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Historic Landscape Inventory for Chattanooga National Cemetery

Susan I. Enscore, Adam D. Smith, Megan W. Tooker,
and Ellen R. Hartman

May 2019

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Susan I. Enscore, Adam D. Smith, Megan W. Tooker, and Ellen R. Hartman

Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
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Final report

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National Cemetery Administration
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Abstract

This project was undertaken to provide the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration with a cultural landscape survey of Chattanooga National Cemetery. The 120.9 acre cemetery is located within the city limits of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and contains over 50,000 burials. Chattanooga National Cemetery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996 as part of a multiple-property submission for Civil War Era National Cemeteries.

The National Cemetery Administration tasked the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) to inventory and assess the cultural landscape at Chattanooga National Cemetery by creating a landscape-development context, a description of current conditions, and an analysis of changes over time to the cultural landscape. All landscape features were included in the survey because, according to federal policy on National Cemeteries, all national cemetery landscape features are considered to be contributing elements.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration under Inter-Agency Agreement NCA 101-U, "Cultural Landscape Surveys for Chattanooga National Cemetery and Corinth National Cemetery." The technical monitor was W. Edward Hooker III, Historic Architect/Cultural Resources Manager, National Cemetery Administration.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Installations Division (CEERD-CN), U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Dr. Michael Hargrave was Chief, CEERD-CNC; and Michelle J. Hanson was Chief, CEERD-CN. The Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. Kirankumar V. Topudurti and the Director was Dr. Lance D. Hansen.

COL Ivan P. Beckman was the Commander of ERDC and Dr. David W. Pittman was the Director.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
acre-feet	1,233.5	cubic meters
cubic feet	0.02831685	cubic meters
cubic inches	1.6387064 E-05	cubic meters
cubic yards	0.7645549	cubic meters
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (U.S. statute)	1,609.347	meters
pounds (mass)	0.45359237	kilograms
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
square inches	6.4516 E-04	square meters
square yards	0.8361274	square meters
tons (2,000 pounds, mass)	907.1847	kilograms
yards	0.9144	meters

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1 Methodology

1.1 Background

The U.S. Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, in order to provide guidelines and requirements for preserving tangible elements of our nation's past. This preservation has been done primarily through creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation are requirements for federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object (NHPA Sections 110 and 106). Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of the effects of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) National Cemetery Administration (NCA) administers 135 of the 149 National Cemeteries in the United States. The NCA was created in 1998 from the National Cemeteries System (NCS). The NCS had been created in 1973 when 83 National Cemeteries were transferred from the Department of the Army to the Department of Veterans Affairs and joined with the 21 cemeteries located at hospitals and nursing homes that were already being administered by the VA. Chattanooga National Cemetery was placed on the NRHP in 1996 under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War.[1] While the nomination to the National Register includes some discussion of the important features, no landscape surveys have been completed to date. A landscape survey details the design and layout of the cemetery, any natural and cultural influences, circulation patterns, and vegetation. The nomination also did not include documentation of changes to the cemetery over time.

Chattanooga National Cemetery is located at 1200 Bailey Avenue in Chattanooga, Tennessee (The main entrance is located on South Holtzclaw Avenue (east boundary), and a secondary entrance is on East 13th Street

[1] Therese T. Sammartino, "Chattanooga National Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1996).

near Central Avenue (south boundary). Bailey Avenue is the north boundary, and Central Avenue (and a set of railroad tracks) form the west boundary (Figure 2).

Figure 1). Chattanooga is a city of about 179,000 people in southeast Tennessee near the Georgia and Alabama borders. It is the county seat of Hamilton County. The city began as a center of the Cherokee Nation settlement, and in 1839 was incorporated as the city of Chattanooga. The city prospered due to its role as a transit hub with river traffic, and then railroad transport. After the Civil War battles at Chattanooga and Chickamauga, the cemetery was opened to receive the Union dead. Formally established as a National Cemetery in 1867, Chattanooga National Cemetery was soon surrounded by the growing city. Originally, the 120.9-acre cemetery was roughly circular, enclosing a tall hill. Over time, more acreage was added to the cemetery, and the layout is now roughly square, but with a notch out of the northwest corner. A circular road surrounds the base of the hill, and another circles the hill's summit which contains monuments and flagpoles. The main entrance is located on South Holtzclaw Avenue (east boundary), and a secondary entrance is on East 13th Street near Central Avenue (south boundary). Bailey Avenue is the north boundary, and Central Avenue (and a set of railroad tracks) form the west boundary (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Location of Chattanooga National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tennessee (www.openstreetmap.org).

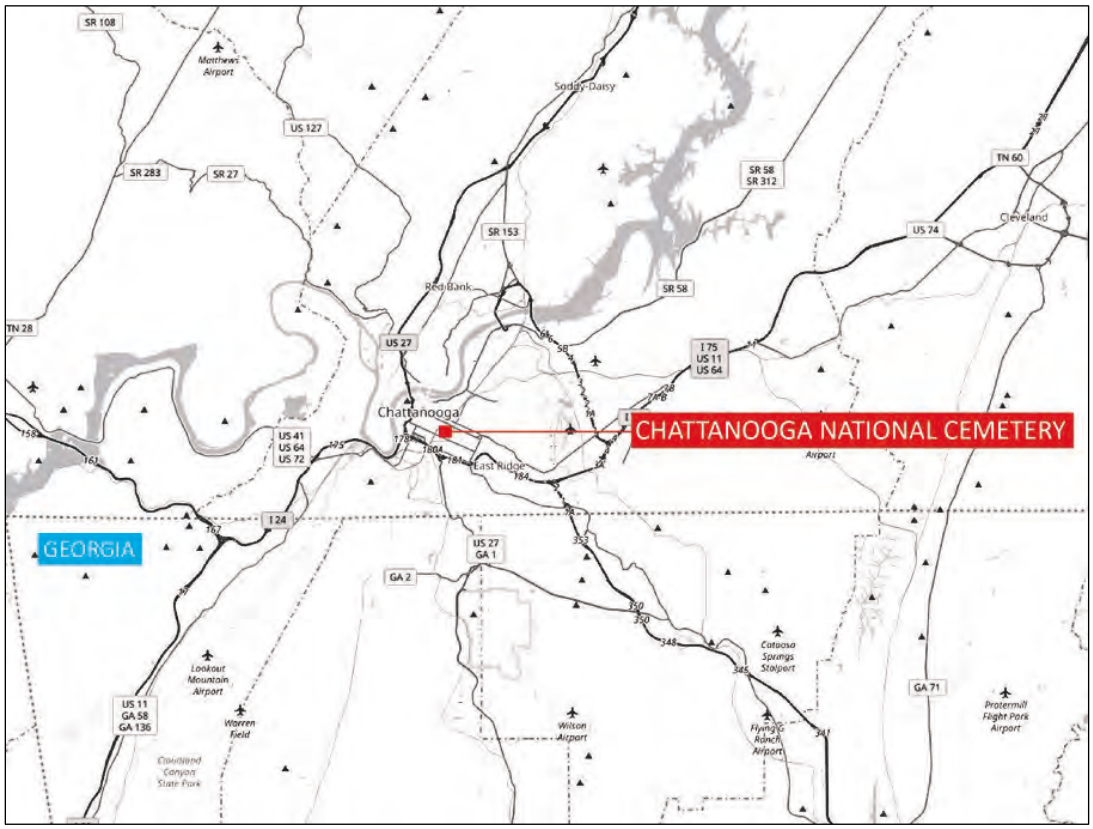


Figure 2. Overall Layout of Chattanooga National Cemetery, 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

1.2 Objective

The objective of this project was to develop a cultural landscape survey for Chattanooga National Cemetery, TN. The cultural landscape survey provides a historic landscape context, inventory, list of character-defining features, and condition assessment of all features of the cultural landscape to assist the NCA in management of this historic resource.

1.3 Researchers

This project was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL), based in Champaign, IL. The research team included Susan I. Enscore, Doctor of Geography, as project manager

and historian with 26 years of experience; Adam D. Smith, Master of Architecture, as architectural historian with 19 years of experience; Megan W. Tooker, Master of Landscape Architecture, as lead landscape historian with 19 years of experience; and Ellen R. Hartman, landscape architect with 8 years of experience. All four researchers meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards.

1.4 Site visits

1.4.1 Chattanooga National Cemetery

ERDC-CERL personnel made one trip to Chattanooga National Cemetery in May 2018 to inventory the landscape. During that week, members of the team inventoried and photographed the landscape features.

1.4.2 Archival repositories

ERDC/CERL researchers conducted a review of books, archival repositories, and online resources related to Chattanooga National Cemetery. The following places were contacted and/or searched:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms (online at https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/index.htm)
- Historic drawings, maps, photographs, and information were provided by the VA NCA office in Washington, DC
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland
- NARA, Washington, DC
- NARA, Atlanta, GA
- University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library
- Chattanooga Public Library

1.5 Analysis

After initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival information and field information were integrated throughout the course of the project. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic maps. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then combined to tell the story in both text and images.

2 Landscape Development History

Chattanooga National Cemetery is still shaped by the original layout of the property. The cemetery is noted for the elaborate shapes of certain burial sections and the roads curving around the cemetery's varied topography. The cemetery has undergone many changes to the buildings and features throughout the 20th century.

2.1 Original configuration of the Civil War cemetery, 1863-1867

As one of the initial wave of National Cemeteries constructed from 1862 to 1869, Chattanooga National Cemetery was established to shelter the remains of Union soldiers killed in the battles at Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge between November 23 and 27, 1863.

Chattanooga, called the "Gateway to the Deep South," was located along the Tennessee River and the Memphis & Charleston and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroads. In and around Chattanooga in the autumn of 1863, there occurred some of the most complex battles of the Civil War. The possession of Chattanooga was vital to the Confederacy and a coveted goal of the northern armies. The Union Army under the command of General William Rosecrans maneuvered south from Tennessee with the objective of capturing Chattanooga. The battles are detailed in the NRHP nomination for the cemetery:[2]

> The Union Army occupied a line from Winchester to McMinnville...while the Confederate General Braxton Bragg established his headquarters at Chattanooga. Bragg evacuated Chattanooga on September 18, 1863, and retreated southward when he learned that the Union Army had crossed the Tennessee River below Chattanooga and was threatening his supply lines. General Bragg planned an all-out attack on General George B. Crittenden who had been following in his rear since the evacuation of Chattanooga and was now at Lee and Gordon's Mills. Bragg moved his troops northward on the east side of the Chickamauga Creek that was some 12 miles south of Chattanooga.

[2] Sammartino, "Chattanooga National Cemetery," 1996, 12-15.

His plan was to cross the Chickamauga north of Lee and Gordon's Mills, seize the roads leading to Chattanooga, bear down on Crittenden, and crush this corps or drive it back into the Union center in McLemore's Cover. By turning the Union left in this manner, he hoped to force General William Rosecrans back into the mountains and to reoccupy Chattanooga. Bragg did not seem to suspect that Rosecrans had guessed his intentions and was hurriedly moving to support Crittenden and deploying his troops so as to protect the roads to Chattanooga.

On September 18, all of Bragg's forces, except for three divisions, crossed to the west side of Chickamauga Creek. Union forces moved northeastward so that Bragg would not outflank the Federal line. At dawn on September 19, the two armies faced each other over a stretch of several miles along the banks of the Chickamauga. Neither army knew the exact position of the other as they maneuvered for position during the night. The following day, little progress was shown by either side. During the night. General James Longstreet arrived with two more brigades ready for action. Bragg formed the Army of Tennessee into two wings for offensive action the next day. The Confederate Army, facing west between Chickamauga Creek and the Lafayette Road formed a line parallel with the road.

On September 19 and 20, came the battle itself. Early in the morning of September 19, Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland and Bragg's Army of Tennessee faced each other. A major battle developed before either commander had prepared a plan. By nightfall, little progress had been made by either side, although casualties were heavy. It was supposedly a Confederate victory. Bragg drove in the Union right and sent it hurling back to Rossville. He attacked the Union left and curled it up on the center, but at the center stood General George Thomas, who earned the name "Rock of Chickamauga," and when Thomas's situation was most desperate, General Gordon Granger came to his rescue. The Union army was beaten but not destroyed. It retired to Chattanooga--its original objective--and Bragg invested the City.

During the night of the 19th, Longstreet arrived with five of his nine brigades from Virginia, and his corps was assigned to the Confederate right-wing. Bragg prepared to renew the battle by a series of attacks on the attenuated Union line, from north to south. On the 20th, the battle resumed at daybreak, and neither side made progress; they were almost evenly matched. About eleven o'clock, Longstreet found a breach in the

Federal lines and broke through to the rear of the demoralized Federal brigades. As Longstreet's men poured through the gap, sweeping forward like the flood of a mighty river, the entire Union line crumbled. It was then that Thomas earned for himself the title "Rock of Chickamauga." Thomas never left the battlefield and never lost an engagement during the whole war. Thomas placed his forces at Rossville Gap and along Missionary Ridge in preparation of further attacks. He remained there throughout September 21 but then withdrew the Union forces to Chattanooga that evening. By the morning of September 22, all Union troops were in position in the town. Bragg fought and won the great Battle of Chickamauga...Each army had lost nearly a third of its numbers, Bragg's casualty list running to 18,000 or more, and Rosecrans's to nearly 16,000.

On November 23, the battles of Chattanooga began...the lines of blue moved forward, driving the Confederate outposts and their supports back to the base of Missionary Ridge and captured Orchard Knob, a low hill a little more than a mile in front of the ridge. General George Thomas sent the divisions of Major General Philip H. Sheridan and Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood forward to demonstrate against the Confederate lines. They moved about a mile from the Rebel lines, taking Orchard Knob with little opposition, before dark. The Union forces occupied the captured entrenchments and erected a battery on Orchard Knob. During the night of November 23-24, Sherman sent a brigade across the Tennessee River near South Chickamauga Creek to prepare a bridge. By early afternoon, they finished the bridge.

On November 24, the "Battle Above the Clouds" was fought on the bench of land surrounding the Craven's farmhouse near Lookout Mountain. Early in the morning, the blue-clad troops of General Joseph Hooker crossed Lookout Creek and began the climb up Lookout Mountain. Little opposition was met because most of the Confederate troops had withdrawn to Missionary Ridge. By evening, the Union held the mountain. The romantic name was given in later years to this action because of the fog and mist that shrouded the mountain that day from observers below.

At Missionary Ridge on November 25, the decisive blow of the battle was at hand. In the early dawn light, Major General William T. Sherman's men moved against the north end of Missionary Ridge and Runnel Hill, the latter being held by Major General Patrick Cleburne’s troops.

> Heavy fighting continued until about 2 p.m. with little or no progress being made. Major General Joseph Hooker, who had been sent to attack the Confederate left and to block any retreat, was also having little luck. Major General Grant then sent Major General George H. Thomas with four divisions against the center.[3] The divisions advanced rapidly from the base of the ridge, overwhelming the Confederate line and driving them up the steep slope of the ridge. The Confederates on top could not fire for fear of hitting their own men and it became a footrace up the steep slopes, the Federals reaching the top in some places before the Rebels. The gray line broke and ran down the back slope of the ridge towards Chickamauga Creek, where some Confederates waded through the icy water rather than going to the bridges. The continued assault up the ridge had been unplanned, and it seemed that the troops had taken it upon themselves to take the ridge, without direction from their generals.
>
> The battle was over, the siege of Chattanooga was broken, and Bragg's army was intact; but beaten, Grant with his typical aggressive style, issued orders for a follow-up immediately at first light. The Federal troops, feeling avenged for the defeat at Chickamauga, screamed at the top of their lungs, "Chickamauga! Chickamauga!" The battle for Chattanooga was over. Sherman and Thomas chased Bragg's troops from Chickamauga Station towards Ringgold, Georgia, without pause. According to Thomas L. Livermore's *Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-1865*, the total casualties (killed, wounded and missing) were 5,824 Union and 6,667 Confederate.

In December 1863, the site of Chattanooga National Cemetery was chosen by Major General George H. Thomas for a military cemetery to honor those that fought in the Battles of Chattanooga. The 75 acre site contained "a round hill rising with a uniform slope...with views of the Tennessee River to the west and north, Missionary Ridge to the east and Lookout Mountain to the southwest."[4] Decades later, the views remained an important aspect of the cemetery:[5]

> The summit of the hill is eighty-three feet above the level of its base and commands a view of unsurpassed loveliness. This view is less extended,

[3] Ibid., 15.

[4] Ibid.

[5] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 16 April 1933, page 4 (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library); Google Earth currently calculates the height of the hill at 100'.

> but better defined than the one stretching to an almost immensurable distance from the bold front of Lookout, and to the artistic eye is its complement.

U.S. Army Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne, who laid out the cemetery, took inspiration from the natural topography and rock outcroppings of the site saying, "where nature suggested avenues they have been made and their curves define the sections."[6] As a result, the burial sections were designed as a variety of irregular shapes, including circles, shields, and triangles (Figure 3). Each section contained a central plot available for a monument, with the graves of officers and enlisted men circling the monuments in concentric rings (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

In the 1866 plan, the plan identifies twelve geometric burial sections (Sections A-L). Separating these sections are what appear to be designed as roadways. These roadways are more clearly seen on the detail plan for Section E (see Figure 4). By 1893, these roadways are all grass paths except for the road between the entrances, the circle drive, and the perimeter road. A lake is visible in the 1866 plan below Section H (today is Section U) and is an area that frequently flooded. It may be the areas that appear as unlettered sections on the 1866 plan were not considered for burial at this time because of the rocky terrain. Also visible on the details for sections E and H are breaks in the rows of burials for walkways. These still exist today and have not been filled in with graves. It is unknown if the extensive planting beds identified in the rendered detail of sections E and H were ever completed, as they are not visible in early photographs of the cemetery.

[6] Sammartino, "Chattanooga National Cemetery," 1996, 15.

Figure 3. First layout and design of Chattanooga National Cemetery, with only two gates shown, and section letter locations that differ from current, 1866 (NCA Archives).

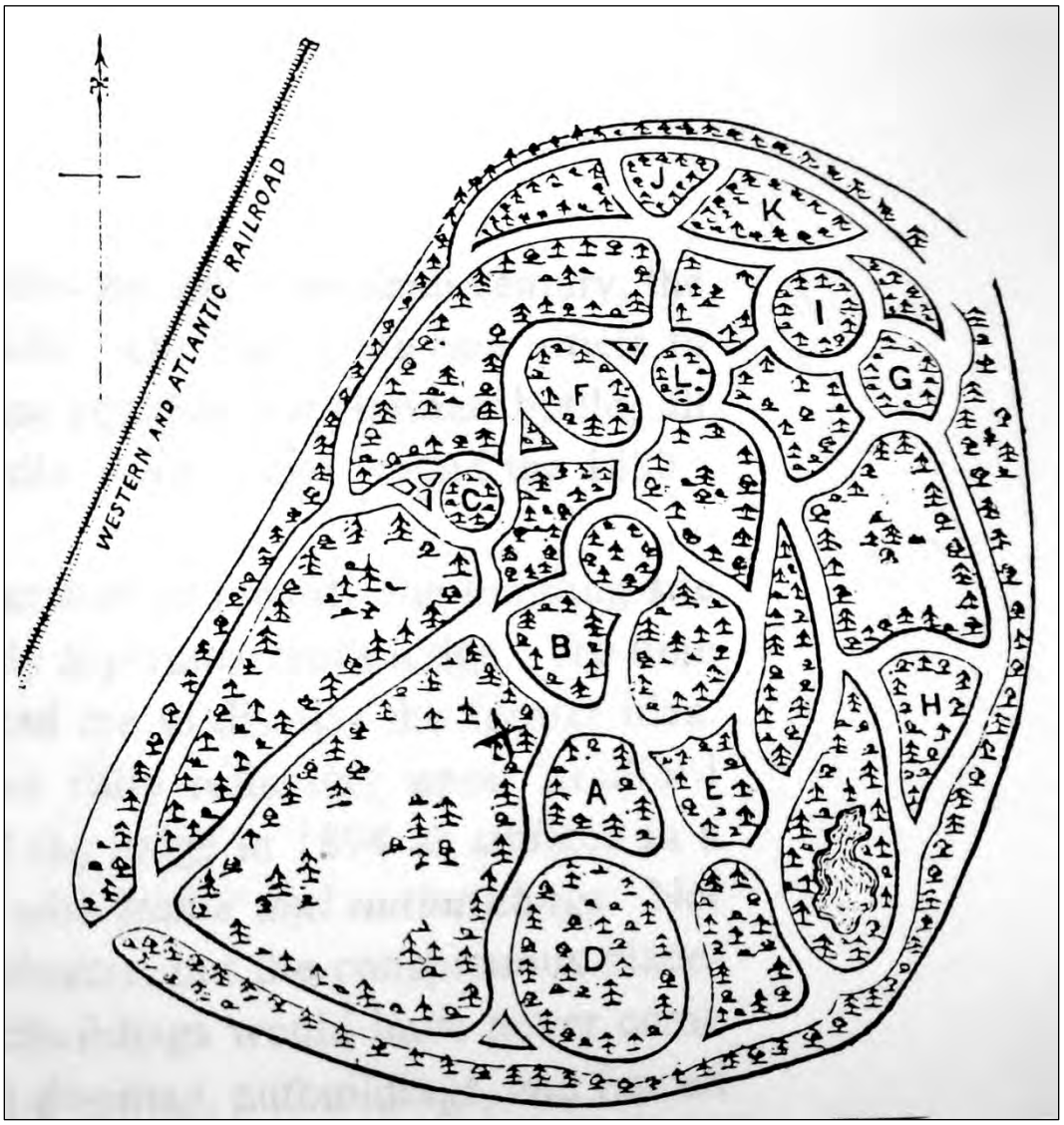


Figure 4. Sketch of Section E, circa 1866 (NARA Washington, DC).

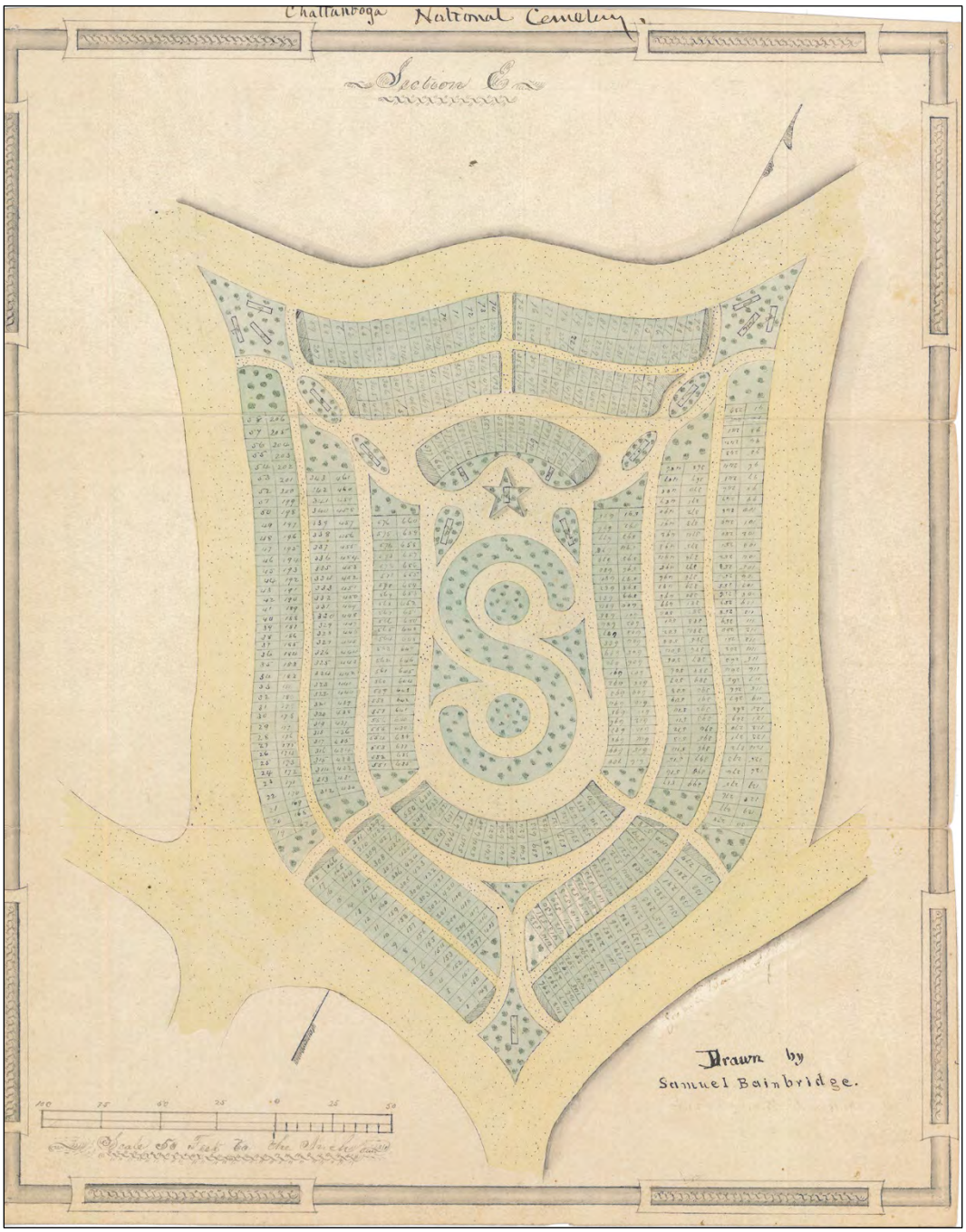
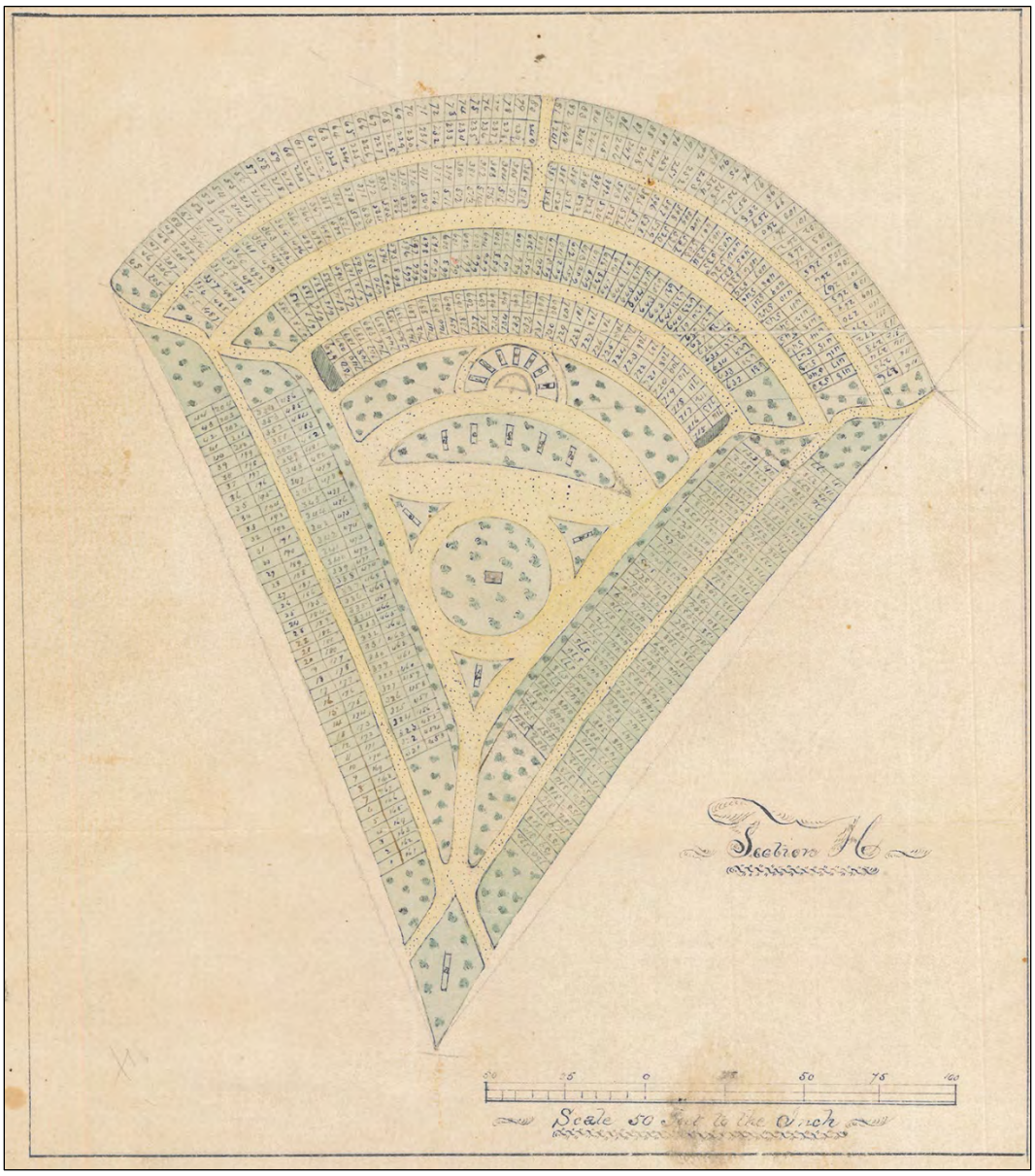


Figure 5. Sketch of Section H, circa 1866 (NARA Washington, DC).



In 1863, the cemetery opened with the interment of casualties from the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga, including nearly 1,800 unknowns along with 154 known Union dead. Other early burials came from Athens, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; and along the route of Sherman's march to Atlanta. In addition, about 1,400 interments were made for soldiers that had died at hospitals at Resaca and Dalton, Georgia, and

originally buried there.[7] In 1866, Van Horne estimated the potential number of burials the cemetery could accommodate:[8]

> Of this only an approximate estimate can now be made as the number of acres suitable for graves has not been determined by actual survey. Probably nearly one-third of the ground, on account of the out-cropping of ledges of rocks, cannot be used for burial purposes. I feel safe, however, in saying that the remains of at least 25,000 soldiers can be interred in these grounds.

Formal acquisition of the cemetery property did not occur until 1870, three years after official designation as a National Cemetery. According to the 1996 NRHP nomination:[9]

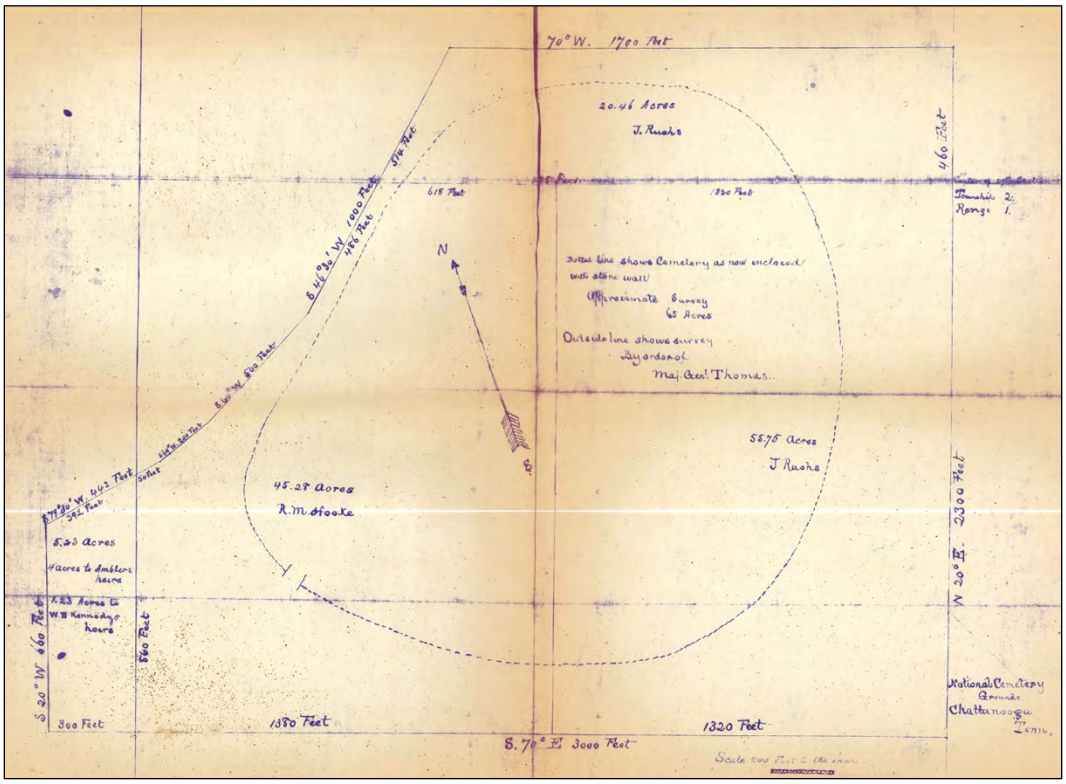
> By deed dated July 5, 1870, 75.4 acres of land was purchased for $15,090 from Mr. Joseph Ruohs [also seen as Rouhs] under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved February 22, 1867. By deeds dated July 14, 1870, from Robert M. Hooke (48.9 acres); August 12, 1870, from T.G. Montague (3.3 acres); and August 16, 1870, from H.F. Parish (2.3 acres), additional land was conveyed. A portion of the land within the area formerly belonged to the United States and was known as the Military Post of Chattanooga, or Fyffe Barracks. By order of the War Department dated February 5, 1884, this portion was declared a part of the national cemetery [Figure 6].

[7] Ibid., 16.

[8] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 16 April 1933, page 4.

[9] Deed No 1 (dated 5 July 1870), Deed No 2 (dated 14 July 1870), Deed No. 3 (dated 16 August 1870), Deed No. 4 (dated 12 August 1870), RG 15, Box 7 (NARA Washington DC).

Figure 6. Ownership map for Chattanooga National Cemetery, date unknown (NCA Archives).



2.2 Development of cemetery grounds, 1865–1900

Once the cemetery was established, improvements began to be made to the cemetery grounds. One of the first changes to the landscape was the planting of trees and shrubs, the creation of roads, construction of a perimeter wall, and entrance gates. Shrubbery and evergreens were introduced from Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge and planted in the summer of 1865.[10] A photograph from 1865 shows the construction of roads, the main entrance with stone wall and gates, and hundreds of newly planted trees (Figure 7).

[10] Harper's New Monthly Magazine, page 318. (NCA Archives)

Figure 7. Road and gate construction at Chattanooga National Cemetery in 1865 [reversed from original] (Library of Congress).

The 1867 "Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries" included requirements that each cemetery be enclosed by a stone or iron fence and have a lodge for a cemetery manager or superintendent.[11] Chattanooga National Cemetery already had a permanent wall when the Act became federal law. Van Horne's 1866 report documented the presence of "a large rock cave along the northwest boundary that could be used for a receiving vault, and from which stone for the cemetery boundary wall had been quarried."[12] The stone wall that enclosed the cemetery was circular in form with reference to the topography of the landscape, and enclosed the central hill (Figure 8). The grounds were bounded by a wooden rail fence (also seen in Figure 7).

[11] Public Law 37 was passed by the U.S. Congress on 22 February, 1867.

[12] Sammartino, "Chattanooga National Cemetery," 1996, 15.

Figure 8. Detail of stone wall and gate, 1865 (Library of Congress).

In an Inspector General of the Army report dated 17 November 1868, it was noted that:[13]

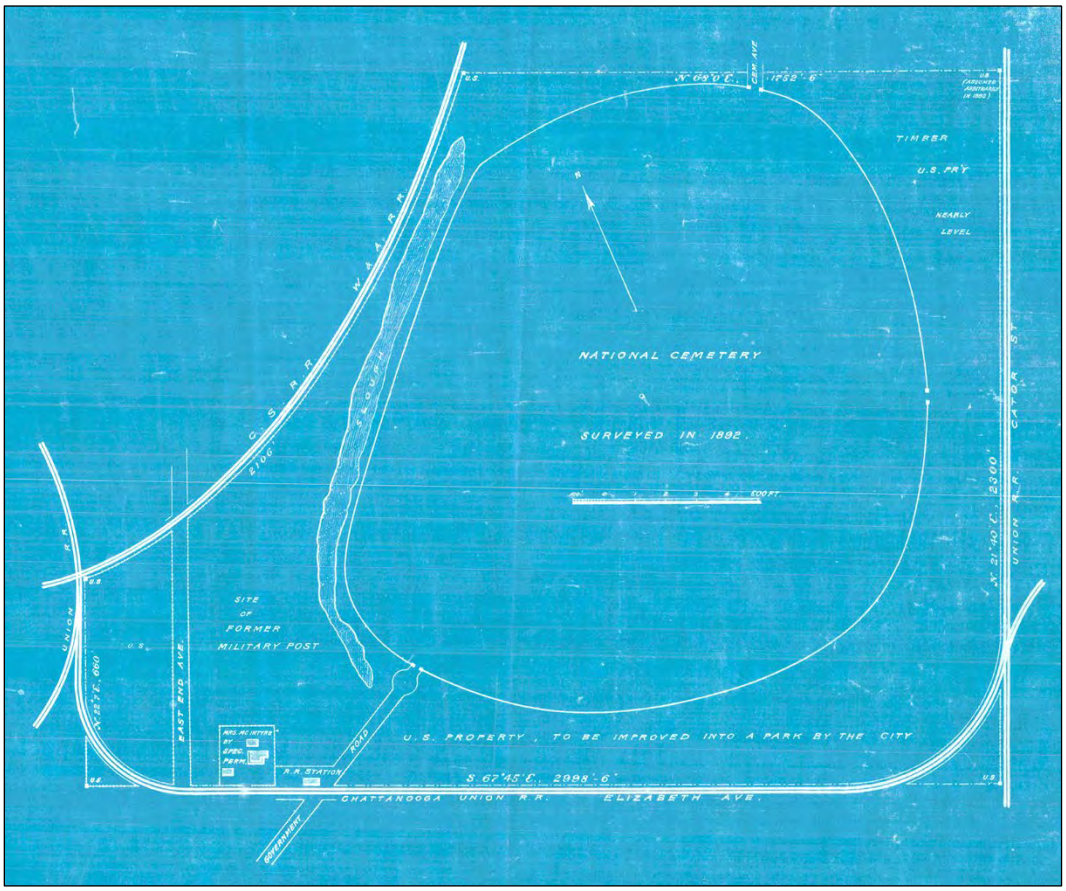
> The cemetery is enclosed by a heavy stone wall made by details from the troops occupying Chattanooga, and afterward repaired by the quarter-masters department, and made of uniform height of four feet, with heavy coping stones. At the main entrance there are three stone pillars, also at the east gate, upon which the gates are hung. The extent of the wall is one mile and twenty-five yards.

The main entrance with both vehicular and pedestrian wrought iron gates can be seen in Figure 9. Within the perimeter fence but outside the stone wall was an area used for garrison purposes until 1872, and a large section of land with insufficient drainage (Figure 10).

[13] Inspector General, Department of the Army, Report: 17, November 1868 (National Cemetery Administration Archives, Department of Veterans Affairs).

Figure 9. Early stereograph showing main entrance and stone walls, circa 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

Figure 10. Location map showing site of Fyffe Barracks, the railroad station, and the perimeter wall of the cemetery, 1892 (NARA College Park).



