

**Design Review Guidelines
For Designated Historic Sites
within
Whitfield County, GA**

Prepared by the Whitfield County Preservation Commission
2019

Design Review Guidelines for Designated Historic Sites in within Whitfield County, Georgia

Table of Contents

- 1.0 Introduction
 - 1.1 Whitfield County Historic Preservation Commission
- 2.0 Intent and Purpose of the Guidelines
- 3.0 Background and Methodology for Determining Historic Properties
 - 3.1 Historic Properties of Whitfield County
 - 3.2 Maps of Whitfield County with Designated Properties
 - 3.3 Map of a Portion of Whitfield County with all Sites and Contour lines
- 4.0 The Certificate of Appropriateness Process
 - 4.1 The Intent and Principles of the Certificate of Appropriateness Process
 - 4.2 How Does the Design Review Process Work?
 - 4.2.1 What kind of Work is Subject to the Process?
 - 4.2.2 What changes are reviewed?
 - 4.2.3 How to Submit an Application
 - 4.2.4 Review and next steps
- 5.0 Understanding the Character of Whitfield Properties from the History of the County
 - 5.1 Pre-Civil War
 - 5.2 Civil War era and early 1900s
- 6.0 The Properties Including Landscape Features, Structures and Battlefield and Cultural Sites
 - 6.1 Dug Gap Battle Park
 - 6.2.1 Map of Dug Gap Battle Park
 - 6.2.2 Map of Dug Gap Battle Park with Contours
 - 6.2 Mill Creek Gap – Atlanta Campaign WPA Pocket Park, Mill Creek Gap and Redoubts Fisk and Winans
 - 6.2.1 Map of Mill Creek Park
 - 6.2.2 Map of Mill Creek Park with Contours
 - 6.3 Picket Top – “Potato Hill”
 - 6.3.1. Map of Picket Top
 - 6.3.2 Map of Picket Top with Contours
 - 6.4 Prater’s Mill
 - 6.4.1 Map of Prater’s Mill
 - 6.4.2 Map of Prater’s Mill with Contours
 - 6.5 Rocky Face Ridge
 - 6.5.1 Map of Rocky Face Ridge
 - 6.5.2 Map of Rocky Face Ridge with Contours
 - 6.6 Tunnel Hill
 - 6.6.1 Map of Tunnel Hill
 - 6.6.2 Map of Tunnel Hill with Contours

- 7.0 Guidelines for Protection of Landscape/Terrain features
 - 7.1 Summary of the Landscape Features
 - 7.2 Guidelines for Protection for Landscapes/Terrain
 - 7.2.1 Features
 - 7.2.2 Landscape
 - 7.2.3 Fences and Retaining Walls
 - 7.2.4 Roads and Parking
 - 7.2.5 Trails/Paths, Cycling and Walking

- 8.0 Guidelines for Protection of Fortifications
 - 8.1 Existing Types of Fortifications and Constructions
 - 8.2 Types of Fortifications at Each Site
 - 8.3 Guidelines for Protection of Fortifications
 - 8.3.1 Protecting Earthworks
 - 8.3.2 Protecting Stone Breastworks
 - 8.4 Maps of Fortifications/types in Each Property
 - 8.4.1 Dug Gap
 - 8.4.2 Mill Creek Gap
 - 8.4.3 Picket Top “Potato Hill”
 - 8.4.4 Rocky Face Ridge

- 9.0 Guidelines for Archeological Protection within the Historic Properties

- 10.0 Guidelines for the Protection of Exterior of Buildings
 - 10.1 Existing Types and Styles
 - 10.2 Existing Materials
 - 10.3 Design Features
 - 10.3.1 Materials
 - 10.3.2 Doors
 - 10.3.3 Windows
 - 10.3.4 Existing Doors and Windows in the Properties
 - 10.3.5 Roofs
 - 10.3.6 Dormers

- 10.3.6 Chimneys
- 10.3.7 Porches and Stairs
- 10.3.8 Architectural Details and Ornamentation
- 10.3.9 Foundations
- 10.3.10 Modern Features
- 10.3.11 Lighting
- 10.3.12 Satellite Dishes, Radio Antennae, etc
- 10.3.13 Solar Panels
- 10.3.14 HVAC Units
- 10.3.15 Cell Towers
- 10.3.16 Outbuildings and Features
- 10.3.17 Additions to Existing Structures
- 10.4 New Construction
 - 10.4.1 Additions, New Construction
 - 10.4.2 Acceptable Siting and Orientation
 - 10.4.3 Acceptable Form, Size, and Scaling
 - 10.4.4 Basements
 - 10.4.5 Design of Future Tourism Structures
- 10.5 Reconstruction
- 10.6 Relocation
- 10.7 Demolition
- 10.8 Demolition by Neglect

11.0 Glossary of Terms

12.0 Appendix

- 12.1 Resources for the Development of These Guidelines
- 12.2 Deeds with Legal Boundaries and Conservation Easements
 - 12.2.1 Dug Gap
 - 12.2.2 Mill Creek Gap
 - 12.2.3 Picket Top
 - 12.2.4 Prater’s Mill
 - 12.2.5 Rocky Face Ridge
 - 12.2.6 Tunnel Hill

Design Review Guidelines for Designated Historic Properties within Whitfield County, Georgia

1.0 Introduction

The Whitfield County Preservation Commission is entrusted with the oversight of historic preservation efforts within Whitfield County including historically significant areas during Native American presence, later cultural and industrial settlements, the battlefields of the Civil War era, reconstruction after the war and the growth during the early 20th century. This county contains topography significant to the Civil War's Atlanta Campaign, spectacular intact earthen and stone Civil War defenses, an engineering marvel of an 1850 tunnel through a mountain, and significant buildings within agricultural and industrial areas and those surrounding transportation development. Their focus is to preserve and manage the existing natural features in the topography (native foliage, forest, water features, stone outcroppings, viewsheds and slopes) and to preserve man-made features (stone and earthen defenses, a tunnel, bridges, industrial, agricultural and home structures). The focus also includes enhancing these sites for public access, education and enjoyment.

1.1 Whitfield County Historic Preservation Commission (as stated in the Ordinance of 2004)

The County Commission designated a commission of ten members who have demonstrated special interests, experience or education in history, military history, archaeology, planning, architecture or the preservation of historic resources with the following purposes:

- (a) Support and further the belief that the Civil War and other historical, cultural and aesthetic heritage of Whitfield County, Georgia, is among its most valued and important assets, and that the preservation of this heritage is essential to the promotion of the health, education, prosperity, and general welfare of the people;
- (b) Preserve, protect and enhance significant local cultural, historical, Civil War, natural resources and aesthetic attractions to tourists and thereby promote and stimulate the business environment within Whitfield County;
- (c) Enhance all opportunities for federal or state tax benefits pursuant to relevant provisions of federal or state law;
- (d) Provide for the designation, protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of historic properties and historic Properties, and to participate in federal, state, local, or private programs to do the same;
- (e) Establish a uniform procedure for use in providing for the protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of places, Properties, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and landscape features having a special Civil War or other historical, archaeological, cultural, or aesthetic interest or value.
- (f) Commemorate the struggle and sacrifice of the Union and Confederate soldiers who fought there.
- (g) Provide the setting and tangible resources to educate a broad and diverse public constituency on the history on sites and in the vicinity.

2.0 Intent and Purpose of the Guidelines – a Procedure for Protection, Enhancement and Public Uses

The Preservation Commission understands that much future historical research is to be done along with further inventory and documentation of conditions and significance; archeological inventory; the development of a cultural landscape preservation approach and treatment and management plan. These guidelines are based on current knowledge that may be amended as more information is found. These guidelines are designed to provide a uniform procedure, mentioned in the ordinance, for use in providing for the protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of places, Properties, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and landscape features having a historical, archaeological, cultural, or aesthetic interest or value.

The guidelines should assist decision makers — commissioners, property owners, developers and contractors in developing design solutions for material changes in appearance to any building, site, structure, object or landscape feature within a historic property. The guidelines are intended to encourage orderly, creative, compatible, protective changes and illustrate a sensitive approach to preserving and managing our historic resources.

3.0 Background and Methodology for Determining Historic Properties

Since Whitfield County began its participation in the Georgia Community Greenspace Program in 2001, the Board of Commissioners has acquired hundreds of acres of cultural sites, Civil War sites and battlefields from willing sellers and donors that are now county-owned and will be protected. Land placed under permanent conservation easement by individual owners is also protected. In the county’s comprehensive plan of 2008, included were maintaining historic and rural character with preservation planning and actions; protecting Civil War sites (The National Park Service has identified Whitfield as having the largest intact collection of Civil War defenses in the nation.); protection Trail of Tears sites; Old Federal Road sites and County economic and cultural history artifacts. These designated Properties with design review guidelines will help to address the comprehensive plan.

The Jaeger report of 2000 states, “As a significant military campaign of the American Civil War, the Atlanta Campaign meets the criterion for National Register and therefore resources surveyed during this project with known associations to significant battles and other events and activities of the campaign have been determined to be eligible under these National Register criteria. Other designated areas, such as Prater’s Mill and Tunnel Hill, have been confirmed to be sites that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, influenced history of the settlement of the area (e.g. Cherokee), embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, provided cultural influence on social history and industry, have yielded and may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, and were military sites during the American Civil War.”

As Patrick Reed, past superintendent of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, stated, “Civil War sites are tangible reminders of Georgia’s rich history. Sites contribute to our heritage and our current sense of place. By protecting these reminders of the past, we significantly enrich our sense of community – a very valuable commodity in these times of fast-paced lifestyles. Sense of community is enhanced by tangible links to the past via Civil War sites and historic landscapes.”

Historically significant areas include archeological sites including prehistoric Native American relics and burial grounds, cultural sites, such as pre-Civil War rural historic cultural and industrial and homestead sites (grist mill, mountain tunnel, stores, homes, barns, depot, gin, etc.) and Civil War battlefield sites. While much of this area has been protected simply by being inaccessible rural, remote, steep mountainous terrain, it has been damaged by the forces of nature and of the nature of human actions or inactions. Soil erosion, especially in rifle pits and along a river or creek’s edge, is prevalent. Dynamic water levels along creeks inundate valuable archeological assets. Fire on rural areas can strip land of valuable forestation that prevents erosion. Human actions are the worst threat – from relic hunters who have no respect for the historical value, bulldozers grading over entrenchments during construction, to even tourists who walk in restricted areas. Sometimes it is simply ignorance or lack of knowledge of a site’s existence and significance and inadequate understanding of the effect of development activities. Creating these historic Properties will help to inform the public about their existence and, hopefully, provide an appreciation and respect for their unique value for today and the future. The legal aspects of the Properties will help to preserve the sites in perpetuity.

Historical and archeological research about these assets has been done over a period of many years by local and national historians followed by historic resources surveys accomplished by professionals including the National Park Service. Determining the areas for conservation and protection has been based on multiple resources. Please see **Appendix 1** for a list of these resources.

3.1 Historic Properties of Whitfield County

Each property is described for its historical significance, context and period of significance; reason for protection; its location and geographical area information; site boundaries, maps, and its character-defining features. Each of these Properties shall be overseen and managed by the *Design Review Guidelines for Historic Properties and Landscapes in the Designated Areas of Whitfield County*

Dug Gap Battle Park, a battle occurred here in extreme topography of cliffs and with stone breastworks.

Mill Creek Gap, WPA Atlanta Campaign Pocket Park contains Batteries Redoubt Fisk and Redoubt Winans, two earthen redoubts. Confederates dammed Mill Creek using the rail trestle in the Gap to stop Union troops.

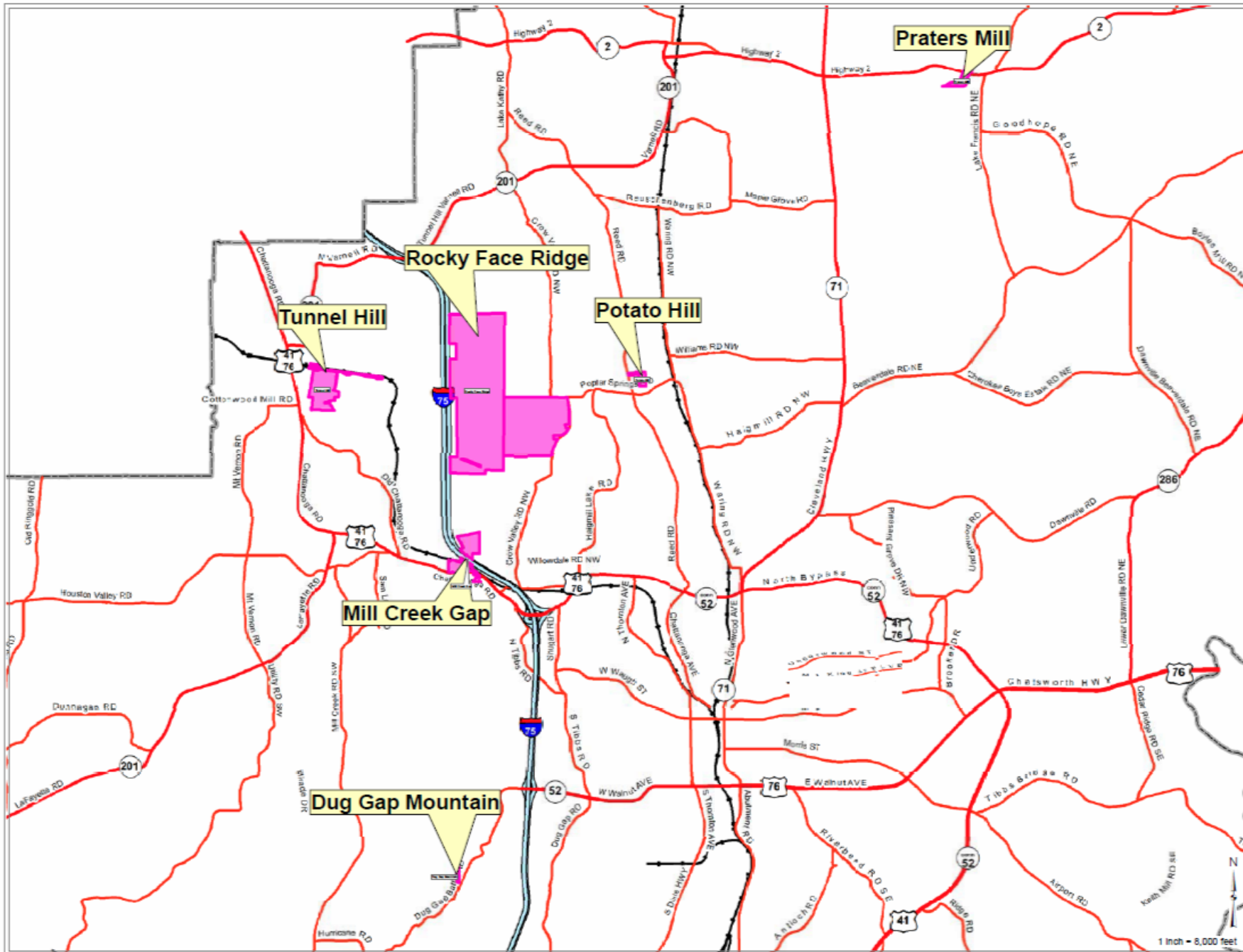
Picket Top or “Potato Hill,” Confederate earthen defenses overlook Crow Valley where the topography was important.

Prater’s Mill, a site of prehistoric Indian and Cherokee activity and both Union and Confederate occupation at different times, is also a significant rural industrial site in 1800s and early 1900s.

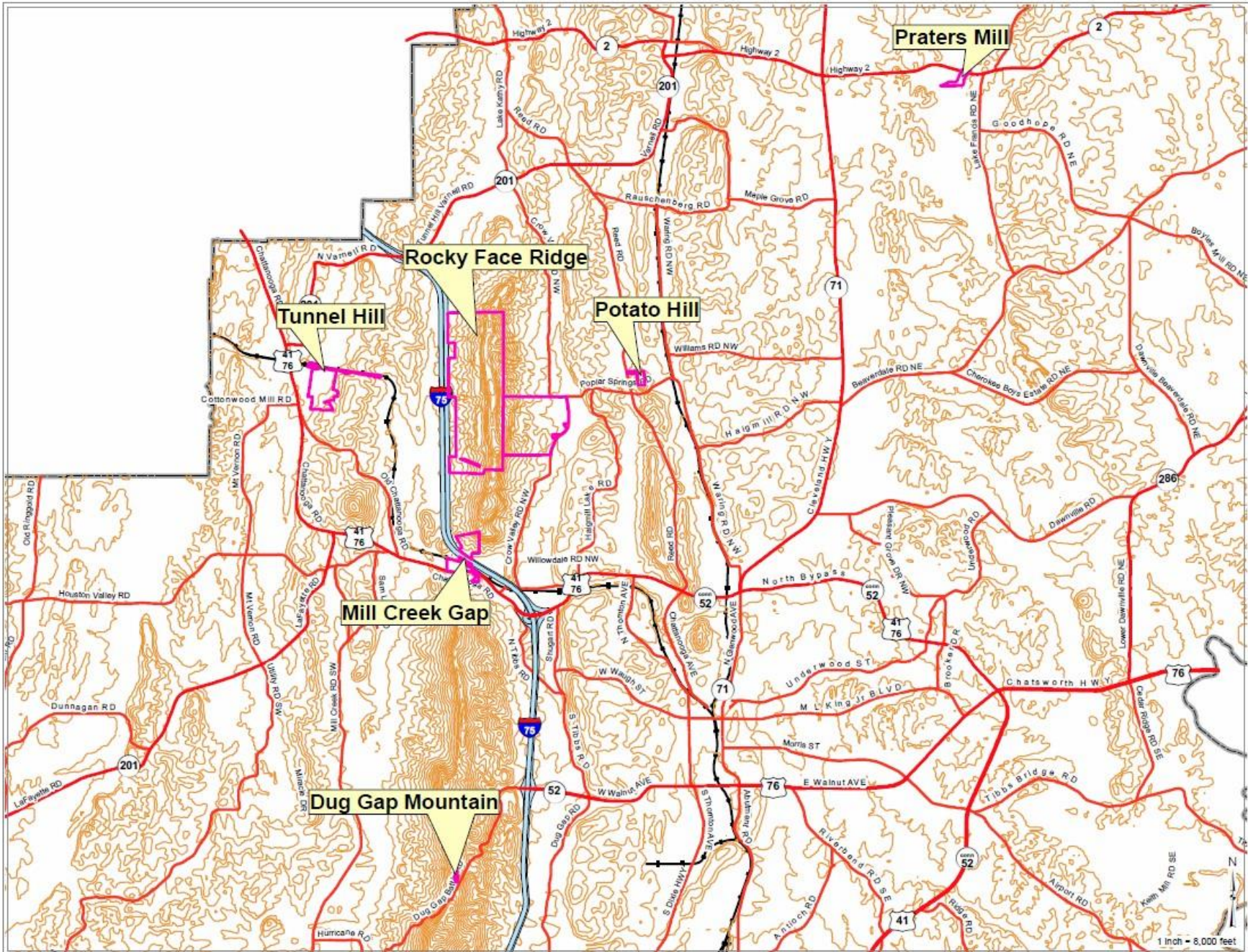
Rocky Face Ridge is a strategic mountain and valley site of several battles containing extensive Confederate stone and earthen breastworks.

Tunnel Hill is the site of a battle and contains an antebellum home and a 1850 railroad tunnel constructed with significant engineering for transportation.

3.2 Map of Whitfield County with all Sites



3.3 Map of a Portion of Whitfield County with all Sites and Contour lines



4.0 The Certificate of Appropriateness Process

4.1 The Intent and Principles of the Design Review Process:

Design guidelines recommend or prescribe acceptable design approaches for construction projects with the potential to affect significant exterior characteristics or features within designated properties. The Design Review Guidelines, in concert with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, establish the fundamental principles used by the Historic Preservation Commission to review the appropriateness of proposed changes to properties within a locally designated historic property. The objective application of these principles in the consideration of applications for Certificates of Appropriateness (COAs) ensures consistency and fairness.

Design guidelines are not intended to prevent property owners from making changes to their properties. The guidelines are meant to ensure that when changes occur, properties retain the distinctive historic characteristics and features that reflect the history and heritage of the property and community.

Design guidelines do not:

- apply to interiors
- limit growth or development within the property;
- dictate stylistic design approaches that are based on individual preference; or,
- restrict creative design solutions.

All buildings and landscapes, earthworks or stone works, landforms, tree lines, steep slopes or hillsides, flat or rolling terrain, vegetative or other buffers, roads and trails, i.e. any material change to a property, building, structure, site, object or landscape in a locally designated historic property are subject to design review, regardless of the size, age, or historical and architectural importance of the building or landscape.

The goal of design review is to protect the property as a whole by respecting the architectural character of each individual building and/or landscape. The guiding principles to achieve this goal are to keep and preserve existing historic character-defining features and elements whenever possible and to make sensitive and compatible changes when retention is not possible.

The guiding principles for historical, cultural landscapes are to make every reasonable effort to protect and preserve local vegetation, forests and significant landscaping and site features that can be affected by a construction project. Sensitive and compatible changes should adhere to Secretary of Interior's Standards and these guidelines.

The guiding principles for buildings are to:

- Protect, repair and maintain historic materials and distinctive architectural features of industrial/agricultural and home structures so they do not deteriorate.
- Respect individual architectural character and recognize each building, structure, and site as a product of its own time. Do not alter, remove, or add character-defining features that would change or muddle the original or historic architectural style.
- Use elements or designs similar to the originals in size, material, configuration, texture, and durability when an architectural feature must be replaced.
- Use accurate duplications of features substantiated by reliable historic, physical, or pictorial evidence when replacing missing architectural features.
- Site any addition on the rear elevation whenever possible. Avoid or minimize changes to the building as seen from the public right-of-way.

· Design and build additions or alterations in a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the original structure would remain intact. Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties is allowed when it does not destroy significant historical, architectural, or cultural material and when its design is compatible with the size, scale, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment. This includes existing buildings and landscapes, and additions and new construction.

4.2 How does the Certificate of Appropriateness process work?

4.2.1 What kind of work is subject to the Design Review process? Any exterior work to a property within a local historic that would ordinarily require a building permit, such as new construction, alterations, demolitions, or relocation of a building, structure or man-made defenses to a historic area, AND any changes to topography, circulation, or significant landscape is reviewed by the HPC before a permit is issued.

The HPC reviews changes to the exterior of a property only, including significant site features. The HPC does not govern interiors or uses of buildings; therefore, these issues cannot be considered at COA hearings.

4.2.2 What changes are reviewed?

You must get a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) from the HPC before starting:

- any exterior alterations, modifications, or additions;
- any total or partial demolition or the moving of any building into, out of, or within a locally designated historic property;
- any new construction within a locally designated historic property;
- any alterations or additions to site features either natural or manmade. (Alteration includes changes and/or additions to an existing building or structure. New construction refers to the erection of an entirely new building or structure and includes but is not limited to houses, outbuildings, commercial buildings, kiosks, tourism assets such as bathrooms, check-in buildings, storage buildings, and retaining walls.)

Standard maintenance of properties does not require an application to the Commission or a Certificate of Appropriateness.

4.2.3 How to Submit an Application

Any property owner or occupant interested in making a material change in appearance to any building, structure or site within a locally designated historic property must submit an application to the Historic Preservation Commission for a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) before a building permit can be issued. A material change in appearance may be a reconstruction or alteration of the size, shape or facade of a property, including relocation of doors or windows or removal or alteration of any architectural features, details or elements, such as windows or doors. Reroofing with a different material, backyard fences and landscaping, decks, signs in historic Properties, and alterations to “return a building, site or structure to a historic appearance” all require a COA.

Demolition, relocation and new construction within the local property also require a COA.

A public record shall be kept of the Historic Preservation Commission’s resolutions, proceedings, and actions in the County Commission offices.

An application may be obtained at the county administrator’s office, 301 W. Crawford Street, Dalton, GA 30720, by phone 706.278.7500, or via email at bcardona@whitfieldcountyga.com

It should be returned to the administrator’s office for the Whitfield County Historic Preservation Commission. A preservation commission meeting for review will be scheduled within two weeks of the receipt of any COA application.

4.2.4 Review and Next Steps

The applicant shall appear at a hearing of the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and requested changes shall be presented on the *Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness* and shall be accompanied by drawings showing proposed changes or new construction along with drawings and photographs of the existing property. The request should include site plans, elevation and floor plans drawn to a standard architectural scale, and samples of materials. Photographs of neighboring buildings and landscapes are also helpful. Requested changes to landscapes have the same requirements.

The Commission shall review such requests, work with the person(s) making the request to assure that the changes/additions shall conform to the standards included in this document. Upon approval, the Commission will issue a Certificate of Appropriateness and the Building Inspector will then issue a Building Permit. All work must comply with all applicable zoning, building, sign, and landscape ordinances.

The HPC can approve, approve with modifications, or deny a COA. The HPC shall approve an application and issue a COA if it finds that the proposed change in appearance of a property would not result in a substantial adverse effect on the historic or architectural significance and integrity of the property within the property. This determination is made by considering whether the changes conform in design, scale, building materials, and setback to the character of the historic property as specified in this document. The HPC shall deny a COA if it finds that the proposed material change(s) in appearance would have a substantial adverse effect on the historic or architectural significance and integrity of the property within the property.

The design guidelines present objective standards by which applications can be evaluated for architectural compatibility. Buildings, site features, and materials that are architecturally incompatible with the historic character of the property currently exist within the boundary of the Properties. These items have been introduced after the period of historic significance of the property in the absence of a Design Review program. A property owner would not be required to remove incompatible construction or inappropriate materials that already exist in the property. However, it would not be acceptable to introduce construction or materials that are not compatible with the property's overall character based on the argument that they already existed in the property prior to the initiation of a Property and these guidelines.

If a property owner undertakes work without receipt of an approved Certificate of Appropriateness or Building Permit, the Building Inspector can issue a cease and desist order and the owner may face fines and penalties as provided by ordinances. No building permit shall be issued without a Certificate of Appropriateness.

In all cases, the Historic Preservation Commission will work together with the applicant to create a plan that will preserve the character of the Properties for the benefit of owner and the community.

If the applicant wants to appeal a decision, they first return to the HPC for more discussion and then may appeal to the Whitfield County Commission and then to the Superior Court of Whitfield County.

5.0 Understanding the Character of Whitfield Properties from History

5.1 Pre-Civil War: Dalton, the largest city in Whitfield County, was incorporated in 1847 from the original village of “Cross Plains.” Prior to this, it was a trade center and agricultural community to both Cherokee Indians and white settlers. Archeological surveys tell that natives were here for centuries prior. The Cherokee Nation was entrenched here prior to their removal in 1838. In the first half of the 1800s, typical industrial businesses developed for the inhabitants that included blacksmiths, stores, cotton gins, grist mills, lumber mills, and a slaughterhouse. Prater’s Mill and the area around Tunnel Hill are examples of these businesses.

Entrepreneur Captain Edward White, who was drawn to the area in the late 1830s by the development of the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, owned much of the land within a New England syndicate and laid out the plan for Dalton in a grid plan, the most common plan in Georgia. He named the town for White’s mother, Mary Dalton, and her father, Tristram Dalton, a Massachusetts Senator and surveyor. Seeing the potential of the town because of the railroads, around 1849 Duff and Ben Green’s Dalton City Company purchased most of the land from White and began industrial, social, and cultural developments in Dalton.

The importance of the railroad is evident in the planning of the town; the original town boundaries were set within a one-mile diameter centered on a gold spike in the floor of the train depot. The Southern and Western and Atlantic were main arteries between northeastern points and New Orleans. Dalton flourished with two railroad lines passing through – two depots and lots of passenger service. The increased railroad traffic brought four hotels; Chester House is the only one with any portion still standing near the depot.