Also noted in the 17 November 1868 inspection report were the completion of the paved roadways and walks, and the roadside gutters: "From the top of the hill the ground falls gently in every direction, and as all the avenues and main walks are macadamized, and extensive stone gutters have been made, the drainage is perfect." An 1878 photo shows these improvements (Figure 11).[14]

Figure 11. Looking northeast up main drive showing paved roadway and stone gutters in 1878, as well as newly planted trees (NARA Washington, DC).

Immediately, Chattanooga National Cemetery needed housing for the superintendent plus dedicated buildings for the maintenance of the cemetery. The 1868 Inspection Report noted that a lodge for the supervisor, a

[14] Inspector General, Department of the Army, Report: 17 November 1868.

stable, and a garden plot had been built, and the stable contained a tool house and privy (Figure 12). The first lodge, a wood-frame temporary building, was located outside the main entrance on a two-acre plot of land. Additionally, "from the lodge there is a macadamized road, three hundred yards long, connecting the cemetery with the road around the garrison."[15]

Figure 12. Photograph of possible lodge located outside the main entrance of the cemetery, circa 1880s (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

Designed by the Quartermaster Department, the initial standard lodges were all wood-framed buildings clad in battened board siding, with gable roofs. Covered porches were located at one or both ends, and a central chimney served both fireplaces.[16] There were two linear rooms, an office and a living room. The two-bedroom lodge was constructed in 1867 and 1868. A three-room version was constructed beginning in 1868. In addition to the third room, other changes were the addition of a second chimney, a veranda on one side of the office that provided doors into the living room and into the office, and a rear door directly into the kitchen. The

[15] Inspector General, Department of the Army, Report: 17 November 1868.

[16] Michael R. Harrison (historian), "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," Historic American Buildings Survey No. DC-46, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2013), 18-19.

three-room lodge was constructed between 1868 and 1870, by which time nearly every other national cemetery had a lodge.[17]

Construction of the temporary wood-frame lodges overlapped with the construction of the first permanent masonry lodges built to a standard, single-story design from 1868 to 1871.[18] In January 1868, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton ordered permanent lodges to be constructed for cemetery superintendents, and the initial contracts were let that fall. The design consisted of a linear single-story structure with three rooms, attic, and gable roof. Constructed of red brick on a stone foundation, the building's footprint measured 45' long by 18' wide, with deep overhanging eaves providing shade to 6' wide porches at the front and rear of the lodge. Thirteen lodges were constructed with this design between 1868 and 1871.[19]

The design was refined over the next two years, resulting in a 1½ story, L-shaped masonry building which became known as the "Meigs plan" after Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, who acquired it from architect Edward Clark in 1869. As Quartermaster General, Meigs made final decisions on designs for all national cemeteries at that time.[20] Definitive plan drawings were completed in 1871 (Figure 13). This standard plan featured a mansard roof and so became associated with the French or Second Empire style.[21] Over fifty of these lodges were built at national cemeteries during the 1870s.[22]

[17] Ibid.

[18] Virginia Price, "Chattanooga National Cemetery Lodge," HALS No. TN-1-A, 2012 (Library of Congress), 3.

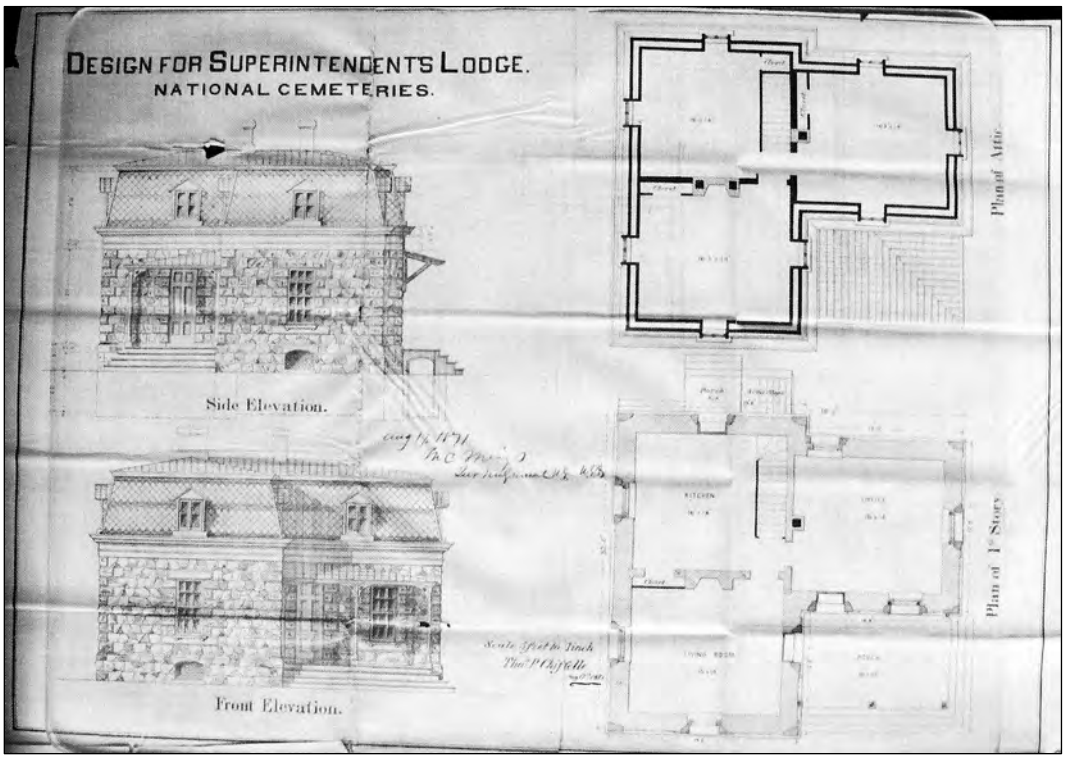
[19] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," HABS No. DC-46, 2013, 21–24.

[20] Ibid., 43.

[21] Price, "Chattanooga National Cemetery Lodge," HALS No. TN-1-A, 2012, 3.

[22] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," HABS No. DC-46, 2013, 10.

Figure 13. Design for superintendents lodge, 1871 (NARA Washington, DC).



At Chattanooga National Cemetery, a second lodge was constructed in 1875. This Second Empire style lodge was located inside the cemetery walls about 700 feet northeast from the main entrance (Figure 14). There was a circular drive to the lodge from the main cemetery road (Figure 15). It is not known why the lodge was constructed on the main road about halfway up the hill, since it was standard procedure to site the Meigs lodges directly inside the main entrance. Constructed of brick (a deviation from the standard stone), the building was one and one half stories in height and had a mansard roof, six rooms and a cellar (Figure 16). A stable was constructed with leftover lumber from the first lodge, having four stalls, a small tool room, and a small storage room. There were two open sheds in front for storing lawn mower carts. The stable area also included a small-frame privy and a small-frame chicken house (Figure 16).[23] This was replaced with a brick stable and tool house on a stone foundation sometime between 1886 and 1893. This brick stable was constructed to a Quartermaster Corps standard design created in 1889 (Figure 17).[24] The

[23] W.H. Owen, Quartermaster Department, "Inspection Report of Chattanooga National Cemetery," 19 July 1886, Record Group 92, Box 20, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[24] "Specifications for stone and brick outbuilding," 1889, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington DC.

stable at Chattanooga had a later two-story addition. Two brick cisterns were located near the lodge to store water (Figure 20).

Figure 14. Looking at front of Second Empire style lodge at Chattanooga National Cemetery, 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

Figure 15. Looking south at the lodge drive at Chattanooga National Cemetery, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Figure 16. Plan of lodge and outbuildings, 1886 (NARA Washington, DC).

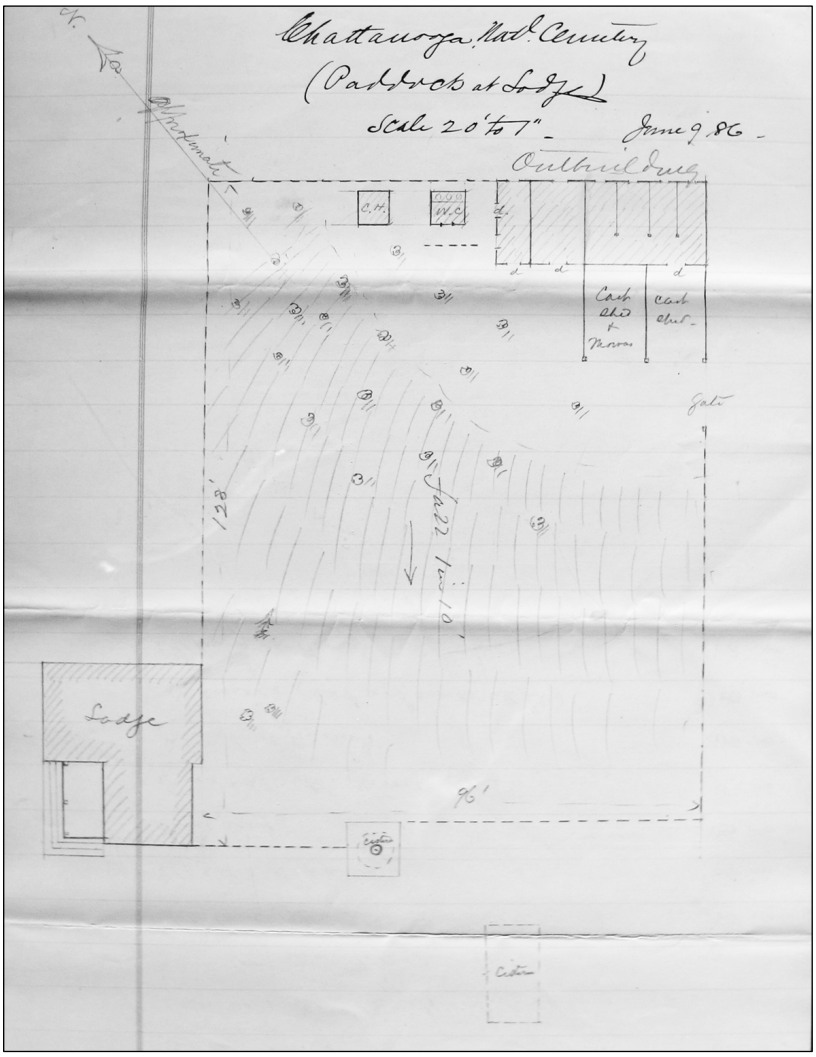


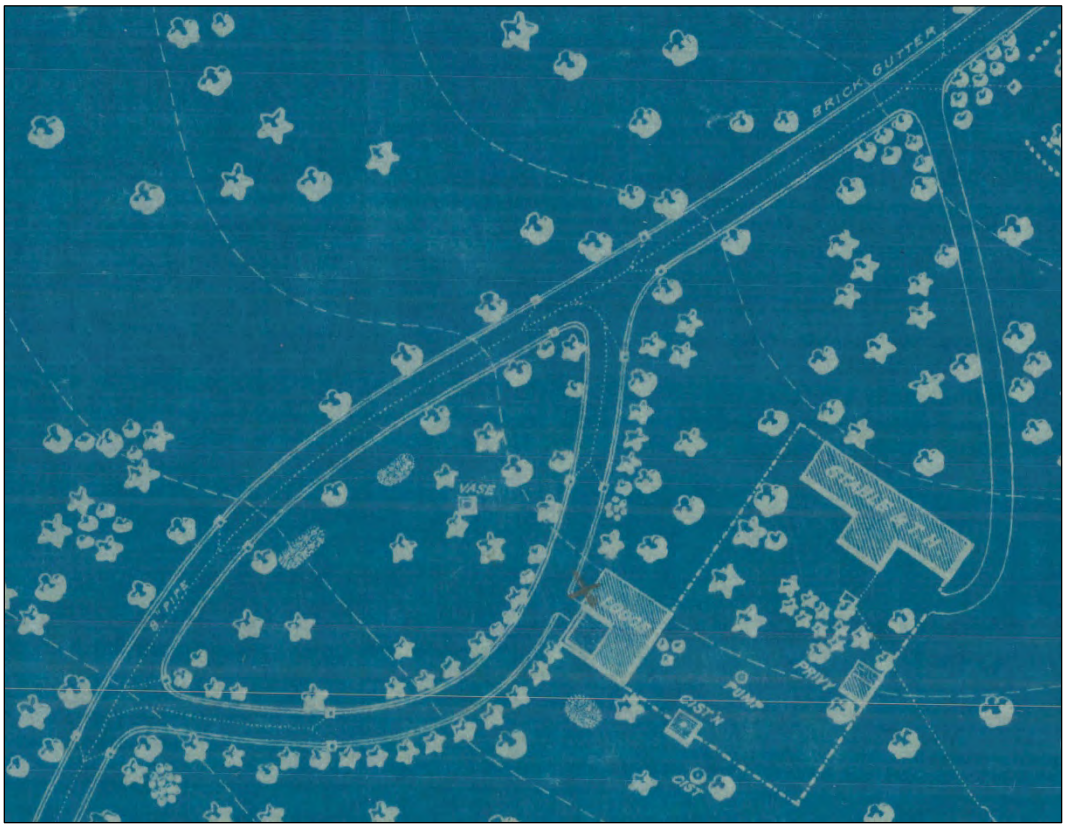
Figure 17. Second stable located behind second lodge at Chattanooga National Cemetery, circa 1940s (NCA Archives).

The front yard of the lodge was heavily planted with shrubs and trees with most concentrated along the driveway (Figure 18). A picket fence separates the front yard from the rear yard and encloses the rear yard (Figure 19). A second service drive led to the stable in the rear for the mules and rolling mowers. The lodge also served as the office at this time, so all visitors would come up the drive to the office. As can be seen on the 1893 plan, the planting has come to fruition (Figure 20).

Figure 18. New plantings along drive to lodge at Chattanooga National Cemetery, circa 1878 (NARA College Park).

Figure 19. Picket fence enclosing rear yard of lodge, 1886 (NARA College Park).

Figure 20. Vegetation and drives around the lodge, stable, and outbuildings, 1892 (NARA College Park).



By 1878, the cemetery was heavily planted with shade trees and evergreens (see Figure 11). While trees line the roadways, they are planted throughout the cemetery in a picturesque manner as seen on the 1893 plan. Much of this was due to a concerted effort to plant vegetation in the National Cemeteries. According to an 1871 inspection, $20,000 had been expended during the previous year to plant 28,200 evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs (Figure 21 – Figure 23).[25] These funds had been appropriated for the Army in 1870. Thousands more plantings were intended in the following months.[26]

[25] J.S. Bingham, Quartermaster U.S. Army, to Quartermaster General's Office, Cemeterial Branch, Washington, DC, letter, September 1871, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[26] Bingham to Quartermaster General, letter, September 1871.

Figure 21. Section A and part of Section F, Chattanooga National Cemetery, circa 1878, showing trees planted and grounds maintenance (NARA Washington, DC).

Figure 22. Photograph of plantings throughout cemetery, 1891 (Library of Congress),

Figure 23. Historic postcard of lush plantings around main entrance, date unknown (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

All National Cemeteries were required to have flagpoles. The one at Chattanooga was placed on top of the hill, and is visible in the 1878 photograph below (Figure 24). Also seen in the photograph is one of four gun monuments, which are still present on the hill today.

Figure 24. Photograph of flagpole at Chattanooga National Cemetery, 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

While the cemetery trees were maturing and growing, the headboards were deteriorating. By 1873, the National Cemeteries focused attention on the question of permanent headstones. On 3 March 1873, Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for erecting permanent headstones at all National

Cemeteries.[27] The government-issued headstones were of two kinds. For known soldiers, the white marble slab was 4"thick, 10" wide and 3' long, with 12" to be above the ground when set. The polished stone was slightly curved on top and was inscribed with the number of the grave, rank and name of the soldier, and his home state. There was a sunken shield on the headstone where the inscription appeared in bas relief. This headstone type was known as the "Civil War" type, and it was used for Union Army dead.[28] Unknown soldiers received a marble block 6' square and 30" long, with only the flat top and upper 4" finished. The number of the grave was cut into the flat top.[29] The erection of permanent marble headstones and markers, authorized by Congress in 1872, was largely completed by the end of 1878.[30] By 1892, the center of each burial section had a large stone obelisk at the center marked with the section letter. It is not known when these obelisks were installed.

In 1879, the Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army released a request for proposals to construct an "arched gateway" at Chattanooga National Cemetery. The monumental gateway into the cemetery was one of only five in the National Cemetery system, with the others located at the Arlington, Marietta, Nashville, and Vicksburg cemeteries. Builders were required to construct the gateway to a standard plan and standard specifications created by Quartermaster General Meigs (Figure 25 and Figure 26). Specifications for the structure included the use of good-quality stone, with ground dimensions of 25'11" x 5'3" and a top height above the foundations of 30'5½" and monolithic shafts for the columns were preferred. Double iron gates were required.

[27] U.S. Secretary of War, "Annual Report of the Secretary of War," 43rd Congress, 1st Session, Ex. Doc. No. 1, Part 6, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1873); National Cemetery Administration, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," (Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration, last updated 2015), https://www.cem.va.gov/history/hmhist.asp.

[28] National Cemetery Administration, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

[29] U.S. Secretary of War, "Annual Report of the Secretary of War," 1873, 200; National Cemetery Administration, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

[30] Michael R. Harrison (historian), "National Cemeteries, Rostrums," Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) No. DC-47, (Washington, DC National Park Service, 2013), 19.

Figure 25. Standardized design for
the main entrance archway, 1882 (NARA Washington, DC).

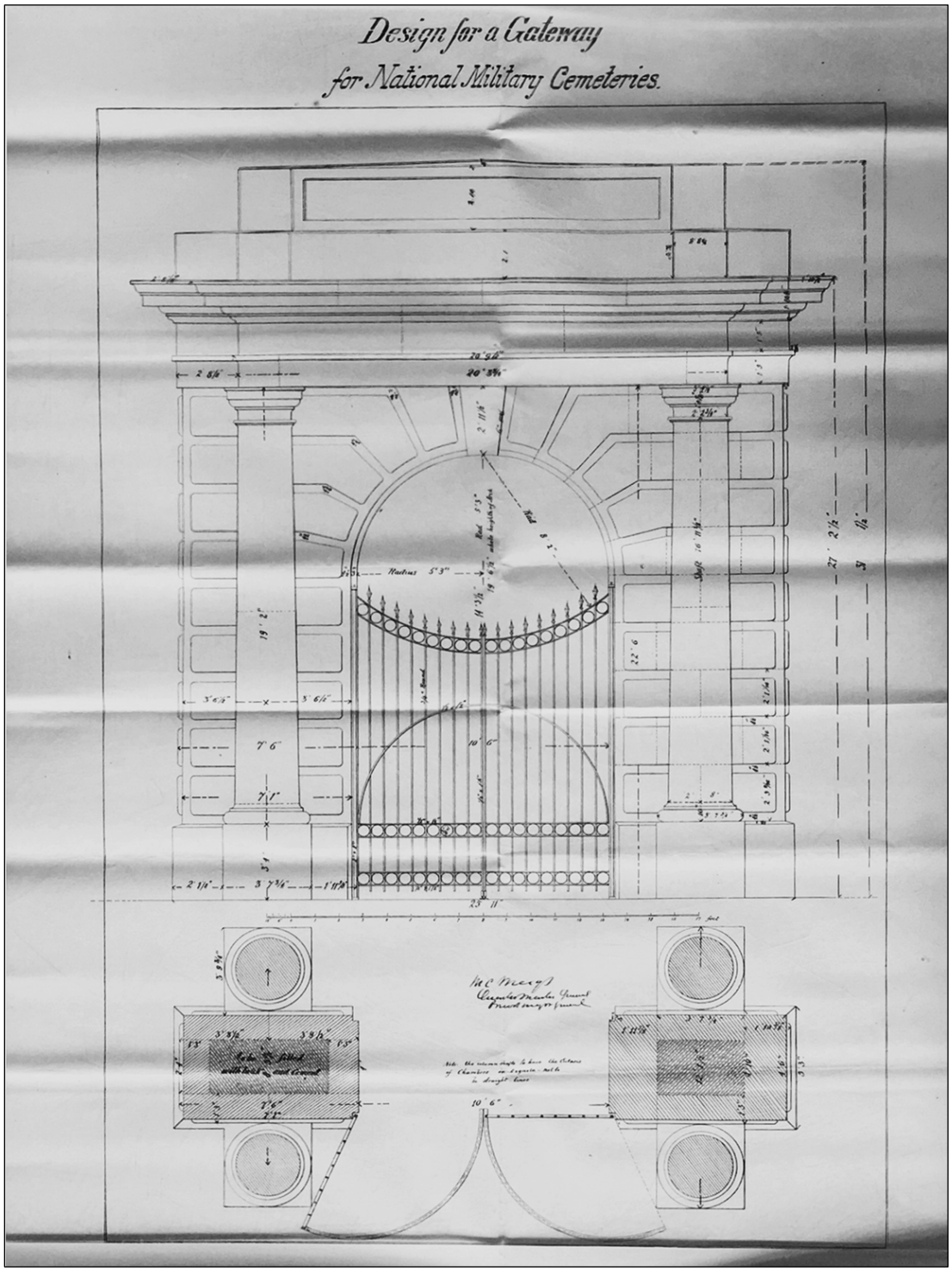
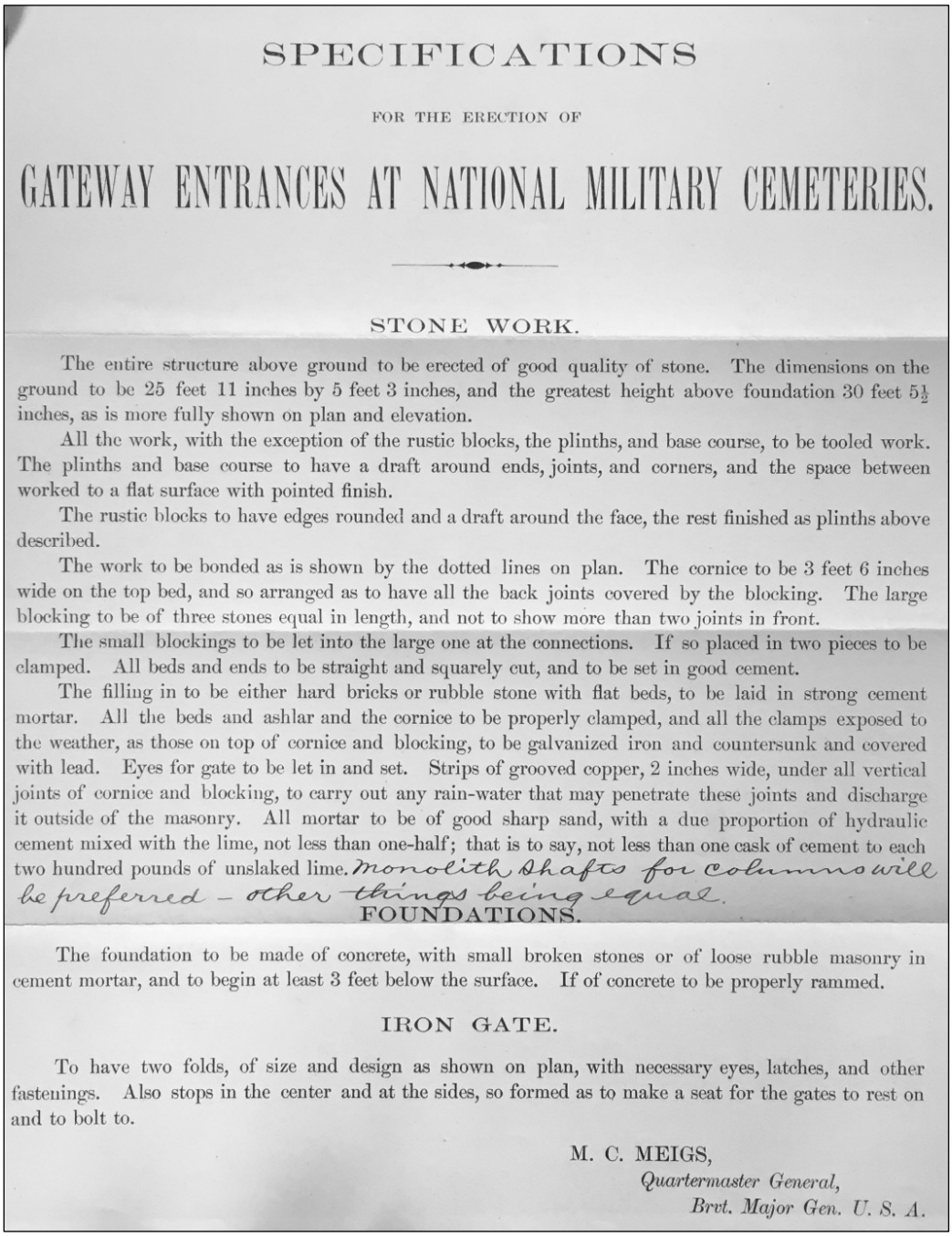


Figure 26. Specifications for the erection of gateway entrances at National Military Cemeteries (NARA Washington, DC).



SPECIFICATIONS

FOR THE ERECTION OF

GATEWAY ENTRANCES AT NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

STONE WORK.

The entire structure above ground to be erected of good quality of stone. The dimensions on the ground to be 25 feet 11 inches by 5 feet 3 inches, and the greatest height above foundation 30 feet 5½ inches, as is more fully shown on plan and elevation.

All the work, with the exception of the rustic blocks, the plinths, and base course, to be tooled work. The plinths and base course to have a draft around ends, joints, and corners, and the space between worked to a flat surface with pointed finish.

The rustic blocks to have edges rounded and a draft around the face, the rest finished as plinths above described.

The work to be bonded as is shown by the dotted lines on plan. The cornice to be 3 feet 6 inches wide on the top bed, and so arranged as to have all the back joints covered by the blocking. The large blocking to be of three stones equal in length, and not to show more than two joints in front.

The small blockings to be let into the large one at the connections. If so placed in two pieces to be clamped. All beds and ends to be straight and squarely cut, and to be set in good cement.

The filling in to be either hard bricks or rubble stone with flat beds, to be laid in strong cement mortar. All the beds and ashlar and the cornice to be properly clamped, and all the clamps exposed to the weather, as those on top of cornice and blocking, to be galvanized iron and countersunk and covered with lead. Eyes for gate to be let in and set. Strips of grooved copper, 2 inches wide, under all vertical joints of cornice and blocking, to carry out any rain-water that may penetrate these joints and discharge it outside of the masonry. All mortar to be of good sharp sand, with a due proportion of hydraulic cement mixed with the lime, not less than one-half; that is to say, not less than one cask of cement to each two hundred pounds of unslaked lime. Monolith shafts for columns will be preferred – other things being equal.

FOUNDATIONS.

The foundation to be made of concrete, with small broken stones or of loose rubble masonry in cement mortar, and to begin at least 3 feet below the surface. If of concrete to be properly rammed.

IRON GATE.

To have two folds, of size and design as shown on plan, with necessary eyes, latches, and other fastenings. Also stops in the center and at the sides, so formed as to make a seat for the gates to rest on and to bolt to.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Brvt. Major Gen. U. S. A.

At Chattanooga National Cemetery, the Gateway Arch was placed at the main entrance to the cemetery on East 13th Street near Central Avenue. This location allowed a line-of-sight stretching from the top of the central hill to the Gateway Arch, along the cemetery approach road, and extending to Lookout Mountain. The Chattanooga National Cemetery Gateway Arch is thirty two feet in height, and made of marble. The 5,000 cubic feet of

stone was used in constructing the arch was obtained from Dickson, Cuthbert County, Alabama. It was constructed by McRae & Ladd under a contract for $6,600. Work on the Gateway Arch began in September 1879 and was completed in 1880 (Figure 27 - Figure 29).[31] On the outside facing south, the inscription reads "National Military Cemetery Chattanooga, A.D. 1863." The interior side is inscribed as follows, "Here rest in peace 12,956 citizens who died for their country in the years 1861 to 1865." There is a large open circle paved with gravel immediately outside the Gateway Arch.

Soon after the Gateway Arch was completed, vegetation was planted on both side of the entrance. Trees, shrubs, both flowering and evergreen and planters of flowers created a lush, park-like landscape by the 1900s.

Figure 27. Photograph of arch and wall, circa 1880 (NARA College Park). Note second lodge in right background.

[31] The Times, 25 January 1880, page 3, (Clipping File Local History Chattanooga Public Library).

Figure 28. Early vegetation planted at entrance and arch, circa 1880s (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

Figure 29. Historic postcard showing mature vegetation at arch and park settees, 1906 (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

As National Cemeteries took on a more public memorial and ceremonial role in the decades after the Civil War, support facilities were needed. With the growth of the tradition of Decorating Day (what later became Memorial Day), a space was needed to focus the ceremonial activities. Temporary stands were often constructed to accommodate presenters and entertainers. To reduce costs, the Quartermaster General began a program in 1873 of constructing rostrums in National Cemeteries.[32] The first permanent rostrums were built in May 1873 at Keokuk, Iowa and Arlington, Virginia. Over the next several years, a standard plan began to emerge, and it was completed in November 1878:[33]

> The design, based on Meigs's Arlington rostrum, featured a wood trellis roof shading a raised, rectangular brick podium with neoclassical detailing. The Ionic columns used at Arlington were omitted in favor of twelve square Doric piers like those employed in the Arlington pergola. The podium—a platform about 5' high with perimeter walls articulated by shallow pilasters and inset dado panels—was kept largely the same; as at Arlington, it was designed to be filled with earth and covered with grass, while the openwork roof was specifically intended to support climbing vines. The alternative design paths suggested by the unique rostrums at Keokuk and Rock Island were not followed in any way.
>
> The standard rostrum measured about 38' long x 23' wide x 18' high overall and was to be built of good, hard red brick laid in lime and sand mortar, with wood girders and stringers, iron-bar railings running between the outer piers, and two sets of cut-stone steps leading up from the ground along the shorter sides.

A construction program that began in 1878 resulted in 13 rostrums built by the end of 1882. The initial five contracts were awarded in early 1879, and were used to provide rostrums at the seven most visited cemeteries: Chalmette, Louisiana; Antietam, Maryland; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Knoxville, Tennessee; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; and

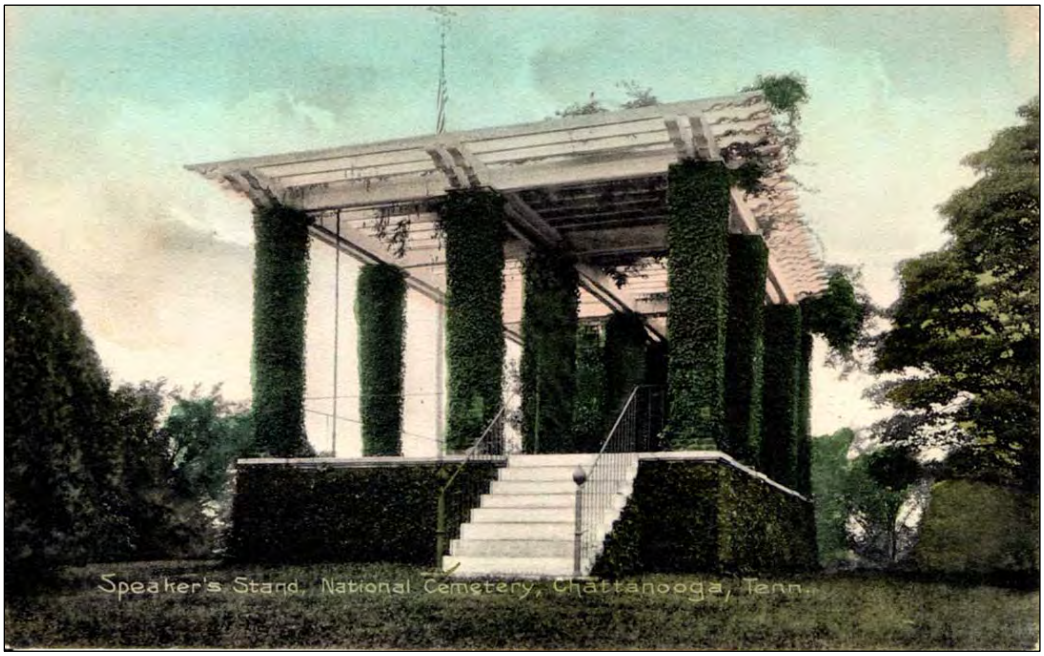
[32] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Rostrums," HABS No. DC-47, 2013, 18; Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Lodges and Rostrums Data Recorded by HALS," Excel Spreadsheet, in the collection of the National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[33] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Rostrums," HABS No. DC-47, 2013, 21-22.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.[34] In total, the U.S. Army Quartermaster's Department (and later the Quartermaster Corps) built eighty-nine rostrums at national cemeteries between 1873 and 1951.[35]

The rostrum at the Chattanooga National Cemetery, completed in 1879, was a standard rectangular podium in brick with a trellis roof. It was built by John W. Adams of Chattanooga for a cost of $675. Located at the crown of the hill, the rostrum had stone steps and iron railings.[36] As was common with these rostrums, the one at Chattanooga was planted with vines to cover the trellis, providing shade and a more attractive appearance (Figure 30).[37] According to the 1893 plan, the circle area surrounding the rostrum and flagpole was lushly planted with shade trees, flowering trees, and evergreens (Figure 31).

Figure 30. Historic post card of rostrum at Chattanooga Nation Cemetery with vines, date unknown (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).



[34] Ibid., 22.

[35] Ibid., 45.

[36] Ibid., 57.

[37] Ibid., 24.

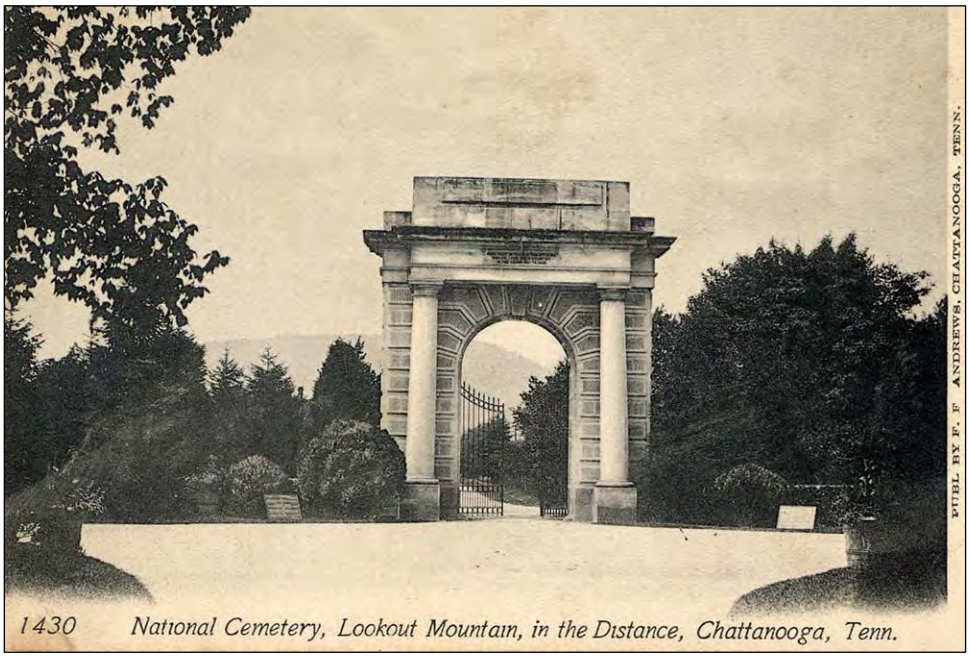
Figure 31. Historic post card of rostrum, flagpole, gun monument and vegetation, dated 1906 (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

There was a War Department program in the early 1880s to provide National Cemeteries with iron tablets inscribed with lines from the Theodore O'Hara poem, "Bivouac of the Dead." Several of these tablets would be placed around a cemetery and when viewed in sequence, they would relate the entire poem.[38] In an 1895 photograph, two of these plaques are seen on either side of the Gateway Arch inside the main gate (Figure 32). Later reports state that there were ten plaques total spread throughout the cemetery.[39]

[38] National Cemetery Administration, "Bivouac of the Dead," (Washington, DC: National Cemetery Administration, last updated 2015), https://www.cem.va.gov/history/bivouac.asp.

[39] "Questionnaire for Superintendents," filled out by Curtis W. Spence, 1 August 1959, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 32. Historic post card of arch with two plaques on either side of the arch, date unknown (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).



The north gate of the cemetery was put in place at Bailey Avenue and National Avenue between 1886 and 1892. There was a requested need to close the existing opening in the wall with a gate in 1886, so it was installed after that date. The arrangement of the central vehicular gate and the two flanking pedestrian gates is typical of national cemeteries of that era, as are the gate posts (Figure 33). This was a standard Quartermaster Corps plan for cast iron entrance gates. The 1893 map of the cemetery shows the gate as existing (Figure 34). Also seen on the 1893 map is a gate to the east (Figure 35). No historic photographs of this gate have been found. At this time, east of the cemetery was a wooded lot (later Jackson Park), the Union Railroad, and Cator Street. Both gates show a concentration of accent vegetation and shrubs on the map and photograph.

Figure 33. Looking south at the North Gate, no date (NARA College Park).

Figure 34. Detail map of north gate from 1893 map (NARA College Park).

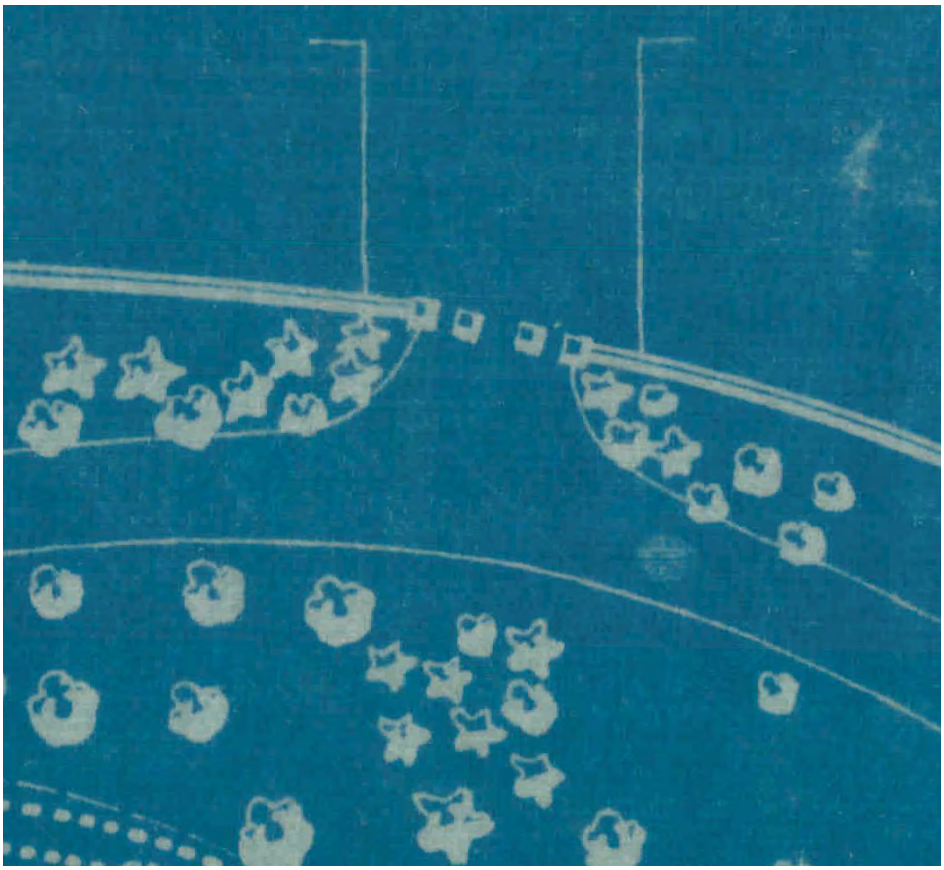
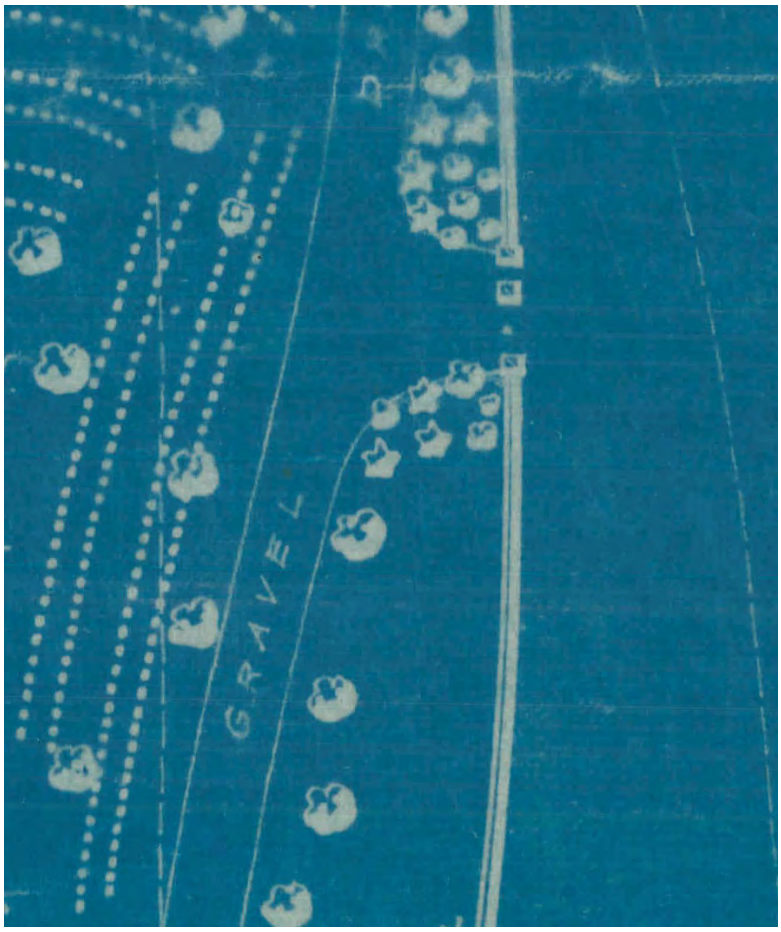


Figure 35. Detail map of east gate from 1893 map (NARA College Park).



Several unique monuments are located at the Chattanooga National Cemetery from this early period. The Fourth Army Corps Monument, a granite obelisk was erected in 1868 on a triangle of land between sections C and F, as seen on the 1866 plan (see Figure 3). This monument honors the regiment's fallen comrades (Figure 36).

Figure 36. Fourth Army Corps Monument and section F, circa 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

The Andrews' Raiders Monument, dedicated by the State of Ohio in 1890, honors Union spy James J. Andrews of Ohio, and 24 of his men who snuck deep into Confederate territory on a mission to cut rail and communication lines. On April 12, 1862, the men boarded "The General," a wood-burning locomotive, at Marietta, Georgia, while the passengers and conductor enjoyed breakfast. The raiders took off in the engine, heading north, cutting telegraph lines and tearing up the rail tracks along their way. The train's conductor and others gave chase, commandeering two other trains as they encountered broken tracks. When the raiders reached Ringgold, Georgia, 80 miles northwest of Marietta, they jumped from the train, scattering in the forest. Andrews was captured and eventually hanged in Atlanta. He and eight others from the mission are buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery. Four of Andrews' raiders buried here received the Medal of Honor, although Andrews, as a civilian, was ineligible (Figure 37).[40] The monument to these raiders is located in Section H of the cemetery and consists of a granite pedestal topped with a bronze replica of "The General" locomotive (Figure 38). On the 1893 map, the monument is located right inside the east gate. The monument is in the center of the section and the headstones of the raiders are arranged in arching rows from the monument. At this time, Section H (identified as Section N on map) is interspersed with flowering and evergreen trees similar to other geometric sections. On a 1984 map, there is a brick pathway encircling the monument.

[40] Sammartino, "Chattanooga National Cemetery," 1996, 18-20.

Figure 37. Historic post card of Andrews' Raiders Monument and survivors, 1908.

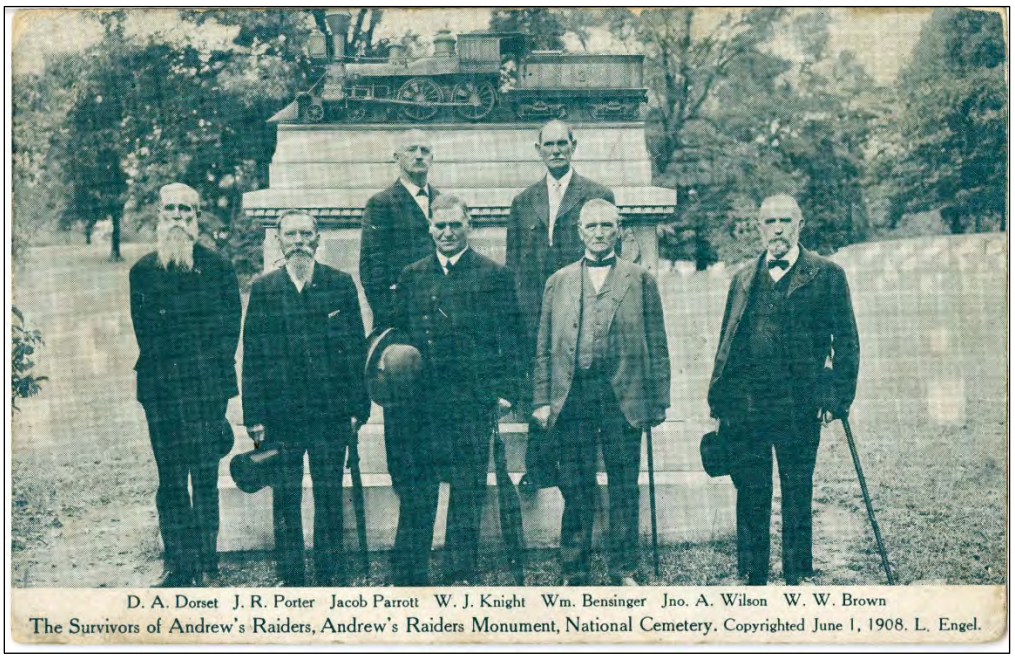


Figure 38. Andrews' Raiders Monument, date unknown (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

The topography of the cemetery presented many difficulties for burials, as part of the grounds contained large outcroppings of rock and other areas, particularly to the south and west, were swampy with poor drainage. Both

of these conditions precluded using these areas for burials. The hill provided the initial burial areas to avoid drainage problems. The southern area with the poorest drainage, as well as the land outside the perimeter wall to the east, was offered to the City of Chattanooga for a public park. Congress approved on October 1, 1890 that the area comprising the remaining 50 acres of the cemetery to be leased to the City of Chattanooga for purposes of a city park, which was seventeen years later developed and named Jackson Park.

At the same time, the Secretary of War, by permit in 1889, allowed the Union Railroad to use portions of the southeast and southwest corners of the cemetery so that railroad service could be provided to patrons of the cemetery. Public Law 196, approved July 2, 1890, granted to the Belt Line Railroad (Union Railroad) the authority to maintain the track (35' right-of-way) on the cemetery property at the northwest corner. This was cited as a "great convenience to the public and persons desiring to visit the cemetery."[41]

The 1893 map below provides the culmination of landscape development at the end of this period (Figure 39). While not identical in form and location to the 1866 plan, the geometric burial areas do follow the design principals. The roadways are greatly minimized from the 1866 plan with the entrance road bisecting the site, the circle drive, and the perimeter road. The three gates, based on hierarchy, the main entrance and Gateway Arch, the north gate and the east gate. Buildings included the lodge and stable and outbuildings, and structures included the rostrum, Gateway Arch, and stone perimeter wall. The cemetery was heavily planted in trees for shade and picturesque character, with layers of plantings concentrated at the entrances, along the roadways, intersections, and buildings. And lastly, the land outside the perimeter wall that was too flood-prone for burials was leased to others.

[41] 51st Congress, House of Representatives, Report No 935, dated 21 March 1890, (Clipping File, Local History, Bicentennial Library).

Figure 39. Chattanooga National Cemetery map, 1893 (NCA Archives).

2.3 Maturation of cemetery grounds, 1901–1920

This period was marked by the development of the leased land outside of the cemetery perimeter wall. The City of Chattanooga, having leased the cemetery land to the east and south finally began to construct Jackson Park. Construction of the park began in 1907.[42] Improvements included a new driveway from the north to the south entrance and entrance gates, new walks, fencing, water system, light posts along but not confined to driveway, drinking fountains, sewerage, field houses and shelter, shrubs and evergreens, and playground equipment at a cost of $7,845. A newspaper article from 1910 reported on the formal opening, describing the "brick

[42] "Municipal Record," Chattanooga, Tennessee, Vol 1, No 10, (Chattanooga Public Library), May 2009.

and stone-capped gates, splendid weaving driveway, two pavilions where the band will play and the addition of a hedge of California privet in front of the cemetery stone wall for borrowed views."[43]

Around the same time, the slough area to the west of the cemetery was leased to the Tennessee National Guard. The land was outside the perimeter wall and on the east side of Central Avenue. In 1905, Congress approved the transfer of an unused portion of the cemetery to the local militia cavalry organization of Chattanooga. This land, formerly occupied by the Fyffe Barracks, allowed Troop B, National Guard of the State of Tennessee, an unattached cavalry, to erect a riding hall on the park portion of the land granted to the City of Chattanooga in 1890.[44] The National Guard built concrete block stables and other supplemental structures for their use and training, including a grandstand (Figure 40). In March 1927, Congress approved a plan for the Humane Educational Society of Chattanooga to occupy and use this portion of land for the purpose of establishing a city pound, animal shelter, and hospital. Ownership and control remained with the War Department.[45]

As the trees matured, the cemetery took on a picturesque park-like appearance (Figure 41). Shrubs were located at intersections, between burial sections and around the buildings adding color and visual interest. The lushness of the plantings is visible in the historic post cards of the period (Figure 42). With the addition of park benches, it is likely that the cemetery had many visitors.

[43] "Municipal Record," Chattanooga, Tennessee, Vol 1, No 12, 1912, (Clipping File, Local History, Bicentennial Library).

[44] 58th Congress, Senate, Report 3343, dated 27 January 1905, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[45] 69th Congress, Chapter 384, dated 3 March 1927, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

Figure 40. Sanborn map showing the land occupied by the Tennessee National Guard for its cavalry, 1917–1931 (Sanborn Maps 1917–1931, Vol.1).

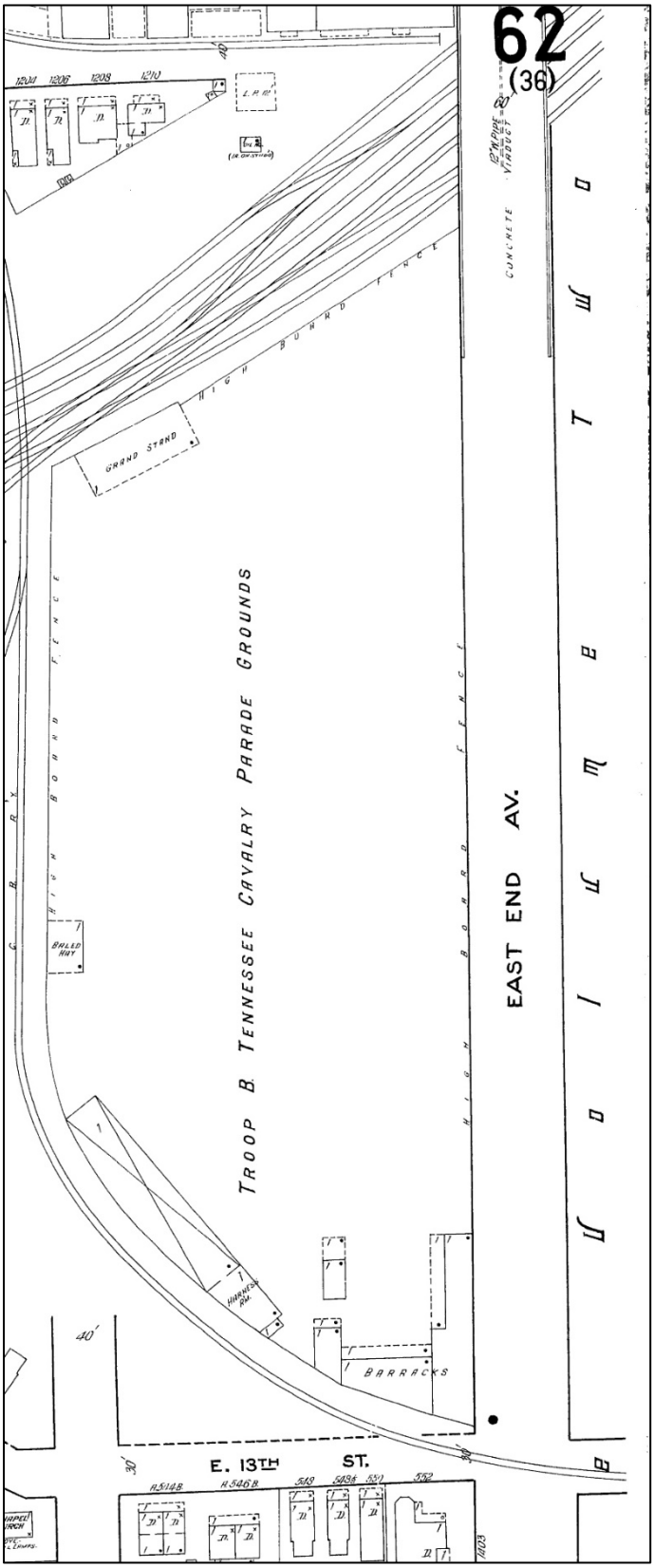


Figure 41. Mature trees and some evergreen shrubs in burial sections of cemetery, 1905 (Library of Congress).

Figure 42. Lush, mature plantings along cemetery roadway as a result of planting program with trees, shrubs, and planters, circa 1910.

As seen above in Figure 41, the standard size of headstones was modified from that established in 1873. In 1903, the width of the stone was increased to 12", and the above-ground height was changed to 24" from a total 39". The modified stones had a thickness of 4". Additionally, a sunken shield was added to the design. Unknown dead who had previously received six-inch-square blocks received the standard headstone, inscribed with the word "Unknown."[46]

Later, headstones were redesigned after World War I, and they were used for all graves except Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans. Referred to as the "General" type headstone, the white marble stone was 42" long, 13" wide, and 4" thick, with a slightly rounded top. The inscription contained a soldier's name, rank, regiment, division, date of death, and home state. For the first time, there was a choice of two religious emblems—a Latin Cross for the Christian faith or the Star of David for the Jewish faith.[47]

2.4 Modernization period, 1921–1944

By 1930 there were plans for a new superintendent's lodge at Chattanooga. No archival information was found on why or when the Meigs's lodge was demolished. As with the old lodge, the construction of the new lodge followed national trends in lodge design.

The Quartermaster Department created a new standard plan for a Dutch Colonial Revival building of 1½ stories and with a large gambrel roof. Of the twentieth-century lodge forms, the three designs in the Dutch Colonial Revival style were constructed most often. In total, 14 of these lodges were constructed between 1921 and 1934. The design called for a 1½ story building with masonry construction at the first floor and wood-frame gambrel roofs enclosing the upper floor. The building footprint was rectangular and included an enclosed porch and office in the front, a living room and stair in the middle, and a dining room and kitchen at the rear. The second floor contained three bedrooms and one bathroom opening off of a central hall.[48]

[46] National Cemetery Administration, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

[47] Ibid.

[48] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," HABS No. DC-46, 43.

Beginning in 1921, four of the first variation were constructed, with stuccoed hollow-core tile shingle roofs and two-window wide dormers on the front and rear. The second version expanded the dormer from two windows to four, adding more light to the upper floor. This plan was used twice in 1931, for lodges in Nashville and Chattanooga, and included stuccoed hollow tile and frame. The third design used brick as the first floor material, with brick or faux-half-timbered gables. Eight of this style were constructed in 1934.[49]

The 1931 lodge at Chattanooga National Cemetery was constructed by E.G Maxwell Company at a cost of $10,000 (Figure 43). Covered in white stucco, the two-story lodge contained 6 rooms, an office, and a basement. It faced the southwest entrance on Cemetery Avenue.[50]

Figure 43. Superintendent's lodge constructed in 1931 at Chattanooga National Cemetery, 1946 (NCA Archives).

[49] Ibid.

[50] "Report of Official Travel," 23-24 October 1946, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

Around the same time, the cemetery roads were widened and paved with a hard surface, and a new fence and retaining wall were built.[51] In addition, an office and comfort station were finished in the spring of 1935, located 100 feet from the present north entrance (Figure 44).[52] The building is attached to the new stone perimeter wall along Bailey Avenue. The cut-limestone building is one story and contained (until renovations in 1988) a large rest room with women's toilet facilities, and a porch entrance to a men's room. By 1940, the cemetery had four buildings and structures, the superintendent's lodge and office, the comfort station, the old stable (used as utility building, shop, storehouse, garage and tool house), and the rostrum. According to the real property cards, the current flagstaff was added to the cemetery in 1930.[53] However, it is likely a new one has been installed since then. The old 1889 stable was razed in 1949.[54]

[51] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 19 August 1931, page 7, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[52] "Office/Comfort Station," Property Card, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[53] "Flagstaff," Property Card, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[54] "Utility Buildings (former stable and restrooms)," Property Card, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 44. Shelter and comfort station constructed in 1935, 1946 (NCA Archives).

Jurisdiction over the cemetery property changed hands several times in the 1930s and 1940s. The 1996 NRHP nomination covers the transactions:[55]

> Executive Order No. 6166 dated June 10, 1933, amended by Executive Order No. 6228 dated July 28, 1933, transferred the cemetery to the Department of the Interior (DOI). It remained under DOI's jurisdiction until 1945 when, pursuant to the Act approved December 7, 1944, (Public Law 470, 78th Congress), it was transferred to the Department of the Army. A document in National Cemetery System microfilm records reporting on the acceptance of the transfer shows that the property was comprised of 129.5 acres. In 1948, three parcels were declared surplus and transferred to the War Assets Administration for disposition. Documents in historic records contain different acreages for each of these parcels. Records do, however, include a copy of a survey done in 1953 that shows the total acreage of the cemetery as 120.8 acres, more or less. A document shows that, by deed dated August 26, 1959, a lot on 13th Street

[55] Sammartino, "Chattanooga National Cemetery," 1996, 22.

> (0.13 acre) was also acquired as an addition to the national cemetery, making a total of 120.9 acres.

During World War II, the Chattanooga Board of Commissioners passed an ordinance on 28 January 1941 that returned the Jackson Park property to the United States government, and it was intended that the land become part of the cemetery.[56] However, in 1941, the U.S. Army selected Jackson Park as the site for a 500-man tent camp for housing soldiers on weekend leave. Construction work on the temporary camp was completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The camp served to accommodate soldiers within a 250 mile radius from Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort McClellan, Alabama; Fort McPherson, Georgia and Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Forrest, Tennessee. The camp covered about 5 or 6 acres on the section of the park facing Bailey Avenue.[57] Jackson Park was used by the Army as a recreation center for transient solders until the end of the war, when it was no longer needed. A formal bulletin was issued by the War Department on 20 December 1944, transferring jurisdiction of the land to the War Department.[58]

Cemetery records indicate that this cemetery is the only national cemetery in which both World War I and World War II prisoners of war (POWs) are interred.[59] The actions that led to this circumstance are provided in the 1996 NRHP nomination:[60]

> There are 78 World War I prisoners of war interred in the Chattanooga National Cemetery, 22 of which are individually unidentifiable remains interred in three gravesites in the Post Section. These 22 remains were disinterred from the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Hot Springs, North Carolina, at the request of the German Government because their graves were in very poor condition. The German Government assumed the cost of disinterment and transportation of the remains to the national cemetery and

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[56] Ibid., 16; The Chattanooga Daily Times, 14 Aug 1944, page 3 (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[57] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 7 July 1941, page 3, The Chattanooga Daily Times, 27 July 1941, page 3. (Clipping File, Local History, Bicentennial Library).

[58] "Bulletin No 24," RG 15, Box 8 (NARA Washington DC).

[59] "List of historical facts about National Cemetery," dated 1958, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[60] Sammartino, "Chattanooga National Cemetery," 1996, 17-18.

reinterment of the remains as a group in three graves was made on February 4, 1933.

The survey disclosed that the largest number of deceased German prisoners of war (56) were interred in the Chattanooga National Cemetery. Consideration was, at one time, given to the removal of all other German prisoners of war located in the United States to the Chattanooga National Cemetery, but the Department of State was notified on October 25, 1932, and the War Department on December 21, 1932, by the German Embassy that: "It will not be necessary to remove all the graves of German prisoners of war located in the United States, to Chattanooga, since the majority of these graves are well taken care of. Only the 23 graves in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Hot Springs (North Carolina), are in a very bad condition. We would, therefore, be grateful if they could be removed to the National Cemetery, Chattanooga."

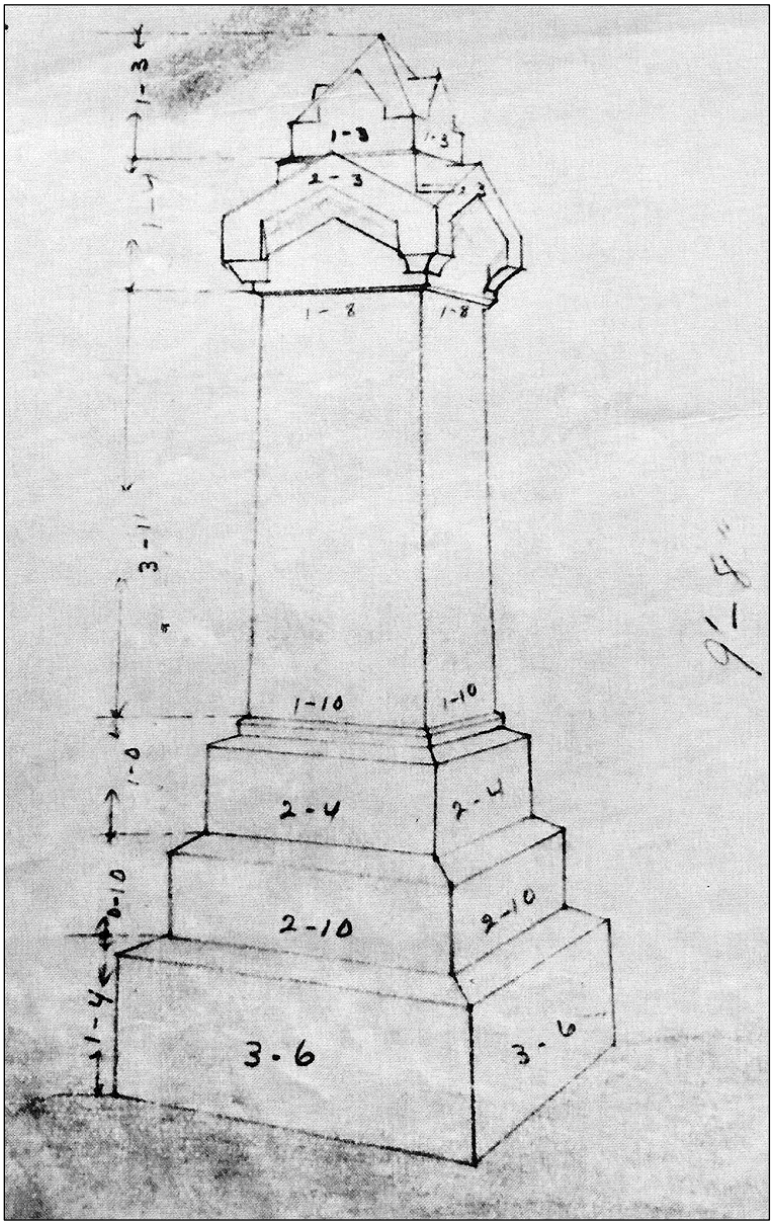
At the time of disinterment, only 22 remains were located. The German government assumed the cost of disinterment and transportation to the national cemetery. Many of the German World War I prisoners of war were interned at a camp set up in Hot Springs, North Carolina, where an old mountain resort hotel was taken over for the officer prisoners and barracks were erected on the hotel grounds for enlisted personnel. Most of these who died while interned here were the victims of a severe typhoid fever epidemic in 1918. Many of the victims were taken to the Army General Hospital in Asheville, North Carolina. The German government assumed the cost of disinterment and transportation of the remains to the national cemetery and reinterment of the remains as a group was made on February 4, 1933, in three graves (Graves 66, 67, and 68 in the Post Section.)

In addition to the World War I prisoners of war, 108 World War II prisoners of war are interred here, including 105 Germans, 1 Frenchman, 1 Italian, and 1 Pole. Ninety-four of the Germans were reinterred from Crossville, Tennessee, two were interred directly in the national cemetery, and the remainder of the prisoners of war were reinterred from Camp Butler, North Carolina, in 1947.

In 1935, the German government erected the German Prisoner of War Monument between Section R and the Post Section, to honor 92 German prisoners of war captured during World War I who died on American soil

(Figure 45 and Figure 46). The monument lists the names of the 92 prisoners of war, 78 of whom are buried at Chattanooga.[61]

Figure 45. Drawing from German Embassy for the German Prisoner of War monument, 1935 (RG 15, Box 7 NARA Washington DC).



[61] Correspondence from War Department approving drawing of monument, dated 21 March 1935, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 46. Image of the German POW Monument, date unknown (NCA Archives).

In addition to the remains of Civil War soldiers, the cemetery contains the bodies of one veteran each of the Revolutionary War (Section S) and the Mexican War (Section S), and several of the War of 1812 (buried in Sections F, S and P).[62] The bodies of 26 Army Spanish War Veterans were buried in Chattanooga Nation Cemetery in 1915 (Section T). The soldiers died of fever after returning from Cuba in the fall of 1898 while in camp at Huntsville, AL. They were originally buried in Huntsville in a small plot of ground donated to the government. Due to cost and effort to maintain the

[62] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 16 April 1933, page 4.

plot by a branch of the local National Cemetery, it was recommended they be moved to Chattanooga.[63] A notation that Section T was reserved for the Spanish War veterans is found on the 1893 map.[64]

2.5 Reincorporation of Jackson Park, 1945–1975

At the end of World War II, it was announced that the cemetery was scheduled for extensive improvements. The work at Chattanooga National Cemetery was part of a War Department program to build up existing military cemeteries, as well as build 76 new ones throughout the United States, in anticipation of burying soldiers who died on foreign soil, if desired by their families. Initial improvement plans for the cemetery included landscaping, expanding the cemetery, rebuilding the perimeter walls and improving layout. Jackson Park, still under the control of the Department of the Interior, was the focus of this expansion to the east.[65]

A $125,000 appropriation was approved for the enlargement of the Cemetery.[66] The project included construction of a new stone wall along the entire length of Bailey Avenue and a new entrance gate at Bailey Avenue and Spruce Street with the closure of the old north gate at National Avenue and Bailey Avenue. The project also included new service buildings in the southwest off of Cemetery Avenue and the expansion of the perimeter road (Figure 47, Figure 48 and Figure 49). Sections of the old stone wall that encircled the hill and enclosed 75 acres were removed (Figure 50). A chain-link fence was constructed along Holtzclaw Avenue as well as along the railroad and Central Avenue to the west and along the RR to the south. The new fence enclosed an additional 49 acres.[67] These additional acres included the former Jackson Park to the east and south as well as the land used by the humane society and the National Guard for stable and armory to southwest.

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[63] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 27 June 1915, page 7 (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[64] Although the map was created in 1893, and the war did not occur until 1989, the map does show Section T marked as “Spanish War.” It does not appear to be a later addition to the map. The authors could come to no satisfactory conclusion as to the origin of the notation on the map.

[65] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 24 August 1945, page 8 (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[66] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 30 July 1948 (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[67] Ibid.

Figure 47. Aerial photograph showing old wall layout and Jackson Park entrance (left side of photograph) prior to expansion project, circa 1945.

Figure 48. General layout of late 1940s improvements, 1948 (NCA Archives).

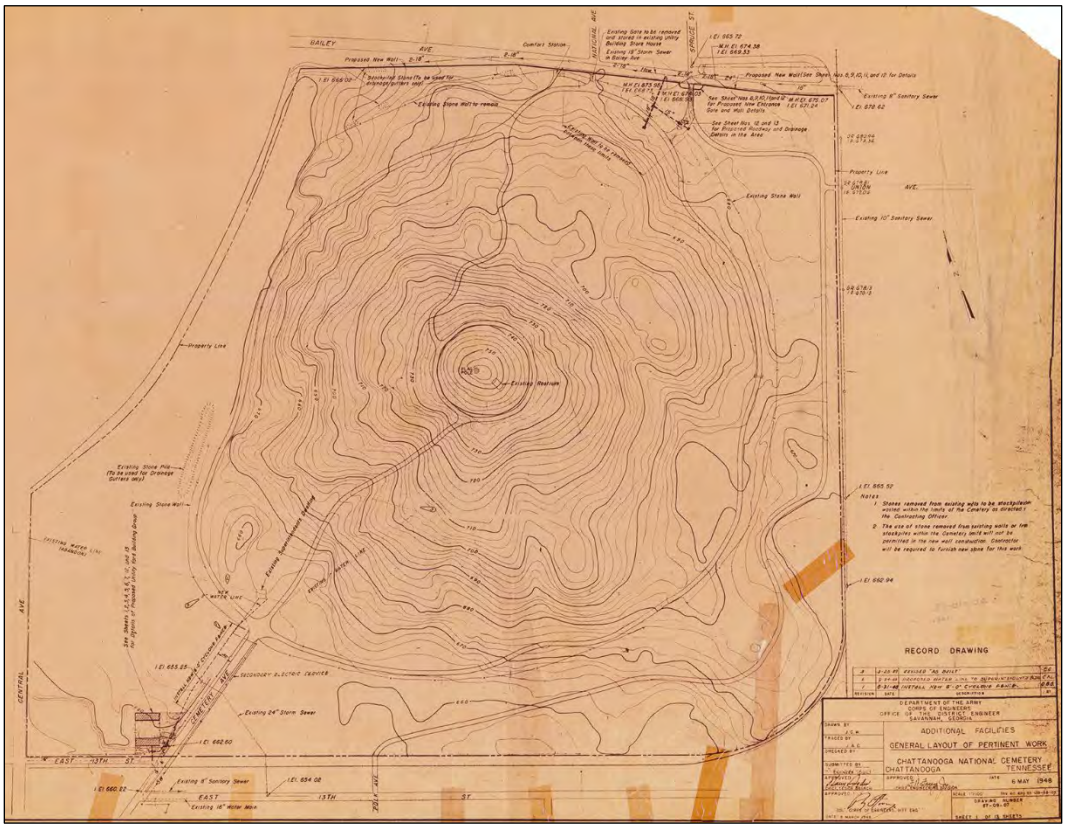


Figure 49. Detail of drawing notes on new entrance along Bailey Avenue, 1948 (NCA Archives).

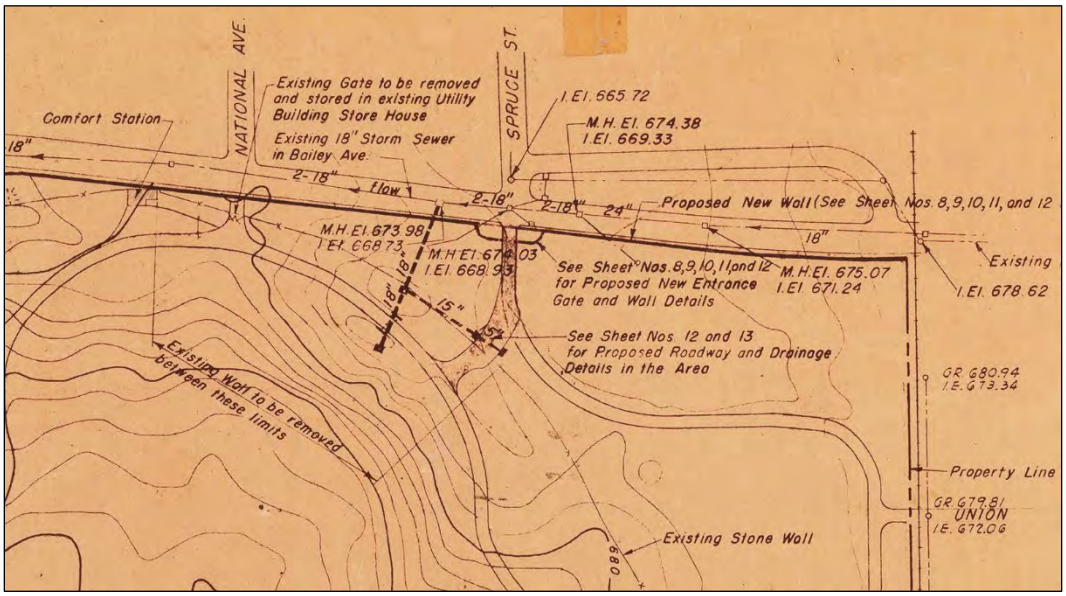


Figure 50. Section of original wall removed during 1948 expansion, circa 1946 (NCA Archives). Former Jackson Park is seen behind the wall.

A new main entrance to the cemetery was placed at the former entrance to Jackson Park and replaced the old north entrance fronting down National Avenue. The cast-iron gates from here were placed into storage. The new Bailey Avenue entrance included high stone pillars flanking a 20-foot drive with a pedestrian gate flanked by smaller pillars on each side (Figure 51). The new 7-foot wall was made of a 3-foot stone foundation topped with a wrought-iron picket fence.

Figure 51. New main gate along Bailey Avenue, circa 1948 (NCA Archives).

New utility buildings were constructed to the west of Cemetery Avenue on the southern boundary (Figure 52). The two new buildings were 80-foot units divided by a wide parking area with gate and opened onto Cemetery Avenue. All of the service and maintenance vehicles were entering the park through the Gateway Arch (Figure 53). Demolished during this time, after the new service buildings were constructed, was the 1889 brick utility building (former stable and restroom) in 1949 and the rostrum in 1958

(Figure 54).[68] No archival information was found to explain the demolition of the rostrum.[69]

Figure 52. New maintenance buildings constructed in southwest corner of cemetery, circa 1953 (NCA Archives).

[68] Notation on "Brick Utility Building" Property Card, Record Group 15, Box 7, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[69] "Request for the approval of disposal of Buildings and improvements," 16 May 1958; property card for rostrum (National Cemetery Administration Archives, Department of Veterans Affairs).

Figure 53. Detail of map showing the location
and configuration of the new utility buildings, 1948 (NCA Archives).

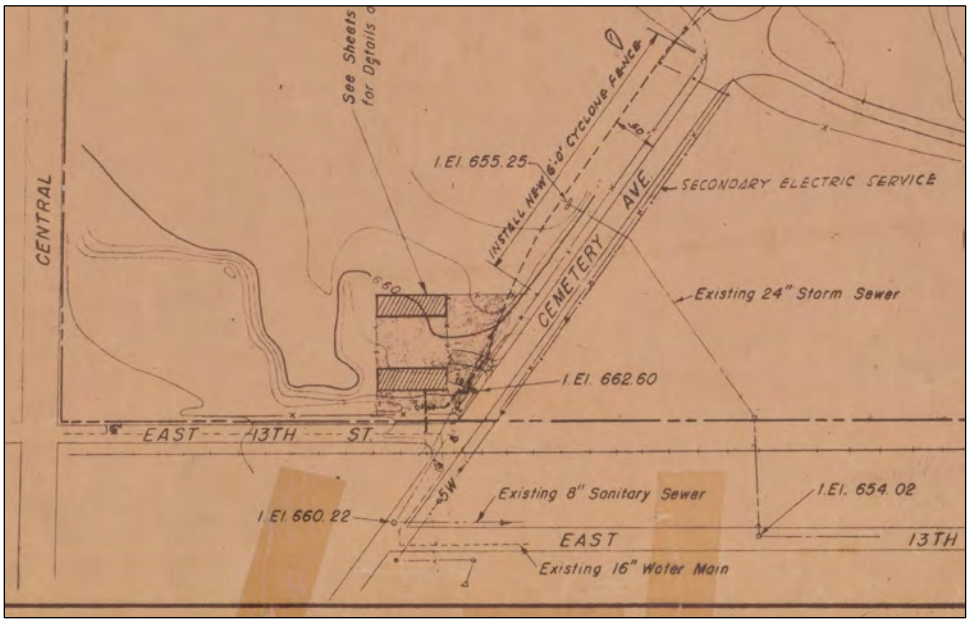


Figure 54. Rostrum as seen a few years prior to its demolition, 1946 (NCA Archives).

The plan called for the removal of the original Jackson Park Road and the construction of a new roadway further east than the old perimeter road. This expansion allowed for adding burial areas along the new road. These new areas included Sections GG, KK, LL, MM, and QQ (Figure 55). As seen in the map from 1956, these were the first burial sectional created outside the old perimeter wall (Figure 56).

Figure 55. Detail of map showing Sections GG, KK, LL, MM, and QQ, 1956 (NCA Archives).