Due to the growing prosperity after the arrival of the railroad, Whitfield County was formed in 1851 from part of Murray County, which had earlier been broken out of Cherokee County. The county is named for George Whitefield, the most famous 18TH century, English preacher and missionary to Savannah. When the act was written to create the county by the State Legislature, the “e” was omitted from the spelling of the name to reflect the pronunciation of the name. As a result of population growth in other areas of the county, the cities of Cohutta, Tunnel Hill, and Varnell were incorporated later. Tunnel Hill developed in the 1840s around the building of the railroad and specifically the tunnel through Chetogeta mountain on the Western and Atlantic line. By the early 1860s, Dalton and Whitfield County had grown to be a prosperous town of 3,500, at the time it was a larger population than neighboring Chattanooga. Then the War came.

5.2 The Civil War Era and Early 1900s

Dalton, approximately thirty miles southeast of Chattanooga, lies to the east of Rocky Face Ridge, a long north-south formation deriving its name from the rock cliffs on its west face. The Ridge, always a visible presence, effectively screened Dalton from approach from the northwest, where Federal troops were preparing to advance following the Battle of Missionary Ridge. Rocky Face was pierced by only two passes, Mill Creek Gap and Dug Gap. The primary route between Chattanooga and Dalton was through Mill Creek Gap, just northwest of town, a deep defile through which ran Mill Creek and both the railroad and the wagon road to Chattanooga. Also known as “Buzzard’s Roost,” Mill Creek Gap was guarded by steep, rocky cliffs on both sides. To the west of Rocky Face Ridge lay Mill Creek Valley.

About three and a half miles to the south, Dug Gap, so named from excavations that made it passable, accommodated a narrow, steep dirt track. The only other approach to Dalton was around the north end of Rocky Face, where Harris Gap led between Rocky Face and Cohutta Ridge to its north into Crow Valley, which extended southwards towards Dalton. The eastern edge of Crow Valley was marked by an unnamed line of low ridges, beyond which Hamilton Mountain rose to the east. Immediately to the south of Hamilton Mountain, Mount Rachel looked over the junction of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, which led northeast from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, which branched northward to Cleveland, Tennessee, roughly parallel to the Cleveland Road.

The Civil War brought massive changes to the growing county. Cartridge boxes and belts were manufactured in a building where the old post office stands. Whitfield County first saw Confederate troops in summer of 1862 as General Bragg's army passed through on their way to Chattanooga for the Kentucky campaign. During that same year, the town was sent into a frenzy by the wild race of the engine General chased by the Texas as they passed through Dalton. The race ended near Catoosa station and most of the raiders were captured and hanged.

In September 1863, Confederate General Longstreet's corps passed through on their way to the great battle of Chickamauga – Dalton's people met them with baskets of food and cheers and wild enthusiasm. The cannon booms and rattle of musketry were plainly heard in Dalton during the three-day battle. The wounded were sent to Dalton by the hundreds to houses and churches that could care for them. Bandages were made from every linen tablecloth and sheet the ladies had. Thousands were hauled in all kinds of train cars to towns farther south. In December, following the news of the defeat of the Southern army at Missionary Ridge, some families gathered together household goods and fled. The Army of Tennessee soon reached Dalton. General Joseph Johnston, chosen to command the Army of Tennessee, made his headquarters in the "Huff House" on Selvidge Street and the Tibbs House. Both the Hamilton House and the Blunt House served as medical hospitals during the battles.

Fighting occurred here on two occasions in 1864 as the principal western armies of both sides clashed in the hills and valleys surrounding Dalton for victory in Georgia. The Atlanta Campaign started here in the Dalton and Tunnel Hill areas, and the action was centered around Mill Creek Gap.

Nestled behind the Rocky Face and Dug Gap Mountain ranges, Whitfield was home to the Confederate Army of Tennessee for six months following the Confederate defeats at Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga in November 1863. Here, some 40,000 to 50,000 Southern soldiers camped all around Dalton and in the valleys surrounding. Led by General Joseph E. Johnston, the Rebel army prepared for the defense of Georgia and the invasion by General William T. Sherman's forces which were preparing in Chattanooga for their offensive.

When he arrived in Dalton just after Christmas 1863, newly appointed Confederate commander General Johnston took over a demoralized army of half-starved, poorly-shod veterans. Johnston quickly set about improving the condition of his men. Soon trains laden with food, clothing, shoes, supplies, guns, and all the things needed for an army began arriving from Atlanta. The morale of the men dramatically improved.

The first test of Dalton's defenses came earlier than expected. While General Sherman was still in Mississippi with one of the Federal armies, General George Thomas marched from Chattanooga with a "reconnaissance in force" of about 25,000 soldiers during the last week of February, 1864, probing for any weaknesses in the Confederate defenses. Johnston utilized the heights and created a ring of trenches, gun emplacements and fortifications in a "fish-hook" shape around Dalton.

First Skirmishes, February 24-26, 1864

On February 24 and 25, Thomas' Federals attacked along various points in Crow Valley and Mill Creek Gap. At the same time, the 38th Indiana Mounted Infantry from Col. Benjamin Scribner's brigade found that Dug Gap had been left unguarded by the Confederates, and on the evening of February 25, the Yankees seized it. The next morning, the alarmed Rebels mounted a counter-attack as General Hiram B. Granbury's Texas Brigade drove off the Indianans and Dug Gap was reclaimed.

Having determined the nature of Johnston's defensive positions, Thomas' forces withdrew and returned to Chattanooga with the following critical information: First, a direct assault on Dalton was impractical. Second, there was a passage way around Dalton via the little village of Villanow and Snake Creek Gap which led to Resaca, 13 miles south of Dalton and on the vital Western & Atlantic Railroad. The rail line provided the life-blood of food and materials necessary to keep Johnston's army supplied. Should Resaca be taken, Johnston would be cut off from his supply line to Atlanta

and from his communications with the rest of the South, and he would have to come out of his defenses and attack against a larger Federal force or risk headlong retreat.

Johnston learned a couple of things, too, from the February action. First, his forces had failed to take advantage of the best heights in Crow Valley. Consequently, his men erected additional earthworks further north on Rocky Face Ridge to the west and up Hamilton Mountain to the east to incorporate Potato Hill, which was also called Pickett Top by the men. This provided for an interlocking field of fire across Crow Valley from both heights and secured for the Southerners the best and highest ground. Second, Johnston's engineers under General A. P. Stewart's Division found that the railroad running through Mill Creek Gap, which was built up on higher ground to keep the rail line on a more level grade, made a perfect dam. All the engineers had to do was to block the culverts or bridges over the branches of Mill Creek which passed under the railroad in two or three places, and the entire gap would be flooded. This would prevent the larger Federal Army from simply assaulting through the gap at today's Rocky Face Exit off I-75 (Exit 336) and allow Johnston to use fewer men to defend it.

Sherman then came to Chattanooga to take over the Federal armies, including his Army of the Tennessee which followed him from Mississippi, Thomas' Army of the Cumberland, and a third, smaller force called the Army of the Ohio under General John M. Schofield. Soon Sherman had amassed a force of some 108,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery to launch his campaign into Georgia. His objective was simple: go after Johnston and destroy his army while removing the Confederacy's will to fight as his force drove deeper into Georgia. Both Sherman and Grant were to launch attacks at the same time to prevent the South from reinforcing one army or the other beginning by May 1, 1864.

Thomas explained the situation at Dalton and told Sherman about Snake Creek Gap and offered to take his army through it to Resaca while Sherman used the remainder of his force to occupy Johnston's attention at Crow Valley, Rocky Face Ridge, and Mill Creek Gap. Sherman agreed with Thomas, but he elected to send the Army of The Tennessee now led by General James B. McPherson, through Snake Creek Gap while he used Thomas to "demonstrate" or probe the Confederate defenses at Mill Creek Gap, Rocky Face Ridge to the north, and Dug Gap to the south. Sherman also used Schofield's Army of the Ohio to probe Crow Valley.

Battle of Rocky Face Ridge May 7-13, 1864

The opening engagement of the Atlanta Campaign took place on May 7th, 1864 when troops of George H. Thomas' Federal Army of the Cumberland drove a small detachment of Joseph Wheeler's Confederate cavalry from the vicinity of the Western and Atlantic Railroad tunnel which ran through Chetogeta Mountain or Tunnel Hill Ridge, some twenty miles southeast of Chattanooga.

Sherman shared headquarters with George Thomas at the Clisby Austin House from May 7 to May 13, 1864. Arriving at Tunnel Hill on May 7, Sherman's forces took up positions around Blue Mountain on May 8, about halfway down the railroad toward Dalton. There Sherman placed artillery and set up his field headquarters. From Blue Mountain, Sherman could see the rebel positions from atop a signal tower which was erected by the Federals. During the next week while the two forces opposed each other at Dalton, Sherman retired each evening to the Clisby-Austin House at Tunnel Hill to repose and to send a telegraph to Washington, D.C. to inform his superiors of his progress.

The first shell of the campaign was fired at 11 a.m. on May 7 by Alonzo Coe's Battery 1, 2nd Illinois Artillery, from the east slope of Tunnel Hill Ridge. The Confederates made their first major stand of the campaign on Rocky Face Ridge, approximately one-and-one half to two miles east southeast of Tunnel Hill Ridge. Rocky Face Ridge screened Dalton from the west, running in a north-south direction and rising to an elevation of almost 1,500 feet. It was penetrated directly in front of Dalton by Mill Creek Gap, through which ran the W & A Railroad and wagon roads from Chattanooga, as

well as Mill Creek. The Confederates heavily fortified the crest of Rocky Face Ridge both north and south of the gap and flooded the gap itself by damming Mill Creek.

Extant Confederate fortifications in the gap include Battery Fisk, Redoubt Winans, and a series of individual gun positions, parapets, and traverses. This is the lower terminus of a network of redoubts, entrenchments, and rifle pits that ascended from near the Western and Atlantic Railroad to the crest of Rocky Face Ridge. The fort was named in honor of Colonel Stuart Fisk, who was killed while commanding a Louisiana regiment at the Battle of Murfreesboro.

On the opening day of the Atlanta Campaign, May 7, 1864, Fort Fisk was manned by Captain McDonald Oliver's Eufaula Alabama Light Artillery Battery of four 3 inch Parrot Rifles, supported by Major John Austin's 14th Battalion, Louisiana Sharpshooters, who were also assigned to protect the dam at the Mill Creek railroad culvert, near the base of the ridge.

Fort Fisk was the extreme right of Brig. Gen. Randall Gibson's Louisiana Brigade, which was the extreme left of Maj. Gen. Alexander Stewart's Division, his only brigade posted on the south side of the gap. Major Gen. William Bate's Division extended the line from Gibson's left to the top of the ridge, and a mile down the crest.

Gibson's Louisiana troops faced Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis's 2nd Division of Maj. Gen. John Palmer's 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, who attacked with strong lines of skirmishers, supported by the long range rifled artillery of the 1st Ohio Battery I and the 1st Illinois Battery C, positioned on Blue Mountain.

The Confederate line consisting primarily of stone walls and rifle pits, continued north of the gap for over a mile and then turned eastward near the signal station and passed across the north end of Crow Valley through Poplar Springs to the Hamilton Mountain Range where it turned abruptly southward, circumscribing Crow Valley north of Dalton. Entrenchments and artillery positions are found as the line passes eastward through the Poplar Springs area and then turns southward along the extension of Hamilton Mountain. An advance Confederate outpost was located north of the main line on Potato Hill or Pickett Top and a massed artillery position was located in rear of the main line.

Sherman's plan for the opening phase of the campaign was to make diversionary attacks against the strong Confederate position at Dalton, while sending James B. McPherson's Army of the Tennessee through Snake Creek Gap to break the W & A Railroad fourteen miles in the Confederate rear, near Resaca.

On May 8, a portion of Thomas's forces stormed Dug Gap under General John W. Geary. It proved to be a slaughter as two brigades of his division were thrown back under heavy fire by the outnumbered but fortified Confederates. Geary's men, however, occupied Johnston's attention sufficiently to allow McPherson's army to slip through Snake Creek Gap undetected. Fortunately for Johnston, however, McPherson became cautious and his force of some 25,000 men remained at Snake Creep Gap, instead of advancing on Resaca after a brief skirmish with a small force of Rebels posted there. Thus, some 4,000 Confederates just arrived from Alabama under General James Cantey held off the Federal threat with a bit of bluff and a greater portion of luck. Sherman's plans to cut Johnston off and end the campaign quickly resulted in failure. On this date, Sherman also began a series of attacks on Rebel defenders at Mill Creek Gap, Rocky Face Ridge and Crow Valley. The most determined Federal attacks occurred on May 9th when portions of General Richard Johnson's and Jefferson C. Davis' divisions, crossed over the flooded lakes of Mill Creek by using pontoon bridges. Serious fighting continued through May 11, when Sherman pulled out most of his army and headed south in an effort to take Resaca and outflank Johnston.

On May 9th, the Battle of Varnell's Station was fought between Confederate General Joseph Wheeler's cavalry and the Federal forces under command of General Edward M. McCook, resulting in a total rout of the Federals and the capture of Colonel Oscar H. La Grange, fourteen other officers, and 136 enlisted men. During this battle, Ben Prater's slaves were brought to the porch of Prater's Mill. They could hear the gunfire in the distance.

On the morning of May 12, Gen. Johnston probed Crow Valley with portions of Hood's Corps to discover that the Federals had vanished and that only a portion of Sherman's armies remained at Mill Creek Gap. That evening, realizing that Sherman was attempting to get his army to Resaca and cut him off from Atlanta and his supply line, Johnston pulled his forces out of Dalton and raced south to defend Resaca. Early on the morning of May 13, the remaining Union forces marched through Mill Creek Gap unopposed and headed south in pursuit of Johnston's army.

The Battles for Dalton ended in a Confederate tactical victory, meaning that the Federal forces were unable to drive any Rebel force away from their defensive works by assault, but this series of battles resulted in a Federal strategic victory, meaning that Sherman took Dalton without force by maneuvering Johnston out of the city and its strong defensive lines and using Snake Creek Gap, a Confederate mistake which has been debated by military historians for decades.

The fighting which shook the hills and valleys of Whitfield County from May 7 to 13 would cost some 1,000 casualties to the Federal armies and about half that number for the defending Confederate forces. Each side learned some valuable lessons and each side's leaders made critical mistakes which could have proven fatal. For the North, Sherman learned that sending his forces against prepared defenses was futile, a lesson he would forget at Kennesaw Mountain a month later. For the South, being outnumbered two to one would mean that their forces were constantly at risk of being flanked, or turned, and being cut off from their supply line. Retreat, in their commander's view, thus became their only option. Had Johnston adequately defended and blocked Snake Creek Gap, then perhaps the battles around Dalton would have become more heated as Sherman struggled to find another way into Georgia. Johnston's mistake could have caused him to be cut off at Resaca and thus risk his capitulation early in the campaign. On the other hand, McPherson's Army of the Tennessee failed to seize its opportunity to take Resaca on May 8th when there were only a few Southerners defending the little village.

Because of all the action of Union and Confederate troops, and because Dalton's strategic railroad position and its protective terrain, Dalton and Whitfield County are home to more extant Civil War earthworks, trenches, military improvements, gun emplacements, rock walls, and virtually every type of military field works used during the American Civil War than any other county in the nation, according to the National Park Service. Following are descriptions of the various types of defenses and photos of each. The extreme terrain is also the major reason why the defenses have been protected from development since the Civil War.

6.0 The Properties Including Landscape Features, Structures and Battlefield/Cultural Sites

6.1 Dug Gap Battle Park

Confederate defenses at Dug Gap are stone breastworks extending north of the modern road, Dug Gap Mountain Road, traversing Dug Gap along the ridge and are interspersed with impressive natural rock outcroppings for approximately 500 meters. The escarpments in this site were part of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry's battle line and were attacked by elements of the 28th Pennsylvania of Candy's brigade. The main engagement at Dug Gap was farther south where Candy's 29th Ohio and Col. Adolphus Buschbeck's brigade attacked.

An entire collection of entrenchments lies within Dug Gap Battlefield Park, owned and maintained by the Whitfield County Historical Society. Some escarpments are nearby in individual private ownership.

More defenses are south of the road traversing the ridge and adjacent to the Pinhoti Trail, forming the left flank of the Confederate position. Segments of the old Dug Gap road are visible below the modern road. This road trace consists of a distinct depression and clear right-of-way. It was abandoned in the 1930s when the WPA constructed a paved road through the Gap; however, portions remained in use as agricultural roads.

The recreation park is a private, undeveloped and wooded site on the ridge top that has experienced some vandalism. Cell towers threaten the integrity of the setting. It is recommended eligible for the National Register for engineering and military history. There is a short road and small paved area below the top of the ridge and the park itself. Stone defenses are very visible as are the natural outcroppings of massive stones on the brow of the mountain.

There are no structures except a telephone utility building adjacent to the property.



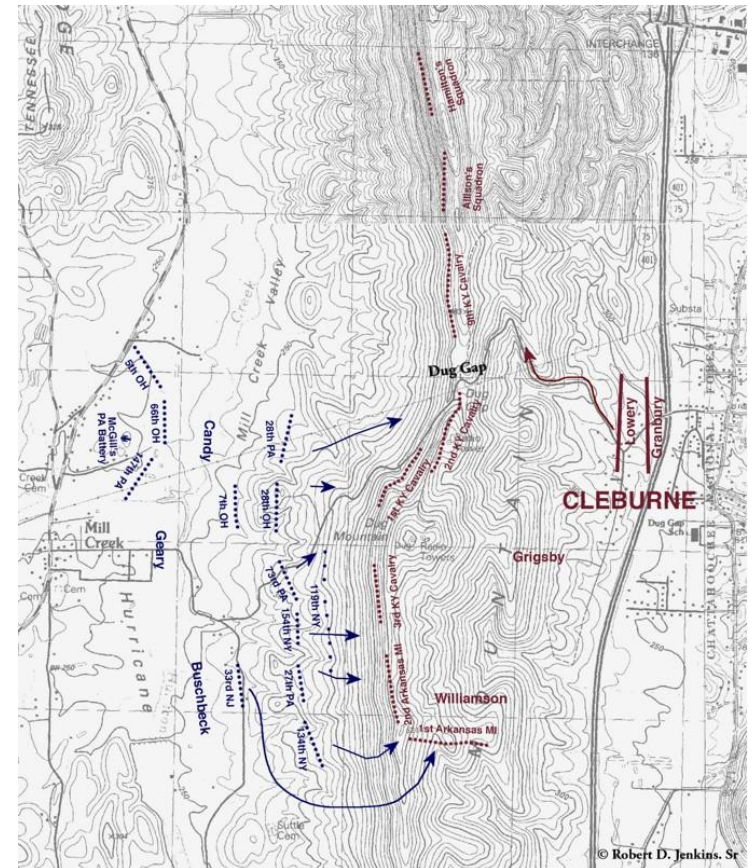


William Waud drawing of the troops trying to climb Dug Gap Mountain from the west.

The area is wooded with natural indigenous trees, shrubbery and grasses. Paths exist within the park, both natural and paved, and there are no fences.

Present at Dug Gap are a series of rock walls which appear along the western military crest of the ridge both below and above the gap. The rock walls to the south of the gap saw significant action during the assault. These walls are several hundred yards in length and are in excellent condition. To the north of the gap, a line of rock walls runs parallel with the ridge trail and runs, more or less for over a mile. There are additionally some slight works and rifle pits to the west of the park and nearer to the foot of west slope of the gap where Cleburne's division pressed forward a skirmish line during the evening after the failed Federal attack.

Placement of troops during the siege of Dug Gap Mountain.

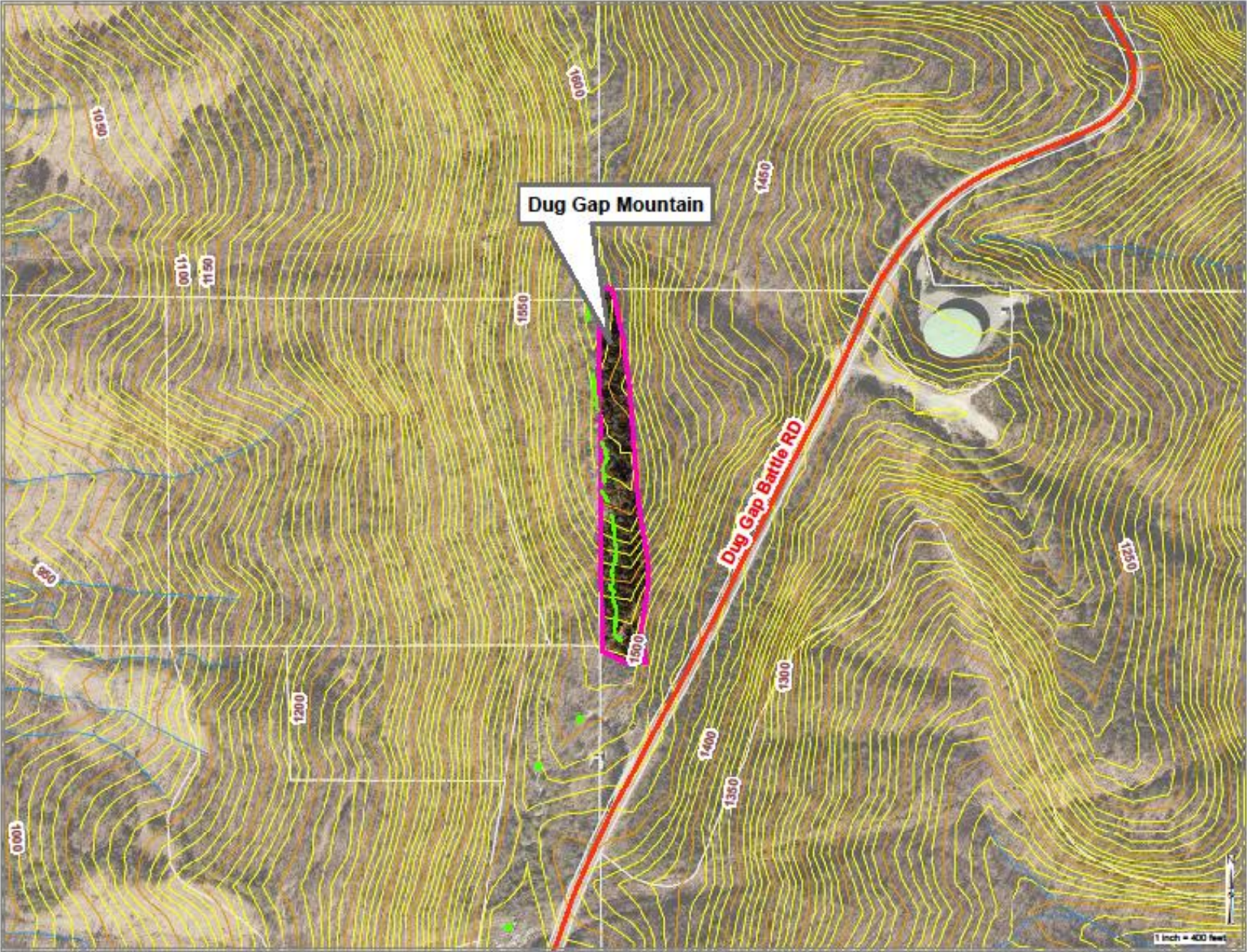


6.2.1 Map of Dug Gap Battle Park



Dug Gap 34 D 44' 33.604" N 85 D 0' 55.029" W

6.2.2 Map of Dug Gap Battle Park with Contours



6.3 Mill Creek Gap - Atlanta Campaign WPA Pocket Park, Mill Creek Gap, and Redoubts Fisk and Winans

By May 1864, General Johnston had learned from the previous February action that his forces had failed to take advantage of the best heights in Crow Valley, so his men erected additional earthworks further north on Rocky Face Ridge to the west and up Hamilton Mountain to the east to provide for the Southerners the best and highest ground. Johnston's engineers under General A. P. Stewart's Division found that the railroad, running through Mill Creek Gap, was built up on higher ground to keep the rail line on a more level grade, making a perfect dam. The engineers simply blocked the culverts or bridges over the branches of Mill Creek which passed under the railroad in two or three places, and the entire gap was flooded preventing the larger Federal Army from simply assaulting through the gap at today's Rocky Face Exit off I-75 (Exit 336) and allow Johnston to use fewer men to defend it.

Mill Creek Gap Park overlooks the Mill Creek Gap area that was flooded by the Confederates during May 1864. The site contains a bronze relief map of the Rocky Face Ridge phase of the Georgia Campaign, May 7 – 12, 1864. It was created by the Work Projects Administration in the early 1940s. Historical markers describe the February 1864 probes of the Dalton defenses by the Union XIV Corps, the beginning of Sherman's Georgia Campaign, and the flooding of Mill Creek Gap by the Confederates to hinder the Union advance. Another marker describes the death of Confederate soldier George Disney for whom the rugged trail is named that takes visitors up to the crest of Rocky Face Ridge at Buzzard's Roost.



The WPA park is a stone terrace with stone walls and the attached various historic markers and plaques. Other markers stand on poles around the park. There are tree lines and forested areas both to the rear (west) of the park and across Hwy. 41 just beyond the right of way. The path to the trestle and creek is in a forested area. Nearby paths behind the Patrol Barracks and up the mountain lead to other entrenchments mentioned above.

The parking area and a path lead to significant areas of entrenchments up the mountain behind (Battery Fisk, Redoubt Winans, Disney Trail, etc.)

Battery Fisk is a Confederate position containing a four-gun battery guarding Mill Creek Gap. It is located on a ridge nose between the GA State Patrol located on US 41 and a modern church development and directly behind the Mill Creek Gap Park. There is a trail up the hill to the fort and a handicap accessible trail from the top at the Nazarene Church parking lot.

Immediate surroundings are undisturbed although the site is experiencing some erosion. The site consists of a battery containing two gun platform positions. Originally constructed as a redan, a third (southern) flank appears to have been added later. Stone revetments remain in the parapet. A dugout position, with a traverse, lies to the rear of the battery position. Stone revetments are rare and these should be preserved. Construction destroyed several hundred yards of the curtain wall between Battery Fisk and Redoubt Winans.



Signage on the trail from the WPA stone terrace and historic markers directing visitors to Fort Fisk.



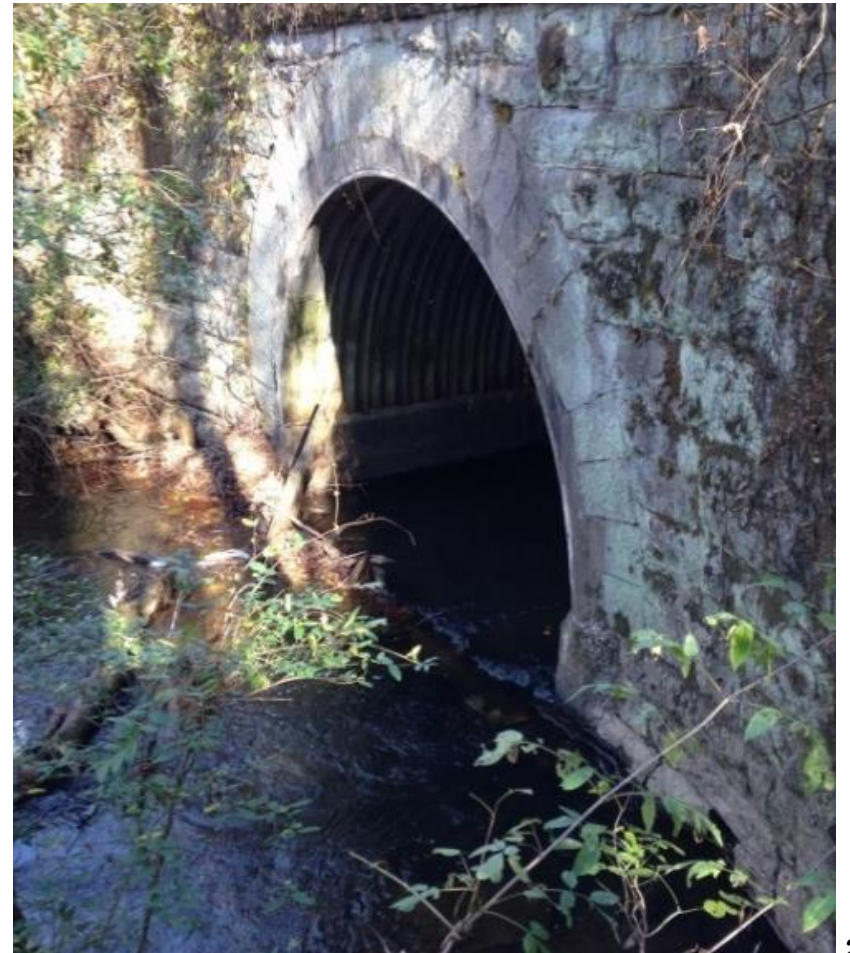
Signage at Fort Fisk



Winans is an undisturbed wooded site on a ridge slope and top. It is experiencing some erosion. The existing stone revetments are extremely rare and should be preserved. The redoubt is an excellent example of military engineering.

Earthen redoubt

Stone railroad bridge and culvert



Across the highway, on the east side, is a trail leading to Mill Creek and the Western & Atlantic Railroad and one of the beautifully-engineered stone rail trestles created in 1848-1850 for the rail line between Tunnel Hill, GA. and points south leading to Atlanta.

There is an existing stone railroad bridge and culvert which was part of the materials used by the Confederates to dam the creek and create the flooded gap.

The area is in a rapidly growing retail and industrial area of the County and the surrounding area is ripe for development. The park is an ideal location from which to see the mountain gap, and the trestle and culvert are critical to understanding how Confederates flooded the gap.

The park is located on US 41 northwest of Dalton. This site is adjacent to the four-lane US Highway 41.

Fortunately, the county now owns this property and Boy Scouts created a trail from the parking lot of the State Patrol building to the battery and added interpretive signage.

Interpretive signage is adjacent to the parking lot and the WPA Mill Creek Gap Park has a number of historical signs describing the activity in this area during the Civil War.

Types of Earthworks in These Areas

There are a number of different types of earthworks which were used during the Civil War and virtually every type of field work used during the war can be found in Dalton. At Mill Creek Gap Civil War Battlefield Park and on nearby Disney Trail which adjoins it, at least eight different types of earthworks may be seen.

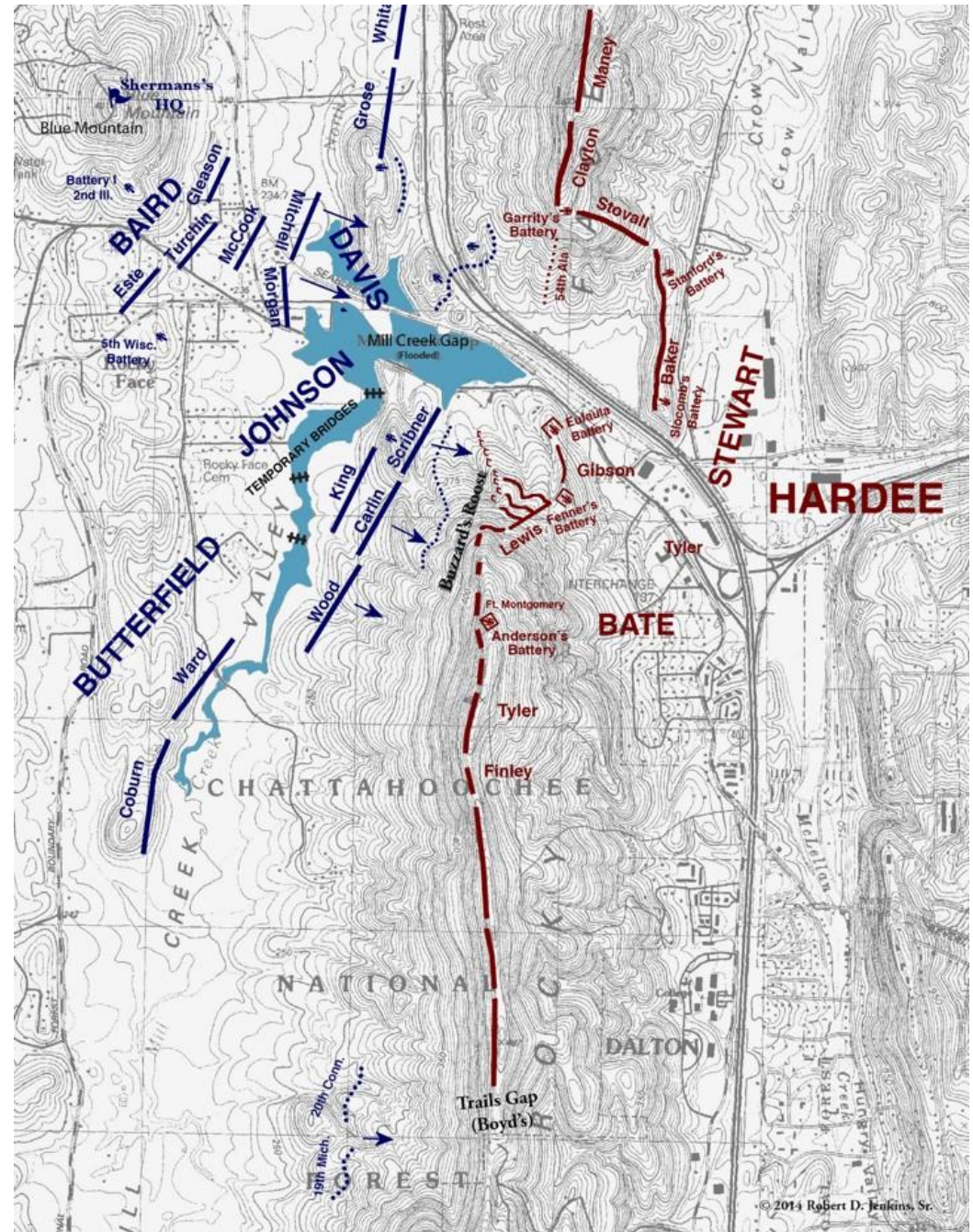
First, at the center of the park, there is a very well-defined redoubt, which is an above-ground site made by piling up dirt on top of the ground in a “V” or “L” shape to guard the flanks or sides. This redoubt was manned by Oliver’s Eufaula (Alabama) Battery, four 3 inch Ordinance Rifles (guns) which are more accurate and have a greater range than the Napoleon guns which made up most of the Confederate artillery corps. The redoubt was also defended by portions of Austin’s 14th Louisiana Battalion of infantry which supported the artillery. This redoubt saw action during the May 1864 fighting from 7 May through 13 May 1864.

Also located at the center of the park is a below ground four-gun battery site which appears to have been hastily dug while under fire. It appears to have been used by Confederate artillery during February 1864. Federals which opposed Mill Creek Gap came from portions of the XIV Corps of the Federal Army of the Cumberland which participated in action in both February and May 1864 at the gap.

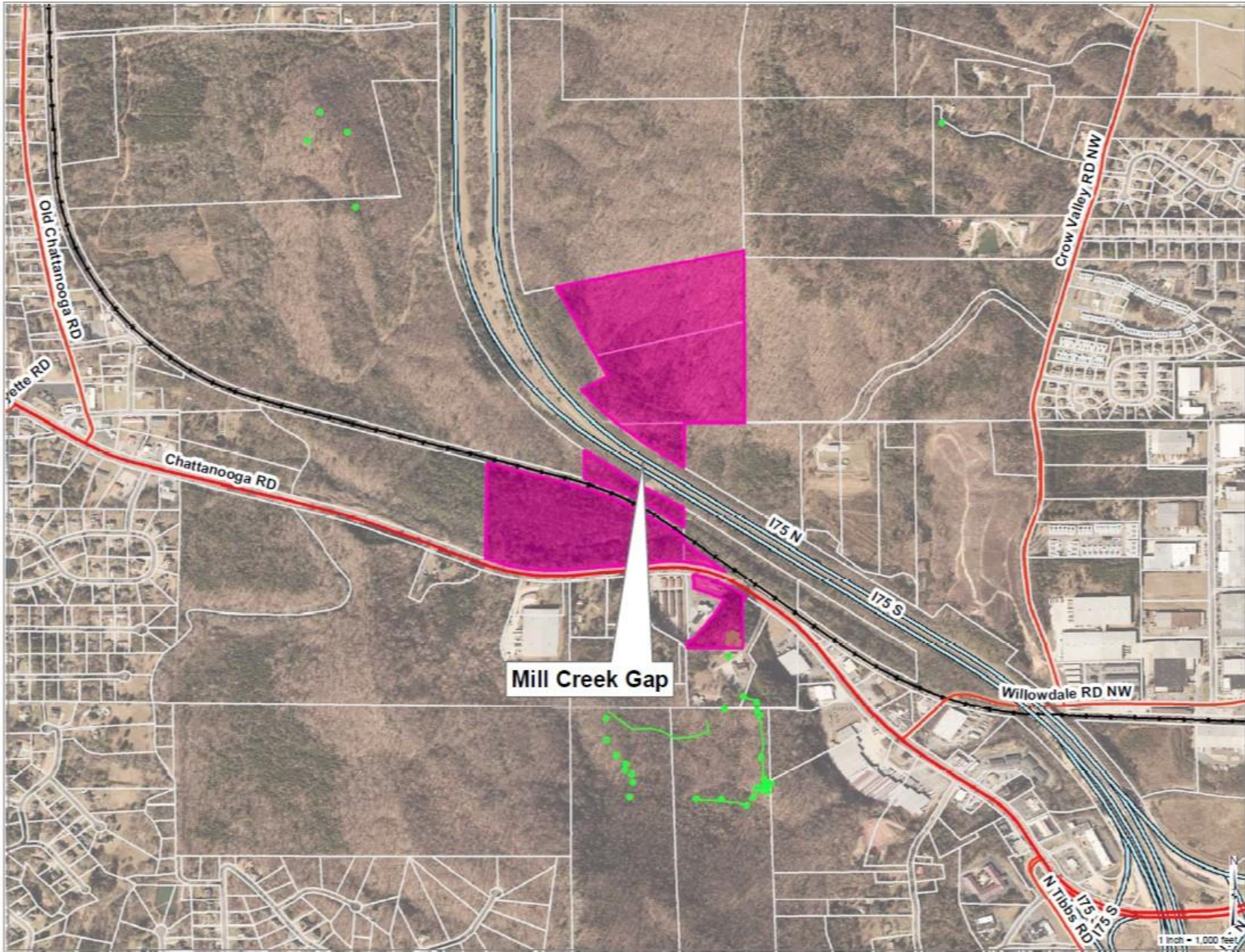
In addition to these field works, there is a line of trenches with traverses and redans which runs the length of the spine of a finger ridge leading up to a rock-lined fort which was the site of Fenner’s Louisiana Battery during the May 1864 action. Also, the redans were manned by Gibson’s Louisiana brigade. There are also some five or six rock walls of 75 to 100 yards in width each which were erected and defended by the famous Kentucky “Orphan” Brigade which fought there during May 1865. This brigade also saw action on Buzzard’s Roost which is the name for the point on the crest of the ridge which is located south of Mill Creek Gap, and one of the Kentucky “Orphans,” Private George Disney, is buried atop the ridge. He was killed in action on 25 February 1864 and the trail leading to his grave from behind the park is named for him.

There are also some 13 lunettes which run along the spine of another finger ridge and which were manned by the Confederate skirmish line during the May 1864 action. These skirmishers were also from Austin’s 14th Louisiana Infantry Battalion. Below the second lunette from the bottom is a hastily dug Federal artillery battery/gun site which was erected while under fire during the February 1864 action.

Map showing locations of troops in the Mill Creek Area when the Gap was flooded between the mountains.

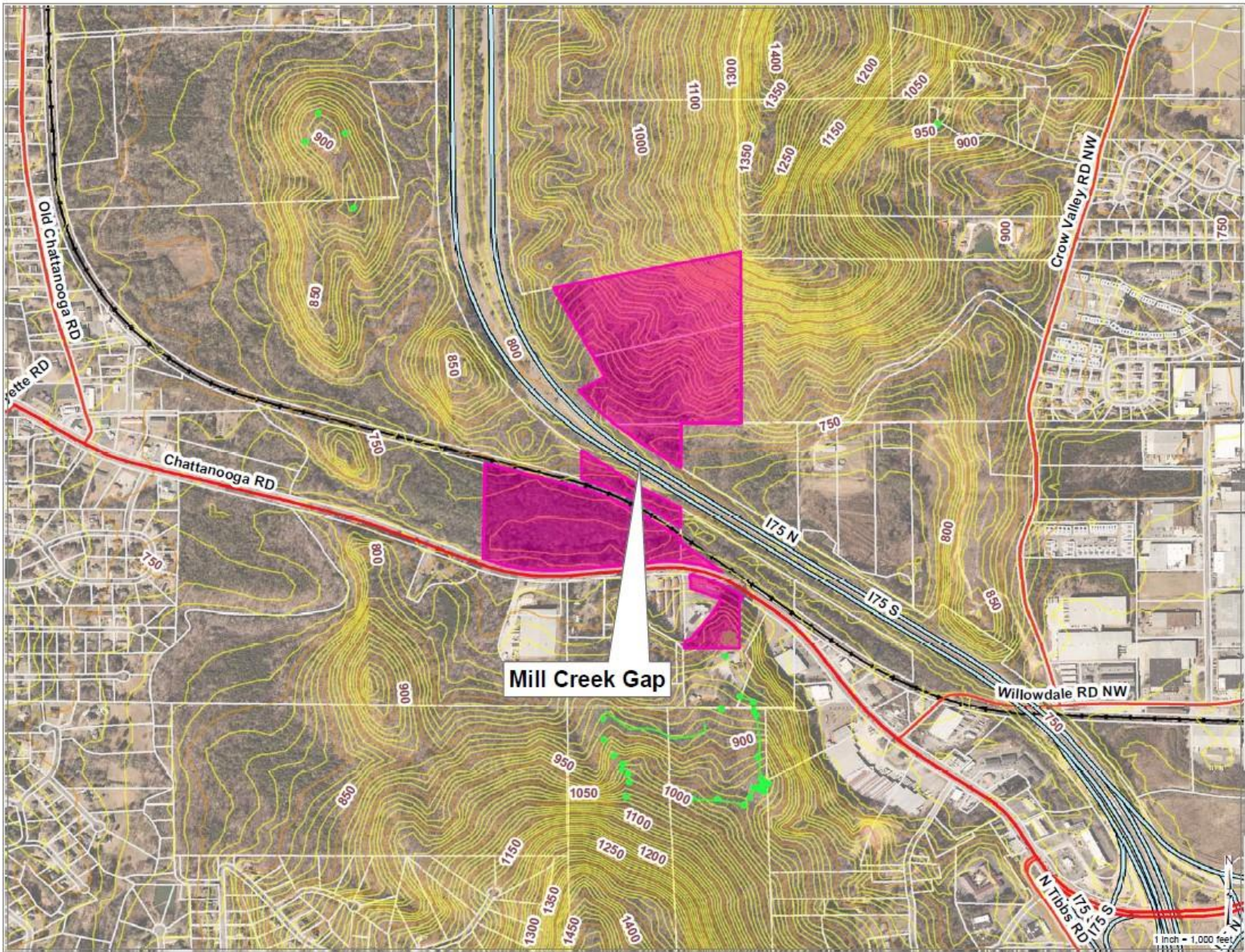


Map of Mill Creek Gap



34 D 48' 4.497" N 85 D 0' 43.764" W

Map of Mill Creek Gap with Contours



6.4 Pickett Top (Potato Hill)

This area, so named because the Cherokee thought this hill looked like someone placed a potato in the ground, was part of Dalton's Confederate defenses during 1864 and contains earthen defenses where Brig. Gen. William Tucker's Mississippians defended Potato Hill. A rifle trench encircles the crest of Potato Hill and extends south along a spur. A small demi-lune lies at the top of the hill with two dug out positions inside the demi-lune. A possible hut site remains on the east face of the hill. All features are Confederate positions with no evidence of subsequent Federal entrenching. There is an intact wooded area on the knoll top. Potato Hill, or Pickett Top is the detached northern terminus of a three-mile-long, red sandstone ridge, with an average elevation of 200 feet above its base. It was named Hamilton Mountain, for John Hamilton, a partial owner, and one of the Dalton's earliest and most prominent citizens. Potato Hill's profile, when approaching it from the north, appears conical, or potato shaped, but it is actually elliptical, with the crest extending southward over 1000 feet from its northern point.



Potato Hill was the Army of Tennessee's forward-most and extreme right position in the Crow Valley network of fortifications. It was the point where the extreme right of Stevenson's entrenched line, which ran generally northeastward from the crest of Rocky Face Ridge, met the extreme left of Hindman's line of entrenchments that faced the railroad and ran south along the military crest of the ridge. Alt's Mill Gap, a mile down the ridge, was also heavily fortified, and the extreme left of Cleburne's line of entrenchments, was on the north face of Mount Rachael.

The Confederate earthworks on Potato Hill consist of a thousand-foot-long, elliptical shaped trench that follows the contour line, about 10 feet below the crest, with a connecting trench or curtain wall that descends down the brow of the ridge's southern slope to the Popular Springs road. On the northern point of the ridge's crest, above the infantry trench, is an earthwork for a four-gun artillery battery.

The ridge's forward position provided the infantry and artillery with a 270 degree field of fire, explaining Lt. General Hood's instructions to his subordinate, Maj. General Hindman : "The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say, that he examined the position of Potato Knob thoroughly to-day, and thinks 250 or 300 men amply sufficient to hold it. When you are ordered into line of battle you will please place that number there under a dashing and efficient officer."

The officer that Hindman chose was Brig. General William Tucker, whose Mississippi Brigade was composed of five Mississippi regiments that alternated between manning the trenches and throwing forward skirmishers to keep up a constant exchange of fire with the advancing Union troops.

The artillery assigned to Potato Hill was Rowan's Georgia battery. All four of their 12-pounder Napoleon cannons had been captured from the Federals at the Battle of Chickamauga. Their artillery could fire with accuracy up to approximately 1500 yards, which meant that any Federal force within a mile's range approaching from the direction of Varnell could be stopped by these guns. The well-directed fire from Rowan's battery was often cited by Union commanders in their official reports of the engagement

The Union troops, who represented the left flank of Sherman's army that advanced on Potato Hill, were four Indiana regiments from McQuiston's brigade in Hovey's division, and Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee regiments in Manson's brigade of Cox's division.

All of the opposing Union artillery batteries were equipped with 3-inch ordnance rifles, and the largest number of incoming rounds was from the 15th Indiana battery, commanded by Lt. Frederick W. Fouts, a German immigrant and recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor. His battery accompanied Cox's advance, and was positioned on the ridge 800 yards northwest of Potato Hill. The Confederates on Potato Hill were also within range of the 1st

Illinois battery on the crest of Rocky Face Mountain, and Eli Lilly's old battery, the 18th Indiana, accompanying McCook's Cavalry, also sent a few rounds. In the end, Johnston's defenses at Potato Hill would prove to be as impregnable as those at Mill Creek Gap.

There is now a parking area beside Reed Road and a trail head with interpretive signage, and a rough, steep trail leading up the forested hill where the entrenchments have been cleaned off and fenced, with interpretive signage installed by Boy Scouts.

The property is now owned by the County, so the only threat to stability is usage and vandalism as well as continued maintenance as this area is full of undergrowth and vines, including poison ivy. This property is located beside the two-lane Reed Road north of the intersection with Poplar Springs Road.



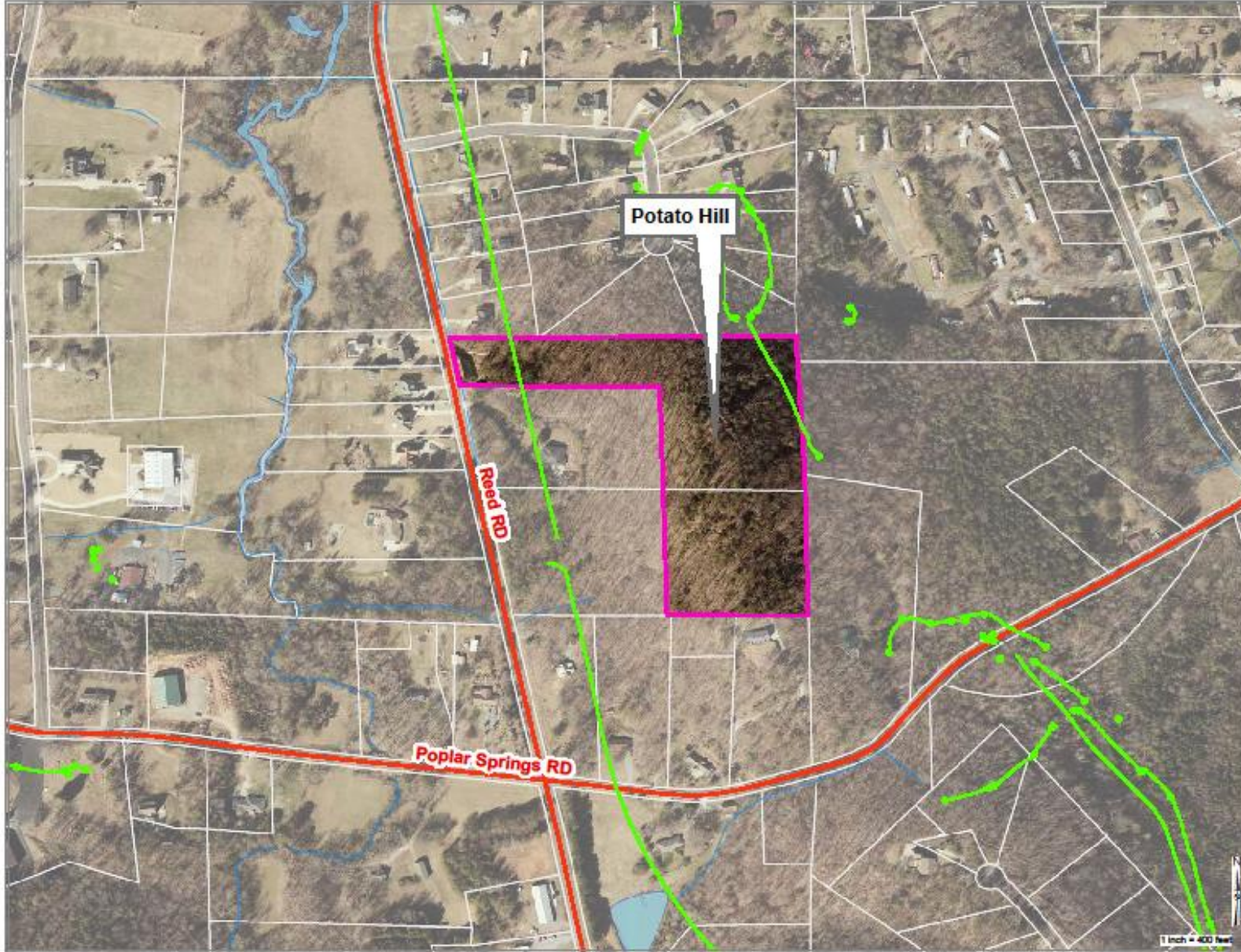
Types of Fortifications in Picket Top Property

This park marks the northeast corner of the Confederate defenses in May 1864 and provides a complete encirclement of a traditional Confederate infantry earthwork atop the military crest of the ridge. It was manned by Tucker's Mississippi brigade, nicknamed the "High Pressure Brigade" for their coolness under fire in previous fighting. Opposing the Confederates were Northern troops from the XXIII Corps of the Federal Army of the Ohio.

There is also a four gun artillery battery site at the northern side of the top of the hill which was occupied by Rowan's Georgia (formerly Maryland) Battery. This battery shows some evidence of erosion but due to its exposed location and rocky terrain, it was likely never as large as many of the others located around Dalton.

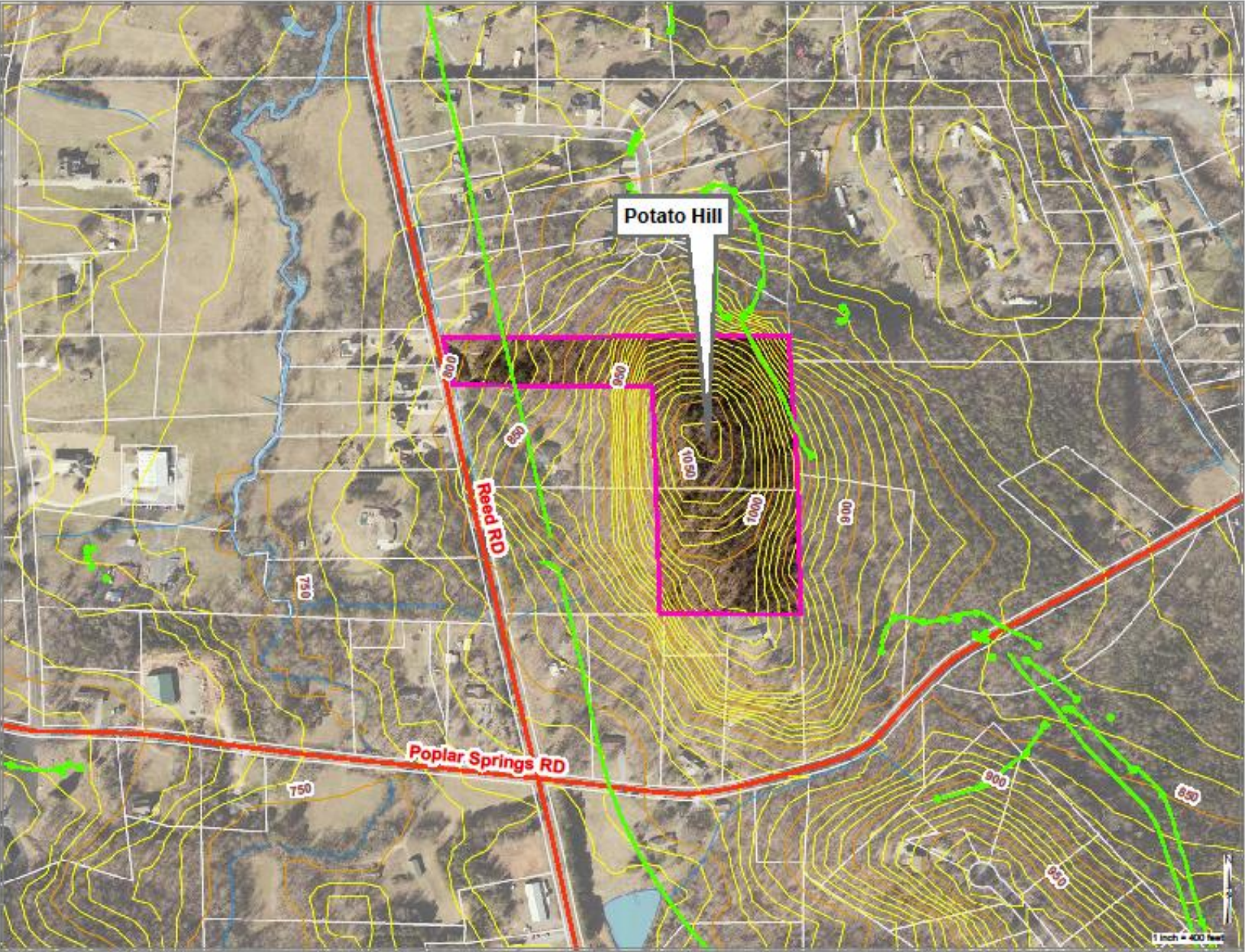
Also, there appears to be evidence of a rifle pit and a skirmish line trench along the west face of the ridge, but additional archeological and field work must be done to verify the kind and character of these undulations on the side of the hill.