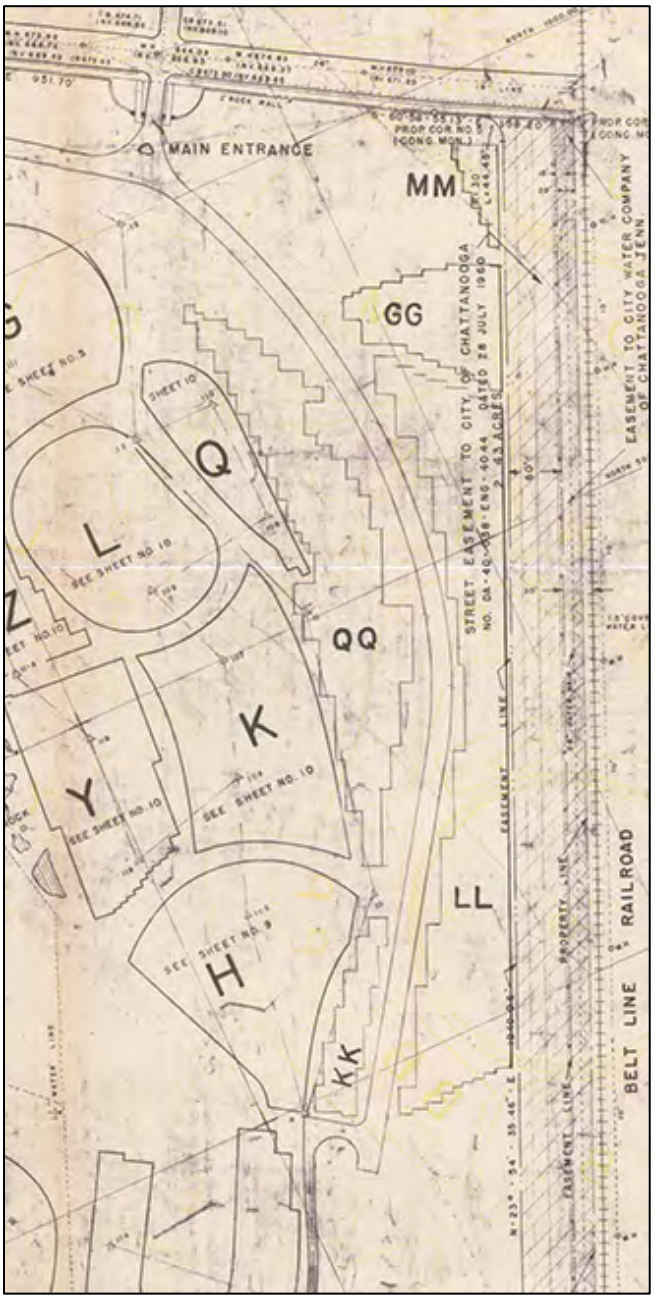
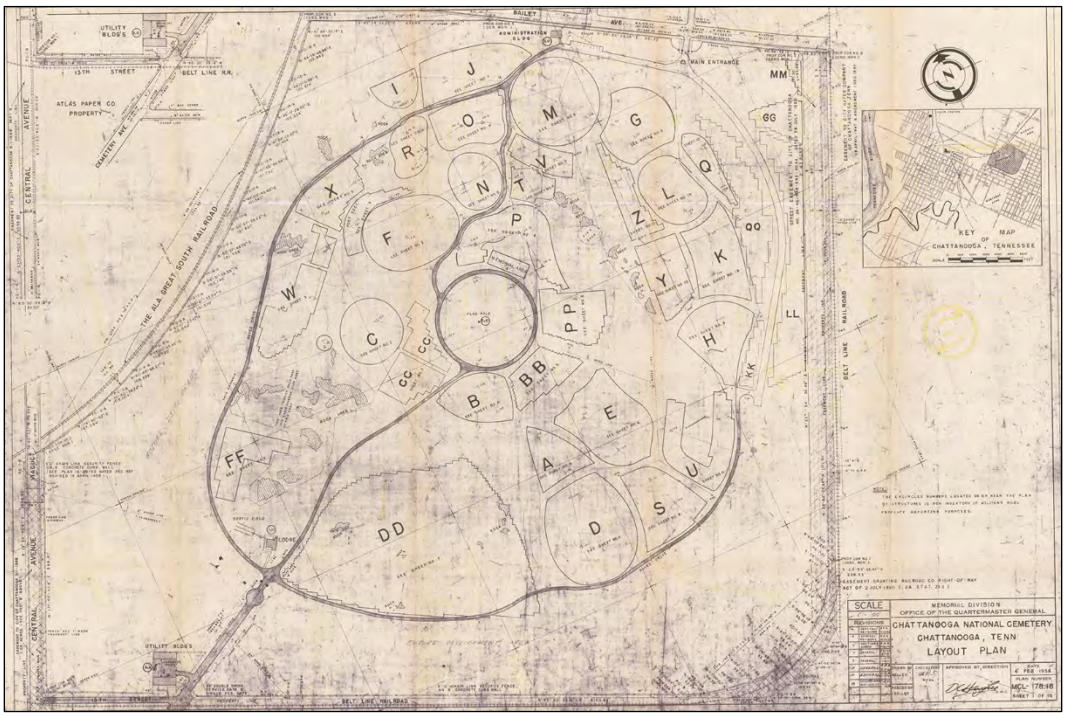


Figure 56. Map of layout of cemetery and burial sections, 1956 (NCA Archives).



An Army questionnaire in 1959 to cemetery superintendents had that there were ten "Bivouac of the Dead" plaques spread throughout the cemetery: two by the Gateway Arch, four in the circle at the top of the hill, one in Section H, one in Section O, one in Section G, and one in Section K.[70] In 1962, the plaques were removed from the cemetery and six of them were restored and reinstalled but the locations were not mentioned.[71]

In 1966, the southern portion of the old Jackson Park was planned for additional burial areas (Sections JJ, RR, and SS). The old perimeter road and wall were removed, and a new road was created further southeast to create additional burial sections (Sections TT, TTT, UU, and VV). The new burial areas were graded and seeded (Figure 57).[72] A brochure from 1974 remarks that there are seven "Bivouac of the Dead" plaques in storage and not displayed.[73]

[70] "Questionnaire for Superintendents," filled out by Curtis W. Spence, 1 August 1959.

[71] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 24 October 1962, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[72] The News Free Press, 2 September 1966, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[73] Chattanooga National Cemetery brochure dated 1974, (National Cemetery Administration Archives, Department of Veterans Affairs).

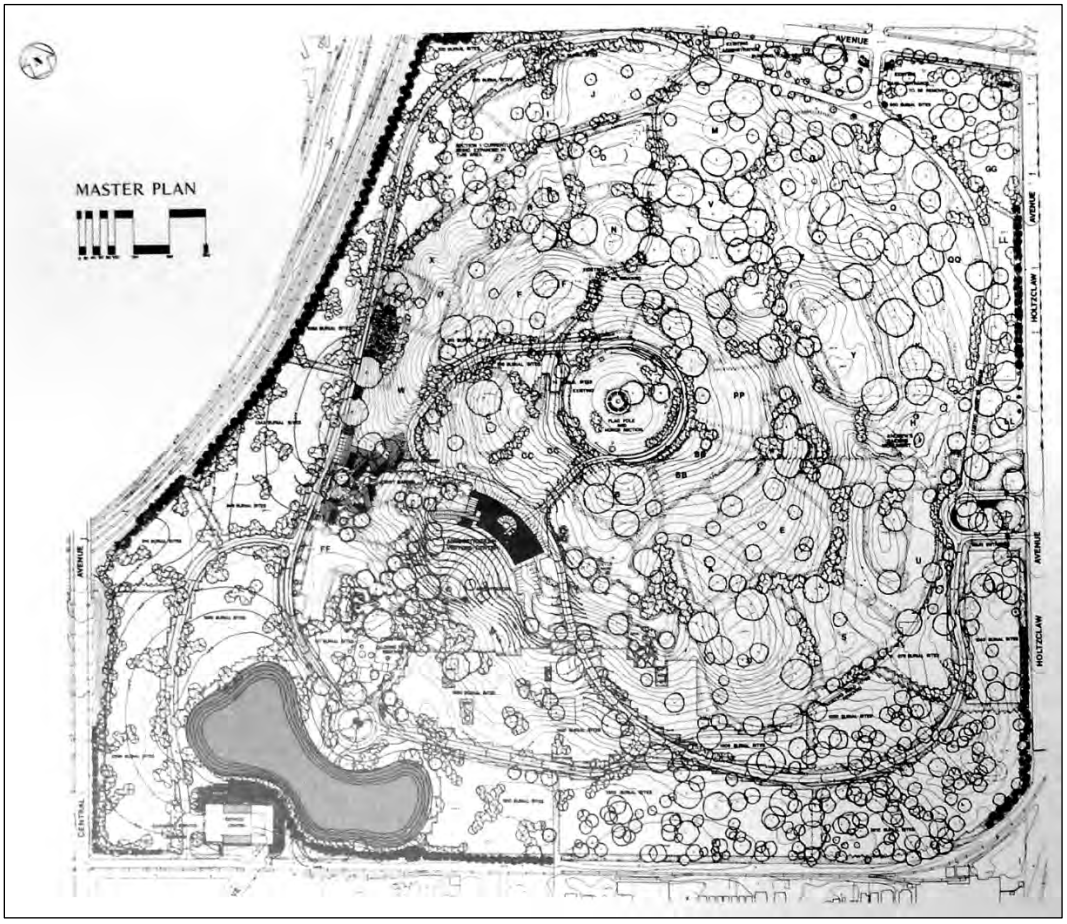
Figure 57. Aerial view of 1978 (NCA Archives).

2.6 Reimagining the Cemetery, 1976–present

A multi-year, multi-million dollar renovation plan for the cemetery was announced in 1976, and a master plan was completed that same year. The plan's goals included developing and extending the cemetery, creating continuity between the old and the new sections, providing vehicular circulation to separate funereal, visitor, and maintenance traffic, and providing a new entrance to address ceremonial and functional requirements as well as increasing burial capacity with construction of a crypt, and increased maintenance facilities (Figure 58).[74]

[74] Chattanooga National Cemetery Master Plan, January 1976, (National Cemetery Administration Archives, Department of Veterans Affairs), 20.

Figure 58. Master Plan for Chattanooga National Cemetery, 1976 (NCA Archives).



Initially the master plan called for the relocation of roadways as well the construction of a new administration building for FY77, construction of a new service entrance and a new main entrance for FY78, and the construction of a new crypt for FY79.[75] An addition to the plan was announced in 1978, with the construction of a storm water collection pond to correct serious flooding which would allow 10 more acres to be developed for burials at the cemetery.[76]

In actuality, the first phase included the construction of a two-acre pond, the relocation of roads, the construction of 11,000 new gravesites, and construction of a new main entrance along Holtzclaw Avenue. The first

[75] The News Free Press, 27 May 1976, page A6, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[76] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 13 May 1978, page A7, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

phase of the design project was contracted to Stein Construction Company, of Chattanooga.[77] The second phase, contracted with Polote Brothers, Inc., of Savanah, GA, included the expansion of the utility buildings and construction of a new service and access road along the lake. Both construction phases were completed in 1981.[78] The construction of an administration building and a columbarium did not end up as part of these projects; however, they would be added later.

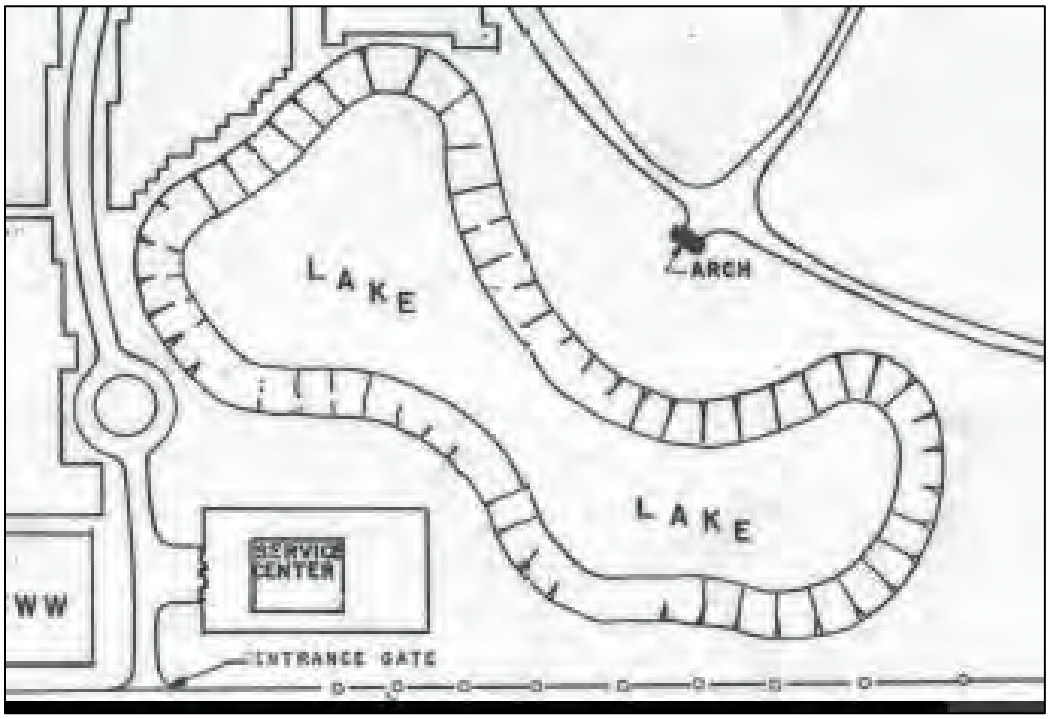
Due to continual flooding along the south and west sections of the cemetery, it was necessary to construct a storm water collection pond or lake so burials could be added in or adjacent to these areas (Figure 59). The location of the lake necessitated the closing of the main cemetery entrance along Cemetery Avenue. The Gateway Arch remained but no longer served as an entrance and became more of an object in the landscape (Figure 60). River birch, weeping willows, dogwood, and sweetgum trees were planted along the lake.

Figure 59. Flooding along south of cemetery, 1946 (NCA Archives).

[77] The News Free Press, 8 June 1980, page C4, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[78] The Chattanooga Daily Times, 8 August 1981, page C2, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

Figure 60. Detail of lake and service area, 1984 (NCA Archives).



The west side of the cemetery was also flood-prone. Marked on the 1893 plan, are a slough and a low water line directly outside the perimeter wall (Figure 61 and Figure 62). This area was prone to flooding and washouts (Figure 63–Figure 65). To be able to use this land for burials, the whole area needed to be filled and regraded and the section of Eisenhower Boulevard reconstructed. Based on the remaining rock outcropping today and evidence of cave opening, it is estimated this area received 5–10 feet of fill (Figure 66). After the site work was completed, new burial sections were added (Sections FFF, EEE, and DDD). The last stage of road realignment was for the northern section of Eisenhower Boulevard enclosing Sections I and J inside the perimeter road.

Figure 61. Area of slough, in relation to railway, perimeter wall, and arch, marked on 1893 plan (NARA College Park).

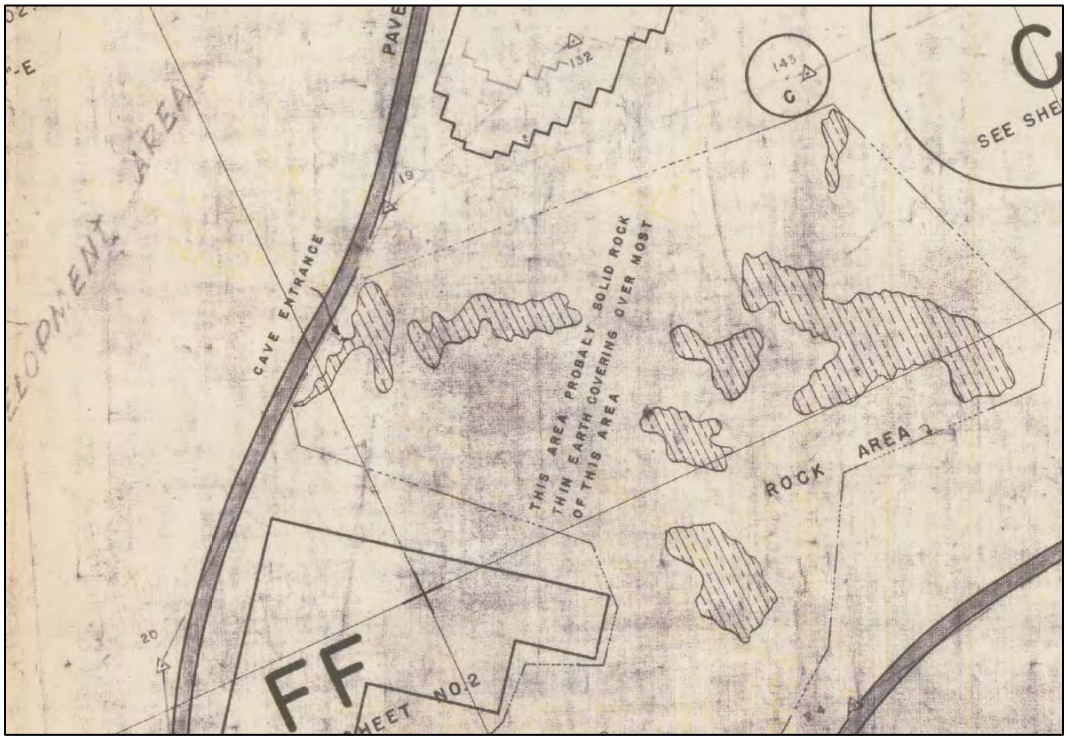
Figure 62. Low-water line in relation to Section C, marked on 1893 plan (NARA College Park).

Figure 63. Area of flooding shown in photograph with caption saying, "High water 10 feet deep" in April 1886 (NARA College Park),

Figure 64. West side of cemetery, 1955 (NCA Archives).

Figure 65. Site of future road regrading and fill
along Eisenhower Avenue, circa 1965 (NCA Archives).

Figure 66. Detail of map showing the cave entrance along Eisenhower Boulevard, 1956 (NCA Archives).



As part of the 1976 Master Plan, it was determined that the current main entrance along Bailey Avenue was not ideal due to the four lanes of high-speed traffic at the main gate (Figure 67). It was noted that processions needed to cross Bailey Avenue from Spruce Street before entering the cemetery causing congestion and dangerous conditions.[79] For these reasons, the main gate was relocated to the east side of the cemetery along Holtzclaw Avenue (Figure 68). The design of the entrance was an oval with clear entrance and exit gates (Figure 69). After the construction, both sides of the gates were planted with red oaks, Deodar cedars, and crepe myrtle while the center oval was planted with weeping cherry trees, crepe myrtle and rhododendrons. The Bailey Avenue entrance was closed off once the new gate was opened.

[79] *Chattanooga National Cemetery Master Plan*, January 1979 (National Cemetery Administration Archives, Department of Veterans Affairs).

Figure 67. The main gate along Bailey Avenue prior to closure, 1976 (NCA Archives).

Figure 68. Drawing of proposed new cemetery entrance from 1976 Master Plan (NCA Archives).

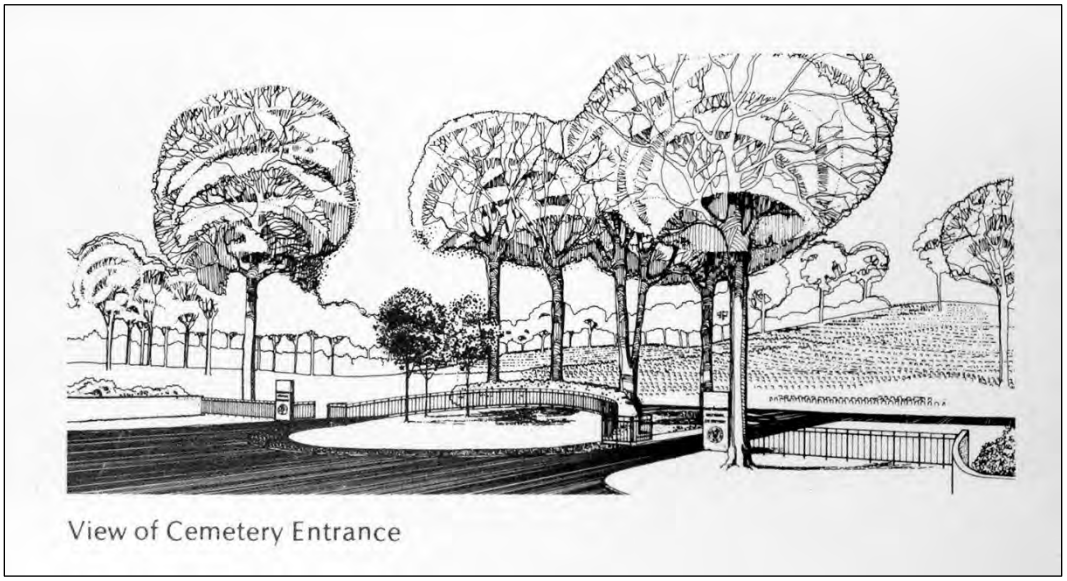
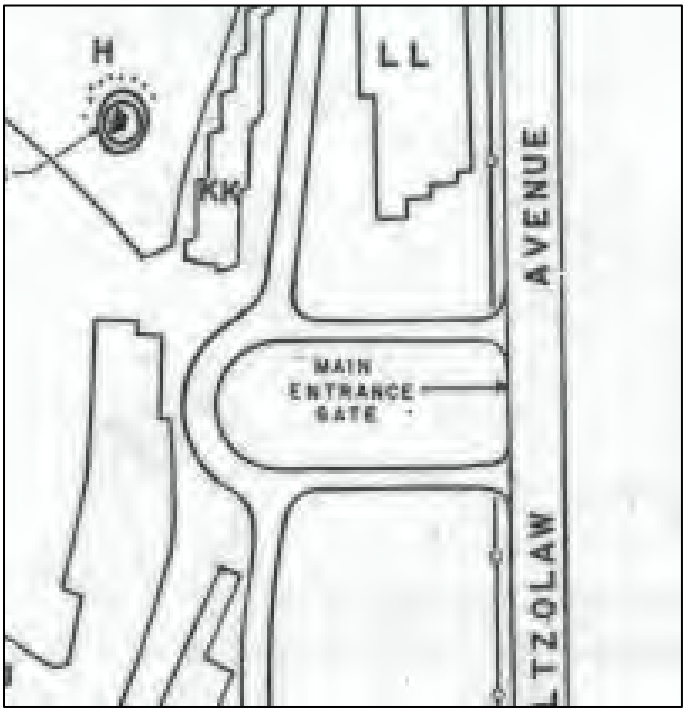


Figure 69. Detail of new main entrance along Holtzclaw Avenue, 1984 (NCA Archives).



The project also included the expansion of the utility area and the creation of a new service access road and a new service gate to the west of the service buildings. A third service building was constructed that connected the existing north building to the south building (see Figure 60). This area, between the lake and Central Avenue and the railroad, was also developed for burials (Sections WW, XX, YY, AAA, CCC, and WWW).

As part of these construction efforts, 400 new trees and shrubs were planted throughout the cemetery. Flowering trees, such as dogwoods, azaleas and plums, were planted for color and oaks and maples for shade.[80] Evergreens were planted along the west side of the cemetery screening the railroad from view. A berm was built around the service complex to the north and east sides and covered in creeping junipers to screen the buildings from the cemetery.

Between 1982 and 1986, the Department of Veterans Affairs policy shifted to allow the use of flat grave markers in national cemeteries. This policy was revoked by Public Law 99-576, requiring burials after 1 January 1987

[80] The News Free Press, 31 May 1982, page B1, (Clipping File, Local History, Chattanooga Public Library).

to exclusively use upright grave markers. During the intervening years, burials at Chattanooga National Cemetery utilized flat granite markers. These markers were placed in Sections VV, TTT, and WWW.[81]

Complaints about the poor living condition of the 1930 superintendent's office and quarters as well as its location away from the new entrance were documented in the local papers.[82] The lodge was eventually demolished in 1981. Construction of a new administration building and renovation of the old office and restroom building into restrooms was completed in 1988 at a cost of $1.4 million.[83] The new administration building was designed to be compatible with the original former administration building which was converted to just restrooms at this time. The same type of limestone facing was used in the construction of the new building (Figure 70). The administration building was heavily planted with shrub foundation plantings which extended to and around the restroom building, and currently there is one "Bivouac of the Dead" plaque ["The muffled drums sad roll has beat…"], which in 1959 had been located in Section G near the front entrance.

Figure 70. New administration building, 1988 (NCA Archives).

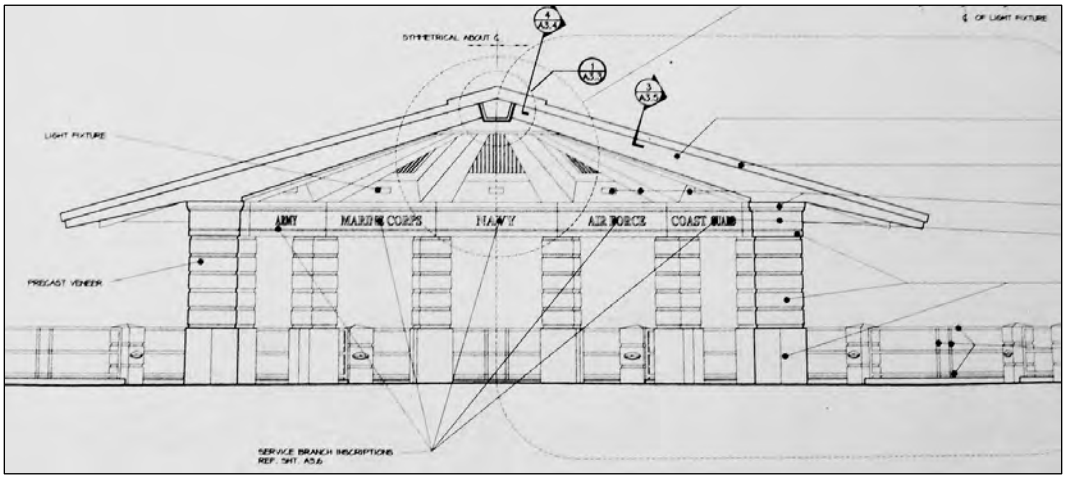
[81] Sammartino, "Chattanooga National Cemetery," 1996, 3.

[82] Chattanooga Post, 14 July 1969, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

[83] Noted in "Miscellaneous Information on Chattanooga National Cemetery," 1988, (National Cemetery Administration Archives, Department of Veterans Affairs).

The Armed Forces Pavilion was constructed in 1997 at a cost of $528,000, with $300,000 raised in private funds and the rest from the Hamilton County and Chattanooga City governments.[84] The pavilion, constructed at the southern end of the cemetery adjacent to the lake, includes lighting, a speaker system, a slate roof, and can hold up to 150 people (Figure 71). The pavilion is visually connected to the Gateway Arch which served as the original entrance to the cemetery. Crepe myrtles extend on either side of the pavilion encircling the flagpoles and river birch trees are planted between the pavilion and the lake.

Figure 71. Drawing of Armed Forces Pavilion, 1997 (NCA Archives).



In 2002, two committal service shelters were constructed to replace more temporary ones. The first, Shelter A, was constructed along MacArthur Drive halfway up the hill (Figure 72). The second, Shelter B, was constructed along Eisenhower Boulevard in the southern corner of the cemetery (Figure 73). Both committal shelters were nicely landscaped with evergreen and flowering shrubs around the sides and rear. Also added at this time, was a soil storage area to the south of the columbarium and west of Shelter B (Figure 74). Shrubs provide screening for the chain-link fence.

[84] The News Free Press, 16 May 1997, page A1, (Clipping File, Historical Collection, Chattanooga Public Library).

Figure 72. Plan for permanent Shelter A, 2002 (NCA Archives).

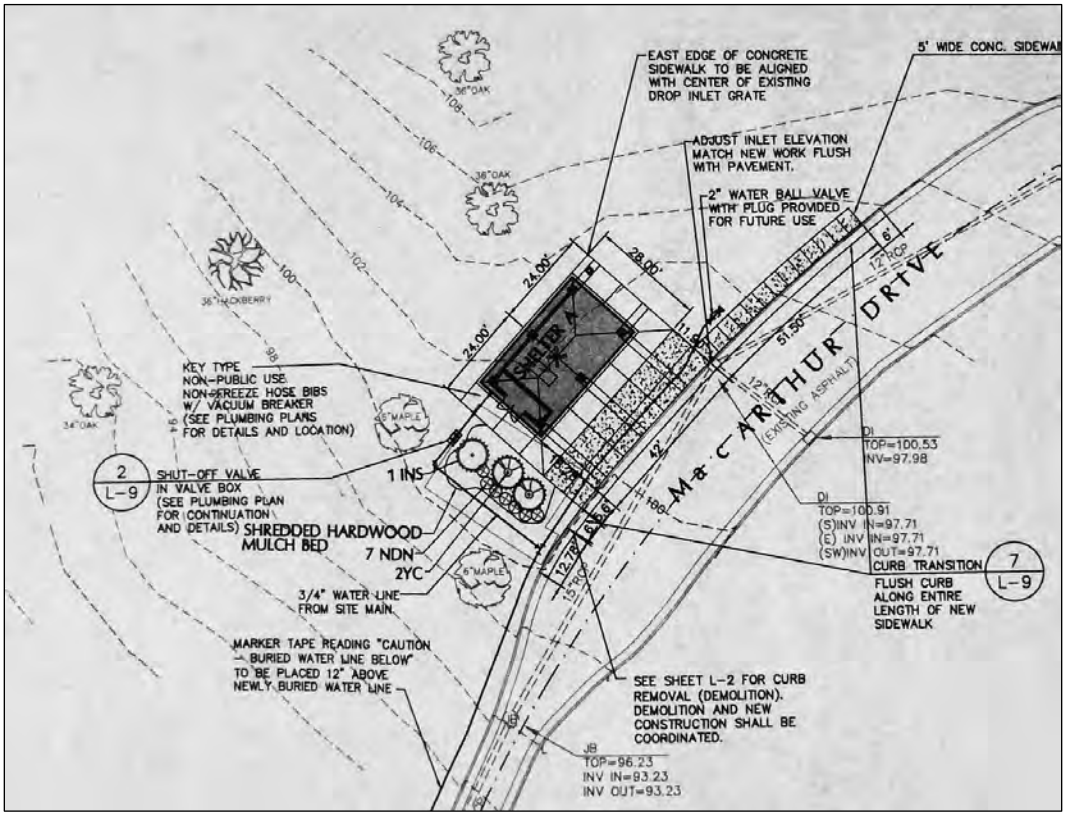


Figure 73. Plan for permanent Shelter B, 2002 (NCA Archives).

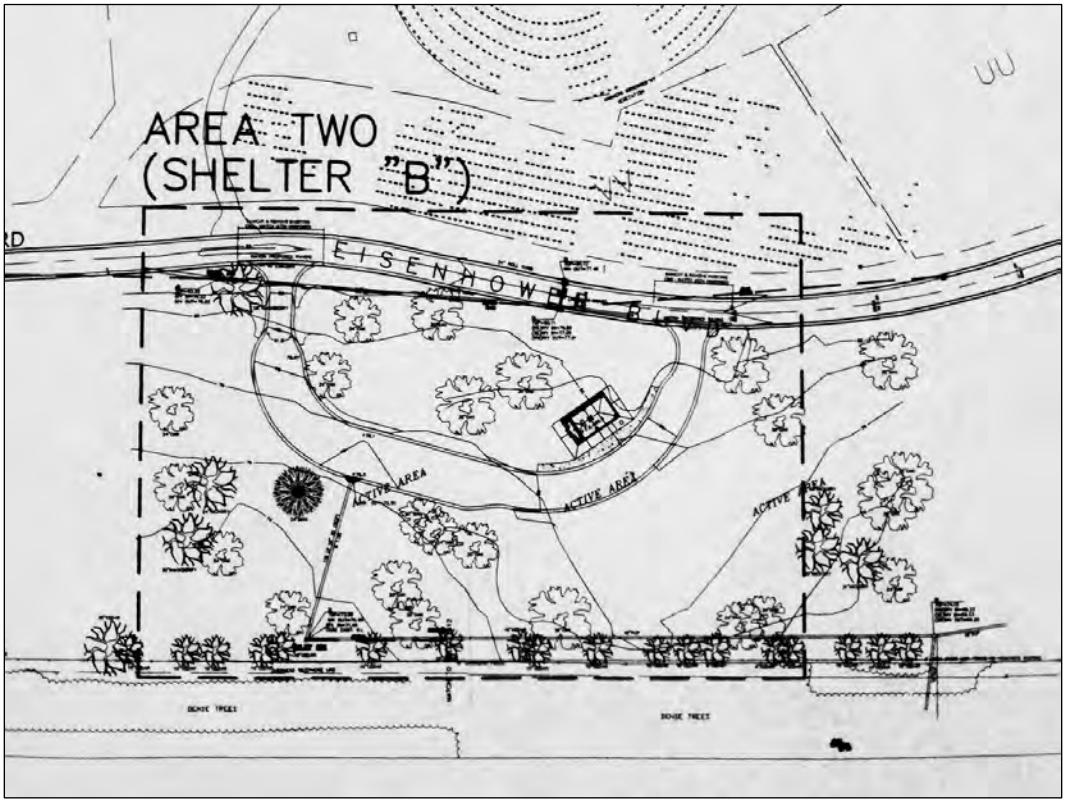
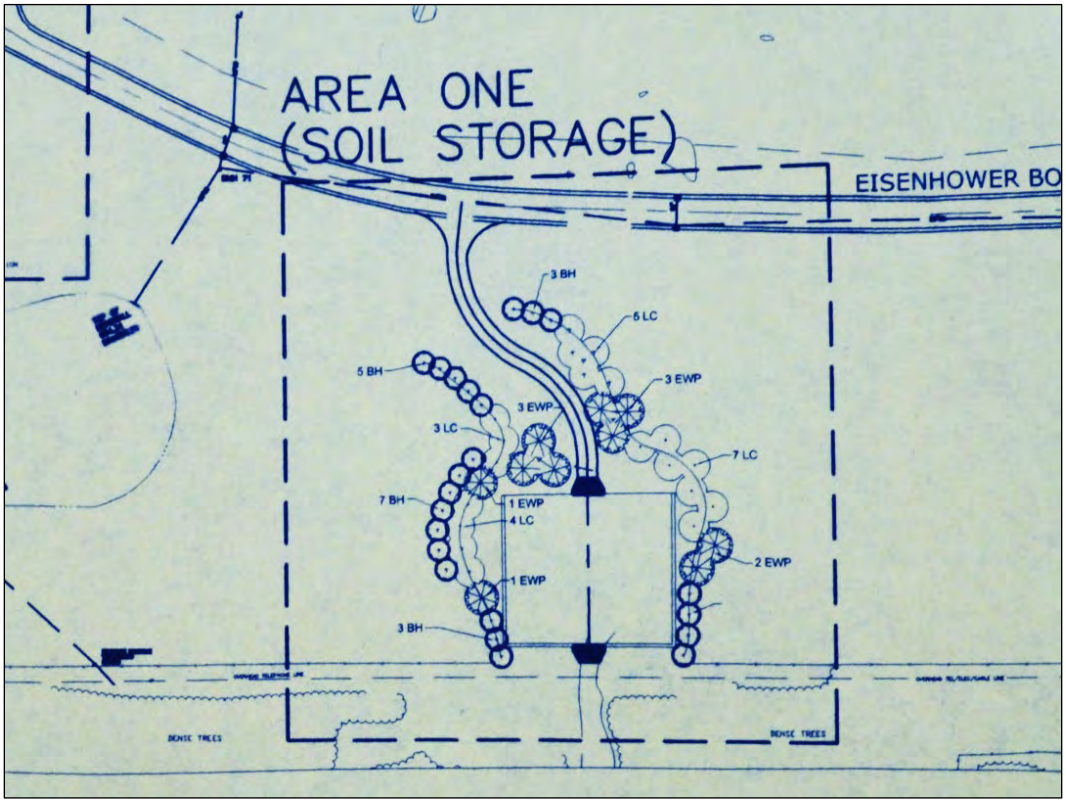


Figure 74. Detail of the soil storage area enclosed in 2002 (NCA Archives).

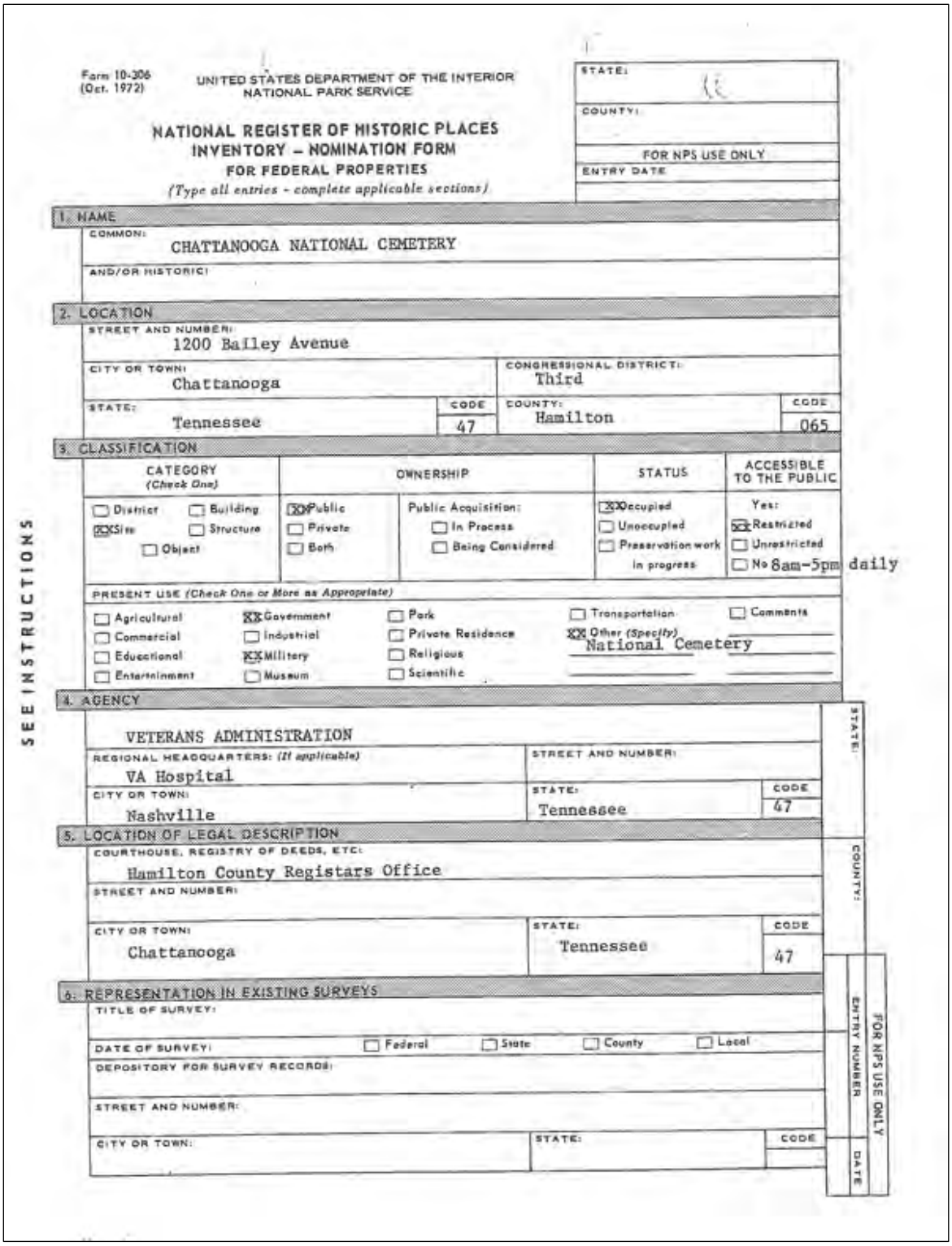


The National Cemetery Administration is looking at expanding burial areas with the addition of cremation burial vaults. Sections CM1-5 have been recently added and will allow the cemetery to continue burials for the future.