Map of Picket Top "Potato Hill"



34 D 50' 20.623" N 84 D 59' 0.057" W

Map of Picket Top "Potato Hill" with Contours



6.5 Prater's Mill

Native American Period

The present-day Prater's Mill site was built on an ancient cultural site and is archaeologically sensitive. Any ground disturbance should be preceded by a subsurface archaeological survey.

The oldest artifact from the site is an Early Archaic grooved ceremonial slate axe. It dates from 5,000 to 6,000 B.C.. It was found by Newt Kile, a miller and resident. The axe was authenticated by Jim Langford of the Coosawattee Foundation, an archaeological organization, and Doug Eberhart, an estate appraiser. Other artifacts gathered here by Gene Larmon, a forester and nearby resident, date to the Woodland and Mississippian periods.

The site was known as Fish Trap Shoals. Dan Huser, a fisheries expert with the Limestone Valley Resource Conservation and Development Council, dates fish traps in this area at 1,500 years old.

The Cherokee moved into the area about 1750 and established the "Cherokee Nation." The Coahulla Creek was an important waterway for them. In 1805 the Cherokee signed the Treaty of Tellico with the government of the United States of America which allowed a wagon road, the Federal Road, to be created for emigrants to cross the Cherokee Nation from Flowery Branch, Georgia, to Ross's Landing, Tennessee. This road crossed the Coahulla Creek one mile south of Fish Trap Shoals and was used to forcibly transfer Cherokee during the tragic "Trail of Tears" in 1838. This period represents the theme of Expansion of Georgia into the Cherokee Nation.

Residents of the Prater's Mill Community have identified four burial sites. "The Cherokee Burial Ground was one-half mile north of Fish Trap Shoals on a high hill covered with pine trees, according to Albert Duncan, author of *The Old Prater Mill, 1990*, who was a miller and farmer on the property. "The area between the hill and the creek was an open field that was a Cherokee campground," he wrote. He also stated that "on a hill just east of the miller's house was a slave burial ground." On May 31, 2008 this site, with approximately 50 graves, was sanctified in a sacred ceremony performed by Native American Tim Foster of Chickasaw and Creek heritage. Mr. Foster maintains his Native American ancestors are also buried there. "The Prater's Mill site is considered holy land by the Native Americans and I am one of them," Mr. Foster said. The burial sites were on the original Prater Farm but are not located within this designated historic property. They are on private property.

The earliest written record of the site as a Native American one is a mention of "fish trap shoals" on Coahulla Creek in a Whitfield County Superior Court Mortgage Deed of 1854, page 149, stating "the bridge immediately at the mill which was formerly called fish trap shoals and included the dam, mill and the sawmill." The document refers to a promissory note of April 14, 1842 of Leonard C. Harrington to Joel Barrett to borrow \$1,300 for the value of the property, 80 acres.

Pioneer Settlers

After selling his Tennessee farm in 1837, John Pitner and his wife, Sarah McGaughey, moved to a 160-acre land lottery parcel by flatboat on the French Broad and Tennessee Rivers, to Chattanooga and then on by wagon to an area known today as Cohutta. Cherokee were still in the area and Chief Rattling Gourd was a neighbor. The following year the Cherokee people were removed on the Trail of Tears.

Family lore maintains that a family of Cherokee stayed in Georgia legally by voluntarily becoming slaves to settler John Pitner. Charles was a son in this Cherokee family. Charles married Rebecca, a slave of Ben Prater. After the Civil War, they took the Prater name and worked with the family at

the mill for years, perhaps helping to build it. A portion of Pitner land was given to Ben's former slaves at the Stockberger Railroad Crossing in Varnell. Soon it became known as Praterville. Cherokee Praters continue to live in the area and to volunteer at Prater's Mill.

On June 6, 1907, Charles Prater and his family filed a claim for a share of money appropriated to the Eastern Cherokee Indians by the Act of June 30, 1906. The claim was denied because Charles' grandfather was a slave.

John Pitner's daughter, Amanda, married Ben Prater of Tennessee in 1852. Pitner built the mill at Fish Trap Shoals in 1855. After John died, Ben Prater became sole owner in 1861.

In 1852 the East Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia Railroad came to Varnell's Station, three miles from Prater's Mill. This railroad gave the Pitners and Praters, early entrepreneurs, the economic opportunity needed for a commercial mill.

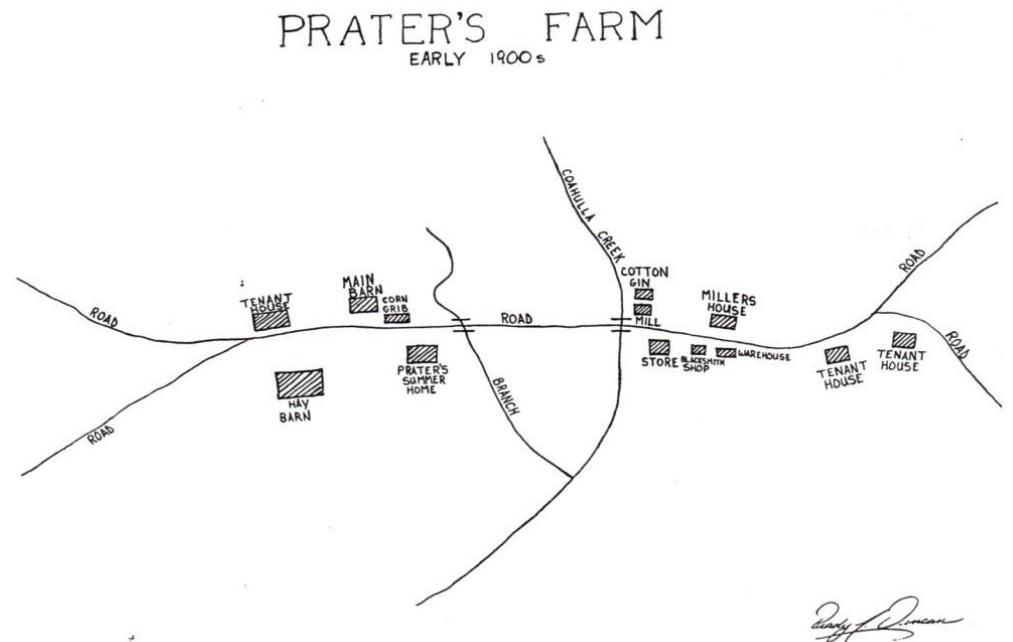
By 1864, travelers stopped crossing the Federal Road on Coahulla Creek one mile below the mill and crossed instead at Prater's Mill.

Ben Prater served in the Red Hill Home Guard of the Confederacy and sold goods to the Confederacy. T. H. Pitner, John Pitner's son, served in the Confederate army. The mill was occupied by troops from both the north and the south at different times and was spared destruction because it was essential to the survival of all.

Ben, and later, his son, Will operated the mill for 86 years. It included a saw mill, blacksmith shop, the store, a warehouse, cotton gin, houses, outbuildings and barns.

The overall Heritage Landscape Museum theme for the historic Prater's Mill site is Georgia at Work and sub-themes are agriculture, commerce and industry, invention, transportation, architecture, engineering, and craft revival.

Beginning in the early 1900's, women, men, and even children hand-tufted bedspreads in their homes in the Prater's Mill Community. This cottage industry started in 1895 when Catherine Evans, a Whitfield County farm girl, copied an heirloom spread, sold one and started teaching others to tuft. Haulers brought supplies to the homes and returned later to pick up the finished spreads. A worker was typically paid ten cents a spread. This craft is an example of the Southern Appalachian Craft Revival from the 1890s to the 1920s.





Watercolor of Prater's Farm 1940s by Jean Murray, granddaughter of Will Prater In the 1940s, Tennessee Valley Authority brought electricity to the mill.

After World War II, Waymon Kile, Sr. started Coahulla Chenille in the warehouse near the store. The Kiles were recognized as mechanical geniuses. They mechanically adapted commercial Singer sewing machines to tuft bedspreads and bathmats. Newt Kile became an inventor in the chenille bedspread business (invented the skip machine) and ran the Mill. Jesse Kile served as the blacksmith at the Mill and his brother George ran the store.

In 1954, the Rev. Charles T. Pratt, a preacher with the Church of God of the Union Assembly, bought the mill and the 500 acre Prater farm. He refurbished and operated the mill until 1963. It was then sold to Dalton Asphalt Company. In 1971, they leased the property to volunteers who began the Prater's Mill Country Fair to raise funds to restore the mill and establish the Prater's Mill Foundation, Inc. Eventually, the owners were Kenneth and Jim Boring who donated the mill and store and 15.44 acres to Whitfield County in 2010.

The Mill – c. 1855 which is on the National Register of Historic Places

Prater's Mill, c. 1855, and associated buildings are located on the banks of the Coahulla Creek on Georgia Highway 2, near Varnell, GA. The Prater House is located across the creek on higher ground. The mill is partly built over the creek and sits on a foundation of pilings made of stones and bricks. Recently, concrete blocks were added to build it up to protect from flood waters.

The mill is a two-story rectangular building with a large attic story under a pitched roof. The walls are weatherboard with corners dressed by vertical boards. The roof material is tin. The front façade is a gable end, with a shed roofed veranda running nearly the width of the façade, extended to cover the end of an addition to the south side. This is a one-story shed-roofed addition that runs the width of the south side. On the north side is another shed-roofed addition. It has small square windows, contrasting with the large rectangular windows of the basic building. An ornamental detail is the attic window of the front façade, a five-sided window echoing the shape of the façade. The main entrance is in the lower center of the front façade with an auxiliary entrance in the side of the south side addition. Two small doors are on opposite sides of the north side addition. Doors and shutters are made of planks. Nine-by-nine lights have been fitted into some existing window spaces.

A crude shed-roofed structure housing two of the three turbines clings to the back of the mill, positioned over a mill race with the water level controlled by a sluice gate.



Prater's Mill

The interior reveals the hand-hewn pine timbers of the frame and the reverse side of the weatherboarding. Floors are wide planks. On the first floor, a raised platform occupies the middle of the floor for the machinery, a complicated array of grinders, sifters, hoppers, and sackers, criss-crossed by leather belts and bucket elevator shafts. The machinery is in good working condition.

Wooden pegs are visible as the means of holding the timbers together. A quarter-turn staircase in the southwest corner leads to the second floor which is filled with more machinery including bolters and hoppers. A straight stair in the north end leads to the attic. In various spots hand carved wooden augers are visible through doors in their shafts. Patent dates of 1870s and 1880s can be noted on machinery, with labels from W. J. Savage Company, Knoxville, Tennessee and Richmond Mill Works, Richmond, Indiana. The newest patent is 1941 for the cornmeal mixer placed in the mill by the Church.

In 1995, arson caused damage which is still visible. The only alteration of note to the mill has been red paint. The mill was traditionally white.

C. 1900 the timber dam was covered in concrete with 2 relief valves embedded. The dam is 9'2" high and 112' long. The property line is in the middle of the creek so only 1/2 of the dam is located within the historic property.

Prater's Mill is the only remaining grist mill in Whitfield County, out of thirty-two that once thrived there. Prater's Mill was the most prosperous, being in its day what Dr. Gregory Jeane, author of "The Culture History of Grist Milling in Northwest Georgia," calls an "integrated mill complex." This he defines as a grist and flour mill offering other services located on the premises, such as blacksmithing, cotton ginning, sawmilling, a general store, and post office.

Joel Barrett sold Land Lot 231 in 1858 to Tillman Pitner and Benjamin Franklin Prater, and the deed lists a sawmill as being part of that lot. There is a persistent belief in the county among its oldest residents that Prater's Mill was established in 1855, as stated by a sign that supposedly hung over the porch.



Dam at Fish Trap Shoals

The mill originally may have been built to house a vertical water wheel as a means of power, but by 1883 Prater replaced this with the more efficient Leffel turbine. Today, there are three turbines which together generate 75 horsepower. The turbines are a Davis, made in Rome, Georgia, a Leffel, and a Poole and Hunt. As Prater prospered, he added more sophisticated machinery and processes to his mill. Although there were numerous mills in the county, people came from far distances to Prater's Mill where they were able to have their cotton ginned and horses shod while waiting for their grain to be processed. In addition, Prater provided a hostelry for those who had traveled more than half a day's journey. Prater's Mill was a commercial flour mill. As Albert Duncan, the miller, said, "Corn mills were a few miles apart. Flour mills were many miles."

The mill remained in the Prater family and was operated by family millers until 1954 when it was sold to the Church of God of the Union Assembly who hoped to make a profit for the church out of the mill. The Church cut the shaft to the Davis turbine and installed a gasoline engine for power to run the mill. In 1963, the Church sold its holdings to Dalton Asphalt Products. The family of this company donated it to Whitfield County in 2010. Prater's Mill Foundation, Inc., currently leases the mill from the county. The Foundation holds an annual old-fashioned Country Fair and Folklife Festival at the mill site and turn its profits back into upkeep of the mill. Corn and wheat are ground during the fair as an example of the mill's workings.

Prater's Mill is valuable as a surviving example of one of America's oldest industries. Its array of extant machinery is astounding, as well as the wooden structure which houses the machinery. Although no longer used daily, the machinery is still in excellent condition, requiring only the skill and knowledge of an experienced miller. The limited exhibition of milling processes at the Fair provides a unique opportunity for observation of an old industry in its original setting.



The Granary, on the National Register of Historic Places

The Granary, built 1955 - 1957 by Ed Hall and a crew of members of the Church of God of the Union Assembly, is a two-story rectangular building smaller than the Mill. A metal pipe connects the top story of the granary to the attic of the Mill and encases a metal auger used for moving grain from the granary to the Mill. The Granary has a foundation of concrete blocks with four narrow spaces for trucks. Originally the upper part had walls of weatherboard, covered by tin, with a pitched roof of tin. Today the siding is wood. A shed roof has been added to the front. A deck on the north side leads to the second story entrance. The second floor interior is divided into eight bins with walls made of stacked two-by-fours.

The Granary

The Store – c. 1898- On the National Register of Historic Places

The Store is a one-story building, L-plan, with a stone foundation, a pitched tin roof and a board and batten exterior. The interior has walls of narrow flush boarding and wooden plank flooring. There are two front doors and the front façade is a gable end. Windows are six by six lights. The Store is separated from the Mill and Granary by Ga. Highway 2. The addition was built c.1980 to house the kiln of potter John Mraz, who lived in the store along with other artists and craftsmen from the 1976 Bicentennial Michigan Art Train. Today it is used to store fair equipment.

The 1950s concrete block well house at store was built over the dug well that was capped over for an electric pump.



Well House



Prater's Store

The Prater House – 1907, On the National Register of Historic Places

Southwest of the Mill complex is the Prater House, the summer house of Will and Jean Prater. The original structure burned in 1910 and the house was rebuilt later that year. The walls of the house are stretcher bond brick forming a one-story structure in an L-shaped plan. A veranda wraps around two sides and the entire front, and has curved corners on its shed roof and wooden floor. The roof is supported by wooden piers. Windows are one-over-one lights, with lintels of angled voussoirs that form chevrons in their centers, while the sills are made of headers. The front faces north and has a door with an arched light in the upper portion and a simple frame. The two doors on the long west side are similar. A sun porch on the back of the house is now enclosed. It has weatherboard walls and a hipped roof.



Inside the house, floors and walls are wooden boards. A major alteration is the kitchen which was converted to restaurant in the late 1970s. The house is now the office of the Prater's Mill Foundation.

The house was built by Will Prater and his second wife Jean Kaphan. She was from South Carolina where she grew up in a Jewish orphanage where they taught her to make hats. She came to Dalton to work in a hat shop. She married widower Will Prater and they attended the First Presbyterian Church in Dalton. Their primary home was on Thornton Avenue in Dalton.

In Dalton, the Praters owned a warehouse and a cotton gin on Glenwood Avenue.

Prater House

Buildings moved to the property since 1978:

1935 Westbrook Barn, built from a University of Georgia plan by the Westbrook family and moved from their farm at the corner of the Cleveland Highway and Westbrook Road and donated by Collins and Aikman Co in 1982. The side addition was built in 2002 to house the Goodner-Smith Farm Collection.



Westbrook Barn

c.1919 Well/Smoke house and the 1926 Woodshed were moved in 1975 from the Clarence H. Felker Farm on the corner of the Cleveland Road and Haig Mill Road, considered the Pleasant Grove Community in Whitfield County.

Felker Well/Smoke House



Felker Woodshed



1890 Dr. John Lacewell's office was moved in 1999 from 3217 Cleveland Road, the home of Dr. Lacewell.



Dr. Lacewell's office

1974 Gant Caboose built for Norfolk Southern and donated to the Dalton Breakfast Optimist Club and was moved from the tracks in Varnell to the site.

In 1852, The East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia railroad came to Varnell's Station only three miles away.



Norfolk Southern Caboose

1980s Tractor Shed houses a restored 1947 "VAC" Case Tractor. Shed is a metal pole shed with a tin roof.

Tractor shed



Buildings Recreated:

The Arvil and Barbara Saylor's Pavilion and Stage began originally as a stage platform built by Monroe Harrell in the 1970s. A pole shed was moved from Beaverdale Road by the Borings to cover the stage in 1980s. Much of the pole shed collapsed in the 1993 blizzard and was rebuilt by members of the Dalton Ham Radio Club.



Cotton Gin

1915 Cotton Gin: To replace the original cotton gin on the property, the Earl Shugart Cotton Gin, a Lummus Cotton Gin made in Georgia and patented in 1915, was moved from Wolf Street, Cohutta, GA in the 1980s. It was probably operated by steam, then electricity, and was housed in a pole shed with tin siding. The original gin at Prater's Mill was north of the mill. It ceased operation in 1938 and was dismantled.



Pavilion

1986 Blacksmith Shed was built for Artists Blacksmiths Association of America. It houses a permanent forge and anvil and is used for blacksmithing demonstrations.



Food booth



Blacksmith Shed

1988 Food Booth was built by the Church of God of the Union Assembly in 1988 and houses a wood burning stove. It is used for educational exhibits and as a food booth during the Fair.

2013 The pole barn is used as a shelter for events.

Pole barn



1972 The outhouse was built by Mark Danielson from a Mother Earth magazine plan of plywood with a tin roof and is an example of “functional architecture.” This outhouse and the Country Fair represent the “Back to the Land Movement” in America during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Outhouse

Georgia Highway 2, formerly Prater’s Mill Road, runs through the Prater’s Mill site over Coahulla Creek. In 1970, when the Georgia Department of Transportation prepared to pave Prater's Mill Road for the first time, they blew up the old concrete bridge over Coahulla Creek and left the pieces under the new bridge.



Highway 2



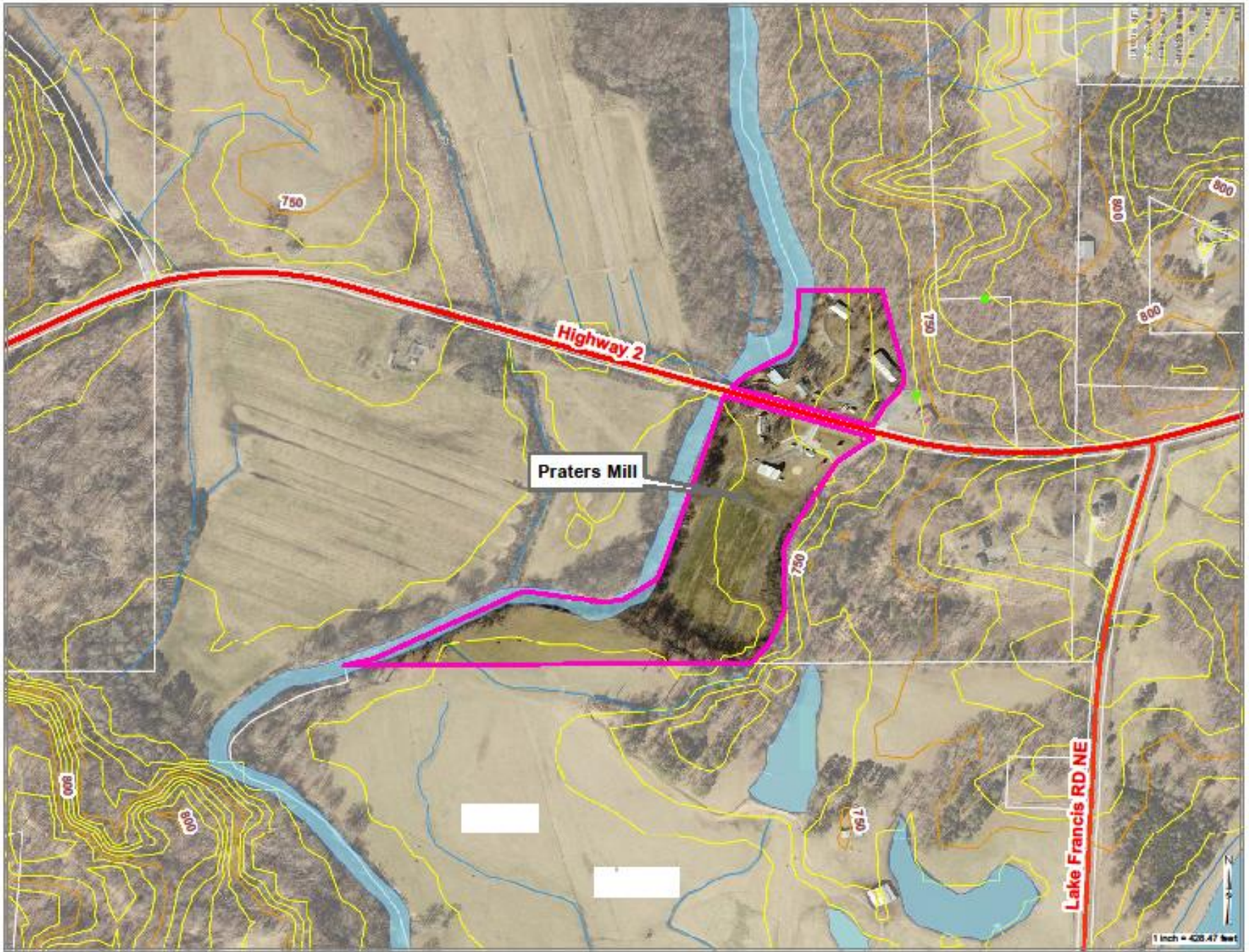
2003 An interpretive kiosk with hexagonal roof and three information panels for the Cohutta-Chattahoochee Scenic Byway was built according to Department of Transportation and National Park Service guidelines.

Prater's Mill, property of Whitfield County: A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lot 231 of the 11th District and 3rd Section of Whitfield County, Georgia, being designated as Lot 1 (measuring 11.84 acres) and Lot 2 (measuring 3.60 acres) as shown on a survey entitled "Boundary survey of Prater's Mill, Whitfield County, Georgia" prepared by Allen Dale Hall G.R.L.S. No 2609 dated December 21, 2009, said plat being recorded in Plat Cabinet D, Slide 1474 in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Whitfield County, Georgia.

This map shows the boundaries of the property owned by Whitfield County and not the extended Prater Farm.

34° 53' 43.345" N 84° 55' 9.513" W





6.6 Rocky Face Ridge

The significance of the Battles of Rocky Face Ridge has been recognized by the United States Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (the “CWSAC”) which has given it a Priority II.3 Class C Rating in the CWSAC Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields.

The property includes, along its western boundary, a classic example of the geology and vegetation of the Ridge and Valley ecoregion of Georgia, resulting from deposits of the Silurian Period (416-440 million years ago) that became sandstone, shale and siltstone; with subsequent continental collision and drift creating the faults and folds that are now the Ridge and Valley Ecoregion. A mixed hardwood-pine forest covers much of the slopes of the Ridge. Two small streams, one perennial, the other intermittent, arise on the flanks of the Ridge and flow easterly toward a small pond near the eastern boundary; two springs occur in the flatter pasture land in the eastern portion of the land.

The Conservation Easement by the Civil War Preservation Trust in favor of the Georgia Piedmont Land Trust, Inc., states “the Property contains amenities which contribute to its Conservation Values: (i) the eastern flank of Rocky Face Ridge, including forest, providing wildlife habitat; (ii) two small streams and two springs, providing for water quality protection, (iii) significant open space for the scenic enjoyment of the general public, including, without limitation being visible from Crow Valley Road and Poplar Springs Road, and its preservation will yield a significant public benefit... by providing scenic enjoyment of an iconic site of historical and cultural significance relating to the February 26, 1864 skirmish between Confederate and Union forces, including a trench called a “curtain line” extending on to the property and including a gun emplacement, of the Battle of Dalton, the Civil War and the heritage of the State of Georgia; and (iv) an historically important battlefield landscape, including without limitation, the site of troop movements by Union and Confederate troops.”

The Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield site (north and east of I-75) contains significant stone and earthen breastworks. Although some suspected looting, vandalism and evidenced forestry and fire suppression activities have occurred over the years, most of the fortifications are still intact. Due to the steep and rocky terrain, the site is difficult to access, which has helped to protect the area. There is dense undergrowth, and fallen trees hinder access.

Description of the Rocky Face Ridge Property

The property features trenches, redoubts, stacked rock walls, and both below surface and above surface earthworks in multiple locations throughout the just over 300 acres. It was the scene of combat on two separate occasions during the war. Moreover, the property was the location of Confederate camps during the Winter of 1863-64 for up to six months. Also, the property saw use by Native American Indians, early White settlers to Crow Valley, and slaves. There is evidence that a number of cabins were erected by one or more of these groups both prior to and during the war.

In February 1864, the property was host to fighting for several days with two separate actions occurring on 24 and 25 February 1864 as Federal forces advanced from north to south across Crow Valley toward Dalton. Confederate forces including Clayton’s Alabama brigade and Reynolds’ Virginia and North Carolina brigade defended the southern half of the property while the Northern troops under Turchin’s Ohio and Indiana brigade with portions of other Northern units from the mid-western states crossed the northern half of the property. The February fighting covered virtually the entire 300 acres of the Grant property as both Northern and Southern units marched and countermarched and attacked and counterattacked one another during the action. The February action also saw Confederate earthworks in several places including a significant one-quarter to one-half mile of infantry trenches, a four-gun battery site, another trench line of smaller length and a portion of a two-gun battery work together with a supporting redoubt and videte. In addition, the property features a rare Federal rock wall of about 3 feet in height and over 50 to 80 feet in length along the slope of Rocky Face Ridge which was erected and manned by 5 companies of Federal troops on the afternoon of 25 February

1864. The February fighting also saw Confederate cavalry and artillery in the form of Key's Arkansas Battery and Swett's Mississippi Battery on the Grant property.

In May 1864, the northern portions of the property was utilized for Confederate earthworks as the Southern forces learned from the February fighting and moved their lines further to the north to take advantage of more of the high ground along Rocky Face Ridge and Crow Valley including the northern portion of the Grant Property. This earthwork was manned by Reynolds' North Carolina and Virginia brigade and Pettus' Alabama brigade along with Key's Arkansas battery again. For the Federals, units which attacked in May from the north of the property came from Wagner's federal brigade along with other supporting units from the Federal IV Corps of the Army of the Cumberland and units from the Federal XXIII Corps from the Army of the Ohio which skirted the easternmost portion of the property in the field. Also, Cumming's Georgia brigade saw action in May in the field east of and partially on the Grant Property. The May earthworks feature a combination of Confederate infantry trenches, rock walls, and a four-gun battery site.