3 National Register Evaluation

3.1 1974 nomination

The 1974 National Register nomination for the Chattanooga National Cemetery was signed on March 27, 1974. The nomination does not include a significance statement or specify which criteria under which it was nominated. The cemetery was nominated as a site, not as a historic district. The photographic facsimile of the nomination document begins on the following page.



Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: (illegible)
COUNTY:
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 1200 Bailey Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Chattanooga
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Third
STATE: Tennessee — CODE: 47
COUNTY: Hamilton — CODE: 065

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building	☒ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☒ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No 8am-5pm daily

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☒ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☒ Other (Specify) National Cemetery	
☐ Educational	☒ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. AGENCY

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) VA Hospital
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Nashville
STATE: Tennessee — CODE: 47

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hamilton County Registars Office
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Chattanooga
STATE: Tennessee — CODE: 47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
STATE:
CODE:

STATE: | COUNTY: | FOR NPS USE ONLY — ENTRY NUMBER — DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site chosen for the military cemetery included some seventy-five acres consisting of a round hill rising with a uniform slope to a height of 100 feet. Flowering shrubs, evergreens and other trees were planted to replace a portion of the dense forest of large oak trees which had been cut down when the area became a part of the battleground of the Chattanooga campaign. Interment sections were developed with each section having a central plot for a monument around which were arranged plots for officers with the graves of enlisted personnel arranged in concentric rings about them. At the present time the area of Chattanooga National Cemetery comprises approximately 120 acres. This beautiful cemetery, rich in the tradition of an historic past, offers hallowed sanctuary as a final resting place for the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served their nation with honor.

The cemetery grounds were appropriated and the cemetery established by order of Major General George H. Thomas dated 25 December 1863 to commemorate the Battle of Chattanooga fought November 23-27, 1863.

Situated in Hamilton County, in City of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The main entrance of the cemetery is located at 1200 Bailey Avenue.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	☒ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other (Specify)
☒ Historic	☐ Industry		
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	
☐ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Art		☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Commerce	☐ Literature		
☐ Communications	☒ Military	☐ Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The dead interred on the battlefield of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and those buried at Athens, Charleston, Cleveland and Kingston, Tennessee; Bridgeport, Alabama and other points were interred in Chattanooga National Cemetery. The remains of James J. Andrews and seven of his "Raiders" are interred in Section H of the cemetery, and a monument was erected by the State of Ohio to their memory. On top of the monument is a replica of the "General ", the locomotive which the group seized.

A monument to the World War I German dead interred in the POW Section erected by the German Government in 1935.

The National Cemetery was under the jurisdiction of the War Department from 1863-1933; Department of the Interior from 1933-1945; Department of the Army 1945-1973; 1973 to date Department of the Veterans Administration.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Office of Support Services
Department of the Army
Washington, DC

OCof SPTS Form 15
National Cemetery Data

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	35 ° 02 ' 21 "	85 ° 17 '24 "
NE	35 ° 02 ' 11 "	85 ° 17 '03 "
SE	35 ° 01 ' 50 "	85 ° 17 '14 "
SW	35 ° 02 ' 02 "	85 ° 17 '44 "

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds
° ' "	° ' "

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Tennessee	47	Hamilton	065
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: OSCAR P. FINDLEY, Superintendent
DATE: 3/27/74
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Chattanooga National Cemetery
STREET AND NUMBER: 1200 Bailey Avenue
PHONE: 615-698-4981
CITY OR TOWN: Chattanooga
STATE: TN 37404
CODE: 47

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ None

Herbert L. Harper
State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Federal Representative Signature *Date*

Title

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

GPO 938-849

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3.2 1996 nomination

Chattanooga National Cemetery was determined to be significant under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War and the ongoing association with veterans from multiple wars. The nomination was accepted on 16 September 1996.

The specified period of significance in the 1996 nomination ranges from 1863 to 1935, and the significant dates are 1867 and 1870. The cemetery is nominated under Criterion A. The contributing resources include no buildings, one site (the cemetery), three structures (arch, entrance gate, and perimeter wall), and eight objects (flagpole; three commemorative monuments, being the German WWI Prisoners of War Monument, the Fourth Army Corps Monument, and the Andrews' Raiders Monument; and four artillery monuments). The noncontributing resources include three buildings (administration building, public restroom building, maintenance building), three structures (committal shelters; now replaced with two permanent structures), and no objects. A photographic facsimile of the nomination document begins on the following page.

3.3 National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries–A Clarification Policy (9/8/2011)

In 2011, the NRHP staff clarified certain aspects of nominating National Cemeteries to the NRHP, including their component parts and character-defining features. The keys parts of this clarification policy[85] are that "The period of significance for a national cemetery is the period of time beginning with the date of the earliest burials and extending to the present"; and that "...component resources contribute to the cemetery's significance regardless of their age, function, or administrative role." In addition, "Certain smaller-scale features, such as grave markers, street signs, water fountains, curbs and culverts, and plantings are considered integral to the overall contributing site and its identity as a national cemetery; these should be described collectively as significant or character-defining features of the site in Section 7 of the National Register form but do not need to be classified and counted separately."

[85] NRHP (National Register of Historic Places), "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—a Clarification of Policy," (Washington, DC: NRHP, 8 September 2011). https://www.cem.va.gov/CEM/pdf/Final_Eligibility_of_VA_cemeteries_A_Clarification_of_Policy_rev.pdf

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Chattanooga National Cemetery

other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 1200 Bailey Avenue ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town: Chattanooga vicinity N/A

state: Tennessee code: TN county: Hamilton code: 065 zip code: 37404

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Federal Preservation Officer Date: 6/25/96

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title: Herbert L. Harper DSHPO Date: 7/30/96

Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of Keeper: Date of Action: 9/16/96

Chattanooga National Cemetery
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☒ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	3	buildings
1	0	sites
3	3	structures
8	0	objects
12	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Concrete
walls Brick; Stone: Limestone
roof Asphalt
other Marble; Metal: Iron; Stone

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Chattanooga National Cemetery
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Tennessee
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [x] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1863-1935

Significant Dates

1867
1870

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [x] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [x] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [x] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository
Department of Veterans Affairs

Chattanooga National Cemetery
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 120.9

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1			
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date August 8, 1996

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone _____

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Chattanooga National Cemetery
Hamilton County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Chattanooga National Cemetery is located at 1200 Bailey Avenue at Spruce Street in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, in Hamilton County. The grounds are laid off by many burial sections of various shapes (ovals, circles, crescents, shields, etc.). At the main entrance on the southeast side of the cemetery, there are two gates, one for entry and one for exit. Both gates are supported in a like manner, each having a brick column supporting the gate on one side with wrought-iron fencing on the other side. Another entrance to the cemetery is located on the southwest side near the maintenance building and is protected by a chain link fence and gate. The administration and public rest room buildings are located on the northeast side of the property, and the maintenance building is situated in the southwest corner of the cemetery. The flagpole is located on the apex of a round hill encircled by a drive thirty feet wide along which many memorial plaques have been erected. The cemetery is enclosed on three sides by chain link fence and on the remaining side (northeast side) by a stone wall with a three-foot-high wrought-iron extension. The cemetery is bounded on the north and east by principal streets and on the south and west by railroad tracks and yards. A detention pond is located north of the maintenance building. A stone arch is located to the east of the service center. There are two committal shelters where interment services are held.

The cemetery was established in 1863 by order of Major General George H. Thomas, U.S.A., dated December 25, 1863, (General Order 296, Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland), in commemoration of the Battles of Chattanooga fought from November 23 to 27, 1863. The cemetery was not designated a national cemetery until 1867 when Congress passed "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries." Frederick Buntley, a discharged sergeant of infantry, was appointed superintendent of the cemetery as of January 10, 1868.

The cemetery contained 129.57 acres, but only 75 acres were originally enclosed as a cemetery. This portion was originally enclosed by a heavy stone wall constructed by details from the troops occupying Chattanooga. The wall was of a uniform height of four feet with heavy coping stones. Later, with development of additional cemetery acreage, part of this wall was razed (1,500 feet on the northwest side and 300 feet on the northeast corner) extending from the entrance on Bailey Avenue to the south. In 1949, a new stone wall on the northeast side of cemetery and a new gate at Bailey Avenue gateway were completed. In 1956, installation of a chain link fence and new gates at the southwest service entrance, as well as installation of 440 feet of chain link fencing to enclose the service building were accomplished.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

There were originally two entries to the cemetery. One was a 10-foot opening approached from Central Avenue and closed by an iron gate, which led to the stone arch (presumably the main entrance), with two smaller entrances, one on the east side and one on the north side (on Bailey Avenue). The entrance on Bailey Avenue was closed, once the new entrance on Holtzclaw Avenue was completed.

The original superintendent's lodge was a small wooden cottage constructed sometime prior to November 1868 and was located outside the cemetery near the main entrance. In September 1931, a new lodge was constructed. It was a two-story, seven-room structure with the first story constructed of hollow tile and stucco and the second story of frame and composition. The building had a gambrel roof and a screened front porch. An office was maintained in one corner. This lodge was demolished in 1981.

A one-story limestone shelter house with comfort station, located 100 feet from the north entrance, was completed in 1935. This buildings was razed in 1949, and the painted brick maintenance building, which includes a paint and oil room, was constructed during the same year. The building is enclosed by a chain link fence. In 1960, new built-up asphalt roofing was installed.

The limestone administration building was constructed in 1989. The roof is asphalt shingles. At the same time, the former administration building was converted to a public restroom building, and this building is located adjacent to the administration building. The public restroom building is also constructed of limestone with an asphalt shingle roof.

The cemetery contains two committal shelters, where services are held. One is located between Sections CC and FF, and the other between Sections TT and UU. A third structure of the same type is located in Section DD and is used for special occasions, such as Memorial Day, Veterans Day, etc. All are situated on a concrete pad by ornamental iron legs covered with aluminum sheeting for roofing, with canvas drop curtains for protection from the elements.

A rostrum prominently located on the main knoll near the flagpole, crowning the hill at the center of the grounds, was constructed in 1875. The structure, except for the steps, stringers, and girders, was composed of brick laid in lime and sand mortar. The steps were cut stone and the railings iron. The floor was clay and gravel. A 5-foot brick wall filled with brick, clay, and gravel brick columns supported the fiber shingle roof. The rostrum was 37 feet long and 22 feet wide overall with an 814-square-foot floor area. It was razed and removed on July 11, 1958.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The cemetery was transferred to the Department of the Interior on June 10, 1933, by Executive Order 6166, as amended on July 28, 1933, by Executive Order 6228. Public Law 470, 78th Congress, Chapter 524, 2nd Session, H.R. 5232, approved December 7, 1944, returned the cemetery to the War Department with the actual transfer taking place at Chattanooga on March 1, 1945.

Graves were originally marked with stakes two feet long, four inches broad, and one inch thick, the bottom coated with tar. These were later replaced with upright marble markers. In 1982, a policy decision by the Department of Veterans Affairs provided for the use of flat markers in national cemeteries. As a result, there are three sections in the cemetery (Sections VV, TTT, and WWW) in which the graves are marked with flat granite markers. The policy decision was later reversed by the passage of Public Law 99-576, which mandated that for all interments that occur on or after January 1, 1987, the grave markers will be upright. As of May 31, 1996, there were 30,801 graves used for the interment of 34,315 casketed remains and 310 sites used for the interment of 416 cremated remains. Interments of casketed remains in occupied graves and reserved graves, as well as interments of cremated remains, continue. As of May 31, 1996, there were 10,079 gravesites available for the interment of casketed remains, 194 sites available for the interment of cremated remains, and 312 reserved gravesites. It is estimated that the cemetery will have gravesites available until 2107.

There are three large commemorative monuments in the Chattanooga National Cemetery:

Andrews Raiders Monument - A large Blue Westerly granite monument located in Section H is topped by a bronze replica of a tall-stacked wood burning Civil War locomotive, erected in 1890 by the State of Ohio. It commemorates an 1862 Civil War raid with thrills and misadventures in the best traditions of a "cops and robbers" chase.

The inscription on the Andrews Raiders Monument reads as follows:

East Side (face)

OHIO'S TRIBUTE
TO THE
ANDREWS RAIDERS
1862
ERECTED 1890

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

North Side

ESCAPED

	21ST OHIO VOL. INF.	
J. ALFRED WILSON	CO.	C
MARK WOOD	"	"
WM. J. KNIGHT	"	E
WILSON W. BROWN	"	F
JOHN R. PORTER	"	G
	33RD OHIO VOL. INF	
MARTIN J. HAWKINS	CO.	A
JOHN WOLLAM	"	C
DANIEL ALLEN DORSEY	"	H

West Side

EXECUTED

JAMES J. ANDREWS, FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

MARION A. ROSS	CO.	A	2ND	OHIO	VOL.	INF.
GEORGE D. WILSON	CO.	B	"	"	"	"
PERRY G. SHADRACK	CO.	K	"	"	"	"
JOHN M. SCOTT	CO.	F	21ST	"	"	"
SAMUEL SLAVENS	CO.	E	33RD	"	"	"
SAMUEL ROBERTSON	CO.	G	"	"	"	"

WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, SALINEVILLE, OHIO

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

South Side

EXCHANGED
2ND OHIO VOL. INF.
WILLIAM PITTENGER, CO. G
21ST OHIO VOL. INF.
WILLLIAM BENSINGER, CO. G
ROBERT BUFFUM, CO. H
ELIHU H. MASON, CO. K
33RD OHIO VOL. INF.
WILLIAM H. REDDICK, CO. B
JACOB PARROTT, CO. K

Fourth Army Corps Monument - A granite obelisk was erected at the cemetery by the Fourth Army Corps in memory of their fallen comrades, and located between Sections C and F. The date is unknown, but it probably took place some time after the Civil War ended, as various volunteer regiments from many states are inscribed on the four sides of the monument base. The inscription reads as follows:

West Side

FOURTH
ARMY
CORPS
IN MEMORY OF
OUR FALLEN COMRADES

South Side

FIRST DIVISION
FIRST BRIGADE

ST	REGT.	KY.	VOL.	38TH	REGT.	IND.	VOL.
2ND	"	"	"	81"	"	"	"
21ST	"	ILLS.	"	90TH	"	O	"
38TH	"	"	"	101ST	"	"	"

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

5TH IND. BATTERY
SECOND BRIGADE

21ST	REGT.	KY.	VOL.	35TH	REGT.	IND.	VOL.
51"	"	O	"	84TH	"	"	"
40TH	"	"	"	96"	"	ILLS.	"
99"	"	"	"	115"	"	"	"

THIRD BRIGADE

9TH	REGT.	IND.	VOL.	59TH	REGT.	ILLS.	VOL.
30"	"	"	"	75"	"	"	"
36"	"	"	"	80"	"	"	"
77"	"	PA.	"	84"	"	"	"

BATTERY B. INDPT. PA

East Side

SECOND DIVISION
FIRST BRIGADE

2ND	REGT.	MO.	VOL.	36TH	REGT.	ILLS.	VOL.
15TH	"	"	"	44"	"	"	"
24"	"	WIS.	"	74"	"	"	"
28"	"	KY.	"	88"	"	"	"
				73RD	"	"	"

BATTERY "G" 1ST MO.
SECOND BRIGADE

40TH	REGT.	IND.	VOL.	26TH	REGT.	O.	VOL.
57"	"	"	"	97"	"	"	"
100"	"	ILLS.	VOL.				

THIRD BRIGADE

3RD	REGT.	KY.	VOL.	22ND	REGT.	ILLS.	VOL.
64TH	"	O.	"	42"	"	"	"
65"	"	"	"	27TH	"	"	"
125"	"	"	"	79"	"	"	"
				51ST	"	"	"

BATTERY "M" 1ST ILLS.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

North Side

THIRD DIVISION
FIRST BRIGADE

8TH	REGT.	KAN.	VOL.	32ND	REGT.	IND.	VOL.
15TH	"	W.	VOL.	25TH	"	ILLS.	"
15"	"	O.	"	35"	"	"	"
49"	"	"	"	89"	"	"	

6TH OHIO BATTERY

68ND REGT. VOL. INF.

SECOND BRIGADE

1ST	REGT.	O.	VOL.	5TH	REGT.	KY.	VOL.
41"	"	"	"	6"	"	"	"
6TH	"	"	"	23RD	"	"	"
93RD	"	"	"	6TH	"	IND.	"
124TH	"	"	"				

THIRD BRIGADE

9TH	REGT.	KY.	VOL.	59TH	REGT.	O.	VOL.
17"	"	"	"	79"	"	IND	"
13"	"	O	"	86"	"	"	"
19"	"	"	"				

BRIDGES ILLS. LIGHT BATTERY

German World War I Prisoners of War Monument - A Quincy granite monument, erected by the German Government on March 21, 1935, to the World War I prisoners of war interred in the cemetery. The monument is located between Section R and the Post Section. Of the list of 92 names inscribed, 14 are not buried in the national cemetery. The German inscription on the face of the monument means: "During the war years died here far from home, and Germany will ever remember you." The names inscribed on the monument are as follows:

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

West Side

KARL ANDREAS BAHN
KARL BEER
EMIL BEHRENDT
ALBERT BEHRENS
OTTO BERNER
KONRAD BOTZ
WALTER BRINGMANN
JOSEPH BURGER
GEO. G. F. COUTURIER
PETER CZAN
FERDINAND EGBERT
WALTER FLORIAN
KARL FREESE
ALEX FREYDENK
OTTO GRAEBE
EARL GRAUL
JOH. HEINR. HAGEN
JOH. HALENKAMP
JOHANN HANSEN
WALTER HARTMANN
JOHANN HAYEN

South Side

WILLY HOEK
JOH. WILH. HELMKAMP
MAX KARL HILLNER
OTTO HOBE
HANS HOEPPNER
HEINRICH HOER
ARTHUR HUELLER
KURT ISENECKER
JOHANNES JUERGENS
ARNO JUNGE
AUGUST KATZINSKY
WILHELM KOCH
FRANK KRAUSE
PAUL KRETZSCHMAR
PAUL KROLL
KARL KURR
AUGUST LANGE
GEORG LENZ
HERMANN G. LESSER
JOHANN LINTERMANN
FRANZ LOESCH
ERNST LORENZ
EDUARD MACZIEWSKI
ROBERT MEISSNER
FRITZ MERKEL
JOHANN MEYER
PETER MOLTZEN
CHRISTIAN MUELLER

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

North Side

WILHELM MUELLER
GUENTHER MUENCHAN
PAUL NIEDT
RUDOLPH NUECKLAUS
WILLIAM C. OHLE
ALBERT PAPENFUSS
ERNST PETERSON
F. POHLM
THEODOR POHLMANN
AUGUST PROFFE
VICTOR PUPPEL
LUDWIG REICHERT
KARL REINHOLD
EMIL RENNERMANN
MARTIN RIBNIKER
HERMANN RICHTER
AUGUST ROHDE
STEPHAN RUDER
FRIEDRICH RUNGE
ALBERT SCHEMPP
HUGO SCHLUNK
EPPE SCHMIDT
KARL SCHMIDT
JOHANNES SCHOEMAUS
KARL SCHOENER
FERD. SCHREIBER
WILLY SCHUETZE
OTTO J. H. SCHULTZ

East Side

HEINR. PAUL SCHWEKER
PETE SHOK
H. STAUPE
HANS STEMPEL
THEODOR TUERKE
PAUL VOGEL
PAUL WAGNER
ERNST WEISS
FRIEDRICH WERSE
JOHAN WOHLERS
WILLY WOLFRAM
OTTO ZIETLOW

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

A stone arch is located east of the service center. On one side, the inscription reads:

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY
CHATTANOOGA, A.D. 1863

Another side is inscribed as follows:

HERE REST IN PEACE 12,956 CITIZENS
WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY
IN THE YEARS 1861 TO 1865

Four gun monuments are located vertically along the circumference of the flagpole at ninety degrees from each other. Each is made of an original cast iron seacoast artillery tube secured by a concrete base.

A Circle of Honor around the flagpole was established in March 1992. Around this circle, units and organizations have erected and dedicated memorials.

There are six Medal of Honor recipients buried in the Chattanooga National Cemetery:

Samuel Robertson, Private, Company G, 33rd Ohio Infantry - One of the 19 of 22 men (including 2 civilians) who, by direction of General Ormsby M. Mitchel, penetrated nearly 200 miles south into enemy territory and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty, Georgia, in an attempt to destroy the bridges and track between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He is buried in Section H, Grave 11177.

Marion A. Ross, Sergeant Major, 2nd Ohio Infantry - One of the 19 of 22 men (including 2 civilians) who, by direction of General Ormsby M. Mitchel, penetrated nearly 200 miles south into enemy territory and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty, Georgia, in an attempt to destroy the bridges and track between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He is buried in Section H, Grave 11179.

John M. Scott, Sergeant, Company F, 21st Ohio Infantry - One of the 19 of 22 men (including 2 civilians) who, by direction of General Ormsby M. Mitchel, penetrated nearly 200 miles south into enemy territory and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty, Georgia, in an attempt to destroy the bridges and track between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He is buried in Section H, Grave 11182.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Samuel Slavens, Private, Company E, 33rd Ohio Infantry - One of the 19 of 22 men (including 2 civilians) who, by direction of General Ormsby M. Mitchel, penetrated nearly 200 miles south into enemy territory and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty, Georgia, in an attempt to destroy the bridges and track between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He is buried in Section H. Grave 11176.

William F. Zion, Private, U.S. Marine Corps - He was in the presence of the enemy during the battle of Peking, China, 21 July to 17 August 1900. Throughout this period, Zion distinguished himself by meritorious conduct. He is buried in Section U, Grave 40.

Ray E. Duke, Sergeant First Class, Company C, 21st Infantry Division, U.S. Army - Sergeant Duke, a member of Company C, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. Upon learning that several of his men were isolated and heavily engaged in an area yielded by his platoon when ordered to withdraw, he led a small force in a daring assault that recovered the position and the beleagured men. Another enemy attack in strength resulted in numerous casualties but Sergeant Duke, although wounded by mortar fragments, calmly moved along his platoon line to coordinate fields of fire and to urge his men to hold firm in the bitter encounter. Wounded a second time, he received first aid and returned to his position. When the enemy attacked again shortly after dawn, despite his wounds, Sergeant Duke repeatedly braved withering fire to ensure maximum defense of each position. Threatened with annihilation and mounting casualties, the platoon was again ordered to withdraw when Sergeant Duke was wounded a third time in both legs and was unable to walk. Realizing that he was impeding the progress of two comrades who were carrying him from the hill, he urged them to leave him and seek safety. He was last seen pouring devastating fire into the ranks of the onrushing assailants. The consummate courage, superb leadership, and heroic actions of Sergeant Duke displayed during intensive action against overwhelming odds, reflect the highest credit upon himself, the infantry, and the U.S. Army.

The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: None

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Gate, perimeter wall, arch

Objects: Flagpole, commemorative monuments (3), artillery monuments (4)

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The numbers shown for non-contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: Administration building, public restroom building, maintenance building

Structures: Committal shelters (3)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chattanooga National Cemetery is significant under Criterion A, and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War.

There was no more formidable theater of operations in the Civil War than that around Chattanooga. It stood on a great bend of the Tennessee River, and on it converged the Memphis & Charleston and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroads. In and around Chattanooga in the autumn of 1863, there occurred some of the most complex maneuvers and hard fighting of the Civil War. Chattanooga was called the "Key to East Tennessee" and the "Gateway to the Deep South." The possession of Chattanooga was vital to the Confederacy and a converted goal of the northern armies.

After the Tullahoma campaign in late June 1863, the Union and Confederate armies began to gather forces and equipment for a future struggle. The Union Army occupied a line from Winchester to McMinnville--the same territory the Confederates had occupied previously--while the Confederate General Braxton Bragg established his headquarters at Chattanooga. Bragg evacuated Chattanooga on September 8, 1863, and retreated southward when he learned that the Union Army had crossed the Tennessee River below Chattanooga and was threatening his supply lines. General Bragg planned an all-out attack on General George B. Crittenden who had been following in his rear since the evacuation of Chattanooga and was now at Lee and Gordon's Mills. Bragg moved his troops northward on the east side of the Chickamauga Creek that was some 12 miles south of Chattanooga. His plan was to cross the Chickamauga north of Lee and Gordon's Mills, seize the roads leading to Chattanooga, bear down on Crittenden, and crush this corps or drive it back into the Union center in McLemore's Cover. By turning the Union left in this manner, he hoped to force General William Rosecrans back into the mountains and to reoccupy Chattanooga. Bragg did not seem to suspect that Rosecrans had guessed his intentions and was hurriedly moving to support Crittenden and deploying his troops so as to protect the roads to Chattanooga.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

On September 18, all of Bragg's forces, except for three divisions, crossed to the west side of Chickamauga Creek. Union forces moved northeastward so that Bragg would not outflank the Federal line. At dawn on September 19, the two armies faced each other over a stretch of several miles along the banks of the Chickamauga. Neither army knew the exact position of the other as they maneuvered for position during the night. The following day, little progress was shown by either side. During the night, General James Longstreet arrived with two more brigades ready for action. Bragg formed the Army of Tennessee into two wings for offensive action the next day. The Confederate Army, facing west between Chickamauga Creek and the Lafayette Road formed a line parallel with the road.

On September 19 and 20, came the battle itself. Early in the morning of September 19, Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland and Bragg's Army of Tennessee faced each other. A major battle developed before either commander had prepared a plan. By nightfall, little progress had been made by either side, although casualties were heavy. It was supposedly a Confederate victory. Bragg drove in the Union right and sent it hurling back to Rossville. He attacked the Union left and curled it up on the center, but at the center stood General George Thomas, who earned the name "Rock of Chickamauga," and when Thomas's situation was most desperate, General Gordon Granger came to his rescue. The Union army was beaten but not destroyed. It retired to Chattanooga--its original objective--and Bragg invested the City.

During the night of the 19th, Longstreet arrived with five of his nine brigades from Virginia, and his corps was assigned to the Confederate right-wing. Bragg prepared to renew the battle by a series of attacks on the attenuated Union line, from north to south. On the 20th, the battle resumed at daybreak, and neither side made progress; they were almost evenly matched. About eleven o'clock, Longstreet found a breach in the Federal lines and broke through to the rear of the demoralized Federal brigades. As Longstreet's men poured through the gap, sweeping forward like the flood of a mighty river, the entire Union line crumbled. It was then that Thomas earned for himself the title "Rock of Chickamauga." Thomas never left the battlefield and never lost an engagement during the whole war. Thomas placed his forces at Rossville Gap and along Missionary Ridge in preparation of further attacks. He remained there throughout September 21 but then withdrew the Union forces to Chattanooga that evening. By the morning of September 22, all Union troops were in position in the town.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Bragg fought and won the great Battle of Chickamauga. The name Chickamauga was an old Cherokee word, men said, meaning "river of death." Each army had lost nearly a third of its numbers, Bragg's casualty list running to 18,000 or more, and Rosecrans's to nearly 16,000. Rosecrans's campaign was wrecked and his own career as a field commander was ended; he was relieved and assigned to duty in St. Louis, and Thomas took his place. Chickamauga was a Union disaster, but it jarred the Federal campaign in the West back onto the rails. It forced the government to drop the ruinous policy of dispersion and concentrate its forces, and in the end this was all to the good. Additionally, it gave new powers and a new opportunity to Ulysses S. Grant, who knew what to do with both.

On November 23, the battles of Chattanooga began. At 2 p.m. on November 23, the lines of blue moved forward, driving the Confederate outposts and their supports back to the base of Missionary Ridge and captured Orchard Knob, a low hill a little more than a mile in front of the ridge. General George Thomas sent the divisions of Major General Philip H. Sheridan and Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood forward to demonstrate against the Confederate lines. They moved about a mile from the Rebel lines, taking Orchard Knob with little opposition, before dark. The Union forces occupied the captured entrenchments and erected a battery on Orchard Knob. Except for occasional artillery firing, the fighting ended for the day. During the night of November 23-24, Sherman sent a brigade across the Tennessee River near South Chickamauga Creek to prepare a bridge. By early afternoon, they finished the bridge.

On November 24, the "Battle Above the Clouds" was fought on the bench of land surrounding the Craven's farmhouse near Lookout Mountain. Early in the morning, the blue-clad troops of General Joseph Hooker crossed Lookout Creek and began the climb up Lookout Mountain. Little opposition was met because most of the Confederate troops had withdrawn to Missionary Ridge. By evening, the Union held the mountain. The romantic name was given in later years to this action because of the fog and mist that shrouded the mountain that day from observers below.

At Missionary Ridge on November 25, the decisive blow of the battle was at hand. In the early dawn light, Major General William T. Sherman's men moved against the north end of Missionary Ridge and Runnel Hill, the latter being held by Major General Patrick Cleburne's troops. Heavy fighting continued until about 2 p.m. with little or no progress being made. Major General Joseph Hooker, who had been sent to attack the Confederate left and to block any retreat, was also having little luck. Major General Grant then sent Major General George H. Thomas with four divisions against the center. The divisions advanced rapidly from the base of the ridge, overwhelming the Confederate line and driving them up the steep slope of the ridge. The Confederates on top could not fire for fear of

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

hitting their own men and it became a footrace up the steep slopes, the Federals reaching the top in some places before the Rebels. The gray line broke and ran down the back slope of the ridge towards Chickamauga Creek, where some Confederates waded through the icy water rather than going to the bridges. The continued assault up the ridge had been unplanned, and it seemed that the troops had taken it upon themselves to take the ridge, without direction from their generals. Among the Union men was a newly commissioned second lieutenant named Arthur MacArthur who would one day have a son named Douglas. Lieutenant MacArthur was awarded the Medal of Honor for action on this day. Sheridan's division pursued the confederates, but General William Hardee's troops held them off and then the Confederates withdrew in the darkness. The battle was over, the siege of Chattanooga was broken, and Bragg's army was intact; but beaten. Grant with his typical aggressive style, issued orders for a follow-up immediately at first light. The Federal troops, felling avenged for the defeat at Chickamauga, screamed at the top of their lungs, "Chickamauga! Chickamauga!" The battle for Chattanooga was over. Sherman and Thomas chased Bragg's troops from Chickamauga Station towards Ringgold, Georgia, without pause. According to Thomas L. Livermore's Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-1865, the total casualties (killed, wounded and missing) were 5,824 Union and 6.667 Confederate.

Major General George H. Thomas selected the site for the Chattanooga National Cemetery during the assault of his troops that carried Missionary Ridge and brought to victorious conclusion a campaign of far-reaching importance to the cause of the Union. The site included some 75 acres consisting of a round hill rising with a uniform slope to a height of 100 feet with views of the Tennessee River to the west and north, Missionary Ridge to the east and Lookout Mountain to the southwest. General Ulysses S. Grant established his headquarters on the summit of the hill during an early phase of the four-day battle of Lookout Mountain that was fought in August and September 1863 between the armies of Generals William S. Rosecrans and Braxton Bragg.

Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne, U.S.A., was placed in charge of development of the cemetery. The plan of laying out the grounds for cemetery purposes was suggested by the undulating terrain of the area. "Where nature suggested avenues," Chaplain Van Horne reported, "they have been made, and their curves define the sections. This rule has determined the form and size of the sections. It has given marked individuality to each, and has allowed a well-sustained unity of expression to the whole, as nature has nowhere been opposed." Interment sections were developed with each section having a central plot for a monument around which were arranged plots for officers with graves of enlisted personnel arranged in concentric rings about them. The chaplain's report noted the existence of a large rock cave along the northwest boundary thatcould be used for a receiving vault, and from which stone for the cemetery boundary wall had been quarried. In later years, exploration of this cave by one of

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Hamilton County, Tennessee

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

the cemetery superintendents indicated that it penetrated nearly a mile beneath the surface of the cemetery. The cave entrance is now sealed.

During early development, it was indicated that one-third of the cemetery area could not be used for burial because of outcropping of large rock ledges. Of the entire tract of 125± acres, only 75 1/2 acres were initially used for cemeterial purposes. The general character of the tract was that of a dome, and the part used for initial burials was that on the steeper portion surrounding the dome that assured positive drainage. This was important, due to the fact that the outskirts of that property suffered from poor drainage. That property was reserved by the Government with the understanding that it was to be converted into a public park at the expense of the City.

By an Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the area comprising the remaining 50 acres was leased to the City of Chattanooga for purposes of a city park, which was known as Jackson Park. The western slough area was leased or subleased to the Tennessee National Guard. On the park area, the City built an equipment shed, comfort station, wading pool, and grand stand; later, tennis courts with a main entrance from Bailey Avenue and other entrances from two other streets were constructed. On the National Guard section were built extensive concrete block stables and other supplemental structures. A dwelling was occupied by a custodian. A section separated by Central Avenue was allotted to the Humane Society, upon which structures were erected. The southeast small triangle, separated by a spur track, was occupied by several tenant shacks owned by a manufacturing concern nearby. An ordinance passed on January 28, 1941, by the Board of Commissioners of Chattanooga, relinquished the property to the United States.

Burials at the Chattanooga National Cemetery included those who fell on the battlefields of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, as well as reinterments from Athens and Charleston in Tennessee, Bridgeport, Alabama, and other locations along the line of Sherman's march to Atlanta. A very large number of unknowns from the Battle of Chickamauga were interred. Some 800 Union dead were left unburied on the field to be buried there by Union parties when possession of the battleground was recovered from the Confederates. Identification of the remains as those of Union soldiers was made mainly from the blue uniform or trousers, or from residual blue mold left by their decay. When these and other remains were disinterred from the Chickamauga battleground for reinterment in the national cemetery, 1,798 burials were made as unknowns and 154 burials made as those of identified remains. Interments also included about 1,400 remains from the hospital burying grounds at Resaca and Dalton, Georgia.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

General William P. Sanders, the only Southern-born Union officer killed in the Civil War, and a cousin of Jefferson Davis, is buried in the Chattanooga National Cemetery in Section C, Grave 1601. His remains were transferred from the Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Knoxville, Tennessee.

There are 78 World War I prisoners of war interred in the Chattanooga National Cemetery, 22 of which are individually unidentifiable remains interred in three gravesites in the Post Section. These 22 remains were disinterred from the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Hot Springs, North Carolina, at the request of the German Government because their graves were in very poor condition. The German Government assumed the cost of disinterment and transportation of the remains to the national cemetery and reinterment of the remains as a group in three graves was made on February 4, 1933.

The survey disclosed that the largest number of deceased German prisoners of war (56) were interred in the Chattanooga National Cemetery. Consideration was, at one time, given to the removal of all other German prisoners of war located in the United States to the Chattanooga National Cemetery, but the Department of State was notified on October 25, 1932, and the War Department on December 21, 1932, by the German Embassy that: "It will not be necessary to remove all the graves of German prisoners of war located in the United States, to Chattanooga, since the majority of these graves are well taken care of. Only the 23 graves in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Hot Springs (North Carolina), are in a very bad condition. We would, therefore, be grateful if they could be removed to the National Cemetery, Chattanooga."

At the time of disinterment, only 22 remains were located. The German government assumed the cost of disinterment and transportation to the national cemetery. Many of the German World War I prisoners of war were interned at a camp set up in Hot Springs, North Carolina, where an old mountain resort hotel was taken over for the officer prisoners and barracks were erected on the hotel grounds for enlisted personnel. Most of these who died while interned here were the victims of a severe typhoid fever epidemic in 1918. Many of the victims were taken to the Army General Hospital in Asheville, North Carolina. The German government assumed the cost of disinterment and transportation of the remains to the national cemetery and reinternment of the remains as a group was made on February 4, 1933, in three graves (Graves 66, 67, and 68 in the Post Section.)

In addition to the World War I prisoners of war, 108 World War II prisoners of war are interred here, including 105 Germans, 1 Frenchman, 1 Italian, and 1 Pole. Cemetery records indicate that this cemetery is the only national cemetery in which both World War I and World War II prisoners of war are interred. Ninety-four of the Germans were reinterred from Crossville, Tennessee, two were

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

interred directly in the national cemetery, and the remainder of the prisoners of war were reinterred from Camp Butler, North Carolina, in 1947.

The cemetery is also the burial site of Federal spy James J. Andrews and several members of his company of volunteer soldiers. Andrews was in the employ of General Don Carlos Buell. During the period from April 7-12, 1862, Andrews and his company of volunteer soldiers from Ohio disguised themselves as civilians and penetrated nearly 200 miles south into enemy territory. Their objective was to initiate a daringly conceived plan to destroy rail and telegraph communication lines between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The plan was organized under the authority of General Ormsby M. Mitchel. On the night of April 6, 1862, Andrews and Brigadier Mitchel drew a plan. It was decided to take their own engineer and train crew, and volunteers were sought from Brigadier General Joshua Sill's Ohio Brigade. Twenty-four were selected and a civilian named Campbell joined them. Briefly, the plan of the raiders entailed boarding a northbound train as ordinary passengers at Marietta, Georgia, seizure of the locomotive, "The General," at Big Shanty (now Kennesaw) a breakfast stop, and a wild northward run to Chattanooga leaving destroyed railroad tracks, burned trestles, and clipped telegraph wires in their wake. The group met at a farm house just east of Shelbyville on April 7, 1862, and were instructed to make their way to Marietta, Georgia. Due to a ten-day rain, the target date was set back one day. Even with the extra day, only twenty-one of the raiders arrived along with Andrews. On Saturday, April 12, nineteen of the raiders boarded the train (two missed the train), where the conductor, engineer and many of the passengers hurried to breakfast, leaving the train unattended. The conductor of the train, William A. Fuller, had his breakfast rudely interrupted by sight of the engine and part of his train heading northward. Since there was no telegraph station and no other locomotive on hand to use in pursuit, Fuller and Anthony Murphy, foreman of the Atlanta railway machine shops, started on foot as fast as they could run. Shortly, they found a handcar, which they pumped as far as Etowah, Georgia. There they pressed into service the locomotive "Yonah" and, after loading it with nearby Confederate soldiers, they started north. Frequently, Andrews and his raiding party stopped to cut telegraph wires and load on cross-ties to be used in burning bridges, and at one point they tore up the track behind them. At Etowah Station, Andrews had seen the "Yonah" standing on a side track with steam up but, not wishing to alarm the guards, left it unharmed. As the "General" moved back onto the main track from the siding at Etowah Station, Fuller and the pursuing party were only four minutes behind. Fuller and Murphy abandoned the "Yonah" and ran across to another side track where they uncoupled the engine and one car of the "William R. Smith." With forty armed men, they renewed the chase. Near Adairsville, the raiders had cut the rails, and the pursuers were again forced to abandon their train. Next, they commandeered "The Texas," that had been forced to a siding at Adairsville by the bold Andrews, but every trick of Andrews to throw off his relentless pursuers failed. Mile after mile, the chase continued. Andrews dropped his boxcars one by one and threw all

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of his cross-ties onto the tracks, attempting to slow Fuller's party. Finally, Andrews had no car left and no fuel. Three miles above Ringgold, Andrews ordered his men to jump from the train and scatter into the woods, each man for himself. Here stories differ--some say that the remaining boxcar was set afire and left on the covered bridge, but eyewitnesses say that this never occurred. The outcome of this little drama of the rails was the ultimate capture of Andrews and his raiders. Andrews was tried by a court martial and received his death notice to hang on May 31. He escaped that night along with John Wollam, swam the Tennessee River, but was recaptured while Wollam remained at large for some time. In Knoxville, seven of the twelve others were tried and ordered hung. On June 7, Andrews and the other seven condemned men were taken to Atlanta and Andrews was hanged that same day. A few days later, the remaining twelve joined the others at Atlanta. On June 18, the seven previously sentenced men were hanged. Their remains, along with those of James Andrews, rest in Section H of the Chattanooga National Cemetery. Wollam eventually joined the remaining men and, on October 16, they staged a spectacular escape. Six were quickly recaptured and were later repatriated during a prisoner exchange. The rest divided into pairs and headed in separate directions. The graves of those buried in the national cemetery are arranged in a semicircle around the monument in Section H in the following graves:

Civilian James J. Andrews	Grave No. 12992
Sergeant Samuel Slavens	Grave No. 11176
Private Samuel Robertson	Grave No. 11177
Private George D. Wilson	Grave No. 11178
Sergeant Major Marion A. Ross	Grave No. 11179
Cook William H. Campbell (Civilian)	Grave No. 11180
Private Perry G. Shadrack	Grave No. 11181
Sergeant John M. Scott	Grave No. 11182

All, except James J. Andrews, died on June 18, 1862. Andrews, a citizen of Kentucky, was hanged at Atlanta, Georgia, on June 7, 1862, and originally buried there. He was reinterred in the national cemetery on October 16, 1887.

Had this April 1862 foray of James J. Andrews and his fellow conspirators been successful, the possible consequence to the Union cause is now just one of those interesting if's of history. Yet, it does appear that if Andrews and his men had been successful in their attempt to cut the important railroad line between Atlanta, Georgia, and Chattanooga, the War Between the States might possibly have been brought to a swifter conclusion.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Six surviving members of Andrews's raid who had been imprisoned by the Confederates were ordered to Washington to report to Major General Ethan Allen Hitchcock. There on March 25, 1863, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton personally awarded the Medal of Honor to Private William Bensinger, Private Robert Buffum, Sergeant Elihu H. Morgan, Private Jacob Parrot, Sergeant William Pittenger, and Corporal William Reddick.

Private Jacob Parrot, the youngest member of the Raiders, became the first to be awarded the nation's highest military decoration. His Medal of Honor is permanently on display in the crypt area beneath the Great Rotunda of the Capitol.

In addition, nine other members of the Andrews raid received the Medal of Honor:

Private Wilson Brown, Company F, 21st Ohio Infantry
Corporal Daniel Dorsey, Company H, 33rd Ohio Infantry
Corporal Martin J. Hawkins, Company A, 33rd Ohio Infantry
Private William Knight, Company E, 21st Ohio Infantry
Private John R. Porter, Company G, 21st Ohio Infantry
Private James Ovid Smith, Company I, 2nd Ohio Infantry
Private John A. Wilson, Company C, 21st Ohio Infantry
Private John Wollam, Company C, 33rd Ohio Infantry
Private Mark Wood, Company C, 21st Ohio Infantry

Posthumous awards of the Medal of Honor were made to four of the eight members of Andrews's raid who are interred in the cemetery:

Private Samuel Robertson, Company G, 33rd Ohio Infantry
Sergeant Major Marion A. Ross, 2nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Sergeant John M. Scott, Company F, 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Sergeant Samuel Slavens, Company E, 33rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Official records indicate that Corporal Martin J. Hawkins and Daniel Allen Dorsey were the only Andrews raiders to be interred in a national cemetery other than Chattanooga. Corporal Hawkins died on February 7, 1866, and is buried in the Quincy National Cemetery, Quincy, Illinois. Corporal Dorsey died on May 10, 1918, and is interred in the Leavenworth National Cemetery, Leavenworth, Kansas. Private James Ovid Smith is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery, a private cemetery in Columbus, Ohio (Section 3, Lot 84).

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

A motion picture produced by the Walt Disney Corporation titled "The Great Locomotive Chase," was based on the book by Sergeant William Pittenger, a member of the Raiders who wrote about this most daring and famous escapade of the Civil War. The movie premiered in Atlanta in the 1950's.

There are 75 known decedents buried in fourteen group burials in the national cemetery. Their remains could not be individually identified.

During August 1995, cemetery workers engaged in digging a grave uncovered some old bottles at the southwest slope of the knoll. Excavating further, the men discovered traces of a cistern and, in a final excavation, at a depth of five and one-half feet through fill dirt, a brick foundation. The cemetery director called Dr. Nicholas Honerkamp, Director of the Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archeology at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. Dr. Honerkamp examined the find and initiated research to identify it and assigned Gary C. Jenkins the task. The refuse recovered consisted of twelve bottles and a bone or celluloid toothbrush handle. Also unearthed was a riser of bricks. Beginning with the last first, the bricks lay in a rectangle about the size of a chimney stack foundation. Dr. Honerkamp recognized them as machine made rather than hand manufactured, indicating a post-1850 era. The toothbrush handle, too, if Celluloid, was typical of the second half of the nineteenth century. Of the dozen bottles found at the site, one originated from a different place and time than the others. It was ceramic, cylinder in shape, with a brown glaze. The broken vessel was inscribed in German with the following: GEORGKRLIZBERS (name of a proprietor or company); AHRWEILER (the name of a small town in northwest Germany); and RHEINPREUSSEM (the name of the county in which the proprietor and town were located). Dr. Honerkamp estimated this bottle to be the oldest artifact, but identified it only as nineteenth century manufacture. Of the remaining eleven bottles, all were glass. Four were liquor flasks, which were quite possibly the products of local distilleries. The majority of containers, seven, were proprietary medicine bottles. The toothbrush and bottles, found in a subsurface land feature (not the cistern) suggested the presence of a person who spent long hours there. Though all of them contained alcohol in one form or another rather than, for instance, food, ink, or hair tonic, most had held proprietary medicines. Such a collection did not come from the public at large, but from a limited source, decidedly an employee when considering that attendants and superintendents were war veterans, many of whom were "disabled" and subject to physical complaint. Therefore, the conclusion of Mr. Jenkins's report was that the building site at the national cemetery revealed the presence of an attendant's station or shelter during the 1880's, and that the bottles and broken toothbrush were the refuse of one or more attendants present at the station. The artifacts are on display in the director's office at the cemetery.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Although the Chattanooga National Cemetery was established in 1863 and designated a national cemetery in 1867, the land was not acquired until 1870. By deed dated July 5, 1870, 75.4 acres of land was purchased for $15,090 from Mr. Joseph Rouhs under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved February 22, 1867. By deeds dated July 14, 1870, from Robert M. Hooke (48.9 acres); August 12, 1870, from T.G. Montague (3.3 acres); and August 16, 1870, from H.F. Parish (2.3 acres), additional land was conveyed. A portion of the land within the area formerly belonged to the United States and was known as the Military Post of Chattanooga, or Fyffe Barracks. By order of the War Department dated February 5, 1884, this portion was declared a part of the national cemetery. Executive Order No. 6166 dated June 10, 1933, amended by Executive Order No. 6228 dated July 28, 1933, transferred the cemetery to the Department of the Interior (DOI). It remained under DOI's jurisdiction until 1945 when, pursuant to the Act approved December 7, 1944, (Public Law 470, 78th Congress), it was transferred to the Department of the Army. A document in National Cemetery System microfilm records reporting on the acceptance of the transfer shows that the property was comprised of 129.5 acres. In 1948, three parcels were declared surplus and transferred to the War Assets Administration for disposition. Documents in historic records contain different acreages for each of these parcels. Records do, however, include a copy of a survey done in 1953 that shows the total acreage of the cemetery as 120.8 acres, more or less. A document shows that, by deed dated August 26, 1959, a lot on 13th Street (0.13 acre) was also acquired as an addition to the national cemetery, making a total of 120.9 acres.

The Secretary of War, by permit in 1889, allowed the Union Railroad to use portions of the southeast and southwest corners in order that railroad service could be provided to patrons of the cemetery. Public Law 196, approved July 2, 1890, granted to the Belt Line Railroad (Union Railroad) the authority to maintain trackage (35' right-of-way) on the cemetery property at the northwest corner.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Continued)

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Jenkins, Gary C. Bottles and Bricks - A Nineteenth Century Building Site at the Chattanooga National Cemetery

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - UTM REFERENCES

POINT	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	17	656510	3878220
B	17	656190	3877660
C	17	655510	3877930
D	17	655610	3878180
E	17	656040	3878460

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery System has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

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Section number PHOTO Page 24

CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY
Hamilton County, Tennessee
Armando A. Sammartino, photographer
Date of Photographs: November 13, 1995, and May 21, 1996

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, entry side

NEG. NO. 49948-1A
PHOTO 1 of 23

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, exit side
NEG. NO. 49948-0A
PHOTO 2 of 23

VIEW OF: Gate on Bailey Avenue

NEG. NO. 49948-5A
PHOTO 3 of 23

VIEW OF: Rear entrance gate
NEG. NO. 49948-18A
PHOTO 4 of

VIEW OF: Flagpole, artillery monument, view looking southwest
NEG. NO. 49948-17A
PHOTO 5 of 23

VIEW OF: Administration building, south elevation
NEG. NO. 49948-6A
PHOTO 6 of 23

VIEW OF: Administration building, east elevation
NEG. NO. 65216-1
PHOTO 7 of 23

VIEW OF: Public restroom building
NEG. NO. 49948-7A
PHOTO 8 of 23

VIEW OF: Maintenance building, north elevation
NEG. NO. 49948-20A
PHOTO 9 of 23

VIEW OF: Maintenance building, east elevation
NEG. NO. 65216-12
PHOTO 10 of 23

VIEW OF: Maintenance building, west elevation
NEG. NO. 49948-19A
PHOTO 11 of 23

VIEW OF: Maintenance building, south elevation
NEG. NO. 49948-21A
PHOTO 12 of 23

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VIEW OF: Perimeter wall, view looking north
NEG. NO. 49948-8A
PHOTO 13 of 23

VIEW OF: Arch
NEG. NO. 49948-12A
PHOTO 14 of 23

VIEW OF: Andrews Raiders Monument
NEG. NO. 49948-2A
PHOTO 15 of 23

VIEW OF: Fourth Army Corps Monument
NEG. NO. 49948-16A
PHOTO 16 of 23

VIEW OF: German World War I Prisoners of War Monument
NEG. NO. 65216-11
PHOTO 17 of 23

VIEW OF: Artillery monuments
NEG. NO. 65216-10
PHOTO 18 of 23

VIEW OF: Committal shelter
NEG. NO. 65216-13
PHOTO 19 of 23

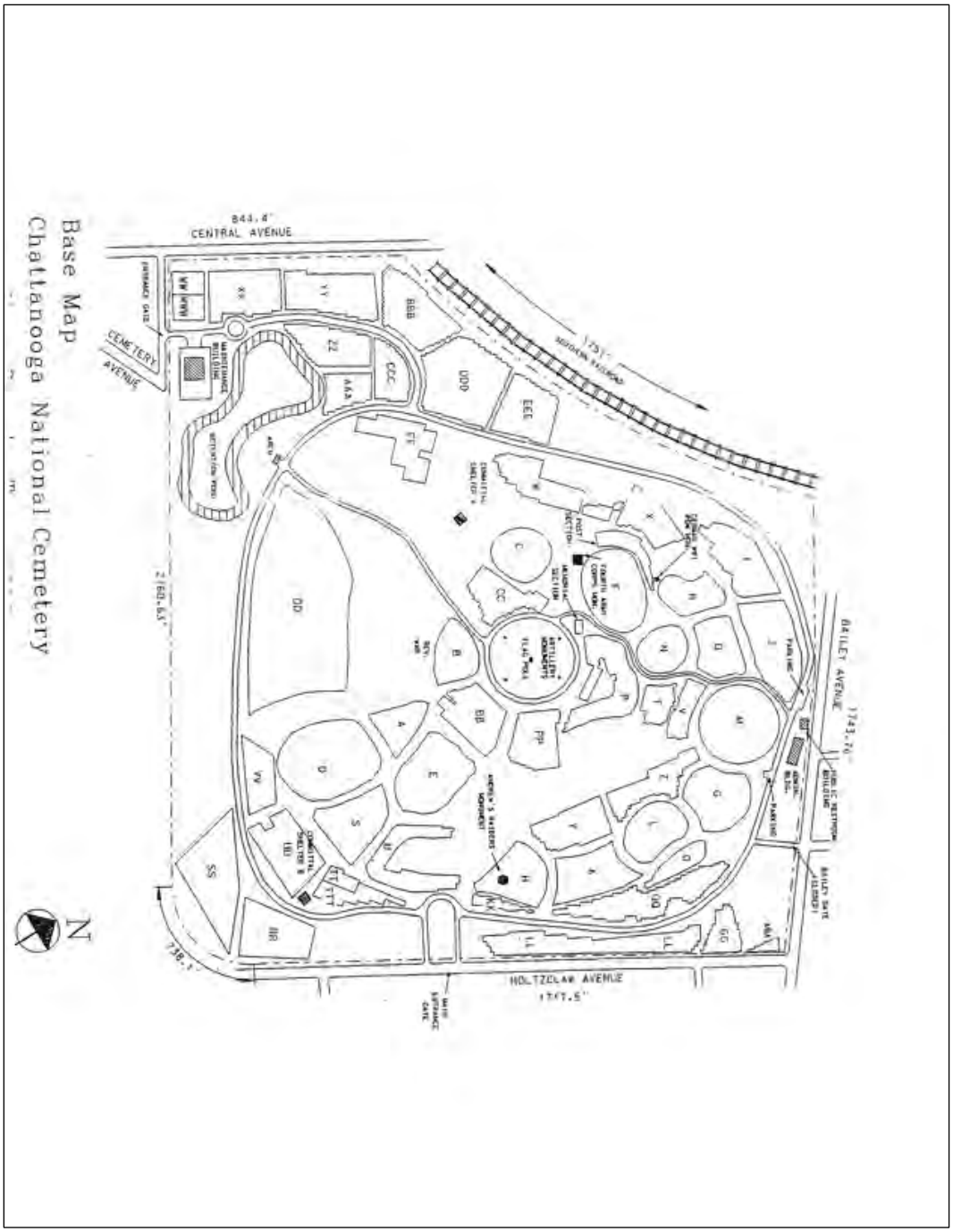
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north
NEG. NO. 65216-7
PHOTO 20 of 23

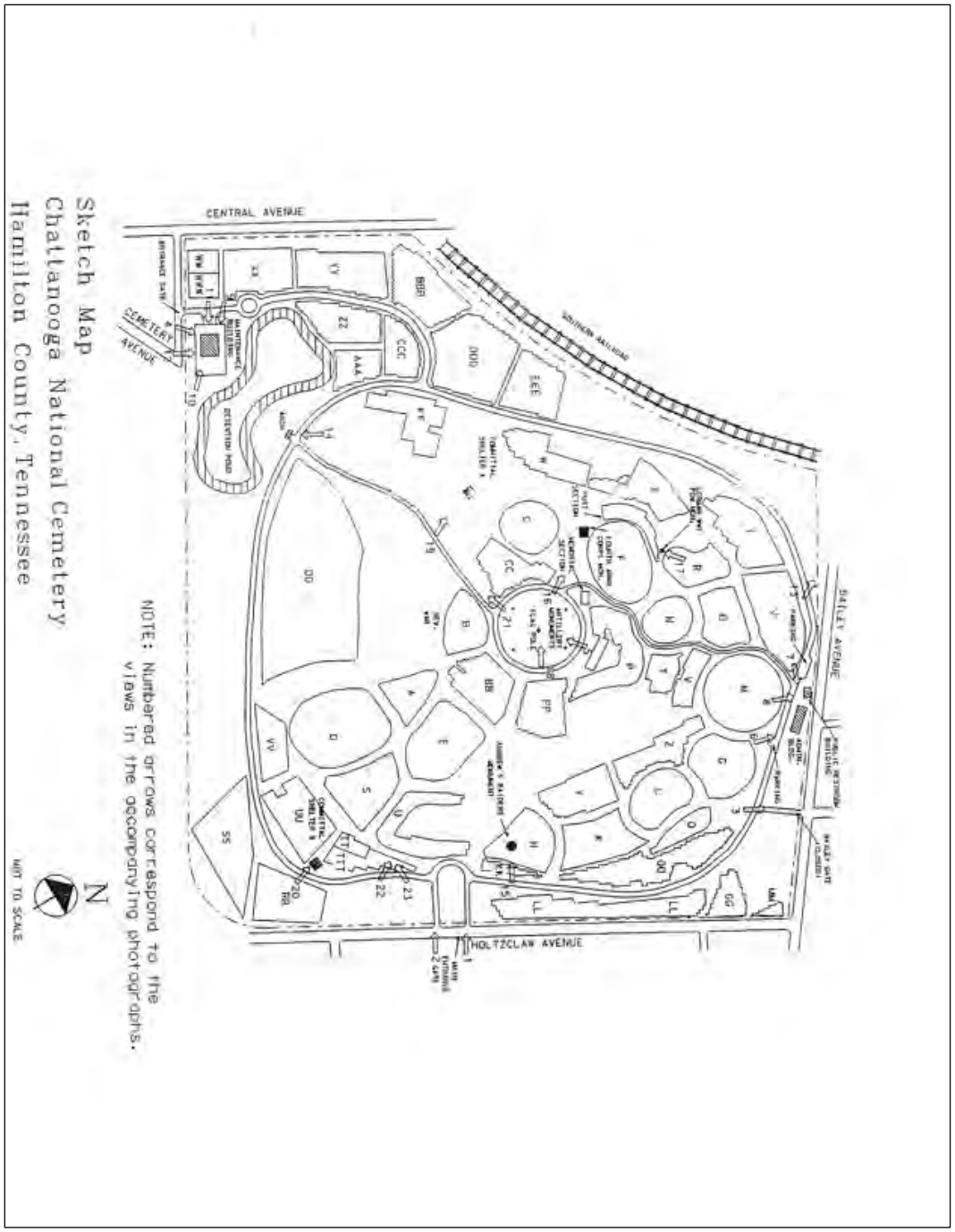
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west
NEG. NO. 65216-9
PHOTO 21 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north
NEG. NO. 49948-23A
PHOTO 22 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west

NEG. NO. 65216-15
PHOTO 23 of 23


Base Map
Chattanooga National Cemetery
844.4'
CENTRAL AVENUE
CEMETERY AVENUE
1731'
HOLTZCLAW AVENUE
1747.5'
BAILEY AVENUE
1743.70'
N


Sketch Map
Chattanooga National Cemetery
Hamilton County, Tennessee
NOTE: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs.
N
NOT TO SCALE
CENTRAL AVENUE
CEMETERY AVENUE
BAILEY AVENUE
HOLTZCLAW AVENUE
SOUTHERN RAILROAD

E.O. 11593
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Name of property: Veterans Administration National Cemetery

Location: Chattanooga, Hamilton County **State:** TN

Request submitted by: VA/Gjore Mollenhoff

Date received: 3/14/80 **Additional information received:** 4/8/80

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

☒ Eligible ☐ Not Eligible ☐ No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

☒ Eligible **Applicable criteria:** A ☐ Not Eligible

Comments: 36 CFR Part 63.3 Determination

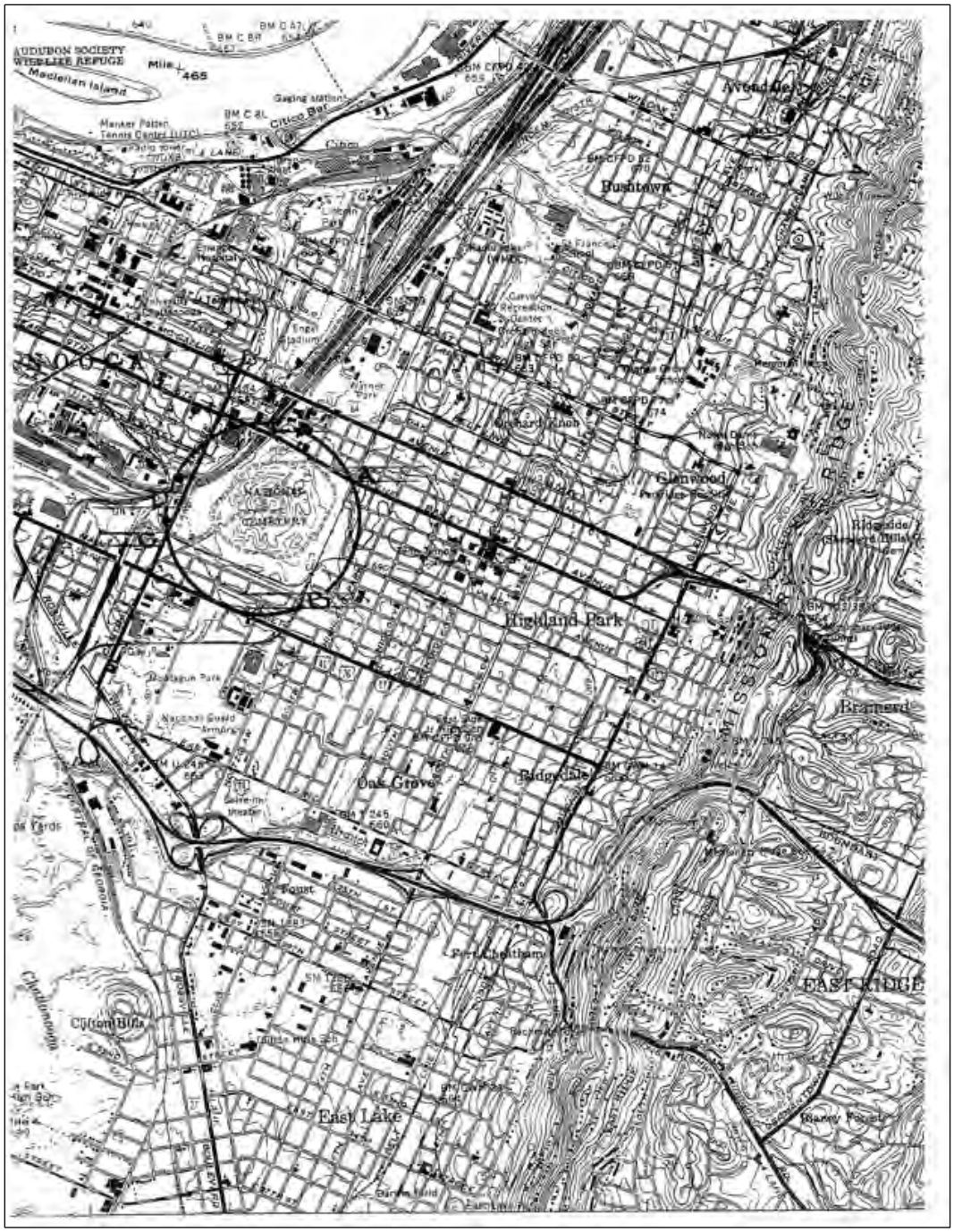
☐ **Documentation insufficient**
(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

for W. Ray Luce
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 4/29/80

NPS-6-265 2-79

GPO 942 979


AUDUBON SOCIETY WILDLIFE REFUGE
Macmillan Island
Mile 465
Gaging station
Clifford Blvd
Marker Patten Tennis Center (USTC)
Bushtown
Glenwood
Highland Park
Braynerd
Oak Grove
Ridgeside
Fountain Park
Fort Oglethorpe
EAST RIDGE
Chattanooga
Clifton Hills
East Lake
Warner Parkway

United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO: W436

APR 29

Miss Gjore Mollenhoff
Office of Construction
Veterans Administration
811 Vermont Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20420

Dear Miss Mollenhoff:

Thank you for your letter requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to Executive Order 11593 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you understand, your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act analysis in order to bring about the best possible program decisions. This determination does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. Any decision on the property in question and the responsibility for program planning concerning such properties lie with the agency or block grant recipient after the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has had an opportunity to comment.

We are pleased to be of assistance in the consideration of historic resources in the planning process.

Sincerely yours,

Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Name of property: Veterans Administration National Cemetery

Location: Chattanooga, Hamilton County **State:** TN

Request submitted by: VA/Gjore Mollenhoff

Date received: 3/14/80 **Additional information received:** 4/8/80

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

☒ Eligible ☐ Not Eligible ☐ No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

☒ Eligible **Applicable criteria:** A ☐ Not Eligible

Comments: 36 CFR Part 63.3 Determination

☐ Documentation insufficient
(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

for W. Ray Luce
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 4/29/80

FHR 8-265 (2/79)

GPO 948 970

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4 Current Conditions

The existing conditions of the Chattanooga National Cemetery were surveyed in May 2018 by Adam Smith, architectural historian and Megan Tooker, landscape architect.

Chattanooga National Cemetery is located near the center of the city of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee (Figure 75). The cemetery is bounded by Bailey Avenue to the north, South Holtzclaw Avenue on the east, East 13th Street to the south, and Central Avenue and railroad tracks on the west. The 121-acre site is roughly square in shape with the northwest corner removed to accommodate tracks for the Norfolk Southern Railway (Figure 76). The cemetery has undulating hills, scattered copses of trees, winding paths and roads, and ordered rows of military headstones. The cemetery is mostly bounded by a fence or a wall with fence on top.

Figure 75. Aerial view of Chattanooga National Cemetery (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 76. Aerial view with landscape feature overlay (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.1 Ownership and oversight

The cemetery is a federal property that is owned and maintained by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration. The cemetery's management is located onsite. The Southeast District Office of the National Cemetery Administration is responsible for projects undertaken at Chattanooga National Cemetery.

4.2 Physical site

Chattanooga, Tennessee, has a four-season humid, subtropical climate characterized by hot, humid summers and mild winters with some probability of snow every winter. Average annual precipitation is over 52 inches, spread throughout the year.

The location for the Chattanooga National Cemetery was chosen for its role in the Civil War Battles of Chattanooga. The site was selected by Major General Thomas since General Grant established his headquarters on the summit of the hill during the early phase of the four-day battle for Lookout Mountain. The site was approximately 75 acres of a round hill rising with a uniform slope to a height of 100 feet and facing Missionary Ridge on one side and Lookout Mountain on the other. The rolling hills are some of the highest in the area. At the top of the hill, the Memorial Circle of Honor (former site of the rostrum) provides a commanding view over the site. The main entrance to the cemetery is located on the eastern side of the cemetery along Holtzclaw Avenue. A former entrance, currently a locked gate with no road, still exists along the northern side of the cemetery along Bailey Avenue. There are three gates on the southern side of the cemetery set within the chain-link fence: one at the end of Top Street into the spoil/maintenance yard, one into the maintenance complex on East 13th Street, and the Back Gate on East 13th Street.

The vegetation in the cemetery is primarily a mixture of large deciduous and evergreen trees, with a few ornamental trees and shrubs located around the buildings and structures. A circular road network winds through the cemetery and provides access to all burial sections. The roads are designed with enough width and wide corners to allow automobile traffic to maneuver easily through the site. Parking is accommodated along the roadways and adjacent to the committal shelters. Throughout the site are numerous objects and small-scale features.

4.2.1 Topography

The change in elevations across the site enhances the picturesque feeling of the cemetery. Moving from west to east or south to north, the site topography rises and falls (Figure 77). The lowest elevation of 665 feet above sea level is at the Back Gate, with the highest elevation of 755 feet occurring approximately in the center of the site on the hill where the flagpole is located. Continuing northeastward, the site drops downward through Sections M and G to the former Bailey Gate (closed) which is at 674 feet.

Figure 77. Height variation at Chattanooga National Cemetery (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.2 Spatial organization

Members of the military services share a unique culture with their own system of beliefs, practices, and cultural values such as hierarchy, uniformity, order, utility, discipline, and patriotism. These values are powerfully symbolized within a military installation's landscape,[86] and the Army

[86] Suzanne Keith Loechl, Susan I. Enscore, Megan Weaver Tooker, and Samuel A. Batzli, *Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes*, ERDC/CERL TR-09-6 (Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL, 2009), 3.

incorporated these same symbols into the designs of the National Cemeteries established just after the Civil War. Chattanooga National Cemetery has these principles and features a distinct hierarchy of functional spaces, ordered and uniform constructed features, and well-maintained and manicured natural features. The initial military expression of values in the landscape was the placement of the flagstaff and the display of the U.S. flag at the highest point in the cemetery. In the late 1870s, the defining visual expression of the landscape became the regularly spaced and uniform headstones. The headstones are arrayed across the burial sections, reflecting the topographic contours of the sites. The burial sections are derived from the network of roads that also reflects the site topography. Currently, there are 66 burial sections at Chattanooga National Cemetery (including the Post Section, which includes burials for POWs, between F Section and X Section), and a memorial area in the flagpole circle.

In keeping with military hierarchies, the most important ceremonial structures—the flagpole and many of the monuments—are located on the highest point of the site.

Throughout the site, groupings of tall shade trees further delineate areas and create open and enclosed spatial sequences that reinforce the feelings of solemnity and contemplation within the cemetery.

The support buildings are located at the edges of the cemetery, with the Administration Building and Restroom Building on the northern edge and the maintenance buildings and the maintenance yard on the southern edge. The visual impact of the service buildings on the cemetery is further reduced by their location at the lowest point of the site and by using vegetation and a pond to screen them from views.

4.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation within the cemetery includes tall deciduous and evergreen shade trees, a few small ornamental trees, and very few shrubs (Table 1 and Table 2). The majority of the cemetery is covered with grass although in a few places, the grass is worn and dirt is exposed and stone outcroppings break through the soil in several locations. The tree species are typical of the climate zone and include oaks, magnolias, hickories, and junipers. Deciduous and evergreen trees are intermixed throughout the site (Figure 78). Most sections are separated from each other by trees and

grass, and some of the older sections (A through Z) have trees intermingled among the graves. Shrubs and foundation plantings are concentrated around the administration building and restrooms as well as the new committal shelters, the columbarium, and the Armed Forces Pavilion. There are some shrubs remaining adjacent to the main gate.

Table 1. List of trees at Chattanooga National Cemetery, 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Elm	*Ulmus Americana*
American Holly	*Ilex opaca*
American Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Atlas Cedar	*Cedrus Atlantica*
Bitternut Hickory	*Carya cordiformis*
Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*
Black Oak	*Quercus velutina*
Black Tupelo	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Black Walnut	*Juglans nigra*
Blackjack Oak	*Quercus marilandica*
Burford Chinese Holly	*Ilex cornuta 'Burfordi'*
Canadian Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*
Carolina Hemlock	*Tsuga Caroliniana*
Cherrybark Oak	*Quercus falcata leucophyllla*
Chestnut Oak	*Quercus Montana*
Chinese Magnolia	*Magnolia soulangeana*
Common Crape Myrtle	*Lagerstroemia Indica*
Common Hackberry	*Celtis Occidentalis*
Common Persimmon	*Diospyros Virginiana*
Common Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*
Convexleaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata convexa*
Cucumbertree Magnolia	*Magnolia acuminata*
Deodara Cedar	*Cedrus Deodara*
Eastern Redbud	*Cercis canadensis*
Elm	*Ulmus Sp.*
Flameleaf Sumac	*Rhus copallina*
Foster American Holly	*Ilex opaca 'Fosteri'*
Georgia Linden	*Tilia Georgiana*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ginkgo	*Ginkgo (biloba)*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus Sp.*
Japanese Flowering Crabapple	*Malus floribunda*
Japanese Pagodatree	*Sophora Japonica*
Katherine Crabapple	*Malus Katherine*
Kentucky Coffeetree	*Gymnocladus dioica*
Keteleer Redcedar	*Juniperus Virginiana 'Ketleeri'*
Kwanzan Oriental Cherry	*Prunus serrulata kwanzan*
Laland Firethorn	*Pyracantha coccinea lalandei*
Lemoine Crabapple	*Malus purpurea lemoinei*
Littleleaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata microphylla*
Mockorange	*Philadelphus Sp.*
Mountain Laurel Kalmia	*Kalmia latifolia*
Mulberry	*Morus Sp.*
Northern Red Oak	*Quercus borealis*
Pignut Hickory	*Carya glabra*
Post Oak	*Quercus stellata*
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
Red Spruce	*Picea rubens*
Redflowering Dogwood	*Cornus Florida 'Rubra'*
Scarlet Oak	*Quercus coccinea*
Shagbark Hickory	*Carya ovata*
Southern Catalpa	*Catalpa bignonioides*
Southern Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Southern Red Oak	*Quercus falcata*
Star Magnolia	*Magnolia stellata*
Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*
Tea Crabapple	*Malus hupehensis*
Thorny Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus pungens*
Water Oak	*Quercus nigra*
White Ash	*Fraxinus Americana*
White Oak	*Quercus alba*
White Pine	*Pinus strobus*
Whiteflowering Dogwood	*Cornus Florida*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Willow Oak	*Quercus phellos*

Table 2. List of shrubs at Chattanooga National Cemetery, 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Common Name	Scientific Name
Browns Anglojap Yew	*Taxus media 'Browni'*
Chinese Photinia	*Photinia serrulata*
Compact Pfitzer Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzeriana Compacta'*
Dwarf Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata var. nana*
Fuzzy Deutzia	*Deutzia scabra*
Glossy Privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*
Glossy Abelia	*Abelia x grandiflora*
Hatfield Upright Yew	*Taxus X media 'Hatfieldii'*
Leatherleaf Mahonia	*Mahonia bealei*
Lilac	*Syringa sp.*
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Pink Torch Azalea	*Rhododendron kaempferi*
Red Krume Azalea	*Rhododendron obtusum Kurume 'Hino-crimson'*
Shrubalthea	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Truetree Box	*Buxus sempervirens 'Arborescens'*

Figure 78. Vegetation density at Chattanooga National Cemetery (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.4 Circulation

Circulation through the cemetery is based on the road network that extends throughout the site. There are two entrance points to the cemetery, the Main Gate off Holtzclaw Avenue, through which all visitors must enter and exit, and the Back Gate off East 13th Street. From the entrance, the burial sections are accessed from a circular road (Eisenhower Boulevard) that encircles the hill (Figure 79). A north-south road (MacArthur Drive) cuts diagonally through the cemetery from the Back Gate to the Administration Building.

4.2.4.1 Road paving materials

Roads are primarily asphalt and vary in width, but they are at least 10 feet wide and readily handle automobile traffic. The drive pull out off from Eisenhower Drive between the Administration Building and the Restroom Building is paved with granite blocks and granite curbs (Figure 80). There is a gravel road in a portion of Section DD (Figure 81) and another gravel road in the western portion of the cemetery along the fence (Figure 82). The only parking lots are for a few cars, south of the Administration Building, west of the Restroom Building, and to the east off the Andrews' Raiders Monument along Eisenhower Boulevard between Sections KK and LL (Figure 83, Figure 84, and Figure 85). Roads right next to the two committal shelters widen to allow parking (Figure 86).

Figure 79. Looking west from loop around flagpole showing asphalt road paving and concrete curbs (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 80. Detail of pull off area between Administration Building and Restroom Building showing granite block pavers and granite block curbs (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

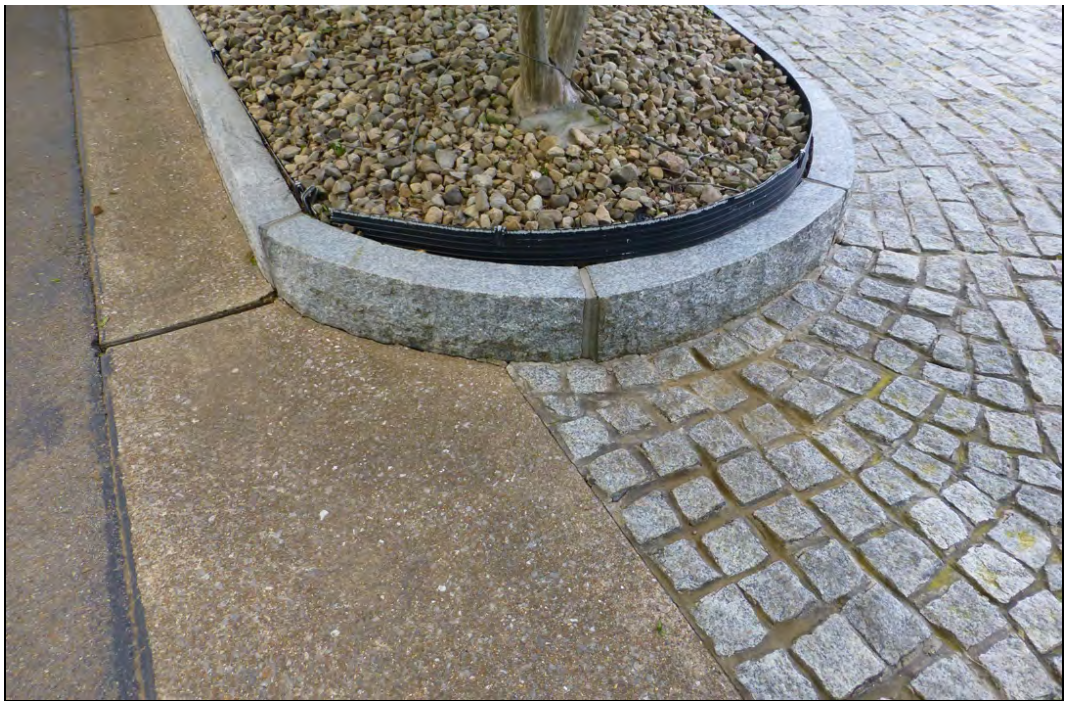


Figure 81. Looking west in Section DD along gravel road (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 82. Looking south along gravel road in Section FFF (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 83. Parking lot off Eisenhower Boulevard southeast of Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

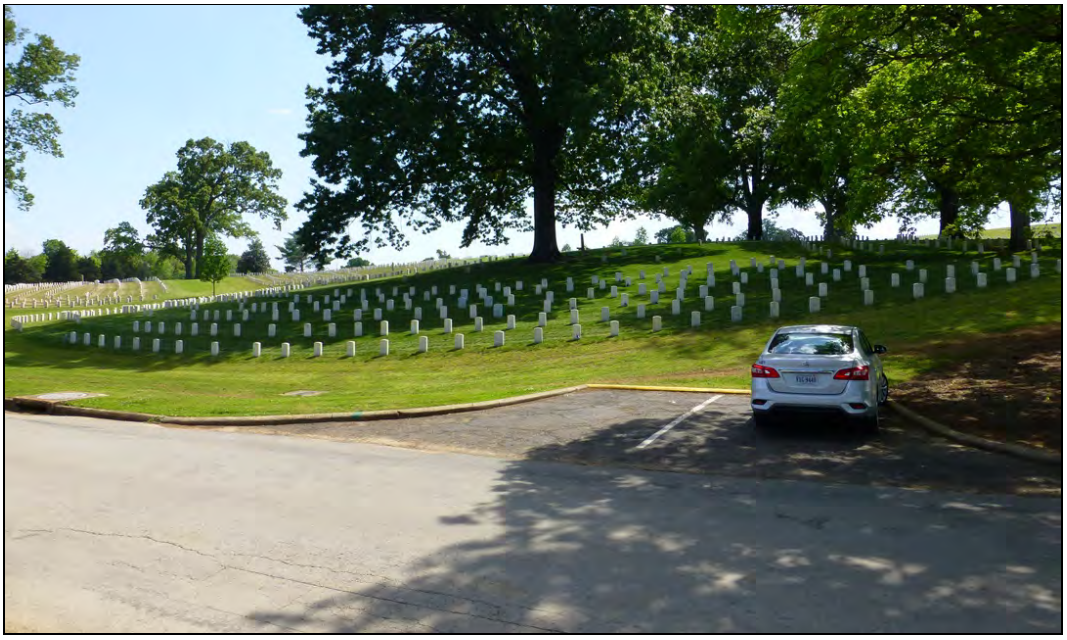


Figure 84. Parking area to the west of the Restroom Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 85. Parking area with concrete blocks set in gravel in between Sections KK and LL (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 86. Looking southeast toward drive with space for parking at Eisenhower Boulevard Committal Shelter (B) (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.4.2 Sidewalk paving materials

There are very few footpaths in the cemetery. There are concrete sidewalks at the committal shelters, columbarium, Armed Forces Pavilion near the Gateway Arch, at the former Bailey Gate, brick sidewalks at the Main Entrance, Andrews' Raiders Monument, and between the Administration Building and Restroom (Figure 87–Figure 91). There are a few informal footpaths worn through the grass in some of the burial sections. However, pedestrians primarily either walk on the roadways or cut through between the burial sections.