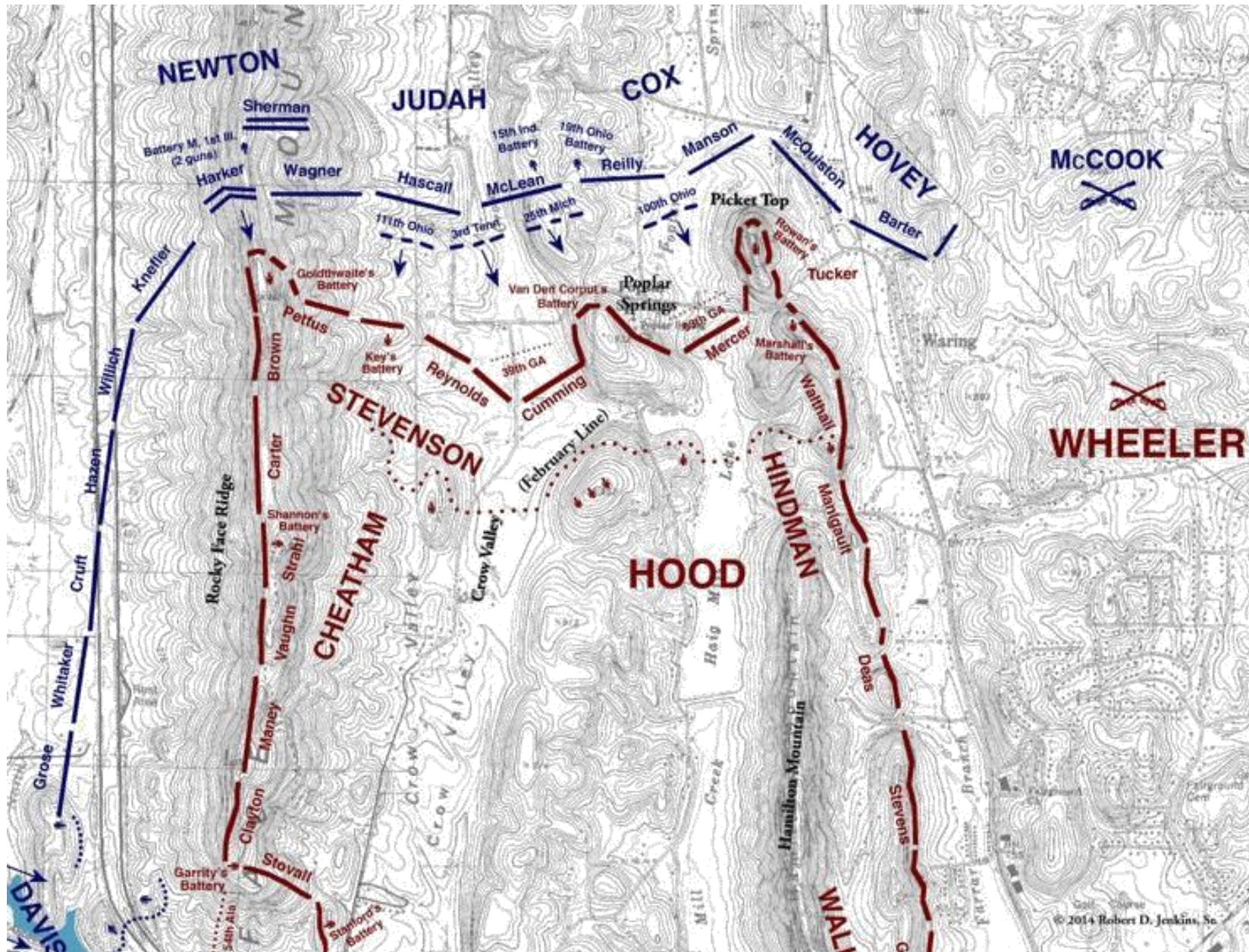


Stone breastworks along the face of the mountain

In addition to the two periods of combat, this property was home to a number of Confederate troops from late November 1863 to the second week of May 1864. These units, including some 1,000 to 1,500 men from Clayton's Alabama brigade and including men from Stevenson's division which included Reynolds' North Carolina and Virginia brigade, Pettus' Alabama brigade, and Cummings' Georgia brigade, spent time on and around the property using the streams for water and cooking and cleaning, and, at least with Clayton and Reynolds' brigades, making cabins and huts for winter quarters. So, the property should also be preserved for future archaeological, historic and ecologic interpretation (much like a Valley Forge) for future historians, archaeologists, environmentalists and students to study its use as a civil war Confederate camp, as well as its pioneer, slave, agricultural and Indian uses prior to the war.

These spur breastworks change from stone to earthen construction halfway down the face. Two gun positions with stone defenses exist on the ridge crest, and an additional four-gun earthen battery is located on the ridge spur.

General placement of troops on Rocky Face Ridge and in Crow Valley, May 1864



Federal stone breastworks along the ridge of Rocky Face Ridge face east into Crow Valley. A possible gun position remains at the apex of the Federal defenses, facing south as described in the official records. Several fire rings seem to be associated with the breastworks. These stone breastworks appear to be more hastily constructed than the opposing Confederate works.

Confederate stone breastworks interspersed with natural rock outcroppings form the Confederate defensive lines along the ridge top of Rocky Face Ridge. Stone breastworks extend along the western face of the ridge, continuing from the ridge top to valley floor on a spur of Rocky Face Ridge.

Surviving evidence (stone breastworks) indicates that action described in the official records occurred near the apex of the Confederate line.



Stone breastworks along the ridge



Mike Babb, Chm. County Commission in trench

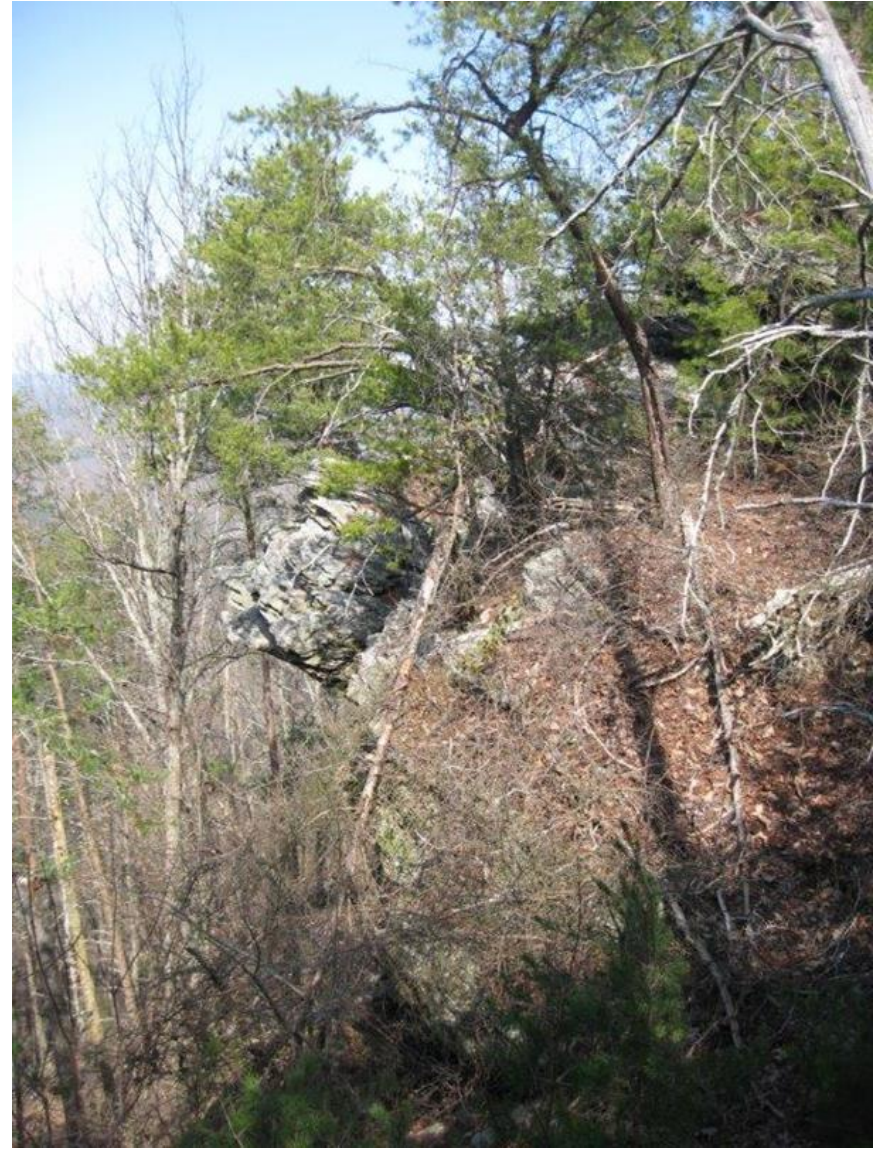
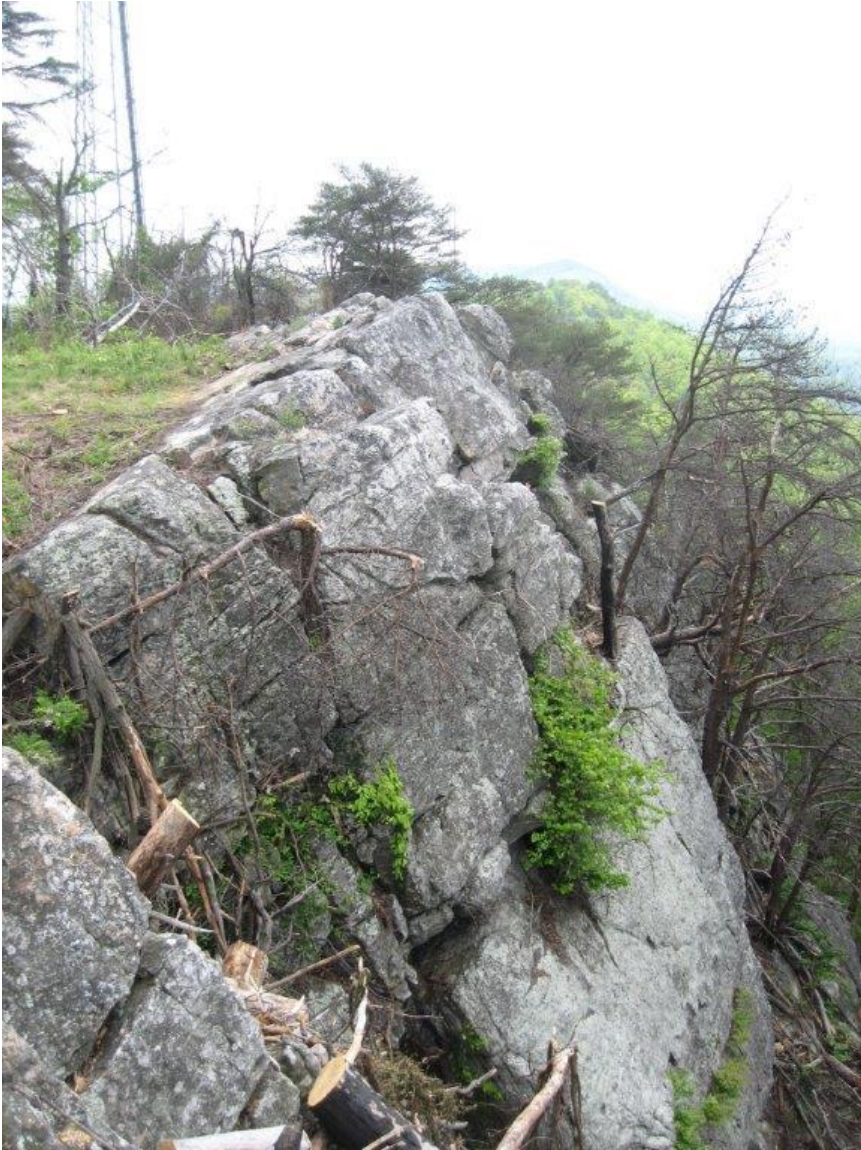


Trenches still visible



Trenches along the ridge



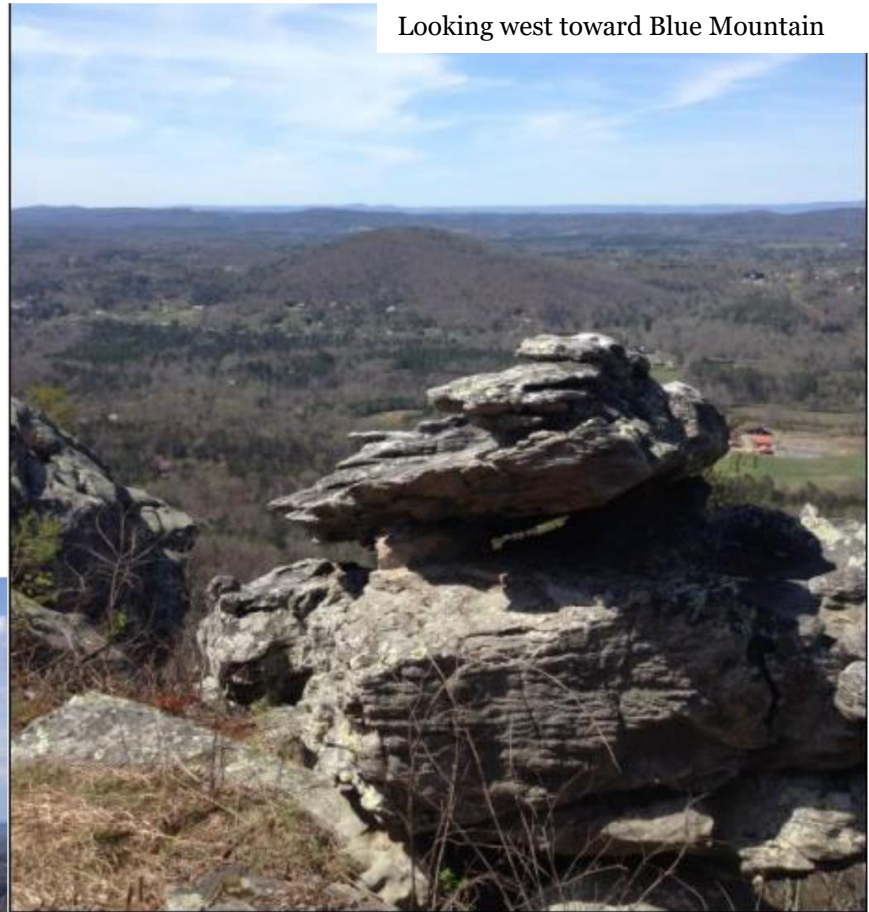


Rock cliffs and outcroppings along the eastern top of the ridge, formidable defenses in battles

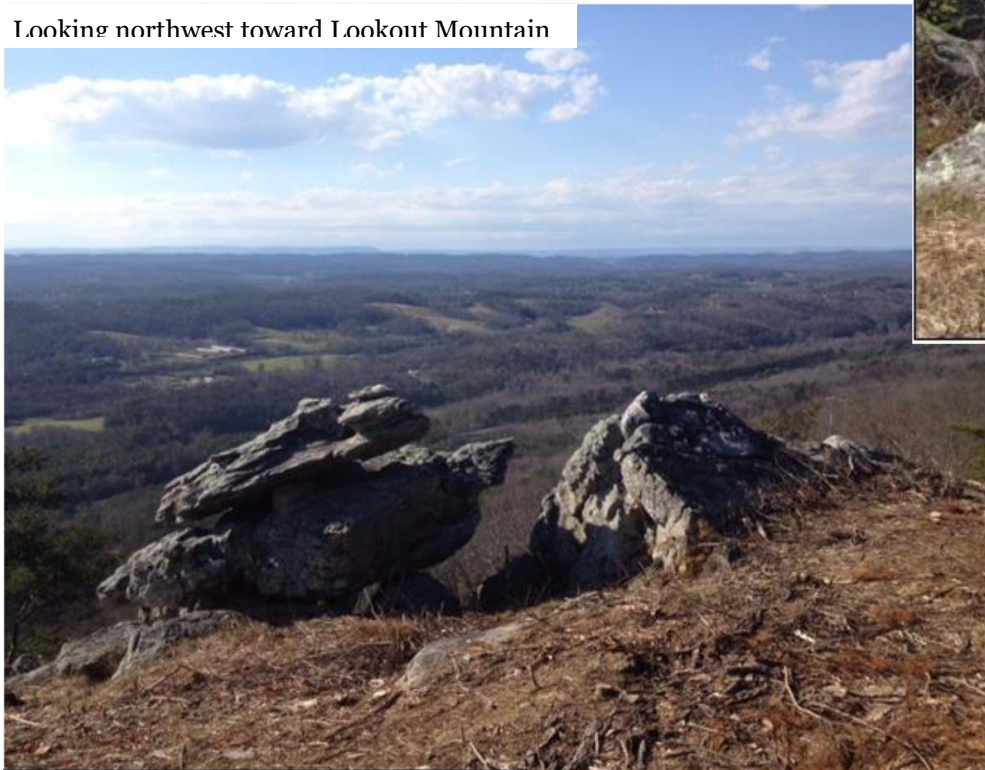
Most of the area up to the mountain ridge is wooded with many stone outcroppings. There has been a loss of pine trees which has opened up the hilltop views. Logging roads are the only access on the south end of the property. There are no structures on the ridge within the property.

The 360-degree view from the top of the ridge is spectacular and is unique among all of Civil War/recreational sites in Georgia. From the top, one can see Kennesaw Mountain, Blue Mountain, Lookout Mountain and Snake Creek Gap, all main locations of battles during the Atlanta Campaign.

Looking west toward Blue Mountain



Looking northwest toward Lookout Mountain





Looking south from two vantage points toward Snake Creek Gap and Kennesaw Mountain



The valley is open, rolling terrain, some recently grazed, with hardwood and pine forest surrounding and steep terrain up to the ridge line.

The north end, which is the approach of the Union troops, will have more access with mountain biking and hiking trails, a trail head with tourism amenities, such as directional and informational signage and restroom facilities, when they are developed under these guidelines. There are two homes and an outbuilding at the northern end of the property valley that are envisioned to be used as a park caretaker's home for added security.



Many of the defenses are within the designated 1,000-acre Rocky Face Ridge property owned by the County; a few are on adjacent private property and are not included in this property.

The Conservation Easement states the general purpose for the property is to preserve and protect in perpetuity its Conservation Values. The goals are to assure the Property will be retained forever predominantly in its natural, open space and scenic condition; to maintain and preserve the Property's water quality and riparian areas; to protect the open space and scenic values of the Property; and protect the cultural sites and historical and archeological resources, particularly with regard to its significance as an American Civil War battlefield site.

The Conservation Easement also lists prohibited uses. Please refer to the Conservation Easements for Rocky Face Ridge in the appendix.

Proposed rugged, utilitarian-designed trail heads, mountain biking/hiking trails, and tourism amenities including benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, picnic tables, interpretive and informational kiosks, and open air pavilions should conform to National Park Service guidelines for public spaces.

It is highly advised that information provided for visitors should include troop position and fortification maps, be created in open spaces and be concentrated in amenity areas. Information and maps should be located at regular intervals along accessible trail routes.

Buildings on the Rocky Face Ridge property:

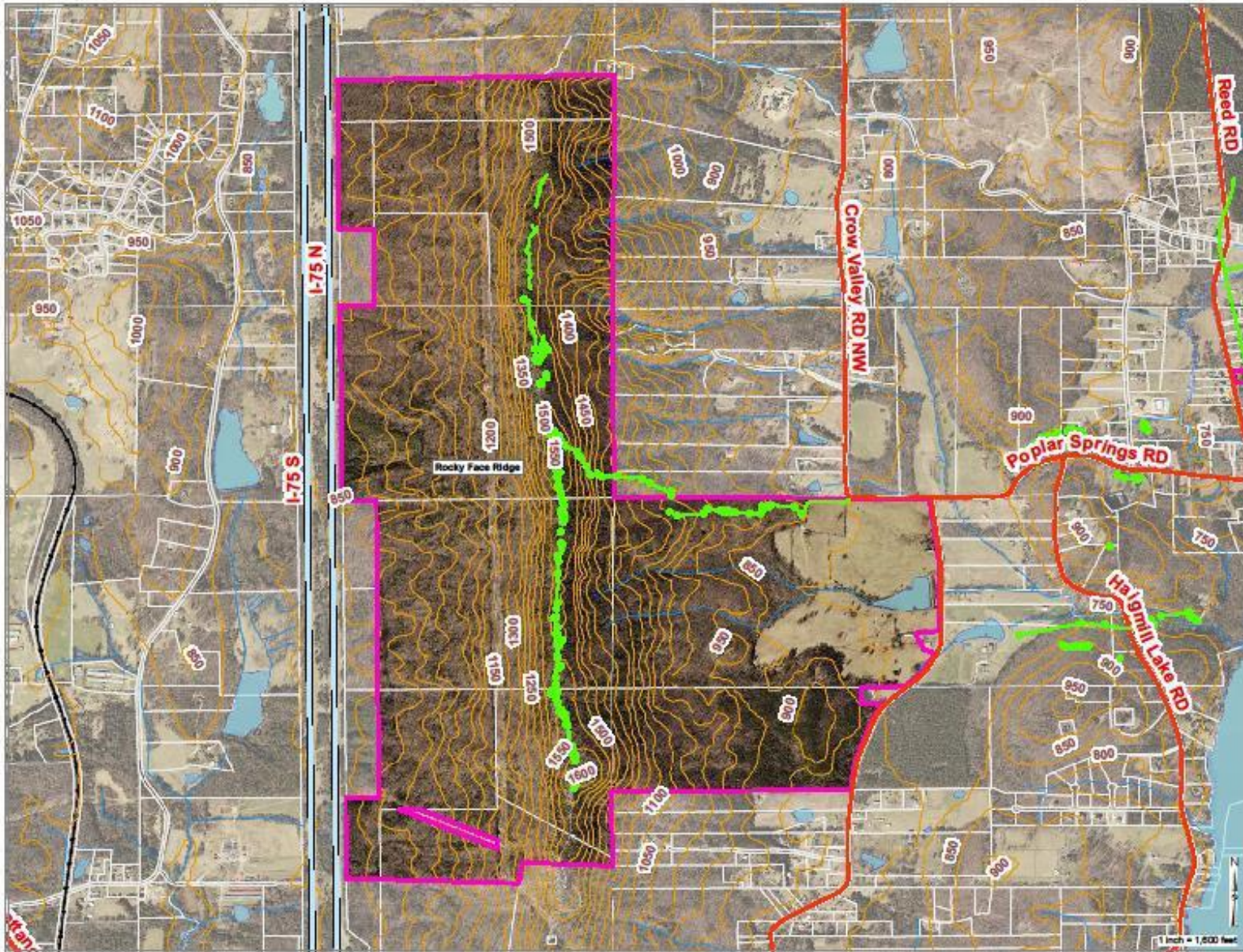


The “Grant home” a typical ranch style home with stone and wooden board and batten exterior. Simple single pane windows. Circa 1970s. More research due. This home sits on the large tract of the Rocky Face Ridge site in the valley near the road. Most likely, it will be utilized as a home for persons to protect this historic property.



The “tenant home” is in poor shape and is not historically significant. The upcoming research and master plan for the property will most likely deem that this house should be removed.

Map: pink outlines the property. Green depicts the fortifications. Yellow shows contours.



34 D 50' 3.795" N 84 D 59' 52.354" W

Tunnel Hill

Just eleven years before the outbreak of the Civil War, the completion of the Western & Atlantic Railroad in 1850 between Atlanta and Chattanooga had opened up the sparsely populated region of Northwest Georgia to more settlement. The settlement of Tunnel Hill began in the 1820s on Cherokee land as a small farm community. Its history and development are closely linked to the construction of the W & A Railroad tunnel that runs through Chetogeta Mountain. This is the oldest railroad tunnel in the southeast, constructed between 1848 and 1850. The tunnel was an engineering marvel in its time.

The home, tunnel and depot c. 1845 all served as the central living and working area for the workers building the tunnel up until 1850. In 1848, Clisby Austin, a prominent Methodist minister, built a brick home which he called "Meadow Lawn." During the tunnel construction, it was used as an inn. With the opening of the railroad tunnel in 1850, the small town of Tunnel Hill began to develop with stores, churches, public buildings, and residences. After the tunnel opened in 1850, the Austin home served as a summer resort hotel to accommodate rail travelers.

At the onset of the Civil War, the W & A Railroad became the major supply line for Confederate armies fighting in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Northwest Georgia who had their bases south toward Atlanta and elsewhere in Georgia. During the war, many houses and other buildings became hospitals for the wounded. Confederate General John Bell Hood was sent to recuperate at the Clisby Austin house after having his leg amputated. According to written accounts, the leg accompanied him so it could be buried with him in case he died. However, Hood survived and his leg may be buried in the Austin Family Cemetery near the house.

On May 7, 1864, Union General Sherman occupied Tunnel Hill and set up his headquarters in the Clisby Austin House until May 12, 1864 and the area was occupied by Federal troops. Sherman's campaign to capture Atlanta was planned here and was fought almost entirely along the W & A railroad line from Ringgold to Atlanta.

The area surrounding the tunnel, depot, store and the Clisby Austin house is an important railroad engineering site, and military importance has been confirmed because of Sherman's residence and the battle in the area during 1864. There are no defense works on this property, but archeological findings confirm troop presence during the Civil War in 1864.

This area is within the small town of Tunnel Hill, and is surrounded by a mix of historic and non-historic residential and commercial buildings. It is a rural small town setting with the road coming from the main town to the depot and tunnel. Much of the area is owned by the City of Tunnel Hill and the County, so that portion stands to be protected. However, the surrounding subdivisions might encroach visually upon this natural area.

The property is recommended as eligible for the National Register for its good interpretive potential. The relatively new Heritage Center with interpretive tours and a small museum serves that purpose and hosts tourists, sharing the history of this area. Marketing and long term planning for the site are under the auspices of the Dalton Area Convention and Visitors Bureau working with the Tunnel Hill Foundation and the City of Tunnel Hill.

The siting of the buildings, the landscape and the viewshed should be preserved and maintained to tell the story of this area's extensive significance before and during the Civil War.

The Clisby Austin house is a prime example of an emerging early antebellum, Vernacular Classical Revival style. Construction began in 1845 as the tunnel was being built. It is a square two-story, two-room-deep home and was originally a home and inn for the people working on the tunnel. It is symmetrical with a one-door front and a veranda with full wood posts and porch, and a wide, side-facing wooden stairway on the back. The roof is side-oriented gable with wood shingles. Brick chimneys are on both gable ends. The exterior is brick and board-and-batten and the foundation is brick continuous. The windows are double-hung sash, flat headed, 6 over 6, rectangular. In the 1980s the gable roof was reconstructed.

The exterior grounds are casual and unplanned. Typical outbuildings (spring house, corn crib, and privy) have been reconstructed to make the area more authentic-looking.

When the tunnel was complete, the home became an inn for rail travelers. A wooden plank walkway extending to the Western and Atlantic Railroad Depot and a dairy near the house were constructed.



Front, Clisby Austin House



Back, Clisby Austin House

The home became a makeshift hospital and dwelling for both Confederate and Union generals during the war. Sherman's stay at the home in May, 1864 was important as the planning site for the Campaign for Atlanta.

The Austin Family Cemetery is located on a hill across from the house and is privately owned. Rebecca, mother of Clisby, has the only remaining headstone. It is believed that as many as 17 family members are buried there and the leg of Confederate General Hood may be buried there.



Old photograph of the Clisby Austin House, date unknown

The Western & Atlantic (W & A) railroad depot, which was very active during the Civil War transporting troops, medical subsistence supplies and ordinances, is one-story 1848 vernacular rail-related transportation depot with random-coursed stone bearing walls and continuous stone foundation. It has been modified over the years but is to be restored to the original configuration. A train viewing platform with a shade structure and site furnishings is in the restoration plans. Ideally, the existing cabooses could be a part of the depot exhibits, although it should not obstruct views to the rail corridor. Rehabilitation is in the planning stages and funding is now in place.