Figure 87. Concrete paving at the Armed Forces Pavilion (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

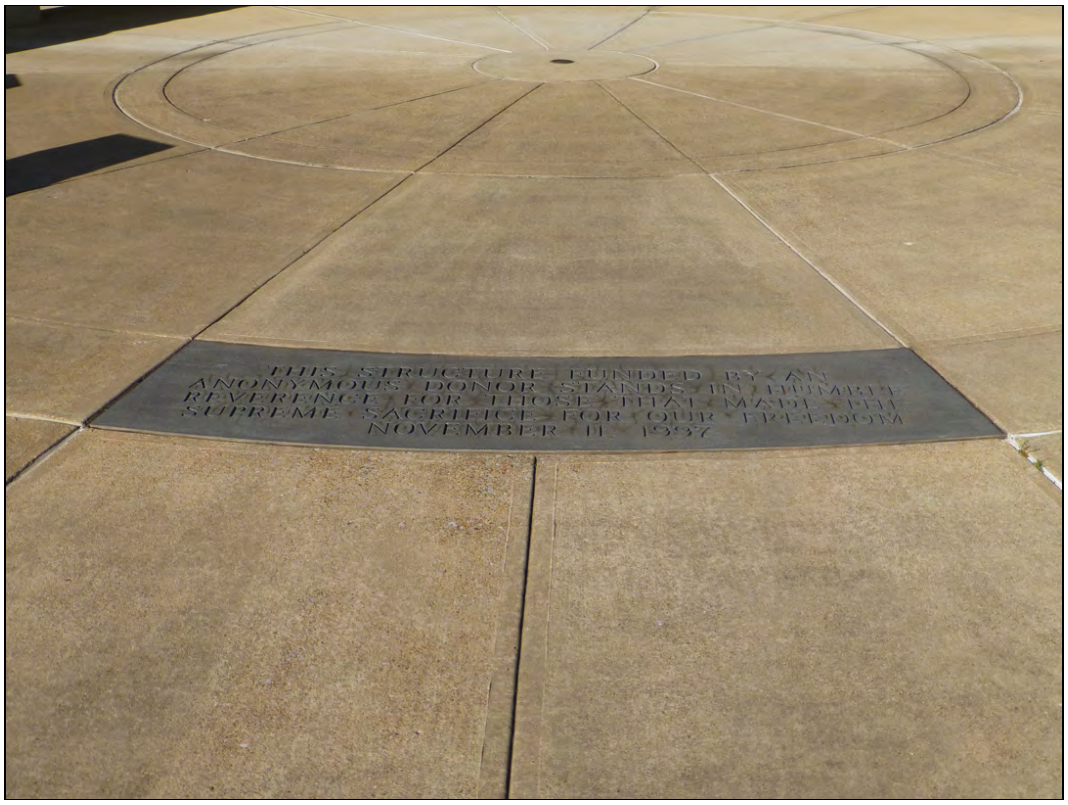


Figure 88. Concrete sidewalk at the former Bailey Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 89. Brick paving near the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 90. Brick walkway around the Andrews' Raiders Memorial (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 91. Brick paving near the Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.5 Buildings

According to National Register Bulletin #15, buildings are created to "shelter any form of human activity."[87] Descriptions of the buildings are provided below.

4.2.5.1 Administration Building

The Administration Building is located on the northern edge of the cemetery off Eisenhower Boulevard at the former North Entrance Gate at the intersection of National Avenue and Bailey Avenue. It was constructed in 1988. It is an L-shaped building with the entrance facing west onto a brick sidewalk and pull-up area off Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 93, Figure 94, and Figure 95). The building is faced with limestone. It has a gable roof and small inset porch on the east and west sides. The doors and windows are white metal, and the roof is asphalt shingle. The south side of the building has a kiosk to look up grave locations.

[87] NPS (National Park Service), *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997), 4.

Foundation plantings surround the Administration Building on three sides. These include small flowering shrubs such as azalea, spirea, viburnum, and shrub rose as well as evergreen shrubs such as inkberry and holly. Ornamental trees include a Japanese maple, and two pear trees. Two large shade trees, a river birch, and a willow oak provided a shaded cover to the building entrance. There is also an island of crepe myrtle in front of the building that separates the drive from Eisenhower Boulevard.

Figure 92. Southwest oblique view of Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 93. North side of Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 94. East side of Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.5.2 Restroom building

The Restroom Building was constructed in 1936 as an administration building and was converted for restroom purposes in 1989. It is a rectangular building with limestone faced walls and an asphalt roof (Figure 95, Figure 96, and Figure 97).

Figure 95. Southeast oblique view of Restroom Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 96. West side of Restroom Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 97. East side of Restroom Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Foundation plantings surround the Restroom Building on three sides with the east side extending to the Administration Building. Shrubs include azalea, spirea, and shrub rose. Ornamental trees include crepe myrtle and river birch.

4.2.5.3 Maintenance Building

The Maintenance Building is located at the Back Gage off East 13th Street in the southwestern portion of the cemetery. The building was constructed in two stages with the north and south wings constructed in 1949 and the east wing constructed in 1981 (Figure 98, Figure 99, and Figure 100). The north and south wings have walls of painted brick and stone base for the walls. The east wing consists of painted brick walls. The roof structures of the north and south wings was changed when the east wing was constructed and the roofing material is asphalt shingles. Large opening open from each wing into the central area. The Maintenance Building yard is surrounded by a chain-link fence.

A berm was built around the complex on the north and east sides and covered in creeping junipers to screen the complex from the cemetery,

although many have died. There are also many evergreen and shade trees around the complex on these sides as well.

Figure 98. The north and east wings of the Maintenance Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 99. The east and south wings of the Maintenance Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 100. Detail showing brick addition of the east wing and the brick and stone of the south wing (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.5.4 Armed Forces Pavilion

A large pavilion, dedicated to all of the Armed Services, was constructed southwest of the Gateway Arch in 1996. The pavilion overlooks a large pond which was placed in the area that led into the cemetery from Cemetery Avenue (the former main entrance). It is constructed with precast concrete columns and a metal roof, and is placed within a concrete paved plaza with a large concrete sidewalk that extends under the Gateway Arch (Figure 101–Figure 104).

The pavilion is planted with crepe myrtles on either side of the pavilion extending toward the Gateway Arch. There are five flagpoles on the west side. Behind the pavilion and adjacent to the lake are euonymus shrubs and river birch trees.

Figure 101. Looking southwest from the Gateway Arch toward the Armed Forces Pavilion (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 102. Looking northeast toward the Gateway Arch from the Armed Forces Pavilion (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 103. Looking northeast across the pond toward the Armed Forces Pavilion (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 104. Concrete benches at the Armed Forces Pavilion (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.5.5 MacArthur Drive committal shelter (Shelter A)

Committal Shelter A was constructed on MacArthur Drive between the Gateway Arch and the Main Flagpole in 2002. It is made of concrete block with brick veneer and a metal roof. The shelter is sited on a concrete-paved plaza with a large concrete sidewalk that extends north along MacArthur Drive (Figure 105 and Figure 106). The shelter has a storage area on the south end. The interior is open and has a brick and cast stone base for placement of caskets and metal benches and a wood ceiling (Figure 107 and Figure 108). The committal shelter is planted with shrubs along the south side. These include spirea and holly. A large oak tree west of the shelter provides shade.

Figure 105. Looking west at Committal Shelter A (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 106. Looking southeast at the rear of Committal Shelter A (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 107. Detail of base for placement of caskets (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 108. Metal benches in the Committal Shelter (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.5.6 Eisenhower Boulevard committal shelter (Shelter B)

Committal Shelter B was also constructed in 2002. It is located on Eisenhower Boulevard east of Spoil Area. It is a concrete block structure with brick veneer and a metal roof, and placed on a concrete-paved plaza with a large concrete sidewalk that extends north along MacArthur Drive (Figure 109). The shelter has a storage area on the south end. The interior is an open plan, with a brick and cast-stone base for placement of caskets, metal benches, and a wood celling.

A grouping of holly trees to the north screen the shelter from Eisenhower Boulevard. To the west of the shelter is a grouping of large and small shrubs including a flowering cherry, holly, and spirea. Many mature trees shade the parking lot.

Figure 109. Looking west at the front of Committal Shelter B (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.6 Structures

According to National Register Bulletin #15, structures are used for purposes other than to create "human shelter."[88] The structures at Chattanooga National Cemetery are described below.

4.2.6.1 Perimeter walls and fences

The original stone wall was in place by 1868.It encircled the hill but did not encompass the perimeter as is the case at most other national cemeteries. The chain-link fence on the south side of the cemetery is likely to be the oldest extant portion of fencing, dating to when that portion of the cemetery was owned and controlled by the city of Chattanooga and was used as Jackson Park. The chain-link fence sits upon a short concrete wall (Figure 110).

[88] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 1997, 4.

Figure 110. Looking south toward chain-link fence on south border of the cemetery (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

The plan for the removal of original stone wall and a concrete base was approved in 1945, and a new stone wall was constructed along Bailey Avenue by 1956. Stone pylons with the same stone and bead joints divide the wall into sections. The wall and pylons are topped with a tan, high-aggregate concrete coping. Metal fencing is placed on top of the wall section between the pylons (Figure 111, Figure 112, and Figure 113).

Figure 111. A portion of the Bailey Avenue wall
east of the Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 112. Detail of the metal fencing
between the stone pylons on the Bailey Avenue wall (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 113. Bailey Avenue wall west of the Restroom Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Also in 1945, a chain-link fence with a short concrete wall was added on the west side of the cemetery along the railroad right-of-way and Central Avenue (Figure 114 and Figure 115).

Figure 114. Chain-link fence with concrete foundation along railroad right-of-way on west side of cemetery (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 115. Chain-link fence with concrete base along Central Avenue (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

The 1976 plan for expansion of burial areas within the cemetery also included closure of the Bailey Avenue Gate and creating a new main entrance on Holtzclaw Avenue and included construction of a new metal fence placed upon a short stone wall with a concrete cap (Figure 116 and Figure 117). The metal fence located on either side of the actual entrance does not have the short stone and concrete wall.

Figure 116. Looking east at the metal fence along Holtzclaw Avenue (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 117. Metal fence near the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.6.2 Gateway Arch

The Gateway Arch was constructed in 1879 in the southwest portion of the cemetery. The center point of the cemetery's hill, the arch, Cemetery Avenue, and Lookout Mountain are in a straight alignment (Figure 118). The arch is located immediately off Eisenhower Boulevard. The arch is 30'-5½" high, and 25'-11" wide and 5'-3" deep. The arch is 10'-6" wide, 19'-6" high, and 4' deep. The structure is of granite construction with a large granite entablature (Figure 119, Figure 120, and Figure 121). The gate is rusticated with four 19' columns (one to either side of the arch and on each side of the arch). The main entrance has wrought-iron gates. On the entablature that faces the old entrance (Cemetery Avenue) is inscribed "NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY CHATTANOOGA, A.D. 1863." On the side that faces the cemetery is inscribed "HERE REST IN PEACE 12,956 CITIZENS WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY IN THE YEARS 1861 TO 1865." The encircling wall that connected on either side of the Gateway Arch was removed between 1945 and 1953. Cemetery Avenue was removed in the late 1970s for the creation of the retention pond and the construction of the Armed Forces Pavilion, so the Gateway Arch ceased to be an entrance into the cemetery. A sidewalk connects the arch to the Columbarium on the east.

There is currently no vegetation around the arch.

Figure 118. Looking northeast from Lookout Mountain toward the cemetery's flagpole (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 119. Looking northeast at the Gateway Arch (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 120. Looking southwest at the Gateway Arch (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 121. Looking west toward a side of the Gateway Arch (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.6.3 Columbarium

The Columbarium is located to the south of Eisenhower Boulevard, east of the Gateway Arch and west of the landscape spoil area (see section 4.2.6.1). It was constructed in the early 2000s and added onto in 2010. It is constructed out of concrete block faced in cast stone. The faces of each interment block are covered with a marble stone with the name of the de-

ceased. The Columbarium has a central area with interment blocks to either side (Figure 122). The Columbarium is connected to the Gateway Arch to the west by a concrete sidewalk (Figure 123). The Columbarium is partially enclosed by a stone-faced wall (Figure 124.)

A path leads down along the west side of the columbarium. The columbarium is surrounded with shrubs on the remaining three sides. These shrubs include cranberrybush viburnums, dogwood viburnums, and flowering almond bush. The main entrance on the north side is marked with a dogwood tree and a cluster of viburnums. There are no shade trees adjacent to the columbarium. Inside along the central court are three planting areas missing plantings.

Figure 122. Looking south into the central court of the Columbarium (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 123. Looking west toward the sidewalk that leads to the Gateway Arch from the Columbarium (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 124. Detail of partial enclosing wall at the Columbarium (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.6.4 Bailey Avenue Gate

The Bailey Avenue Gate was constructed in 1948 to replace the original North Gate one block west. The gate consists of stone-faced pillars with cast-stone caps with a finial detail on either side of a 20 foot wrought iron gate (the metal gates are permanently closed) (Figure 125 through Figure 128). To the west and east of the main pillars are pedestrian entrance metal gates and then lower height stone pillars with cast stone caps. The gate is inset into the cemetery from the perimeter wall, and curving stone walls connect the gate to the perimeter wall. The two large pylons each have a brass Veterans Cemetery plaque on the portion that faces Bailey Avenue. The gate served as a vehicular entrance from 1948 until the late 1990s, when the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate was constructed. The Bailey Avenue Gate is now a pedestrian entrance, but it is rarely opened. No vegetation remains adjacent to the gate, although a row of dogwoods has been planted along the new pedestrian walkway inside the gate.

Figure 125. Looking south from Spruce Street at the Bailey Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 126. Looking north at the Bailey Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 127. Cast stone cap at the Bailey Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 128. Wrought iron detail of the metal gate at the Bailey Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.6.5 Holtzclaw Avenue Gate (Main Entrance)

The Holtzclaw Avenue Gate is the main entrance to the cemetery. The entrance and exit is separated by a large grass island. The entrance opened in the 1981 during the reorganization of the circulation plan for the entire cemetery. The gate has brick pylons and wrought iron fencing (Figure 129 and Figure 130).

Originally this area was heavily planted, but most of the plantings do not remain. Two beds of mainly perennials are located outside the gate at the corners. Within the oval inside the gate are two purple smoke trees and two dogwoods. One large chestnut oak remains south of the exit gate at the corner of Eisenhower Boulevard, with roses planted beneath it.

Figure 129. Looking west into the entrance roadway of the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 130. Looking east out of the exit roadway of the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.6.6 Back Gate

The Back Gate opened in the late 1990s during the reorganization of the circulation plan for the entire cemetery. It is a chain-link fence gate that is

used primarily by the maintenance staff to access East 13th Street and Central Avenue. A few shrubs are located just inside the gate, but for the most part the gate is utilitarian in appearance (Figure 131 and Figure 132).

Figure 131. Looking north at the Back Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 132. Looking south out the Back Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.6.1 Spoil Area Gate

The Spoil Area Gate was installed in the late 1990s. It is a chain link fence gate cut into the original chain-link fence on the south side of the cemetery, and is used primarily for maintenance staff access to Top Street. There are small and large trees planted around the fence (Figure 133).

Figure 133. Looking north at the Spoil Area Gate from the end of Top Street (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7 Objects

4.2.7.1 Headstones

The War Department adopted the Civil War headstone design in 1873. The headstone consisted of white marble slab that measured 12" high, 10" wide, and 4" thick, and it had a rounded top. A shield was cut into the face, and it displayed the grave number, soldier rank, soldier name, and state name in bas relief (Figure 134). This type of headstone was used to mark the graves of all soldiers killed during conflicts through the Spanish-American War. In 1903, the headstone's size was increased to 39" high, 12" wide, but still 4" thick. At Chattanooga National Cemetery, headstones that have been displaced by tree growth were laid flat to the ground surface (Figure 135).

For the Civil War unknown dead, the type of headstone is a marble block 6" square and 30" high. The top and upper 4" were dressed, and the grave

number was inscribed into the block's top (Figure 136). The War Department discontinued use of the unknown type of headstone in 1903.

The War Department started using the general type of headstone after World War I. The headstone consisted of white marble that was 42" high, 13" wide, and 4" thick, and it had a rounded top (Figure 137). The general type is now used for all headstones at Chattanooga National Cemetery, except for those who died in the Civil War and Spanish-American War. From 1982 to through 1987, there was a policy of only using flat headstones 24" long, 12" wide, and 4" thick (Figure 138).

The cemetery has a number of privately furnished headstones of various designs (Figure 139). The use of nongovernment-furnished headstones was stopped after the general type of headstone was introduced after World War I.

Figure 134. Examples of the 10" wide headstones (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 135. Examples of upright 10" headstones displaced by tree growth and laid flat (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 136. Example of the 6" square block headstones (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 137. Examples of the 13" wide headstones (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 138. Example of a flat headstone (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 139. One of the many privately furnished headstones (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7.2 Section markers

The section markers in the 18 burial areas shown on the 1892 map have granite obelisks with the section letter inscribed onto all four sides (Figure 140). Generally these markers are placed in the center of the "geometric" section. At some point the granite obelisks were removed in Sections E, I (originally J), J (originally L), Q, and S. The other burial areas section markers are short, square marble or granite posts with a slanted top and the section letter etched into the top (Figure 141 and Figure 142).

Figure 140. Example of one of the granite section markers from the 19th century (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 141. A marble section marker (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 142. A granite section marker (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7.3 Main Flagpole

The Main Flagpole is located in the Memorial Circle of Honor at the top of the hill. It is made of hollow tubular steel; it is 70' high (Figure 143). It sits to the west of the center of the circle. There is no vegetation around the flagpole.

Figure 143. Looking to the northwest at the Main Flagpole, with the POW Flagpole shown at middle ground (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7.4 POW Flagpole

The POW Flagpole is located in the Memorial Circle of Honor to the west of the Main Flagpole (Figure 143 above). It is made of hollow tubular steel; it is 30’ high.

4.2.7.5 Andrews' Raiders Monument

The Andrews' Raiders Monument is located in Section H, between Holtzclaw Avenue Gate and the Memorial Circle of Honor. It was erected in 1890 by the state of Ohio. It commemorates the 1862 raid from Marietta to Ringgold, Georgia. The base consists of Blue Westerly granite topped by a small-scale bronze replica of the locomotive, The General, used during the raid. There are inscriptions on all four sides. The monument is surrounded by a red brick walk and there are eight graves directly to its west within the boundaries of the sidewalk. There is no vegetation around the Andrews' Raiders Monument (Figure 144).

Figure 144. Looking west at the Andrews' Raiders Monument in Section H (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7.6 Fourth Army Corps Monument

The Fourth Army Corps Monument is carved out of granite and located between Sections C and F to the west of the Memorial Circle of Honor. It is not known who erected the monument or its date, but it was in place by 1892. There are inscriptions on all four sides (Figure 145).

Figure 145. Looking south at the Fourth Army Corps Monument (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7.7 German World War I Prisoners of War Monument

The German World War I Prisoners of War Monument is carved out of granite and located in the Post Section between Sections F and X to the west of the Memorial Circle of Honor. It was erected by the German government in 1935. There are inscriptions all four sides (Figure 146).

Figure 146. Looking west at the German World War I Prisoners of War Monument (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7.8 Artillery Monuments

There are four cast iron seacoast artillery gun tubes installed upright and set into concrete within the Memorial Circle of Honor (Figure 147). It is not known when they were erected, but they were in place by 1892.

Figure 147. Looking northwest at one of the four upright gun monuments in the Memorial Circle of Honor (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7.9 Monuments in the Memorial Circle of Honor

There are 25 monuments located on the northeast portion of the circle drive in the Memorial Circle of Honor (Figure 148). This area was set aside for memorials in 1992. The monument are set within a mulched area and have no other landscaping (Figure 149). Monuments include Magnolia Chapter, Gold Star Wives of America; Navy Seabees; United States Merchant Marine Veterans; Women of World War II; and Pearl Harbor Survivors.

Below is a list of monuments and memorials location in the circle.

1st Marine Division 1998
29th Infantry Division 2003
3rd District Legionnaires 1993
3rd Marine Division 1999
6th U.S. Cavalry 1994
84th Infantry Division 1995
Airborne Memorial 1992
Blue Star Memorial 2012

Chosin Few 2005
DAV 1993
Korean War Veterans 2000
Marine Corps League 1993
Merchant Marines 2001
Navy Seabees 2012
Pearl Harbor Survivors 1992
POW-MIA 1995
Purple Heart 1992
Tennessee Medal of Honor Recipients 1996
U.S. Submarine Veterans 2007
VFW 1994
Vietnam Veterans, Courage Un-Rewarded 1977
Vietnam Wall Experience 1992
Women of World II 1994
World War I 2002
World War II 2004

Figure 148. Looking south over the Memorial Circle of Honor toward the flagpoles and the top of the hill (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 149. Magnolia Chapter, Gold Star Wives of America Monument showing placement in field of mulch (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.7.10 Gettysburg Address Monument

The Gettysburg Address Monument is located in between Sections M and G opposite the Administration Building on Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 150). The plaque was preexisting in the cemetery, but it was installed on a large granite monument in 2009.

Figure 150. Gettysburg Address Monument located opposite of the Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.8 Small-scale features

4.2.8.1 Signage

There is signage throughout the cemetery. On the pylons at the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate are letters with VETERANS ADMINISTRATION and CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY and bronze plaques for the National Cemetery Administration. On the metal fence at this gate are signs forbidding firearms, displaying the hours of operation, and indicating Enter/Exit. Inside the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate is a floral pickup sign with the floral policy displayed on the reverse side. There is also a Blue Star Memorial plaque (Figure 151, Figure 152, and Figure 153).

Figure 151. Signage at the entrance drive at Holtzclaw Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 152. Floral pick up sign after entering Holtzclaw Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 153. Blue Star Memorial plaque on divider between the entrance and exit drives at the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Street name signs consist of simple square-section posts with metal name-plates. Stop signs and speed limit signs are also mounted on square-section posts or generic stamped-steel signposts of the type typically used along vehicle roadways (Figure 154, Figure 155, and Figure 156).

Figure 154. Example of street name signage (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 155. Example of stop sign with Shelter A sign and arrow on reverse (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 156. Example of a speed limit sign (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

The Bailey Avenue Gate has Veterans Administration and National Cemetery signs on either side of the former vehicular entrance (Figure 157).

Figure 157. Bailey Avenue Gate with plaques on pylons (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Most of the signage at the cemetery is in the vicinity of the Administration Building on the north side of the cemetery, with history plaques mounted on brown metal stands; and the National Register and Bivouac of the Dead poem plaques (Figure 158–Figure 161).

Figure 158. Example of a history plaque at the Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 159. Another example of a history plaque
at the Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 160. National Register of Historic Places plaque
in front of the Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 161. Bivouac of the Dead poem plaque at the entrance to the Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

In the vicinity of the Memorial Circle of Honor are plaques with information related to the Memorial Area and the POW flagpole (Figure 162). Also as one exits from the circle, there are metal directional signs for Shelter A (Figure 163).

Figure 162. Bronze plaque with information related to the Memorial Area (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 163. A metal directional sign for Shelter A (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

On the south side of the cemetery leading from Eisenhower Boulevard toward Sections DD and DDD is an informational metal sign (Figure 164).

Figure 164. Informational traffic sign
on Eisenhower Boulevard looking into Section DD (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

The Back Gate has the floral policy guidance date and information sign, a U.S. National Cemetery plaque on the gate, and metal *guns forbidden* sign (Figure 165 and Figure 166).

Figure 165. Back side of the floral policy sign at the Back Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 166. A U.S. National Cemetery plaque on the Back Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.8.2 Receptacles

Trash and flower vase receptacles made of brown metal are placed throughout the cemetery on concrete bases (Figure 167).

Figure 167. Examples of receptacles (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.8.3 Lighting

The flagpoles are illuminated at night by four floodlights set on a concrete slab (Figure 168). There are also light standards at the Armed Forces Pavilion and in the Maintenance Complex (Figure 169).

Figure 168. Example of one of the four floodlights.

Figure 169. Example of light standards at the Armed Forces Pavilion (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.8.4 Miscellaneous small-scale features

These features only include occasional wood posts with plastic chains, for restricting vehicle access, and water spigots (Figure 170 and Figure 171).

Figure 170. Wood post with plastic chain (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

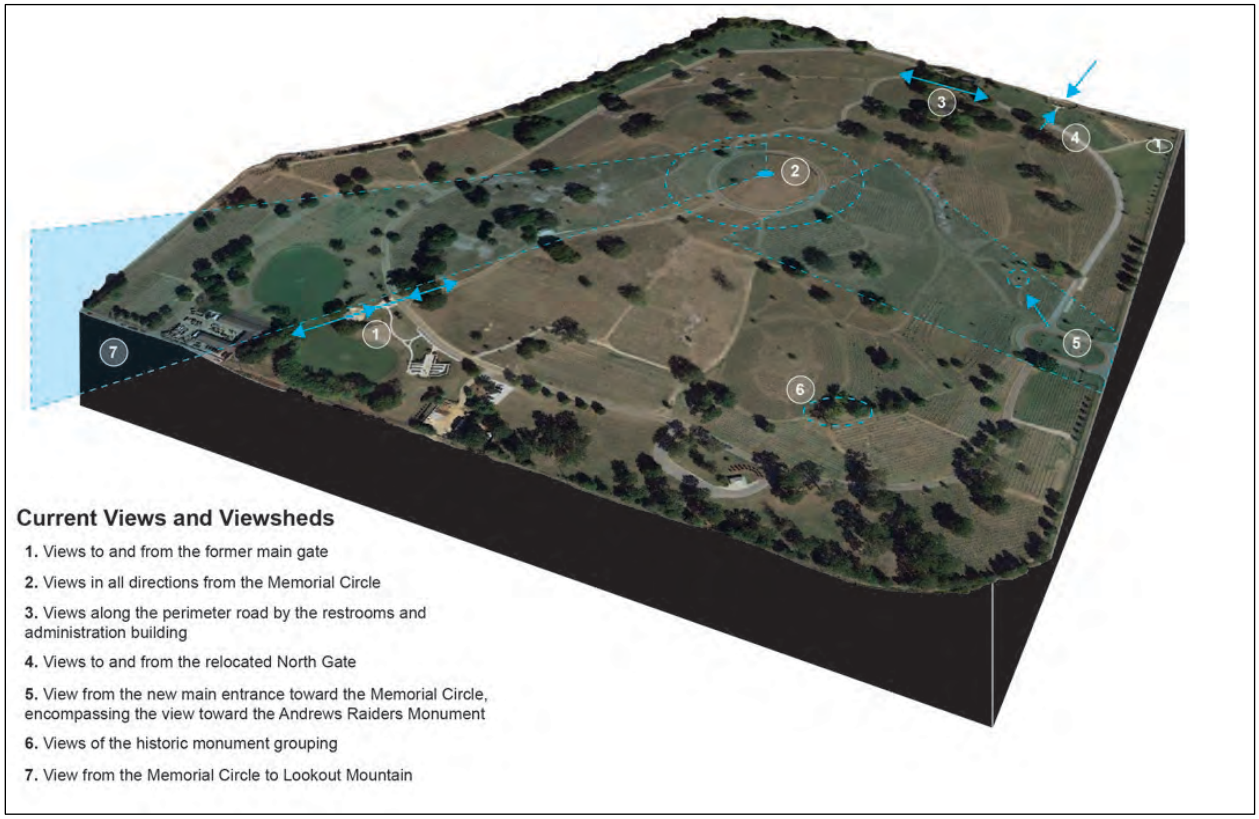
Figure 171. Water spigot (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

4.2.9 Views and vistas

Views and viewsheds are an integral part of the design of the cemetery. The cemetery layout provides the visitor with many picturesque views. The roadways and paths throughout the cemetery are constantly revealing new views and vantage points to visitors. The location of the flagpole on the highest point makes it visible from virtually every section of the cemetery, upon entering the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate, driving the roadways through the cemetery, generally from outside the cemetery, and from Lookout Mountain.

The topographical rendering in Figure 172 identifies seven significant views from an overall perspective using blue arrows.

Figure 172. Diagram of views and viewsheds in the cemetery (ERDC-CERL, 2018).



These seven views are categorized as follows:

1. Views to and from the former Main Gate (Figure 173 and Figure 174)
2. Views in all directions from the Memorial Circle (Figure 175–Figure 178)
3. Views along Eisenhower Boulevard by the Restroom Building and Administration Building (Figure 179 and Figure 180)
4. Views to and from the relocated Bailey Avenue Gate (Figure 181 and Figure 182)
5. View from the new main entrance toward the Memorial Circle encompassing the view toward the Andrews' Raiders Monument (Figure 183)
6. Views of the historic monument grouping (Figure 184)
7. View from the Memorial Circle and flagpole to Lookout Mountain (Figure 185).

Figure 173. View northeast toward the Gateway Arch (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 174. View southwest toward the Gateway Arch (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 175. View southwest from hill toward Gateway Arch (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 176. View north toward the Administration Building (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

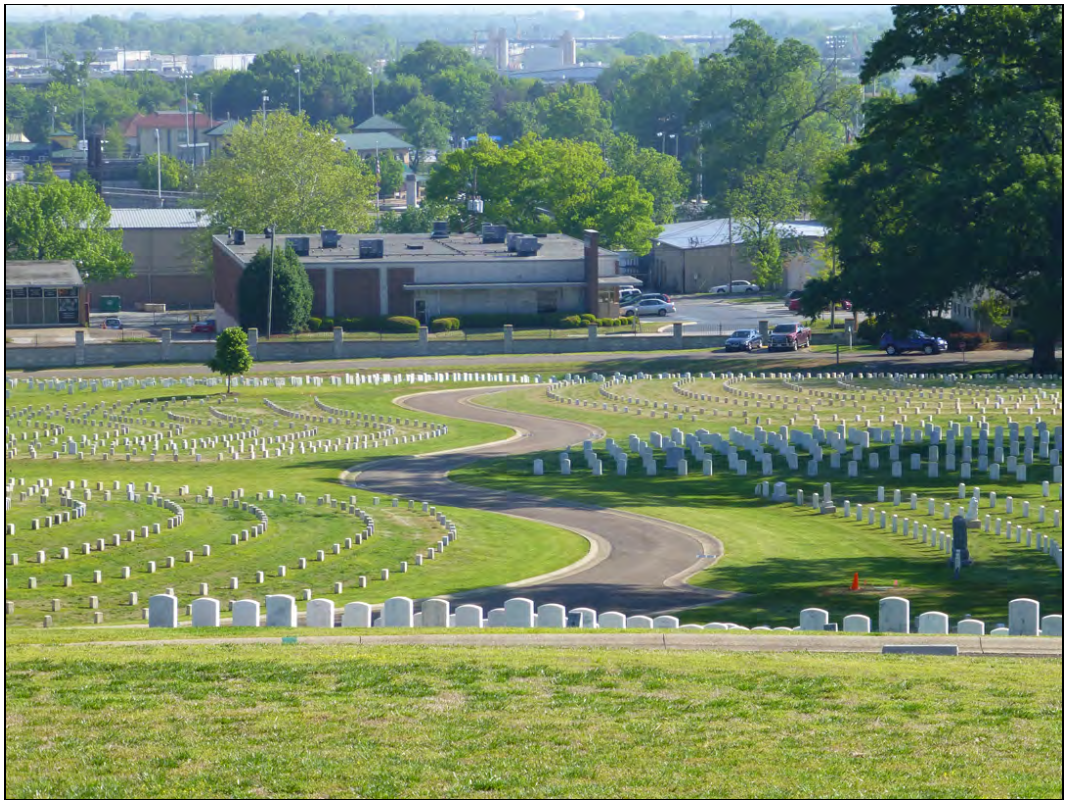


Figure 177. View east toward
the Andrews' Raiders Monument in Section H (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 178. View west toward Fourth Army Corps Monument (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 179. View southeast from the
Administration Building along Eisenhower Boulevard (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 180. View west from the Restroom Building
along Eisenhower Boulevard (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

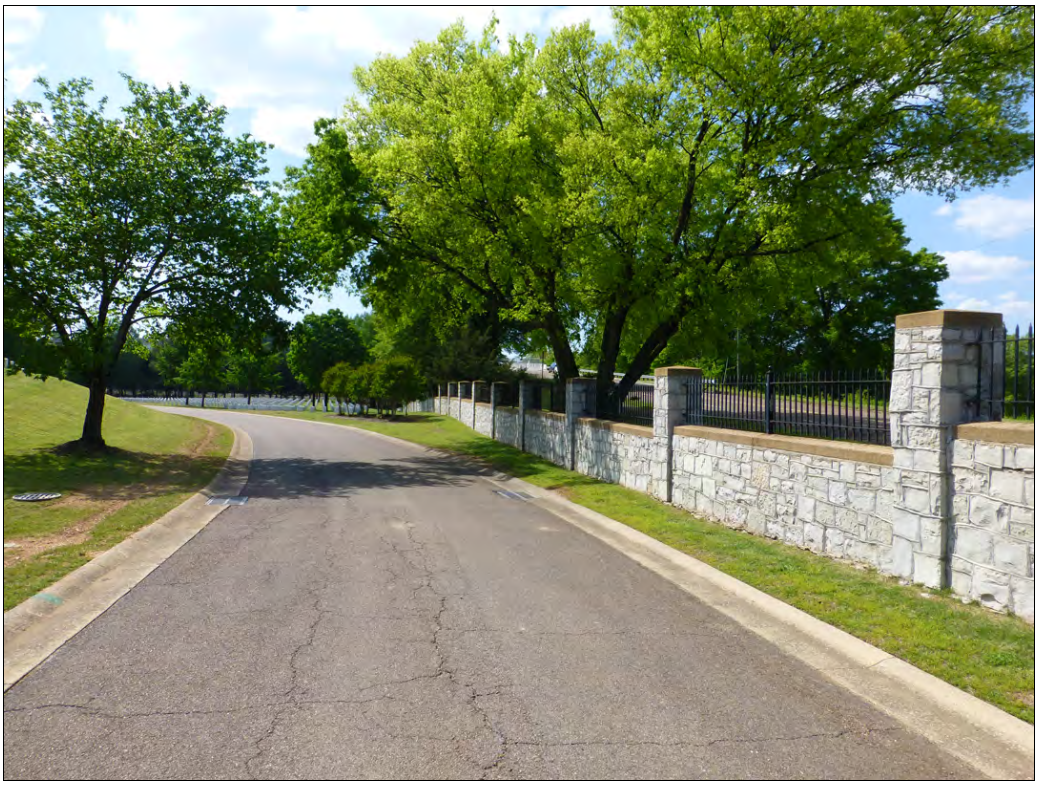


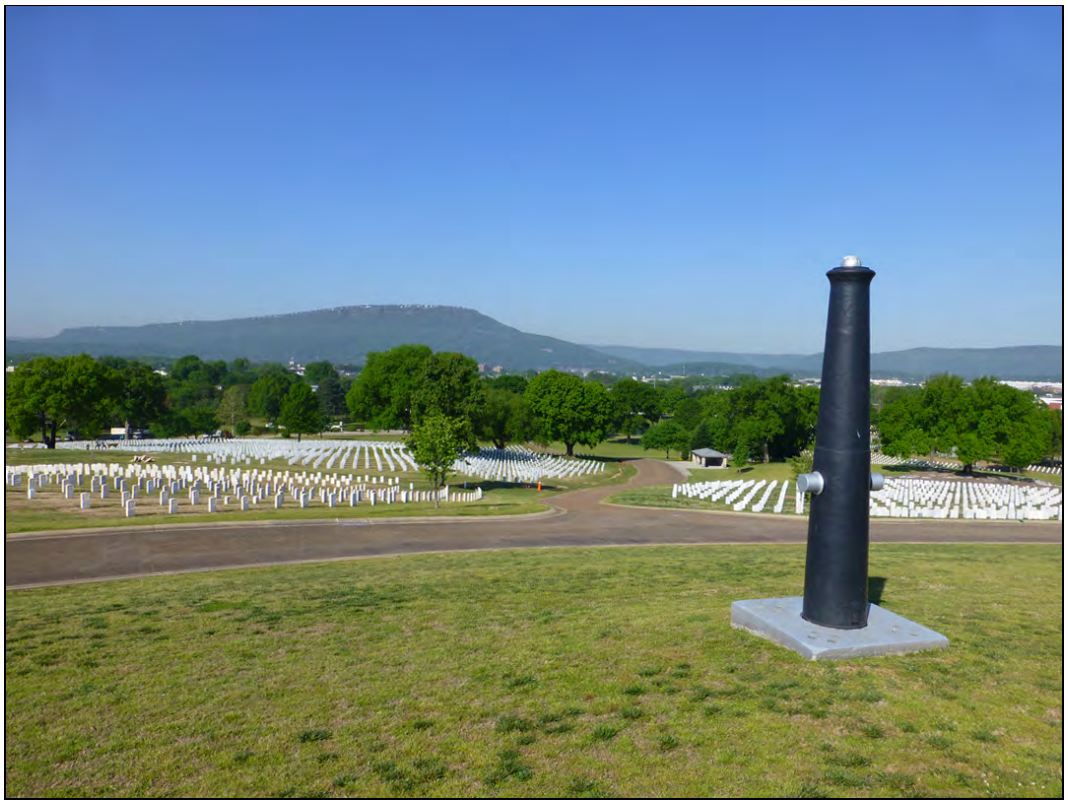
Figure 181. Looking north at the Bailey Avenue Gate from Eisenhower Boulevard (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 182. Looking south at the Bailey Avenue Gate from Spruce Street (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 183. Looking west from the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate toward the Flagpole (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 184. Looking north at the monuments between Section D on the right and Section DD-5 on the left (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 185. View southwest from hill toward Lookout Mountain (ERDC-CERL, 2018).