The building is a stone, one room, rectangular, plain building of no academic style. It has an asymmetrical façade with one door and a side-oriented gable roof of standing seam metal. There is no chimney, as the heating must have been a stove vented through a wall. The City of Tunnel Hill is working toward a full rehabilitation of the building for community and visitor use.



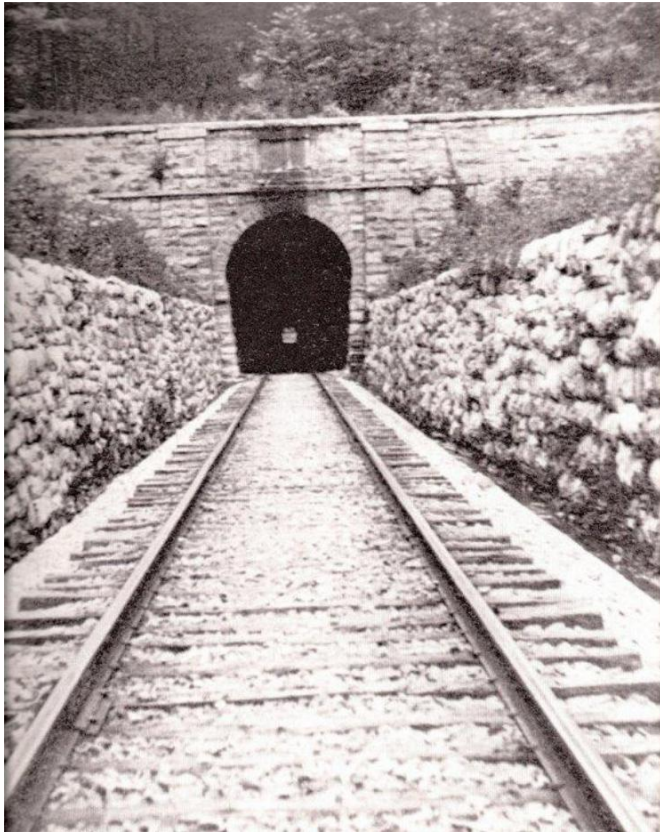
Tunnel Hill W & A railroad depot
(condition in 2018)

The W & A tunnel through Chetoogeta Mountain was begun on July 15, 1848. It is a stone and brick railroad tunnel, 1,477 feet long. William L. Mitchell, Esq. was Chief Engineer and B. E. Wells was Assistant Engineer; Jno. D. Gray and Com were the Contractors. The first train passed through on May 9, 1850. This was one of the first railway tunnels constructed in the South and the first in the Deep South. Chetoogeta Mountain or Ridge was renamed Tunnel Hill after the construction of this tunnel.

In 1862, Andrews' raiders and their pursuers raced through the tunnel north to Ringgold during what is now known as the "Great Locomotive Chase." The raiders were the first soldiers to be given the Medal of Honor for their heroics.

The tunnel was not destroyed by the Confederate army and so provided General Sherman with a supply line to support his assaults toward Atlanta in 1864.

With round-arched brick entrances and arched tunnel ceiling, it is a rare archeological type and an excellent example of engineering work of the time. Working from both sides of the mountain, the workers were off only 1/2 inch when they met in the middle.



The tunnel has one symmetrical door and is arch-braced by random coursed brick, stone, and the existing mountain stone through which it runs; the rough ashlar-lined declivity leads to the tunnel entrance at each end with stone bulkheads. Marble plaques are set in the stone over both entrances.



It was abandoned in 1920 and an adjacent larger tunnel was built for use. Restoration began October 31, 1999, as part of an Transportation Enhancement Grant project and was opened to

the public on May 9, 2009, the 150th anniversary of the original opening of the tunnel.

It has been recommended for National Register status because of its significance for engineering, military and transportation.

The Tunnel Hill Foundation, the City of Tunnel Hill, and the Dalton Area Convention and Visitors Bureau jointly fund and manage the Tunnel Hill Heritage Center, providing tours to travel through the tunnel and to see the other amenities in the Tunnel Hill historic site.



Re-enactment on the grounds

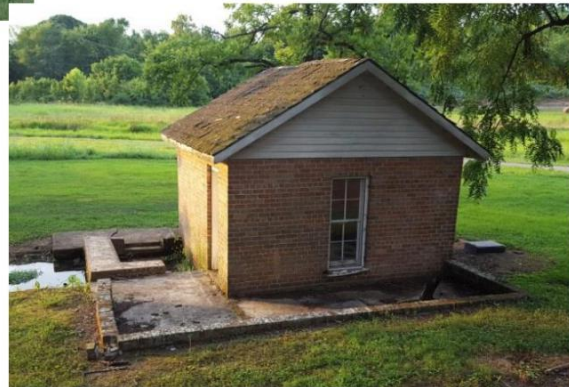
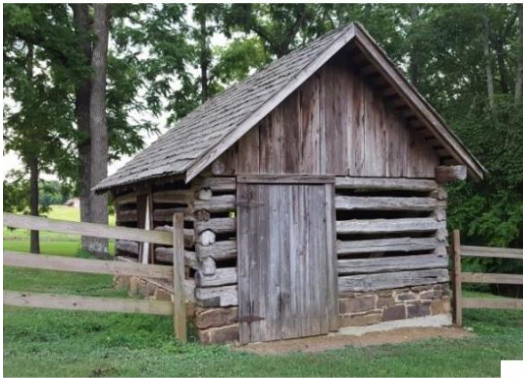


This area is the rolling hill/valley near the Chetogeta Mountain with previously cleared fields to the sloped mountain. The fields are now grassed and wooded. A creek runs through the property which now supports a walking track with new foot and cart bridges over the wet-lands and creek. Each year near the date of the September Tunnel Hill battle, there is a re-enactment of the battle with living demonstrations of soldier and family life during this period.

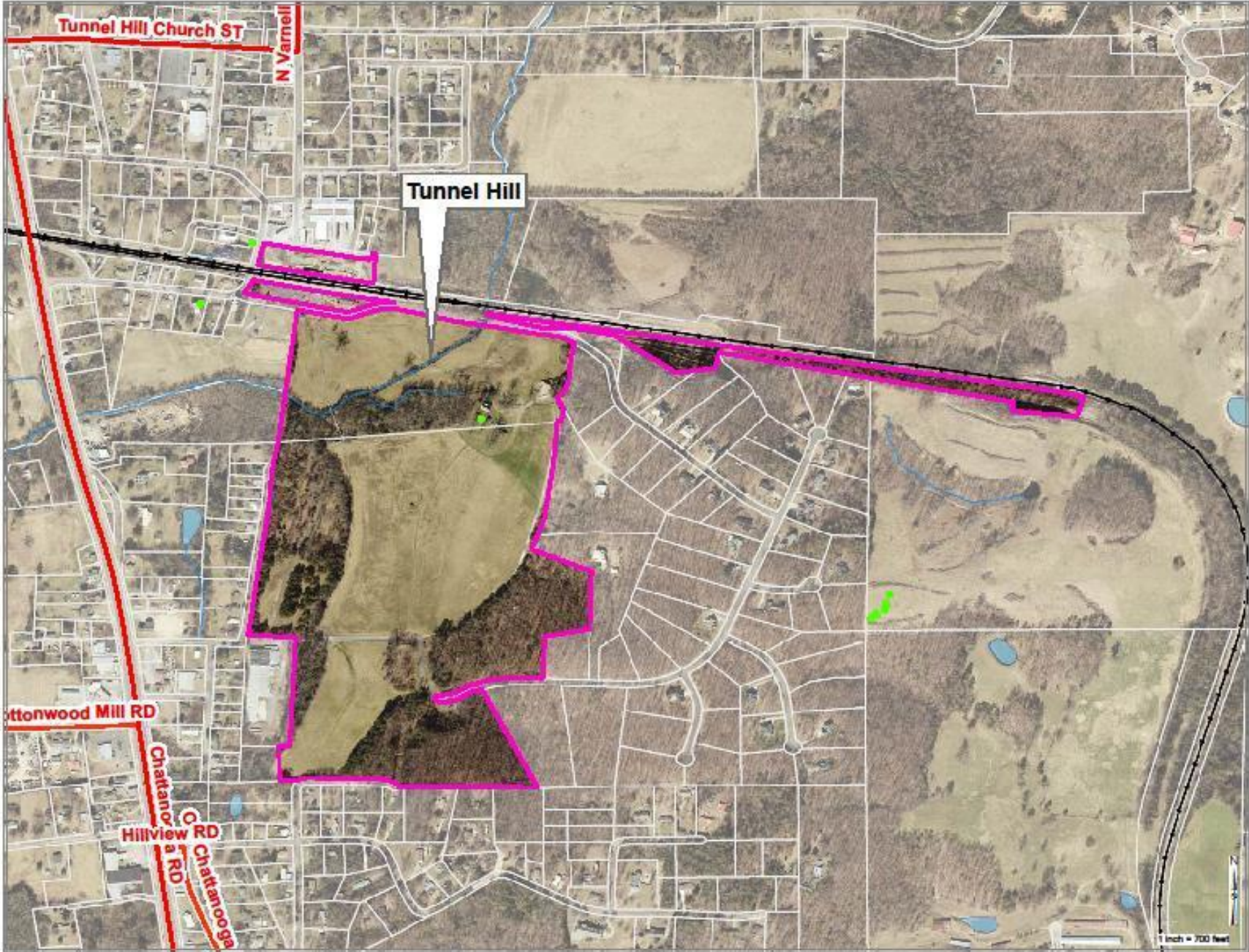
The Country Store is a wooden vernacular rectangular building with a center door, low, standing seam metal roof, and a front porch. It was a dairy barn converted to a rented apartment on the north end and a reproduction county store on the south end. The store has a fine collection of 1800s-1900s typical store goods.

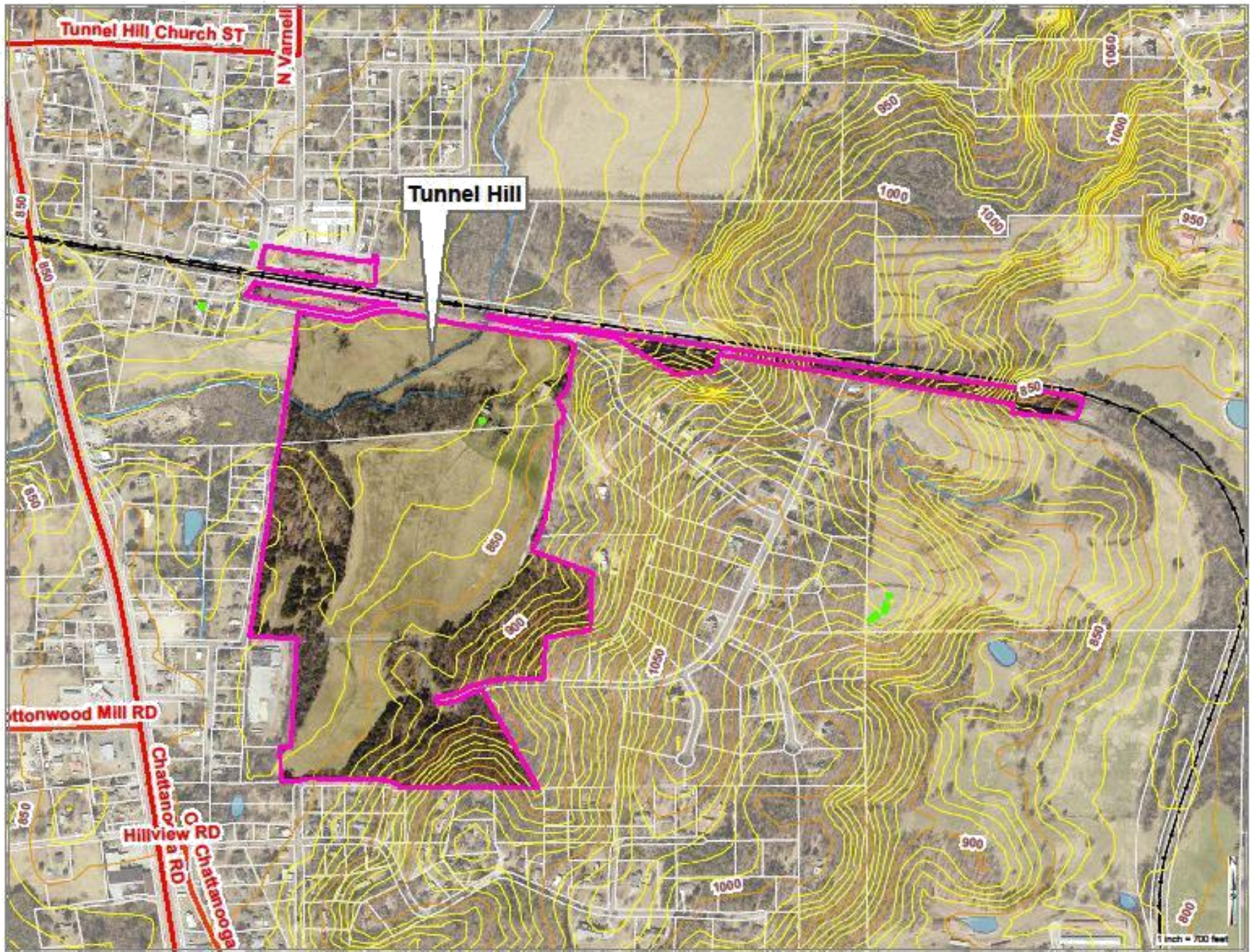


Reproduction Outbuildings include a covered bridge over the stream, spring house, corn crib, privy, and foot bridges over the stream, all reproduction.



Tunnel Hill 34 D 50' 23.918" N 85 D 2' 35.914" W





7.00 Guidelines for Protecting the Landscape/Terrain Features

7.1 Summary of the Landscape Features:

To a great extent, the Dalton area's topography shaped the events that took place there. The areas within Whitfield County have a variety of topography from steep and rocky cliffs and slopes (Rocky Face Ridge and Dug Gap) to rolling hills and valley areas. The top of the ridgeline is nearly level. Hydric systems on the steep terrain of Rocky Face Ridge site occur as wet cliffs and outcrops with ground water seepage or the gorge walls of certain streams where the cliffs are composed of sandstone and shale. In the Coahulla Creek Watershed, the most significant topographic feature is a long, narrow ridge called Rocky Face Mountain, which reaches approximately 1,600 feet in elevation at its highest point.

This entire area is in the Coahulla Creek Watershed which originates in Bradley County, Tennessee, where it drains more than 40,000 acres of mostly rural lands prior to crossing the state line into Georgia. Southward, the watershed then drains approximately 71,000 acres in Northwest Georgia prior to its confluence with the Conasauga River. The majority of the Coahulla Creek Watershed in Georgia is in Whitfield County. A major tributary, Mill Creek, exists in the watershed and originates west of Rocky Face Mountain. Mill Creek drains approximately 33,000 acres and enters Coahulla Creek just east of Dalton. Five miles downstream of the confluence with Mill Creek, Coahulla Creek enters the Conasauga River.

Nearly level, the Tunnel Hill site contains a meandering spring-fed stream cutting through the center of the fields near the Clisby Austin house then runs under the access road and railroad corridor. Prater's Mill is on rolling terrain and is sited in the flood plain with Coahulla Creek flowing through and dammed for the hydraulic power for the grist mill. The Mill site is surrounded by a flood plain forest of trees growing in very wet terrain.

Soils are from silty or sandy loams near stream beds to the ridge loams and gravelly, rocky forms. Nowhere in Georgia is the bedrock geology of the land more visible than in the sedimentary region. These sediments are now limestones, shales, sandstones, and cherts. The tops of Rocky Face Mountain and others are in Silurian sandstone (Red Mountain Formation); cliffs on the east side are formed by Mississippian cherts and western slopes by Ordovician siltstones and mudstones, Mississippian chert, SS Silurian sandstones, OS Ordovician siltstones, and OCL Ordovician-Cambrian limestones.

Most ridges and slopes are primarily wooded with dominant trees being chestnut oak, southern red oak, post oak, black oak, white oak, hickory, chestnut oak, Florida maple, mockernut hickory, walnut, poplar, northern red oak, sourwood, hop hornbeam and dogwood. Near the moist base of slopes occur beech, shagbark hickory, mountain laurel, Catawba rhododendron, and yellow buckeye. The dominant shrub is hazelnut and the dominant ground covers are Christmas ferns, Galax, brown-stemmed spenwort, round-lobed hepatica, wild ginger, and striped wintergreen. The tops of the ridges and cliffs bear some Virginia and shortleaf pine.

Previously cleared areas are primarily grassed and contain brambles, vines (including blackberries and poison ivy), and wildflowers in much variety (Queen Anne's lace to bachelor buttons, trillium, etc., all depending on slope, light and water sources.). Some areas, such as around the Tunnel, have been allowed to be engulfed with kudzu vine

7.2 Guidelines for Protection for Landscapes/Terrain Features

The goal is to maintain and preserve the original landscape features, especially protecting character-defining features, including open fields, trees, rock outcroppings, mountain terrain, water features, viewsheds, etc. Landscape patterns of fields, forest and water features should be preserved with native plants, trees and shrubs (utilizing those typical from 1850 until the 1950s. However, there should be careful enhancements for public access and enjoyment.

Cultural and Civil War resources should have their existing natural landscape features in the topography protected and maintained. These include: native foliage, forest, water features, stone outcroppings and slopes ridgelines, soils, vegetation and forestation, steep slopes, flood prone areas, wetlands, grass fields, and archaeological man-made features such as surviving stone and earthen battlefield defense works, tunnels and bridges.

Sites should be managed for erosion control, repair of man-made disturbances, and, where possible, restoration of lost viewshed. Buildings in these areas exhibit patterns of vernacular design common in north Georgia in their time periods which should be honored and maintained.

Natural tree lines should help preserve the lay of the land and minimize disruption of traditional viewsheds and should be maintained, including irregular configurations. Trees shall be preserved and when replaced because of natural loss or hazardous removal, should be replaced with native, historic species.

Grass cover should be maintained with native grasses or typical crops for the time period. In all cases, native, non-invasive plants and grasses should be used along with native wildflower species.

Flat areas should be maintained and necessary septic tanks or other structures should be located far from historic resources. Any added utilities shall be buried. Whenever ground disturbance is necessary, an archeology study should be made of the area to be disturbed.

Vegetative buffers should be implemented for screening structures from prominent view from roads and trails. In all cases, traditional, native species should be used for vegetation and any new species introduced should harmonize with existing vegetation. Another alternative screen would be created berms or a combination of berm and vegetation.

Any new roads should be developed sensitively to minimize site disturbance and physical or visual impact on surviving features. Roads should be as narrow as possible to maintain a rural ambience and avoid a discordant highway atmosphere. No new roads should be placed through the middle of open fields; rather, they should be placed along tree lines or other landscape boundaries.

Fences and Retaining Walls:

Fences and retaining walls were made of log, wood, or stone. The main goal is to maintain the pattern of open and enclosed spaces in the original area. The only original walls are foundations at Prater's Mill.

Wall in front of Prater's Mill store



There are no original fences. (shown at right is the fence at Tunnel Hill built for wayfinding for visitors.) New fences may be built for wayfinding or protection of features only as necessary.

- Fences may be board fences, “post and rail,” or “split rail.” Stone walls may be dry-stacked stone or mortared. These features should not be disturbed or changed.
- All materials and construction shall be repaired or, when absolutely necessary due to deterioration, replaced with matching materials, proportions and design.
- Any addition should duplicate surrounding features, respecting the pattern within the area and by being placed behind the façade line of the building. (~15 feet)
- The size and height should conform to building codes.



Roads and Parking:

Any trails or roads should follow the path of historic trails or paths wherever possible. The goal is to maintain the existing pattern of circulation and make them as unobtrusive as possible and to minimize clearing and landscape destruction

- Maintain original driveway/road configurations and width where ever possible.
- There should be minimal additions of any non-porous paving/roads and those must be visually hidden as much as possible with a visual buffer of vegetation, berm or both.
- When roads, trails or parking areas must be added for public access, they shall be the least disturbing to landscapes, viewsheds and archaeological sites, especially Civil War defenses. They should be as unobtrusive as possible, visually hidden with vegetation or berm or both.
- The parking area should be designed to accommodate a bus (including a turnaround area) and approximately six to ten cars. A “maintenance-free” guard rail system (of wood or other suitable design) or a vegetation buffer, should be installed around the parking lot to prevent cars from driving into other areas of the park. Provisions should be made to allow maintenance and/or emergency vehicles to access the other areas of the park from the parking area.

Trails/Paths, Cycling and Walking:

Trails and foot paths cleared for walking or cycling for public access should:

- have mulch or gravel for stabilization
- be durable to accommodate regular use and provide accessibility to persons with disabilities where ever possible,
- have a rustic appearance using natural tone colors so that it blends with the landscape,
- be maintained and not widened unless there is a safety issue,
- be as unobtrusive as possible,
- be the least disturbing to landscapes, viewsheds and archaeological sites, especially Civil War defenses,
- be constructed so as not to create any water run-off issues or erosion.

There shall be no motorized vehicles on the trails/paths other than potential maintenance or emergency vehicles used by authorities.



8.0 Guidelines for Protection of Fortifications

8.1 Existing types of Fortifications and Constructions

During the Civil War, in these designated Properties fortifications (something that makes a defensive position stronger), are both natural and man-made protections against warfare. The mountainous terrain provided natural barriers as well as opportunities to fortify at higher altitudes for military advantage. Natural fortifications include waterways and mountainous, rocky terrain including cliffs. There are many varied types of man-made fortifications on these sites. Man-made fortifications can be piled-up stone, an earthwork of mounded soil or trenches with dug soil piled in front and combinations of earth and stone. All are called field works, meaning a temporary or semi-permanent fortification put up by an army in the field.

See the glossary for terminology and descriptions of various types of stone and earthen fortifications.

8.2 Types of Fortifications at Each Site

Dug Gap

The western side of Dug Gap Mountain has a very high, natural rock cliff running for about a hundred yards. A series of man-made rock walls appear along the western military crest of the ridge both below and above the gap. (Some have been reconstructed.) The walls are several hundred yards in length and are in excellent condition.

To the north of the gap, a line of rock walls runs parallel with the ridge trail and runs, more or less for over a mile.

There are additionally some works and rifle pits to the north and west of the park and nearer to the foot of the west slope of the gap, outside the historic site.

Mill Creek Gap

Uniquely, there are actually two adjacent artillery emplacements that are large enough to accommodate twelve guns, or three four-gun batteries: The Redoubt Fisk at the center of the park, is a very well-defined redoubt, which is an above-ground, square site made by piling up dirt on top of the ground in a V or L shape to guard the flanks or sides. It is 12 – 15 feet high on the exterior and 8-10 feet high on the interior and large enough for eight guns, four facing North and four facing West. It is constructed with barbette of earth to move cannon up to shoot over the redoubt.

Located just outside the southeast corner of the designated site, is a below-ground, four-gun battery site, Redoubt Winans, behind Redoubt Fisk that appears to have been hastily dug by Confederates while under fire.

There is a line of trenches with traverses and redans that runs the length of the spine of a finger ridge leading up to the above-ground, rock-lined redoubt. The main trench runs due north and south with equally spaced spur trenches that all face northwest on 60 degree angles. It's apparent that this wasn't randomly constructed but laid out by engineers.

There are also some five or six rock walls several feet high of 75 to 100 yards in width each.

There are some 13 lunettes that run along the spine of another finger ridge.

At the base of the gap is Mill Creek, a water barrier that was utilized to build a fortification by damming the W & A train trestle bridges to form an insurmountable lake between the mountain ridges.

Picket Top, “Potato Hill”

Marking the northeast corner of the confederate defenses, this park provides a complete encirclement of a traditional Confederate infantry rampart earthwork atop the military crest of the ridge on the north face.

There is a four-gun artillery battery site or redoubt with above-ground earthen walls at the northern side of the top of the hill with an embrasure in the parapet. This battery shows some evidence of erosion but due to its exposed location and rocky terrain, it was likely never as large as many of the others located around Dalton.

There is evidence of a rifle pit and a skirmish line trench along the west face of the ridge, but additional archeological and field work must be done to verify the kind and character of these undulations on the side of the hill.

There is evidence of skirt walls (trenches below the battery site where they placed dirt on the side to build a wall) along the western side of the hill to permit troops access to the confederate positions on the hill for protection from fire. They are one to three feet high. This area is inconclusive and needs further archeological research.

Prater’s Mill

Although there were various troops stationed at Prater’s Mill, there are no signs of Civil War fortifications evident at this site.

Rocky Face Ridge

The top of Rocky Face Ridge that served as a Confederate signal station provides a clear 360-view of the entire Atlanta Campaign from Lookout Mountain to Snake Creek Gap and on to Kennesaw Mountain. In this historic property there are combinations of above-ground earthen defenses lined with rock for supporting infantry

Approximately a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half of a Confederate rock wall lines, stacked 3 – 5’ tall, along the western military crest facing west and along the slope of the ridge from north of the signal station until it adjoins the earthen wall that continues the Confederate earthworks for another half mile.

On the northern portion of the property, there is a series of Confederate above-ground, earthen battery walls for two guns each and one with a four-gun battery site interspersed along the defenses.

There are traverses and trenches that run east from the Confederate defenses and connect with skirt walls toward Crow Valley and additional Confederate infantry trenches, rock walls, earthworks and a four-gun battery site.

There are rare rock walls north of the Confederate defenses that were erected under fire by Federal troops. These walls, include a slight skirmish line wall, a more substantial main line wall three feet in height, running across the crest of the ridge and down the eastern slope for several hundred feet, and a couple of reserve walls that are not as long or substantial.

Tunnel Hill

Although there was much activity before and during the Civil War at this site, there are no signs of fortifications evident at this site.

8.3 Guidelines for Protection of Fortifications

Much research has been done to find and inventory any extant fortifications whether they are stone or earthen. However, it is understood that more extensive fortifications may exist on these properties. The following guidelines are intended to protect the known fortifications and future discoveries. Careful study should be done of any area prior to any excavation or disturbance so as not to damage, even inadvertently, any other fortifications or artifacts.

Erosion, the process whereby particles of soil dislodge from earthworks and are transported away, poses the greatest threat to their longevity. Therefore, management should always focus on erosion prevention, whether earthworks are covered in grasses or forest. To combat the destructive consequences of erosion, maintain a healthy vegetative cover on the earthworks with as little human intervention as possible. Military earthworks in forested conditions exhibit the least amount of erosion, but the forest and leaf cover also need to be monitored and maintained.

8.3.1 Protecting Earthworks:

- First, do no harm: any action that results in bare soil for any length of time exposes the earthwork to erosion. Finish whatever is started.
- Where vegetative cover, either native forest or grasses, exists over and around a fortification, a continuous management of vegetative cover should be done to stabilize and protect the soil from weather and human contact that may cause erosion.
- Manage grass-covered earthworks by prescribed burns where feasible, to return nutrients to the soil, stimulating growth and seed production and because exposed, charred earth absorbs more sunlight. Early to mid-spring prescribed burns suppress undesirable cool-season invasive plant species. This also avoids the impact of mowing machinery.
- Allow grasses to grow at least ten to twelve inches between mowings and set the minimum mower height at six inches. Mow in late winter or early spring to lay down organic mulch (grass clippings) to help in erosion control. Do not mow after early to mid-July where native grasses are being encouraged to permit full development of the leaves and flowers followed by seed maturation in the fall.
- Leaf litter should be maintained to avoid erosion by leaving nearby trees that provide the leaf litter. Over time, trees over 12” in diameter growing directly on the earthwork should be removed, especially if they are on the side of the fortification and susceptible to uprooting.
- Minimize the need for soil amendments such as chemical fertilizers and lime as well as pesticides by using plant species that are naturally adapted to the site conditions.
- Mulch bare spots, especially on steep slopes or in areas where there is heavy foot traffic. Chipped wood limbs is a good cover for bare soil or spread leaf litter from a ditch over bare spots.
- Invasive species (some honeysuckles, privet, eleagnus, and trees such as sweetgum, tulip poplar and black cherry), should be eradicated by cutting and applying herbicides selectively with spot treatments, preferably by addressing multiple times during one year.

- Hazardous trees should be removed carefully to avoid scarring earthworks or disturbing the forest floor, cutting them at the base and treating new cuts with a labeled herbicide to prevent regrowth. When storms take down trees, immediate response is required for cutting and leaving a stump to allow for regrowth. Since cleared trees provide additional water and sunlight, these areas are especially vulnerable to colonization of invasive species. Encourage growth of, or plant, native saplings that will contribute to the forest.
- No recreational or maintenance-related interventions are allowed that may disrupt the vegetative cover or forest floor.
- Minimize destructive natural disturbances, such as tree windthrow, burrowing animals or invasive exotic plant species. By staying alert to such damages and addressing each type with appropriate intervention. Examples: invasive plants need to be removed by hand; burrowing animals should be transferred to another habitat away from these sites.

Biennial inspection of fortification areas should be incorporated into the long-term maintenance plan to maintain a healthy forest or grass field.

8.3.2 Protecting stone breastworks:

- As with earthworks, first do no harm. Keep any maintenance or recreational equipment away from breastworks.
- Protect breastworks from uprooted or fallen trees by clearing any trees that are damaged nearby or that are growing within the breastworks.
- Protect breastworks from invasive species by clearing from within and around breastworks.
- Keep recreational activities, hiking or biking 100 feet or more away from breastworks.
- Monitor adjacent erosion and mitigate with careful control, especially on steep hillsides.
- Monitor areas for natural disturbances, such as burrowing animals and tree windthrow.

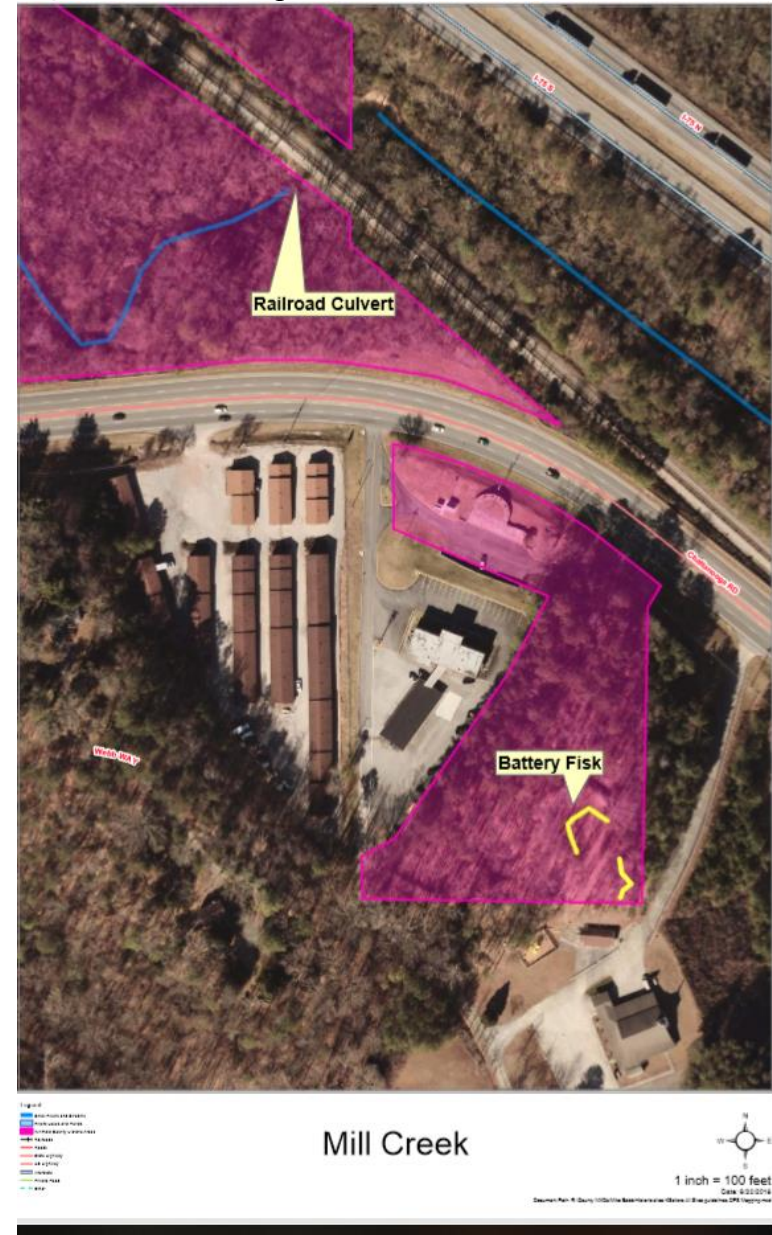
Biennial inspection of fortification areas should be incorporated into the long-term maintenance plan.

8.4 Maps of Fortifications/types in Each Property

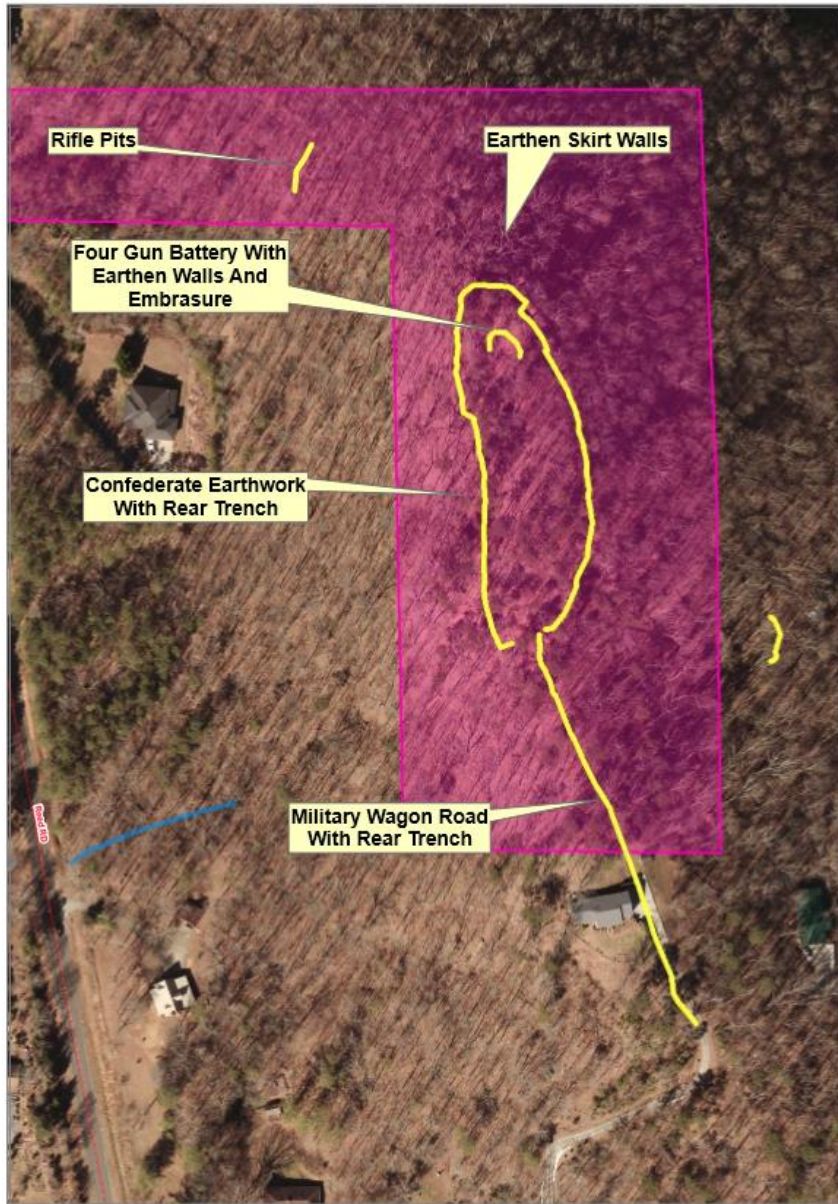
8.4.1 Dug Gap



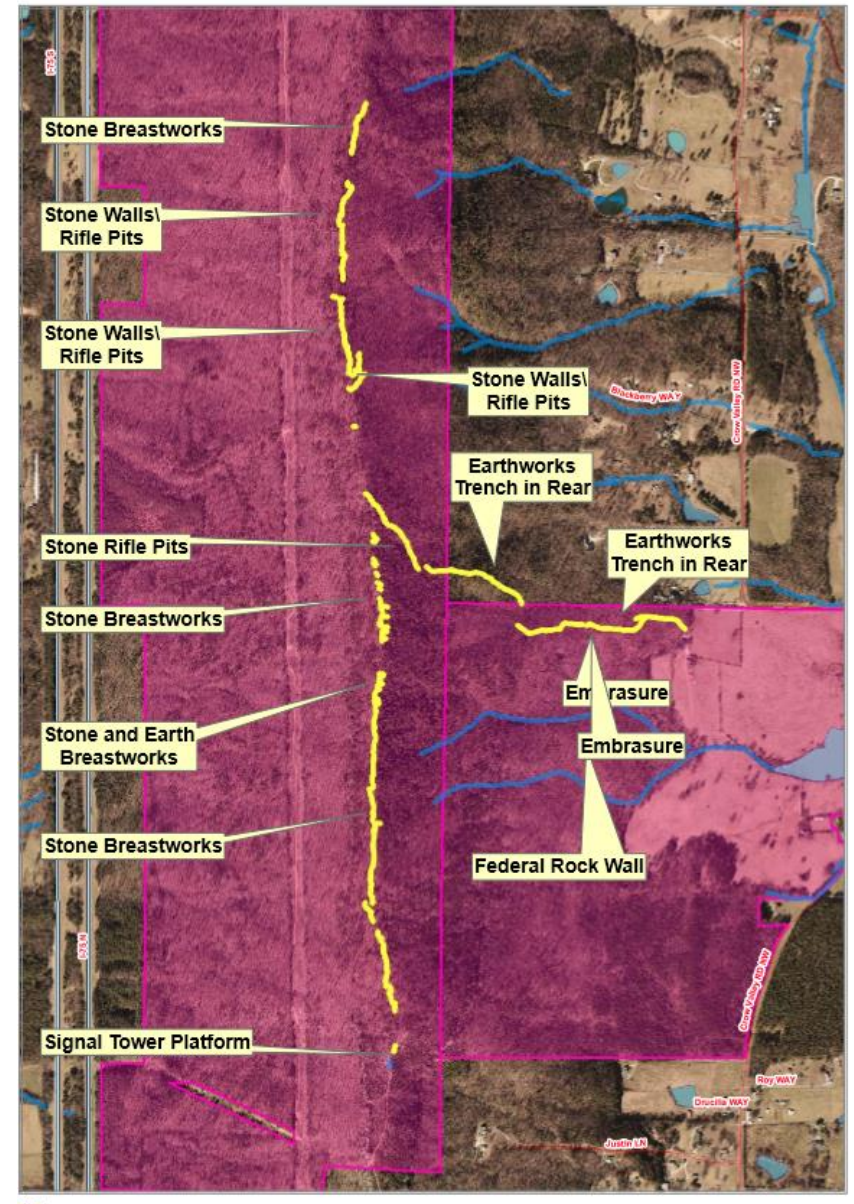
8.4.2 Mill Creek Gap



8.4.3 Picket Top or "Potato Hill"



8.4.4 Rocky Face Ridge



9.0 Guidelines for Archaeological Protection within the Historic Properties

Historic Properties in Whitfield County have been researched to date and volunteers and experts alike have discovered cultural and military sites and artifacts and have documented them. However, these areas certainly may produce more archaeological resources, including material evidence of past human activity usually found below the earth's surface but sometimes exposed above the ground as well. These may be both pre-contact and historic time periods. The sites of past occupation may be marked by foundations, ruins, changes in vegetation, and surface remains and may provide valuable information about the ways the land has been used, patterns of social history, or the methods and extent of activities such as milling, lumbering, quarrying or farming. Changes in vegetation may indicate abandoned roadways, homesites, fields and simple industrial work. The spatial distribution of features, surface disturbances, subsurface remains, patterns of soil erosion and deposition, and soil composition may also yield information about the evolution and past uses of the land. Small-scale minor elements such as road traces, building foundations, mill stones, fruit trees, abandoned machinery, or fence posts may mark the location of historic activities.

Such resources are fragile and irreplaceable. Protecting them in place is the best way to safeguard them. Before disturbing the ground, whether with grading, excavating or construction, care must be taken to avoid inadvertently destroying these resources. By confirming with archeological research, the integrity of such sites and provenance of artifacts is assured.

All the properties in our designated historic Properties are designated archaeological sites. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use and properly documented for future research. Characteristics of any historic significance shall be retained and preserved.

Guidelines for Protection:

- Reconstruction of a landscape, building structure or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction.
- Protect and preserve known, significant archaeological resources in their original location. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used. Examples: incorrect storage of artifacts, cleaning with damaging products, washing metals, using paper towels around organic or metal objects, or bagging soft products with solid, hard ones.
- Prior to construction, if preservation of resources in place is not feasible, use professional archaeologists and modern archaeological methods in planning and executing any necessary investigations.
- Minimize disturbance, especially with heavy equipment, of terrain in the historic Properties to reduce the possibility of destroying or damaging significant archaeological resources.
- If a designated archaeological site must be altered, mitigation measures will be undertaken. Survey and document the terrain in advance to determine the potential impact on significant archaeological resources. If changes are proposed, confer with the NW GA Regional Commission, the Whitfield Historic Preservation Commission and State Archaeologist, about next steps.
- If significant archaeological evidence is discovered in a historic property, contact the State Archaeologist with the Georgia Historic Preservation Division prior to any disturbance of the land.

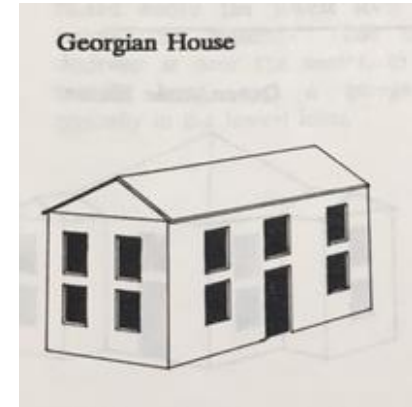
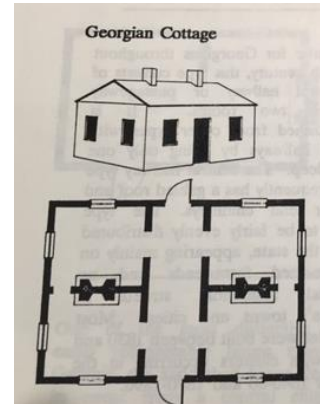
10.0 Guidelines for the Protection of Exteriors of Buildings

See *Whitfield County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 9, Articles I – VII; Historic Preservation Commission* for details.

10.1 Existing Types and Styles

In all of these properties, there are only four residential houses. Other buildings are utilitarian buildings.

Usual **types** of residential houses, typically with added porches, are Georgian Cottage, Georgian House.



The Clisby Austin house **style** is Vernacular Federal Revival while the Prater house is Folk Victorian. Porches or verandas are prevalent. Features exhibited that distinguish its style shall be maintained.



Vernacular Federal Revival



Clisby Austin has an added front porch and rear porch with wide staircase.

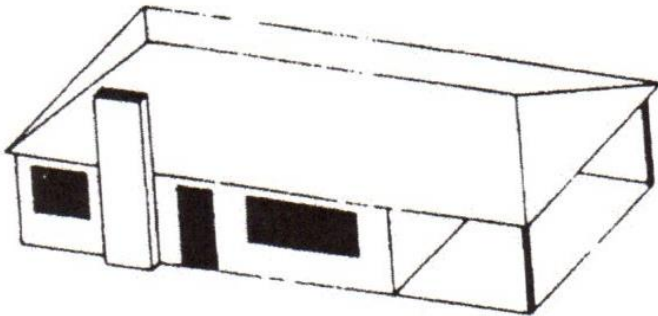




Folk Victorian



The Prater House, a Folk Victorian has an added wrap-around porch with the Victorian circular corner addition.



The Grant ranch home at Rocky Face Ridge has a low pitched roof with a gable extension on the front.



The main utilitarian buildings at Prater's Mill are simple, two-story, rectangles with shed additions.



10.2 Existing Materials

These rural utilitarian buildings are built of lumber of indigenous trees – pine, oak, poplar, walnut. Underpinnings and chimneys may be stone or brick. They are typically either rectangular or square. Windows and doors are functional vertical board doors with angled supports for stability. Windows are shuttered with board shutters.

This building at Tunnel Hill (left) is log with vertical board and batten in the eave. The Gin and Store at Prater's Mill (middle and right) are clapboard.



The Prater House is brick with wood trim.



The Clisby Austin house is brick with vertical wood board and batten in the eaves;



The Grant home at Rocky Face Ridge is rock and board and batten.



10.3 Design features

Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties will not be undertaken.

Materials

- Original logs, masonry, rock or wood clapboard siding shall be preserved and maintained.
- Masonry that has not been previously painted shall not be painted or coated.
- Replacements of any materials or building parts shall match the original in profile and design.
- Siding on the utilitarian buildings are either clapboard or board and batten. Sometime both are seen on one building:

Doors

Maintain and preserve stylistic components of historic doors, their size, design and their placement. This includes original doors, transoms, sidelights, surrounds, hardware, locks and doorknobs. Rural buildings may have simple vertical board doors with angled supports and on hinges.

- Original entrance locations shall be maintained and preserved. Do not enclose or alter entrances or add new entrance openings on primary facades.
- Preserve and maintain original materials and construction.
- Preserve the original appearance of entrance doors, repairing original doors and decorative features with matching materials where possible. Sidelights, transoms, fanlights, or other features shall not be added where none existed before. Side lights shall remain clear where originally clear and not tinted.
- Replacement of original doors shall only be done in cases of significant deterioration. Replacements shall be design appropriate for the time period of the structure with matching materials, size and design.
 - Preserve and maintain original wood screen doors in materials, texture, proportion, and design.
- Full view security doors may be added but not with extensive grillwork on primary facades.

Windows

Most windows in these Properties are standard double hung windows with varying light patterns, but most often 6 over 6. Log and some frame structures have hinged wooden windows, no glazing. Rural buildings may have vertical board windows, hinged on one side or on both sides as shutters.

- Original historic windows shall be preserved and maintained in design, materials and placement and should be replaced only if there has been demonstrable deterioration.
- Replacements/additions shall match the original in dimension and design and exterior muntins shall be as close as possible to the size and shape of the original windows.
- Original decorative surrounds, sash, sills, lintels and molding shall be preserved.
- Original wood shutters shall be preserved and maintained with any replacement matching the original in materials and proportions.

Existing Doors and Windows in the Properties:



Clisby Austin house doors and windows

Doors of the Clisby Austin house at Tunnel Hill are simple shaker panels; the front door is half-light, with sidelights and transom. Main back door is a two panel door. Upper porch doors are two panel doors with transoms. The windows are six over six, double hung. The two front windows have inserted wood panels below the windows.

The doors and windows of the 1987 Grant ranch style home in the Rocky Face Ridge property are simple, contemporary one pane windows and a solid door with side light.



The doors and windows of the Prater's mill buildings are varied.

Mill eave window, 9 over 9. Mill upper floor small windows 6 over 6.

Mill 9 over 9 double hung.

Prater store windows 6 over 6 double hung.



Prater house front door.

Prater house windows, double hung, single panes



Roofs

Roofs on homes and barns, stores, or other industrial-type buildings are usually steep (exceptions are the 1970s ranch home in the Rocky Face Ridge area which is a low-pitched ranch style and the Prater house which is folk Victorian and low pitched roofline).



Prater store steep roofline.



Prater house, low pitch roof with added porch roof.

The goal is to maintain the original form of the house, especially the visible exteriors, by maintaining the texture and silhouette created by historic roofing materials and features.

- Shape: Maintain the existing pitch and shape of the roof, especially on the primary façade. Original roofs are not to be raised to allow for additional stories, especially on the primary façade. New gables may be added only if they are in proportion to the building and are not readily visible from the street. The roof of any addition shall be the same pitch and material as the original.
- Materials: Original roof materials shall be preserved and maintained. Replacement materials shall match the existing, replicate the original materials, or closely match the original with texture typical for the age, style, and form of the house. Metal roofs may not be used where they were not original.
- Maintain hidden gutters or eaves designed without gutters whenever possible.

Dormers:

There are no dormers on the roofs of existing homes/buildings in the Properties.

Maintain the shape, scale and style of historic dormer. Place any new dormers on the rear roof slope out of public view.

Original materials shall be preserved and maintained. Replacement materials shall match the existing, replicate the original materials, or closely match the original with texture typical for the age, style and form of the house.

Chimneys:

The Clisby Austin house has double chimneys.

Original chimneys shall be maintained and preserved.

- Decorative brick corbelling and clay chimney caps shall not be removed. Clay or stone chimney caps are preferable to metal chimney caps.
- Repair and re-pointing of brick chimneys shall be done with brick and mortar that match the original.



- New chimneys, including chimneys on additions, should be placed on the rear or toward the rear on side elevations using traditional design and materials.

Porches and Stairs:

Existing porches and stairs shall be maintained and preserved in materials and design – the open design, historic materials, roof supports and balustrades, and roof shape. The porch is often the most significant feature in determining the character and style of the residence.

- An original porch shall not be altered or removed from its original location.
- Original porch elements, such as columns, shall be preserved and maintained. If replacement is necessary, use wood columns that match the original.
- Add only elements that are documented to have existed historically and should match the original.
- A porch may not be added on the front façade where none historically existed. Decks should be located at the rear of the house. Vegetation screening or fencing is appropriate for hiding the deck area.
- Porches located on primary facades shall not be enclosed to create interior living space. Secondary façade (rear or side) porches may be screened or glassed in. Screening or glass shall be set behind architectural details.
- Porch elements like original floors shall be preserved and maintained and when necessary, repaired with matching materials. Porch lighting should be of traditional designs appropriate to the age and character of the house.
- Original stairs leading to an exterior entrance shall be maintained whether the materials are concrete, brick, or wood.
- Original porch railings and balusters shall be preserved and maintained. Replacements shall match the original in design and materials.
- Handicap ramps for access when installed, shall be located on secondary or rear facades to be as unobtrusive as possible. Limit the removal of historic material and make the changes reversible. New ramps shall be constructed in a design that complies with ADA Code. It is recommended to camouflage it and add landscaping elements to hide it.



Wooden stairway to Clisby Austin House.



Stone steps to Prater Store.

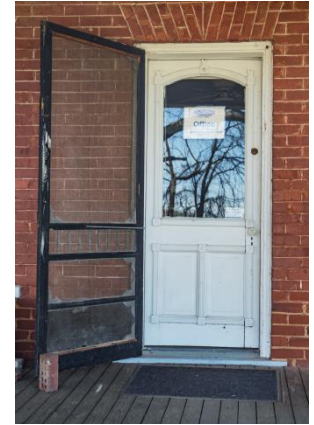


Stone clad steps to Grant house.

Architectural Details and Ornamentation:

These homes, even the Clisby Austin house and the Prater house, have simple, plain details, typical of rural homes in the 1850s. The only decorative items are the trims on the Clisby Austin house front door.

- Detail ornamental elements typical of historic houses and other structures, many of which impart a specific architectural style, shall be maintained and preserved. This included brackets, braces, dentils, cornices, molding, finials, balustrades, and decorative siding that often appear in gable fields.
- Damaged details shall be repaired or replaced with matching materials, proportions and matching design.
- Restore missing details when documentation of those elements is available. Architectural elements shall not be added where none existed before.
- Ornamentation shall not be altered or removed.
- HPC will not designate colors but paint colors for ornamentation shall be in keeping with a building's style and period and should highlight architectural details.



Foundations:

Maintain the original design and texture of the foundation, which shall not be altered or concealed. When unpainted, historic masonry foundation materials shall remain unpainted. When repairing, use a historic mortar mix and match the original mortar joints when repointing brick or stone.

Prater's Mill foundation. →



Modern features:

Lighting: original fixtures shall be preserved and additional exterior lighting should be kept simple, ideally using those similar to any existing fixtures.

New lighting for tourism additions:

- Small, simple low footlights are acceptable.
- Post mounted lights for walks and drives should be traditional and simple in keeping with the area. Brass, copper, or painted metal, wood, cast iron, or painted metal are acceptable.

Satellite dishes, radio antennae, etc., should be small (18" to 23") and may be located in rear yards not readily visible or be screened from public view.

Solar panels shall be located on rear slopes of the back roof line, flush with the roof and following the slope of the roof. They should not be visible on front facades.

HVAC Units shall be placed on rear facades or non-visible areas of secondary facades and obscured with landscaping or fencing.

Cell Towers shall be allowed only if they do not obstruct any viewshed or do not destroy the sight line from any area of the historic site.

Outbuildings and features:

Original outbuildings shall be maintained and preserved. See photos of individual features shown in this document.

- Repair and replacement of original elements and details shall be patterned after historic examples of the time period.
- New outbuildings should use traditional placement, well behind the rear wall of the building and should not be attached.

- They should be in scale with the house/building and should use materials, roof lines, and designs compatible with the house.
- Additions to these rural outbuildings are inappropriate.

Additions to Existing Structures:

The Grant farm home (1987) may be expanded but the addition should maintain the character of the structure. The Tunnel Hill Heritage Museum may have additions because it is a relatively new tourism/museum facility and may need to be enlarged.

Possible additions shall respect the original portion of the building by

- Using a similar scale and square footage in relationship to the original portion;
- Using a similar roof pitch;
- Being placed on a side or rear elevation well behind the primary façade;
- Not obscuring the style, orientation, or symmetry of the original structure;
- Creating an obvious break with the original structure;
- Using matching or compatible materials for roofing and siding;
- Using matching or similar openings (door and windows);
- Using similar ornamentation.

The Clisby Austin and the Prater houses are unique and should not have additions. The rural, utilitarian buildings at Prater's Mill and Tunnel Hill are also unique and should not have additions.

10.4 New Construction

10.4.1 Additions, new construction: New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

10.4.2 Acceptable Siting and Orientation of New Construction:

Any new buildings/structures should be sited in harmony with existing topography and battlefield or cultural area features in order to retain the integrity of character-defining resources. They should be located where neither construction nor access causes substantial alteration to battlefield features, topography, or natural resources. Buildings/structures should be set as far as possible, preferably at least 100 feet away from historic man-made features, such as Civil War defenses.

10.4.3 Acceptable Form, Size and Scaling:

All historic properties in these Properties are 1, 1 1/2 or 2 stories. Only the industrial buildings, such as the mill and gin, reach any higher than a typical 2-story building. Therefore, no new structure should be over a typical 2-story height.

Square footage, scale and shape are typically Standard Square or rectangular Central Hallway or Georgian Cottage with vernacular features like covered porches. New buildings shall duplicate adjacent structures' scale and shape and shall have similar openings (windows and doors) to nearby structures and shall have features, materials, size and form similar to adjacent buildings.

10.4.4 Basements in New Construction:

Basements in new construction are not acceptable in these Properties because of the possibility of buried archeological artifacts. Slab construction is preferable to avoid disturbance of the land. If any underground structure is required for interpretation or other amenities, an archeological study shall be made of the area to be disturbed prior to construction. Construction should also be in compliance with local building codes.

10.4.5 Design of Future Tourism Structures:

Interpretive kiosks/signage/flagpoles shall be planned with the design appearance (materials and colors) of other structures taken into account;

- National Park Service standards should prevail for the design of interpretive markers.
- They should be in scale with the adjacent building and should use materials, roof lines and design compatible with the building;
- Directional and interpretive signage should inform the public, complement the property, and must conform to the County's sign ordinance. Any interpretive signage should include information about both Confederate and Union activity in the area.
- Distance markers at regular intervals, such as every quarter mile, along the trail route, will assist with a passive recreational component.
- Visitor amenities (seating, trash receptacles, and water fountains) should blend with the other structures as to materials and colors.

10.5 Reconstruction:

Reconstruction of a landscape, building structure or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Historic buildings that have been clearly documented may be reconstructed in the area with materials, details and decorative features matching or closely approximating the original building. They should be placed in an area in harmony with existing character-defining resources and should cause no substantial alteration to other historic resources.

10.6 Relocation:

A building in an historic property should only be moved as a last resort if demolition is inevitable and the building retains its architectural and historical integrity. A building that does not contribute to the architectural and historical character of a property may be moved or relocated if its removal would result in a more positive visual appearance in the property.

A building may be moved into the property if it is architecturally compatible with adjacent structures on its new site. The building must maintain and uphold the property's architectural character through its style, height, scale, massing, materials, and setting. The building should be placed in an area in harmony with existing character-defining resources and should cause no alteration to other historic resources. Any building moved into the property is required to be identified by a plaque or marker dating both the original construction date and the moving date.

10.7 Demolition:

Historic buildings in the local historic property that add to the architectural integrity of the historical property shall not be demolished. Demolition may be approved only if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Where public safety and welfare require the removal of a structure or building;
- Where economic hardship has been demonstrated, proven, and accepted by the Historic Preservation Commission;
- Where the structural instability or deterioration of a property is demonstrated through a report by a structural engineer or architect detailing the property's physical condition, reasons why rehabilitation is not feasible, and cost estimates for rehabilitation versus demolition.
- In addition to their report there should be a separate report that details future action on the site;
- Where buildings have lost their original architectural integrity and no longer contribute to the character of the property.

10.8 Demolition by Neglect:

Property owners of designated properties shall not allow their buildings to deteriorate as a result of a failure of the owner to provide necessary maintenance or repair. The HPC shall be charged with the following responsibilities regarding deterioration and demolition by neglect: The HPC shall monitor the condition of historic properties and existing buildings in historic Properties to determine if they are being allowed to deteriorate or to be demolished by neglect. See Whitfield County Ordinances; Article VI, Maintenance of Designated Properties Section 9, 50.

11.0 Glossary of Terms

Addition: a new wing or room or other expansion to an existing building

Alteration: change in the external architectural features or in the landscape features of any site or place in a local historic property

Antebellum: A term often used to describe the United States of America before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Architectural integrity: the measure of authenticity of a property's historic identity by the retention of original physical characteristics

Architecturally compatible: the incorporation or use of significant elements that relate to the style of the individual building or neighborhood

Army: The largest organizational group of soldiers, made up of one or more corps. There were 16 Union armies (named after rivers, such as the Army of Ohio) and 23 Confederate armies (named after states or regions, such as the Army of Tennessee). 1 company = 50 to 100 men, 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Arsenal: A place where weapons and other military supplies are stored.

Artillery: Cannon or other large caliber firearms; a branch of the army armed with cannon.

Barbette: a raised platform or ramp on which artillery can approach and fire over the wall and then retreat down behind the wall.

Baluster: one of several short-vertical columns supporting a stair or porch handrail

Balustrade: a railing supported by a row of balusters

Battery: The basic unit of soldiers in an artillery regiment; similar to a company in an infantry regiment. Batteries included 6 cannon (with the horses, ammunition, and equipment needed to move and fire them), 155 men, a captain, 30 other officers, 2 buglers, 52 drivers, and 70 cannoners. As the War dragged on, very few batteries fought at full strength.

Battery: A battery is the position on a battlefield where cannon or other artillery are located. Confederate batteries usually consisted of a four-gun emplacement.

Bayonet: (pronounced *bay-uh-net*) A metal blade, like a long knife or short sword, that could be attached to the end of a musket or rifle-musket and used as a spear or pike in hand-to-hand combat.

Brackett: a support, usually decorative, angled beneath a wall, cornice or other projecting member

Breach: A large gap or "hole" in a fortification's walls or embankments caused by artillery or mines, exposing the inside of the fortification to assault.

Breastworks: Barriers which were about breast-high and protected soldiers from enemy fire.

Brigade: A large group of soldiers usually led by a brigadier general. A brigade was made of four to six regiments. 1 company = 50 to 100 men, 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Building: A structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or the like. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

Caisson: (pronounced *kay-suhn*) – A two-wheeled cart that carried two ammunition chests, tools, and a spare wheel for artillery pieces. The caisson could be attached to a limber, which would allow both to be pulled by a team of horses.

Caliber: The distance around the inside of a gun barrel measured in thousands of an inch. Bullets are labeled by what caliber gun they fit.

Cap: Essential to firing a percussion rifle-musket, a cap is a tiny brass shell that holds fulminate of mercury. The cap is placed on the gun so that when a trigger is pulled, the hammer falls on the cap. The chemical in the cap ignites and flame shoots into the chamber that holds the gunpowder. This ignites the powder and the blast shoots the bullet out of the barrel.

Carbine: A breech-loading, single-shot, rifle-barreled gun primarily used by cavalry troops. A carbine's barrel is several inches shorter than a regular rifle-musket.

Cartridge: Roll of thin paper which held a small amount of gun powder in the bottom and a ball or bullet in the top. A soldier needed to tear off the top of the cartridge in order to fire his weapon - part of the nine steps to fire a muzzle loading gun (or five to fire a breech loading gun).

Casemate: (pronounced *kays-mayt*) A sturdily-built, arched masonry chamber enclosed by a fortification's ramparts or walls. Casemates were often used to protect gun positions, powder magazines, storerooms or living quarters.

Casement: a window hinged on one side to open by swinging in or out

Casualty: A soldier who was wounded, killed, or missing in action.

Cavalry: A branch of the military mounted on horseback. Cavalry units in the Civil War could move quickly from place to place or go on scouting expeditions on horseback, but usually fought on foot. Their main job was to gather information about enemy movements. Until the spring of 1863, the Confederate cavalry force was far superior to its Federal counterpart.

Certificate of appropriateness; (COA) A document evidencing approval by the historic preservation commission of an application to make a material change in the appearance of a designated historic property or of a property located within a designated historic property.

Character-defining feature (architecture and landscape): an element of a building or site, whether simple or ornate, that uniquely distinguishes that structure or landscape

Charge: To rush towards the enemy.

Chevaux-de-Frise: (pronounced *sheh-VOH-de-freez*) A defensive obstacle constructed by using a long horizontal beam pierced with diagonal rows of sharpened spikes. When several cheval-de-frise (singular, pronounced *she-VAL-de-freez*) were bolted together they created an effective barrier for roads and fortifications.

Classical Revival style: having classical elements, either Roman or Greek, notably columns each with fixed proportions and ornaments with general symmetrical proportions of doors and windows.

Colors: A flag identifying a regiment or army. The "Color Bearer" was the soldier who carried the flag in battle, which was considered a great honor.

Commutation: Stipulation adopted by both the Union and Confederate governments which allowed certain draftees to pay a fee in order to avoid military service. Because the fee was higher than the average worker's annual salary, this provision angered less-wealthy citizens on both sides of the war.

Company: A group of 50 to 100 soldiers led by a captain. 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Confederacy: Also called the South or the Confederate States of America, the Confederacy incorporated the states that seceded from the United States of America to form their own nation. Confederate states were: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Confederate: Loyal to the Confederacy. Also Southern or Rebel.

Conscript: A draftee. The military draft became a necessity on both sides of the conflict. While many conscripts were excellent soldiers, veterans often considered draftees to be inferior, unreliable soldiers. Towns often posted pleas for volunteers in order to "avoid the draft."

Contrabands: Escaped slaves who fled to the Union lines for protection.

Corner board: a board used as trim on a corner of a structure

Cornice: ornamental molding projecting from the wall just below the roofline

Corps: (pronounced *kohr* or *korz*) A very large group of soldiers led by (Union) a major general or (Confederate) a lieutenant general and designated by Roman numerals (such as XI Corps). Confederate corps were often called by the name of their commanding general (as in Jackson's Corps). 1 company = 50 to 100 men, 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Cultural landscape: a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: (definitions from the National Park Service)

Historic-Designed Landscape - a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person(s), trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates.

Historic Vernacular Landscape - a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. They can be a single property such as a farm or a collection of properties such as group of historic farms along a river valley. Examples include rural villages, industrial complexes, and agricultural landscapes.

Historic Site - a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and president's house properties.

Ethnographic Landscape - a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, religious sacred sites and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components historic-designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Defilade: (pronounced *DEH-fih-lade*) To arrange walls, embankments and other features of a fortification or field work so that the enemy cannot make an accurate shot inside.

Demonstration: A military movement which is used to draw the enemy's attention, distracting the enemy so that an attack can be made in another location.

Drill: To practice marching, military formations and the steps in firing and handling one's weapon.

Defilade: (pronounced *DEH-fih-lade*) To arrange walls, embankments and other features of a fortification or field work so that the enemy cannot make an accurate shot inside.

Demolition by neglect: abandonment or lack of maintenance that allows a structure to fall into a serious state of disrepair

Design review guidelines: recommendations for control of alterations, additions and new construction to existing buildings and structures as well as any alteration to terrain, circulation elements and landscapes in historic Properties

Dormer: a window with its own roof projecting from a sloping roof

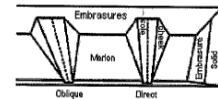
Double-hung sash: a window with two movable sashes

Earthwork: A field fortification (such as a trench or a mound) made of earth. Earthworks were used to protect troops during battles or sieges, to protect artillery batteries, and to slow an advancing enemy.

Elevation: (on a building) one side or face of a building; the front elevation is also called the façade

Elevation: (in terrain) The **elevation** of a geographic location is its height above or below a fixed reference point, most commonly a reference geoid, a mathematical model of the Earth's sea level as an equipotential gravitational surface.

Embrasure, a shaped opening in a parapet or wall thru which artillery is fired.



Exterior architectural features: The architectural style, general design and general arrangement of the exterior of a building, structure or object, including but not limited to the kind or texture of the building material and the type and style of all windows, doors, signs and other appurtenant architectural fixtures, features, details or elements relative to the foregoing.

Exterior environmental features: All of those aspects of the landscape or the development of a site which affect the historical character of the property, including any Civil War defense work of any type or design, and archaeological resources.

Façade: the front or main elevation of a building

Emancipation: Freedom from slavery.

Fascine: (pronounced *fah-seen*) A tightly bound bundle of straight sticks used to reinforce earthworks, trenches or lunettes. Fascines could also be used to make revetments, field magazines, fill material and blinds.

Feature - The smallest element(s) of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a woodlot, hedge, lawn, specimen plant, allee, house, meadow or open field, fence, wall, earthwork, pond or pool, bollard, orchard, or agricultural terrace.

Federal: Loyal to the government of the United States. Also known as Union, Yankee, or Northern.

Fenestration: the arrangement and design of windows in a building

Fieldworks: Temporary fortifications put up by an army in the field.

Finial: an ornament used on the peak of a roof or terminating the point of a spire

Flank: Used as a noun, a "flank" is the end (or side) of a military position, also called a "wing". An unprotected flank is "in the air", while a protected flank is a "refused flank". Used as a verb, "to flank" is to move around and gain the side of an enemy position, avoiding a frontal assault.

Flat seam metal roof: a seam between metal sheets that has been folded over

Fortification: Something that makes a defensive position stronger, like high mounds of earth to protect cannon or spiky breastworks to slow an enemy charge. Fortifications may be man-made structures or a part of the natural terrain. Man-made fortifications could be permanent (mortar or stone) or temporary (wood and soil). Natural fortifications could include waterways, forests, hills and mountains, swamps and marshes.

Gable roof: a pitched roof resembling a triangle

Gazebo: an open sided decorative shelter in a garden or park

Glazed/glazing: glass or other clear translucent materials in windows and doors

"Graybacks": A slang term for lice, or occasionally an offensive "Yankee" slang term for Confederate soldiers.

Hardscape: A term used to define hard exterior surfaces such as walks, fountains, drives and curbs.

Historic character - the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history, i.e. the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to as character-defining.

Historic landscapes include residential gardens and community parks, scenic highways, rural communities, institutional grounds, cemeteries, battlefields. They are composed of a number of character-defining features which individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as they have evolved over time. In addition to vegetation and topography, cultural landscapes may include water features such as ponds, streams, and fountains; circulation features such as roads, paths, steps, and walls; buildings; and furnishings, including fences, benches, lights and sculptural objects.

Historic vernacular landscape - a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. This can be a farm complex or a group of historic farmsteads along a river valley. Examples include rural historic Properties and agricultural landscapes.

Historic property: A geographically definable area, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A property may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history. An individual building, structure, site, or object including the adjacent area necessary for the proper appreciation thereof designated by Whitfield County Board of Commissioners as a historic property pursuant to the criteria established herein or at the national, state or local level.

Historic site - a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person. Examples include battlefields and presidential homes and properties.

Howitzer: A cannon which fired hollow projectiles and was generally lighter and shorter than its solid-shot cousins. A howitzer's projectiles had a smaller powder charge. Also, canister projectiles contained more small balls than other types of canister. Howitzers were useful in defending fortifications and causing disorder within with in an attacking force.

Infantry: A branch of the military in which soldiers traveled and fought on foot.

Integrity—the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Interior Lines: A military strategy which holds that the fastest, most efficient maneuvers, transportation and communication are conducted within an enclosed geographic area as opposed to outside the geographic area.

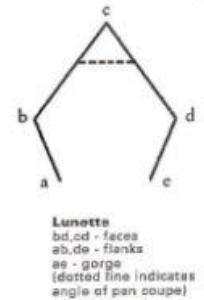
Landscape: A general term used to define all parts of the exterior environment, including vegetation, walks, drives, walls, fountains, gazebos, sculpture, etc. Softscape is the vegetative parts of the landscape, including trees, shrubs, flowers and ground covers such as grass and vines. Street The manufactured elements introduced into the exterior environment, including Furniture benches, seats, bollards, traffic lights, street lights, freestanding signs, trash containers, news racks and plant containers of all kinds.

Light: individual pane of glass in a window or door

Lintel: the horizontal structural element that supports the wall above a window or door opening

Local Historic Property: a local government may choose to take advantage of state-enabling legislation that allows them to create historic preservation commissions and designate local historic Properties and landmarks subject to the commission's oversight

Lunette: (pronounced *loo-net*) A fortification shaped roughly like a half-moon. It presented two or three sides or flanks to the enemy but the rear was open to friendly lines.



Magazine: A fortified location where powder or supplies were stored.

Material change in appearance: A change which would affect either the exterior architectural or environmental features of a historic property or any building, structure, site, object, landscape feature, or archaeological resource within a historic property, such as:

- (1) A reconstruction or alteration of the size, shape or facade of a historic property, including relocation of any doors or windows or removal or alteration of any architectural features, details or elements;
- (2) Demolition or relocation of a historic structure;
- (3) Commencement of excavation for construction purposes;
- (4) A change in the location of advertising visible from the public right-of-way; or
- (5) The erection, alteration, restoration or removal of any building or other structure within a historic property, including military defense works of any kind, walls, fences, steps and pavements, or other appurtenant features, except exterior paint alterations.

Militia: Troops, like the National Guard, who are only called out to defend the land in an emergency.

Molding: linear decorative trim

Muntins: the thin pieces of wood that form a grid inside a window sash to hold the individual panes of glass, or lights, in place

Musket: A smoothbore firearm fired from the shoulder. Thrust from exploding powder shoots the bullet forward like a chest pass in basketball.

Muster: To formally enroll in the army or to call roll.

Napoleon Gun: Another name for the Model 1857 gun howitzer. This lighter, more maneuverable field artillery piece fired 12 pound projectiles and was very popular with both Federal and Confederate armies.

National Register of Historic Places: a list of places, including Properties, sites, buildings and structures, in the United States deemed significant in American history, archaeology, engineering and culture on a national, state or local level

National Register Criteria: the established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Nom-de-guerre: (pronounced *nahm-duh-gair*) Literally, in French this means “war name.” A nom-de-guerre is a nickname earned in battle, such as “Stonewall” Jackson or “Fighting Joe” Hooker.

North: Also called the Union or the United States the North was the part of the country that remained loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War. Northern states were: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. West Virginia became a Northern state in 1863 and California and Oregon were also officially Northern but they had little direct involvement in the War were used by both the Army and the Navy,

Object: A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

Offensive: Actively attacking someone.

Ordnance: The term used for military supplies, such as weaponry and ammunition.

Parapet, a barrier or wall behind which troops wait for engagement.

Parrott gun: A rifled artillery piece with a reinforcing band at the rear, or breech. Parrott guns ranged from 10-pounders to 300-pounders. They were named after their designer, Robert Parker Parrott.

Pediment: triangular section outlined by molding; used above doors and windows or to finish the gable-end of a building

Period of historic significance: that point in time which is most critical to understanding the importance of a property, site, building or structure

Preservation The protection of a building, site or landscape from physical deterioration or disintegration and applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, materials and natural elements of an historic property.

Private: The lowest rank in the army.

Property Type—a grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics.

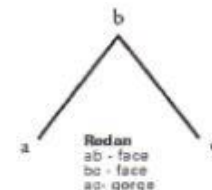
Rampart: A large earthen mound used to shield the inside of a fortified position from artillery fire and infantry assault. Occasionally ramparts might be constructed of other materials, such as sandbags.

Rebel: Loyal to the Confederate States. Also Southern or Confederate.

Reconstruction (of structures) is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

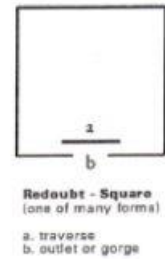
Reconstruction – after Civil War era: A term used to describe the time in American history directly after the Civil War during which the South was “reconstructed” by the North after its loss in the war.

Recruits: The term used to describe new soldiers.



Redan: (pronounced *ri-dan*) A fortification with two parapets or low walls whose faces unite to form a salient angle towards the enemy. That is, they form a point that juts out past the rest of the defensive line of works.

Redoubt: (pronounced *rih-dout*) An enclosed field work - without redans - which had several sides and was used to protect a garrison from attacks from several directions. While redoubts could be very useful, one key weakness was that each protruding angle was a salient. This meant that the redoubt would be susceptible to enfilading fire. A redoubt could also extend from a permanent fortress.



Reinforcements: Troops sent to strengthen a fighting force by adding an additional number of fresh soldiers.

Regiment: The basic unit of the Civil War soldiers, usually made up of 1,000 to 1,500 men. Regiments were usually designated by state and number (as in 20th Maine). 1 company = 50 to 100 men, 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Repoint: replace missing or deteriorated mortar with new mortar

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Revetment: A structure built to hold either natural or man-made embankments in position. Revetments could be made of items such as sandbags, fascines, gabions, brick, stone, and so on.

Revolver: A handheld firearm with a chamber to hold multiple bullets (usually 6). The chamber turns so that each bullet can be fired in succession without reloading.

Ridge: the horizontal line at the intersection of two sloping surfaces of a roof

Rifle-Musket: The common weapon of the Civil War infantryman, it was a firearm fired from the shoulder. It differed from a regular musket by the grooves (called rifling) cut into the inside of the barrel. When the exploding powder thrusts the bullet forward, the grooves in the barrel make it spin, just like a football spirals through the air. Rifle-muskets were more accurate and had a longer range than smoothbore weapons.

Rifle Pit: Similar to what soldiers call a “foxhole” today. Rifle pits were trenches with earth mounded up at the end as protection from enemy fire. A soldier lay in the trench and fired from a prone position.

Rifled: A gun barrel is rifled when it has grooves (called rifling) cut into the inside of the barrel for longer range and more accurate firing.

Sash: the framework of a window that may be moveable or fixed

Scale: the relationship of the size of the building to adjacent buildings and to the site

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation: technical guidelines developed to return a property to contemporary use while preserving those features of the property that are significant to its historic, architectural and cultural values

Shake: a thick wood shingle

Shed roof: a roof having one sloping plane

Shot: A solid, round projectile, shot from a cannon.

Shell: A hollow projectile, shot from a cannon; a shell was filled with powder and lit by a fuse when it was fired. Shells exploded when their fuse burned down to the level of the powder. Depending on the length of the fuse, artillerymen could decide when they wanted the shell to burst.

Sidelights: narrow windows, generally with fixed lights, flanking a door or set of windows

Siding: material cladding the exterior of a building

Significance - the meaning or value ascribed to a cultural landscape based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity

Sill: the horizontal member at the bottom of a window or door that sheds water

Site: The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Site feature: a distinguishing physical feature of the landscape including trees, sculpture, fencing, shrubbery, rock formations, elevation, etc.

Skirmish: A minor fight.

Slavery: A state of bondage in which African Americans (and some Native Americans) were owned by other people, usually white, and forced to labor on their behalf.

Smoothbore: A gun is smoothbore if the inside of the barrel is completely smooth. Smoothbore guns were used before rifled guns were developed. Although smoothbores were not as accurate and had a shorter range than rifled arms, there were still plenty of them in use during the Civil War.

South: Also called the Confederacy, the Confederate States of America, or (by Northerners) the Rebel states, the South incorporated the states that seceded from the United States of America to form their own nation. Southern states were: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Stabilize: the act of preventing any further structural deterioration of a building

Standard: A flag or banner carried into battle on a pole.

Standing seam metal roof: a seam made between sheets of materials that stands up from the horizontal surface

Stile: an upright structural member of a door frame or window sash

Stone wall: wall built of rock/stones available on the mountainous and rocky property

Structure: Although often synonymous with "building," the term also denotes construction not designed to shelter human activities, such as bridges or fountains.

Transom: a small window directly above a door or window

True divided light: a window with individual panes that are held in place by muntins and a seal

Traverse: A mound of earth used to protect gun positions from explosion or to defilade the inside of a field work or fortification.

Trench: a long narrow ditch dug into the ground with earth piled up around to protect from gun and cannon fire

Union: Also called the North or the United States, the Union was the portion of the country that remained loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War.
See *North*.

U.S.C.T.: United States Colored Troops. Federal Army regiments composed of African-American soldiers. The U.S.C.T.'s were established by General Order Number 143, issued May 22, 1863, and included infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments. While the soldiers themselves were African American, officers were white.

Vedette(or vidette): A mounted sentry stationed in advance of a picket line.

Vernacular: the common building style of a period or place without true academic architectural elements

Volunteer: Someone who does something because they want to, not because they need to. Most Civil War soldiers, especially in the beginning of the War, were volunteers. Men joined the armies on both sides because they wanted to fight for their cause.

Works: Fortified structures designed to strengthen a position in battle. This includes earthworks, fieldworks, entrenchments, siege lines, etc.

Yankee: A Northerner; someone loyal to the Federal government of the United States. Also, Union, Federal, or Northern

Zoning Overlay: government regulations restricting the use, size, siting and form of property

Civil War terms resource: Civil War Preservation Trust *Glossary of Civil War Fortification Terms*

12.0 Appendix

12.1 Resources Utilized in the Development of the Whitfield County Historic Properties Guidelines

A Guide to the Atlanta Campaign, published with a grant from the Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Editor Frances H. Kennedy, 2004

Atlanta Campaign Historic Resources Survey, Phase I, Field Survey of Selected Civil War Sites associated with the Atlanta Campaign of 1864, Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face Ridge, Dug Gap, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Allatoona Pass, New Hope Church and Dallas, prepared for Historic Preservation Division, Ga Dept of National Resources and American Battlefield Protection Program, National Park Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1999-2000

Boundary Survey for Prater's Mill, 2010, Whitfield County Georgia

City of Dalton Georgia Heritage Landscape Museum Interpretive Plan, John Veverka & Associates, July 2011 Revised and Edited by James A. Burran and Kevin P. McAuliff, September 2011

Coahulla Creek Watershed Management Plan, Limestone Valley RC & D Council. 2013 limestonevalley.org/wp-content/wmp-final.pdf

Corridor Management Plan for the Cohutta-Chattahoochee Scenic Byway. Prepared for Whitfield County by The Jaeger Company, Gainesville, GA: 2004

The Culture History of Grist Milling in Northwest Georgia, Donald Gregory Jeane, PhD diss, Louisiana State University, 1968, 1974.

Prater's Mill Historic Site Evaluation, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources, 2000

Georgia Historic Resources, Whitfield County Survey, GA Historic Preservation Division, DNR, # WD-704, Survey 1975 and Re-survey; 1994-95.

Georgia's Old Federal Road Phase 1: Development of a Historical Context for the Federal Road in North Georgia, Owenby, Ted and David Wharton, Oxford, MS: *The Center for the Study of Culture, University of Mississippi*, 2007. <http://dig.galileo.usg.edu/ggp/id:s-ga-bt700-pr4-bmi-b2006-bf4>

Historic Property Designation Report, Whitfield County, GA Historic Preservation Commission, January 19, 2006

Illustrated Handbook of James Leffel's Improved Double Turbine Water Wheel for 1883 and 1884. Springfield, Ohio, Leffel News Print, 1883

Master Plan, Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield, Tunnel Hill Battle and Headquarters District, by the Jaeger Company, 2007

(Master Plan, Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield update, for Whitfield County, by WLA Studio, to be completed 2018-2019)

Memorandum of Understanding between the Northwest Georgia Southern Off Roads Bicycling Association and Whitfield County, October 12, 2015

National Park Service Preservation Briefs:

Preservation Brief No.17, Architectural Character Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character

Preservation Brief No. 35: Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation

Preservation Brief No. 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

The Official Prater's Mill & Farm History Researchers Workbook: Edited by Richard Kent Streeter, Varnell, GA: Prater's Mill Foundation Inc., Whitfield County, Georgia, 2001-2002

The Old Prater Mill By Albert Duncan; Duncan-Everden, Duncan Flint MI, 1990

Prater's Mill Interpretive Plan and Regional Heritage Interpretation Gateway Analysis, Okimos, Mi: John Veverka and Associates, 2009

Prater's Mill Master Plan Report, prepared for Whitfield County, Gainesville GA: The Jaeger Company, 2004

Prater's Mill, Varnell, Georgia: Historic Structures Report (Mill Structure), Nicholas M. Patrick, University of Georgia Extension Service, Athens, GA, 2012.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

Sustainable Military Earthworks Management, National Park Service

U. S. National Register of Historic Places, Inventory – Nomination Form, Prater's Mill 1978 <https://www.nps.gov/nr>

The War of the Rebellion: A compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 128 volumes. U. S. War Department, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901, <http://hdl.loc.gov/gmd/g3701sm.gcw0099000>

Whitfield County, Georgia, GIS Cemetery Mapping Database, 2017; GIS General Database

Whitfield County Historic Preservation Committee Report of the Grant Property in the Civil War, Historic, Archaeologic, Recreational, and Environmental Study, 23 January, 2017, Robert Jenkins, historian, Kevin McAuliff, Archaeologist, Shane Holden, GIS Mapper, NWGA Regional Commission

Whitfield County Code of Ordinances, Historic Preservation; Chapter 9, Historic Preservation Commission

12.2 Deeds with Legal Boundaries and Conservation Easements

Attached: 12.2.1 Dug Gap

12.2.2 Mill Creek Gap

12.2.3 Picket Top, "Potato Hill"

12.2.4 Prater's Mill

12.2.5 Rocky Face Ridge

12.2.6 Tunnel Hill