5 Landscape Features Analyses

As stated in the 2011 clarification policy from NRHP, all features within the boundary of a national cemetery are considered to be contributing resources to the history of the site.[89] That type of all-encompassing consideration is different from most NRHP-eligible properties. For most properties, there are almost always some resources that do not contribute to the significance of the property, whether that property is a site, building, structure, or district.

The inventory and analysis for this work documents the physical changes to Chattanooga National Cemetery over time—from its inception through 2018. The resources used for the analysis are historic plans of the cemetery (1893, 1948, 1956, 1962, 1981, and 2009), historic photographs, and the field survey the authors conducted during May 2018. As of spring 2018, there are over 50,000 burials recorded at Chattanooga National Cemetery.

For purposes of analyzing the landscape of Chattanooga National Cemetery, the burial sections at the site have been utilized (Figure 186). The burial sections within Eisenhower Boulevard are described separately while the burial sections outside Eisenhower Boulevard are grouped into northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest. The site's perimeter wall and fencing are discussed in section 5.1, gates in 5.2, and the flagstaff mound is discussed individually in section 5.3.1.

[89] NPS, "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—a Clarification of Policy," 2011.

Figure 186. Chattanooga National Cemetery sections for landscape feature analysis (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

5.1 Perimeter fence

5.1.1 Historical development

Chattanooga National Cemetery was bounded by a perimeter wood-rail fence in 1865; a stone wall with a stone cap that surrounded the hill instead of the actual boundary of the cemetery was erected by 1865 as well. It is unknown when the perimeter wood rail fence was removed (Figure 186 through Figure 191). This wall was extant until 1956 when the eastern sections were removed to allow incorporation of Jackson Park into the cemetery and then the western sections were removed during the filling in of the cemetery's low spots on the west (Figure 192). The northernmost portion of the original wall was removed in the late 1940s and replaced by 1956 (Figure 193).

Figure 187. Detail from 1893 map showing boundary and location of stone wall (NARA College Park).

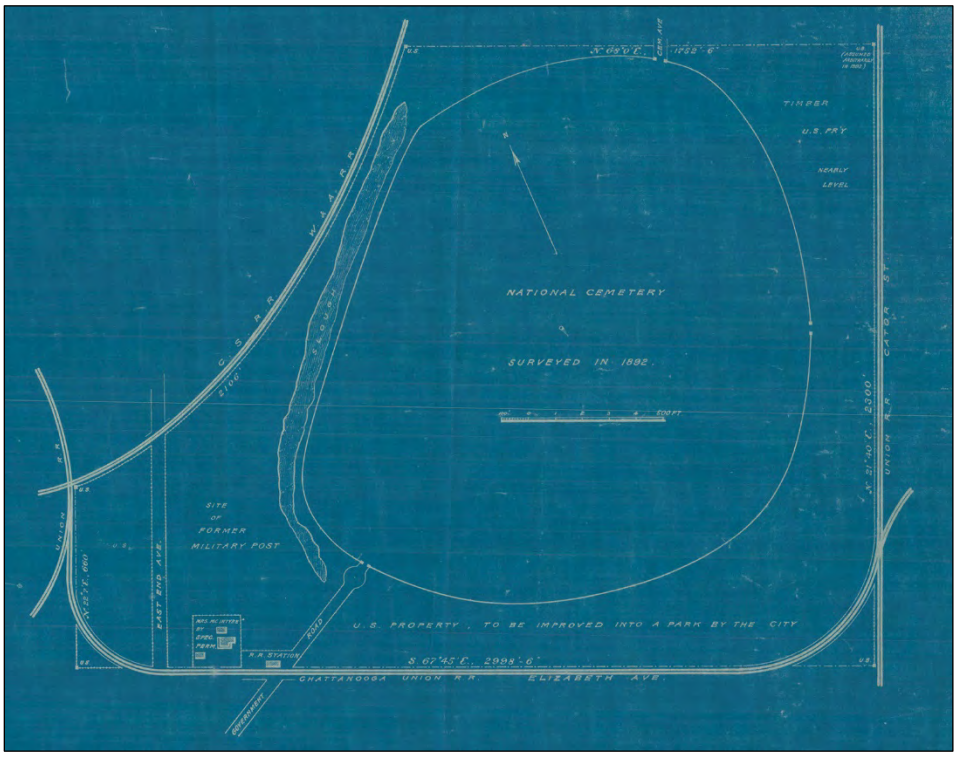


Figure 188. Looking northeast at the future location of the Gateway Arch and toward the hill of Chattanooga National Cemetery showing a wood rail perimeter fence and a stone wall surrounding the hill, 1865 (Library of Congress).

Figure 189. Looking northeast at the future location of the Gateway Arch showing stone wall with stone cap, 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

Figure 190. Stone wall, c.1880 (NARA College Park).

Figure 191. Stone wall with stone cap in 1946 prior to its systematic removal (NCA Archives).

Figure 192. Stone wall in process of being removed, 1956 (NCA Archives).

Figure 193. Rubble stone wall with stone cap along Bailey Avenue, 1946 (NCA Archives).

Under the plans from 1946, a new perimeter wall and fence were erected, with a new stone wall along Bailey Avenue and chain-link fence placed atop a concrete base along the west, south, and east sides of the cemetery (Figure 194 and Figure 195).

Figure 194. Stone wall along Bailey Avenue erected by 1956 (NCA Archives).

Figure 195. Chain-link fence with concrete base after installation along southern edge of cemetery perimeter, 1956 (NCA Archives).

5.1.2 Current conditions

The stone wall with concrete cap from 1956 is extant on the north side of the cemetery (Figure 196). The chain-link fence on a concrete base from 1956 is extant on the west and south sides (Figure 197). The metal fence on a concrete base from the late 1970s is extant on the east side of the cemetery (Figure 198).

Figure 196. Portion of the 1956 stone wall along Bailey Avenue (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 197. Chain-link fence on concrete base erected in 1956 along south boundary (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 198. Portion of the metal fence erected along Holtzclaw Avenue in the late 1970s (ERDC-CERL).

5.2 Gates

5.2.1 Historical development

The history of the gates at Chattanooga National Cemetery is as complicated as the history of the perimeter wall. In the 1865 photo, the main entrance from the south is shown having a wood rail gate inset into a stone wall (Figure 199). A diagram from 1866 shows that there was a gate on the southwest side of the cemetery and one on the northeast side of the cemetery (Figure 187).

Figure 199. Detail of photo from 1865 showing the main entrance (Library of Congress).

By 1878, the Main Entrance gate was transformed into a metal gate with stone piers (Figure 200). The center of the gate had a large opening for vehicular access and a pedestrian gate to the east.

Figure 200. Looking northeast at the main entrance, 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

The main entrance at the end of Cemetery Avenue was upgraded from a simple metal gate with stone pylons to a sizeable, stone arch with metal gates in 1880 (Figure 201). The Gateway Arch emphasized the line of sight from the hill down Cemetery Avenue to Lookout Mountain (Figure 202).

Figure 201. Looking northeast at the Gateway Arch with large gravel circle at the end of Cemetery Avenue, 1880 (NARA College Park).

Figure 202. Looking southwest through the Gateway Arch toward Lookout Mountain, c.1910 (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga Library).

The 1893 map shows three entrances: (1) Gateway Arch, (2) east (by Section H), and (3) north (Figure 203, Figure 204, and Figure 205). In an 1886 inspection report, there is mention of an east gate. The North Gate was a Quartermaster Corps standardized plan for cast iron cemetery gates that was installed between 1886 and 1893 (Figure 206). It was removed and put in storage in 1948, and the gap in the stone wall filled in.

Figure 203. Detail from the 1893 map showing the Gateway Arch and the gravel circle in front of it (NARA College Park).

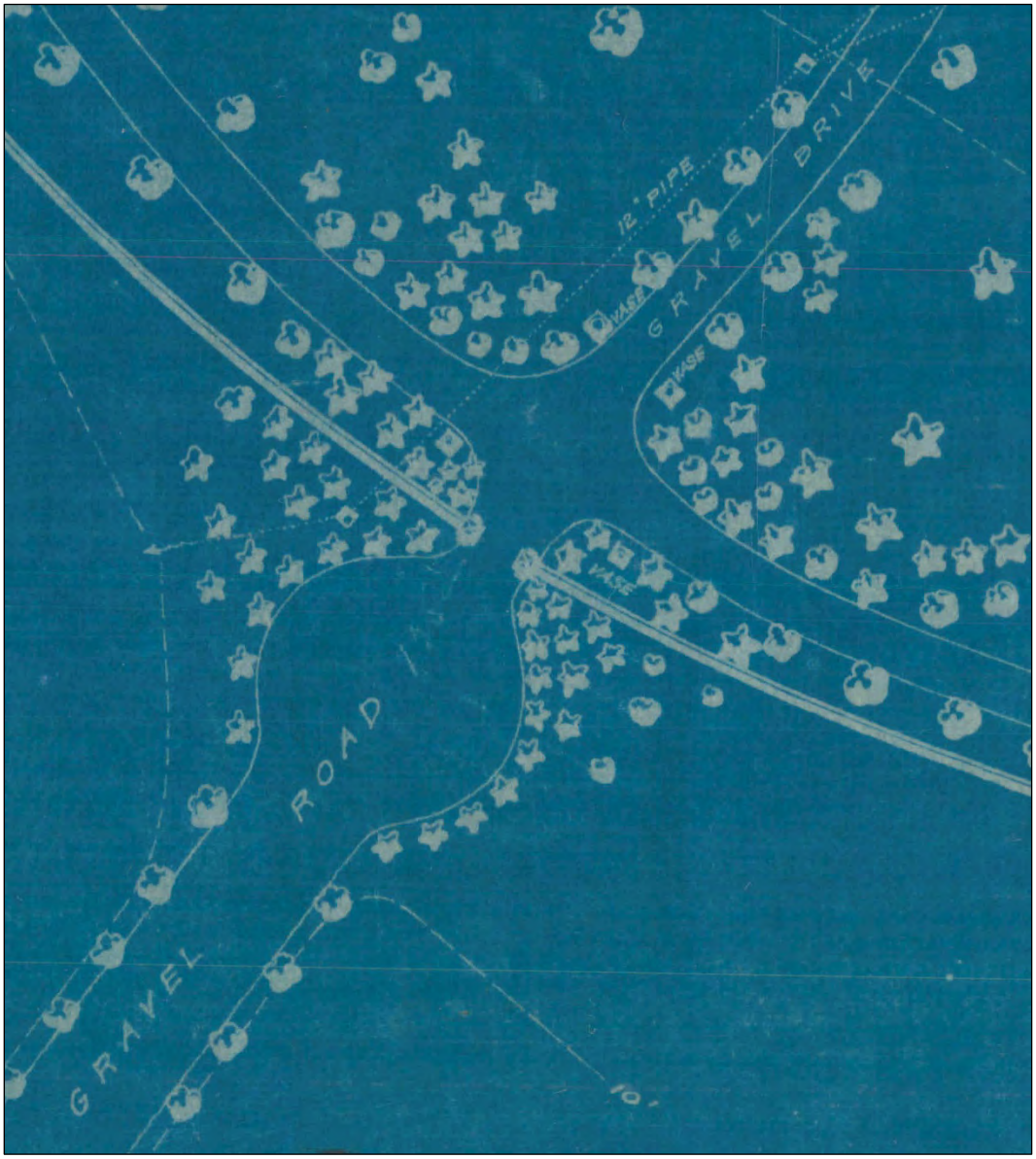


Figure 204. Detail from the 1893 map showing an east gate near Section H (NARA College Park).

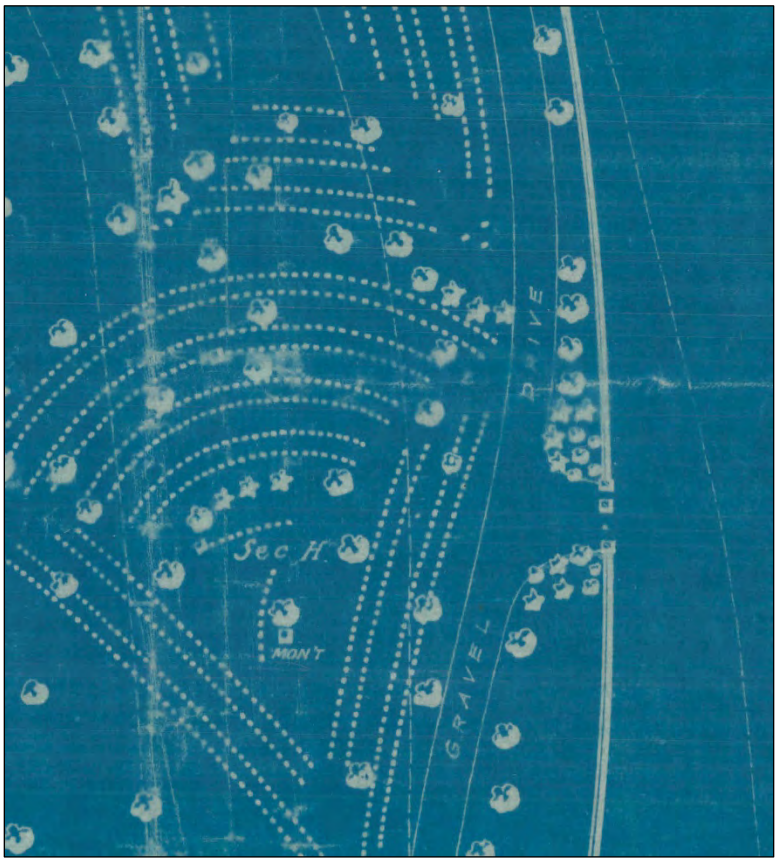


Figure 205. Detail from the 1893 map showing the North Gate (NARA College Park).

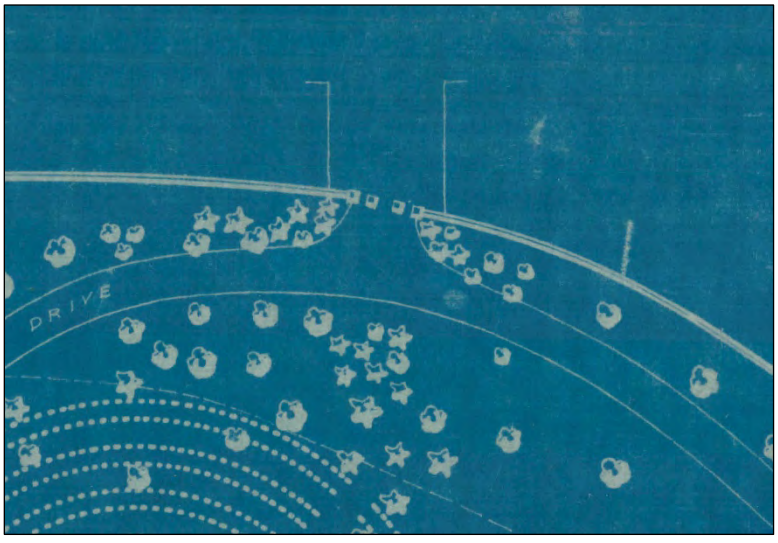


Figure 206. Looking south at the North Gate, c.1890s (NARA College Park).

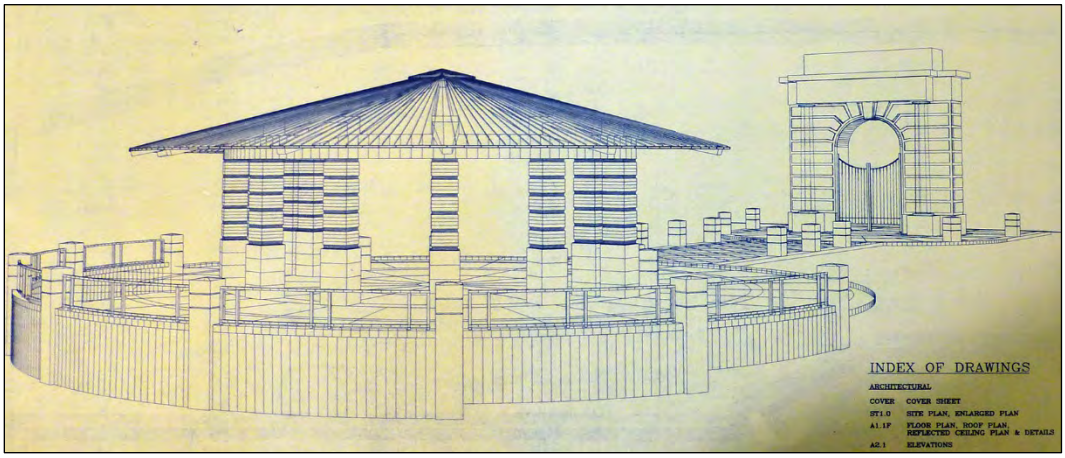
In 1948, a new master plan closed the North Gate at National Avenue and Bailey Avenue, and called for the construction of a new gate one block to the east at Spruce Street. It consisted of stone pylons with cast iron finials. The wide central portion allowed for vehicular access, and on either side of that were small pedestrian gates (Figure 207).

Figure 207. Looking south at the new Bailey Avenue Gate, 1953 (NCA Archives).

Probably the greatest changes to the entrance gates since the Gateway Arch was constructed in 1880 were made in the late 1990s, when the Bailey Avenue Gate was closed. A new main entrance off Holtzclaw Avenue opened up, and the entrance through the Gateway Arch was closed and relandscaped (Figure 208 and Figure 209). At the same time the Back Gate was opened to afford access to the maintenance area.

Figure 208. Looking west at the new gate on Holtzclaw Avenue, c.2000 (NCA Archives).

Figure 209. Rendering of Armed Forces Pavilion and changes to the Gateway Arch, 1996 (NCA Archives).



5.2.2 Current condition

There were only three gates in 2018: (1) Holtzclaw Avenue (Main Entrance), (2) Back Gate, and (3) Spoil Area Gate (Figure 210 through Figure 213).

Figure 210. Looking east at the gate on Holtzclaw Avenue, 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 211. Looking west toward the Flagpole from the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate with Eisenhower Boulevard in the foreground in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 212. Looking north at the Back Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 213. Looking north at the Spoil Area Gate (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

5.3 Inside Eisenhower Boulevard

5.3.1 Memorial Circle of Honor

The Memorial Circle of Honor is located at the apex of the hill and has a circle drive with MacArthur Drive that connects from the south and from the north (Figure 214). The north side of the circle has 25 monuments spread along the circle drive. To the north of the circle is the Memorial Area and Section P, to the east are Sections PP and BB, to the south is Section B, and to the west is Section CC. The circle has two flagpoles and four upright gun monuments.

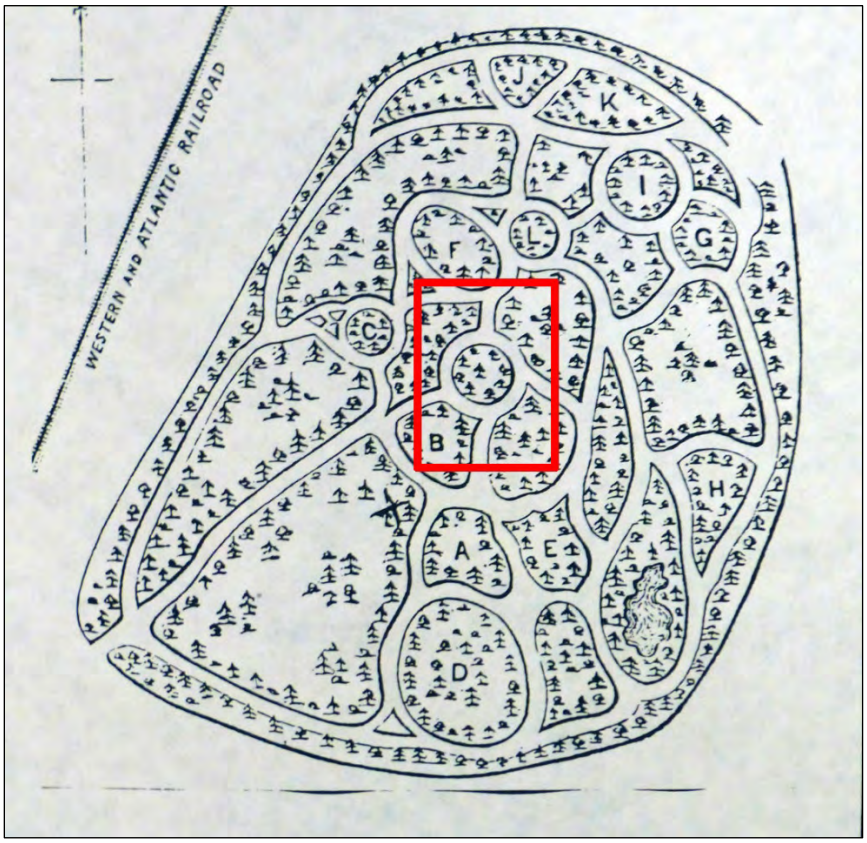
Figure 214. Location of the Memorial Circle of Honor is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.1.1 Historical development

The top of the hill is the center of the cemetery, but no flagpole was shown on the 1865 photograph of the cemetery (Figure 215). An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping on the hill, but no flagpole (Figure 216).

Figure 215. View looking north at the top of the hill in 1865 showing little landscaping (Library of Congress).

Figure 216. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping on top of the hill outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



An image from a stereograph printed in 1878 shows the hill with a flagpole, upright guns, trees, and shrubs (Figure 217).

Figure 217. View of the top of the hill from Section B in 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

The War Department added the brick and wood rostrum to the top of the hill in 1879 (Figure 218).

Figure 218. Looking southeast, view of the top of the hill showing the rostrum, flagpole, upright gun, and landscaping, c.1900 (NCA Archives).

The 1893 plan shows many deciduous and coniferous trees. The circle drive was gravel. The rostrum and flagpole are at the apex of the hill (Figure 219). There were no burials in the circle. Section P was located to the north, and Section B to the south. To the east were no burials until Section H, and to the west were no burials until Sections C and F with the Fourth Army Corps Monument in between them.

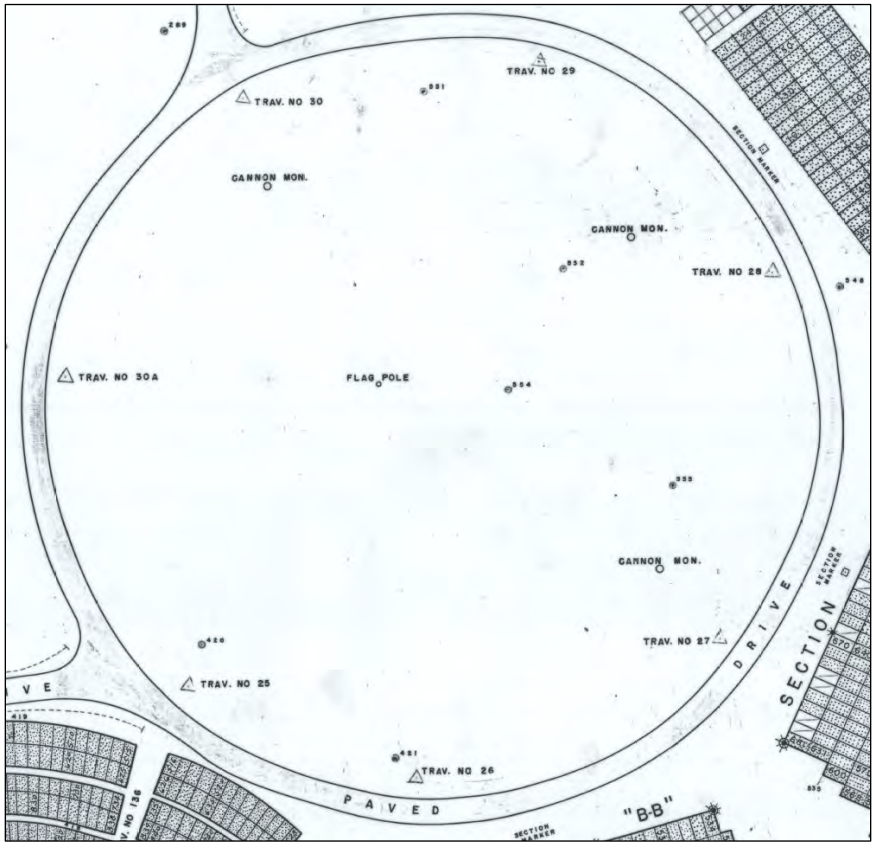
Figure 219. Plan of the Memorial Circle of Honor, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.1.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. The plan affected the Memorial Circle of Honor by calling for the removal of the Rostrum, which was demolished by 1958 (Figure 220). The 1956 map also shows the locations for six trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plan does not have a planting list (Figure 221). The circle drive is shown as paved.

Figure 220. Looking northwest at the Rostrum and Flagpole in 1946 (NCA Archives).

Figure 221. 1956 plan of the Memorial Circle of Honor (NCA Archives).



5.3.1.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, the Flagpole Memorial was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Truetree Box (*Buxus sempervirens 'Arborescens'*), two Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*), and one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) (Figure 222).

Figure 222. 1962 planting plan of the Memorial Circle of Honor (NCA Archives).

5.3.1.4 2000s

There are no burials in Memorial Circle of Honor; however there are 25 monuments and memorials spread along the northern portion of the circle opposite Section P and the Memorial Area (Figure 223). These monuments and memorials are set into a bed of mulch that is separated by

metal edging from the grass that covering the rest of the hill. The circle has the large Flagpole, a smaller POW flagpole, and the four upright gun monuments (Figure 224 through Figure 229). There is one dogwood tree (Figure 230).

The monuments and memorials area was developed in 2002 in this location. Many of the monuments predate this year, however, and it is not known where they were located before being moved to the circle.

Figure 223. Plan of the Memorial Circle of Honor in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

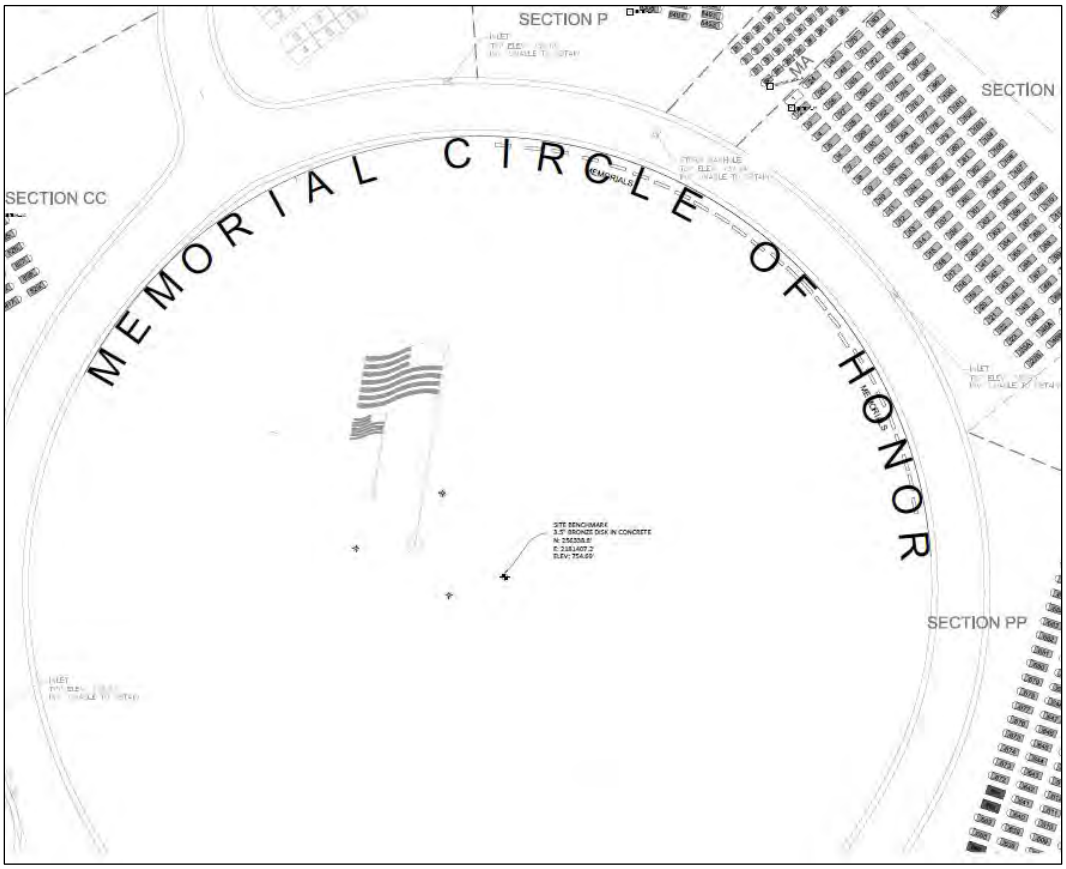


Figure 224. Looking north from Section B toward the Flagpole in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 225. Looking west at the Flagpole and visitors leaving the hill in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 226. Looking west at the Flagpole and the POW Flagpole in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 227. Looking west at the monuments and memorials along the north side of the circle in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 228. Looking north at one of the upright guns in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

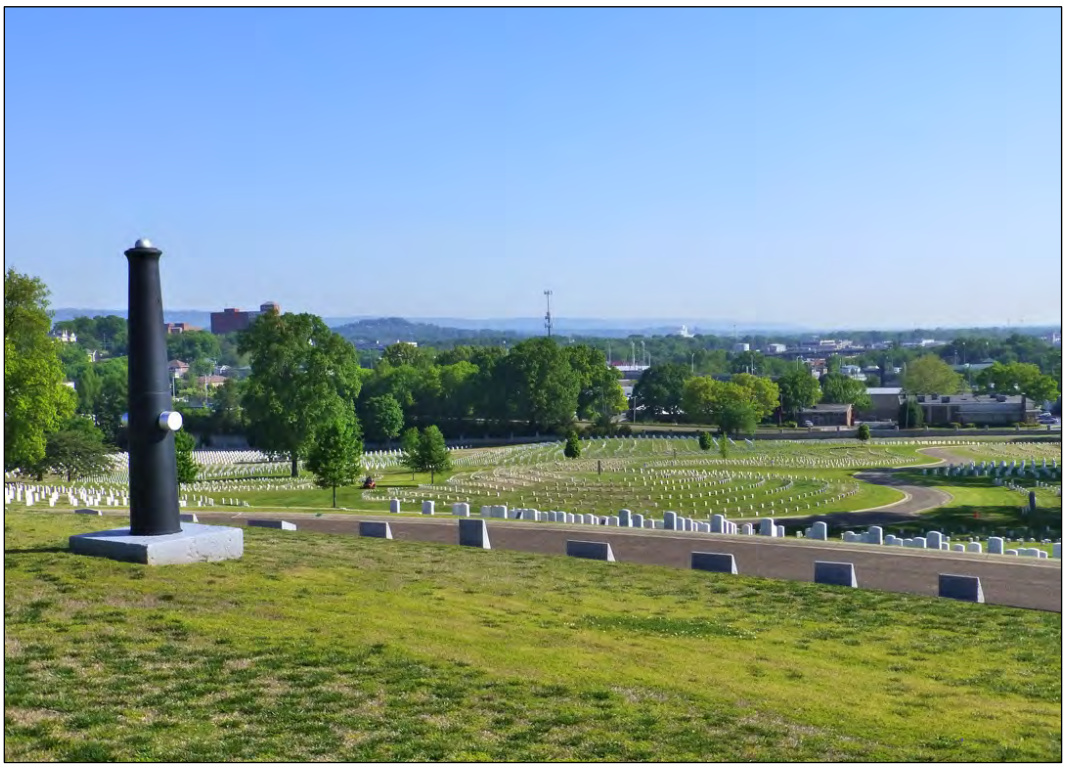


Figure 229. Photo of the flagpole floodlight in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 230. The one tree on the hill in 2018 was a Dogwood (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.1 Section A

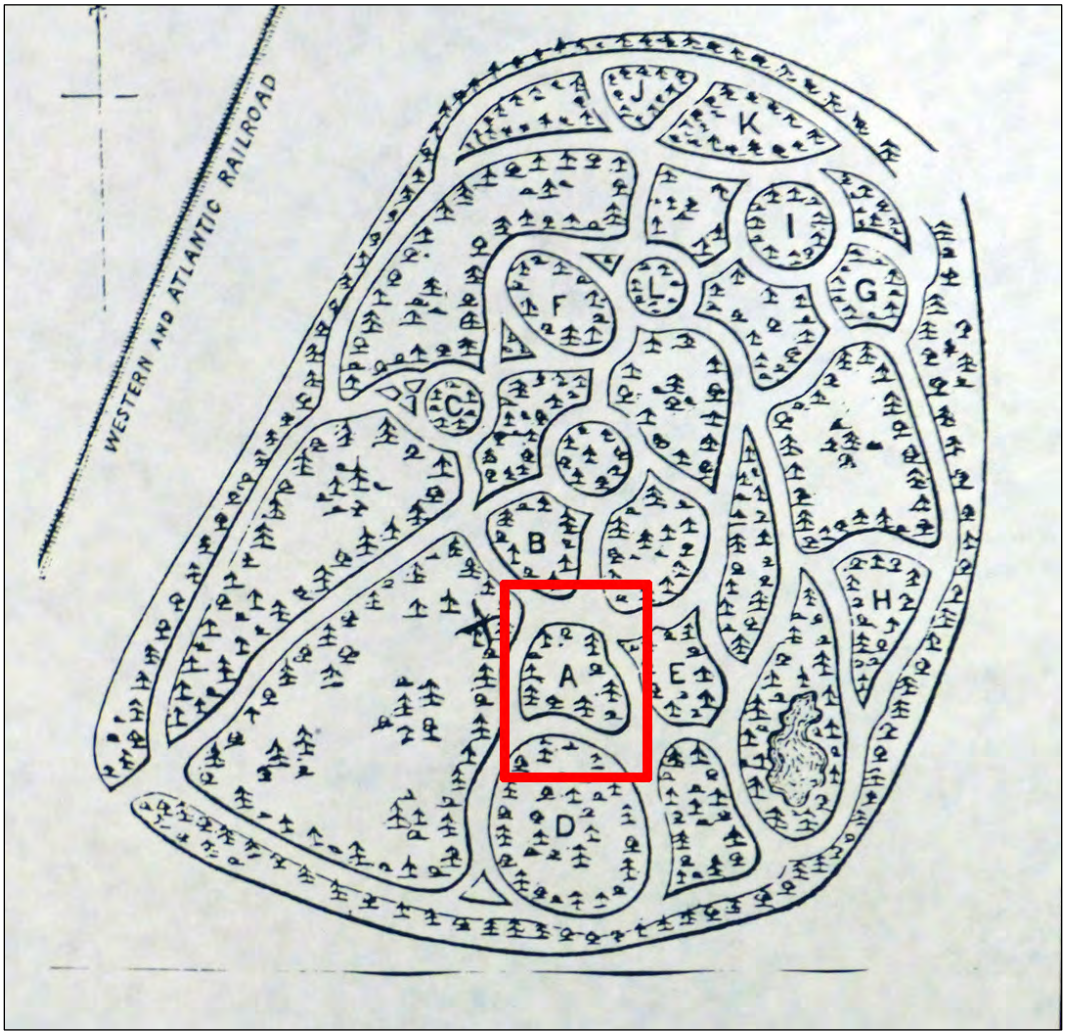
Section A is located south of the apex of the hill and is accessible by walking (Figure 231). Sections B and BB are to the north, Section E to the east, Section D to the south, and Section DD-1 to the west. Section A dates from the founding of the cemetery, and has 443 interments completed primarily in 1863 and 1864. The shape of the section is a triangle, and it has an obelisk section marker. There are paths at the points, and one in the middle of the south side.

Figure 231. Location of Section A is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.1.1 Historical development

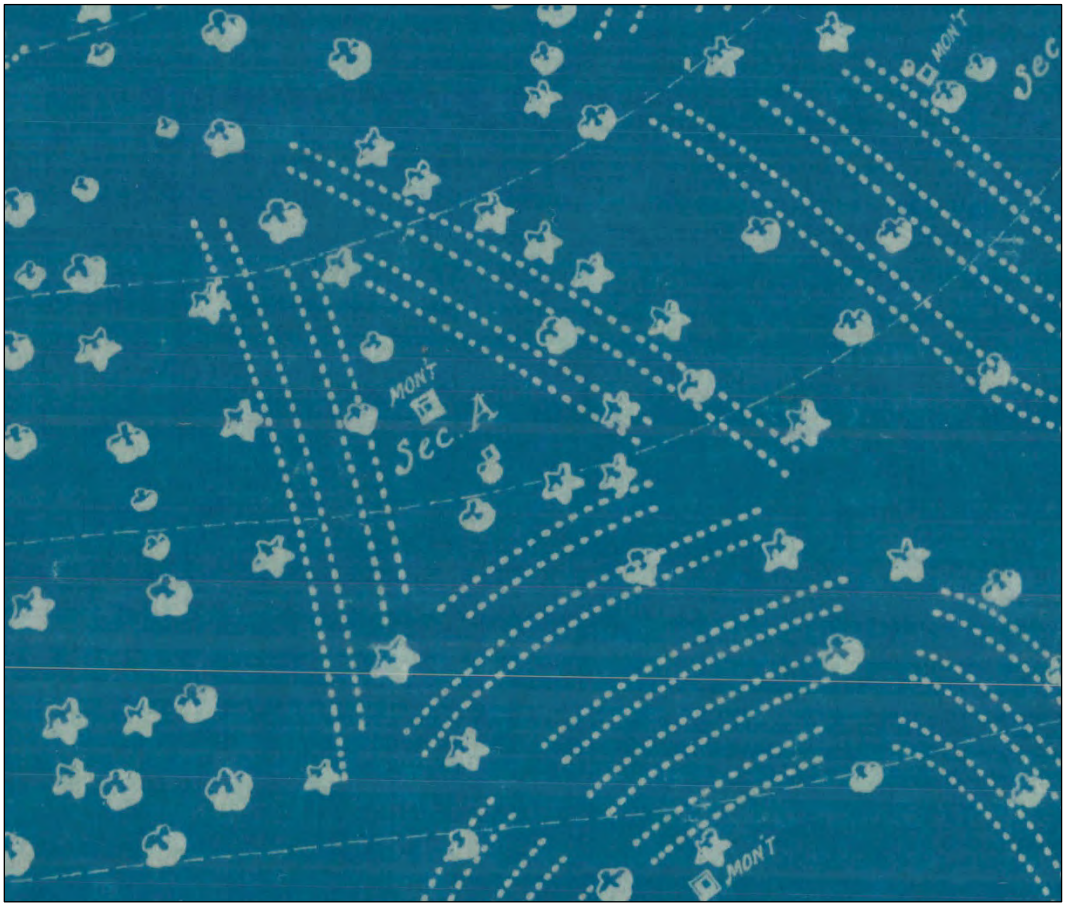
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section A but not in the middle (Figure 232). Section A was surround by roads.

Figure 232. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section A outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section and that the section had many deciduous and coniferous trees (Figure 233). At the center of the section is shown a monument and the obelisk section marker. There was a series of coniferous trees on the east side of Section A, and trees were spread through the rest of the section.

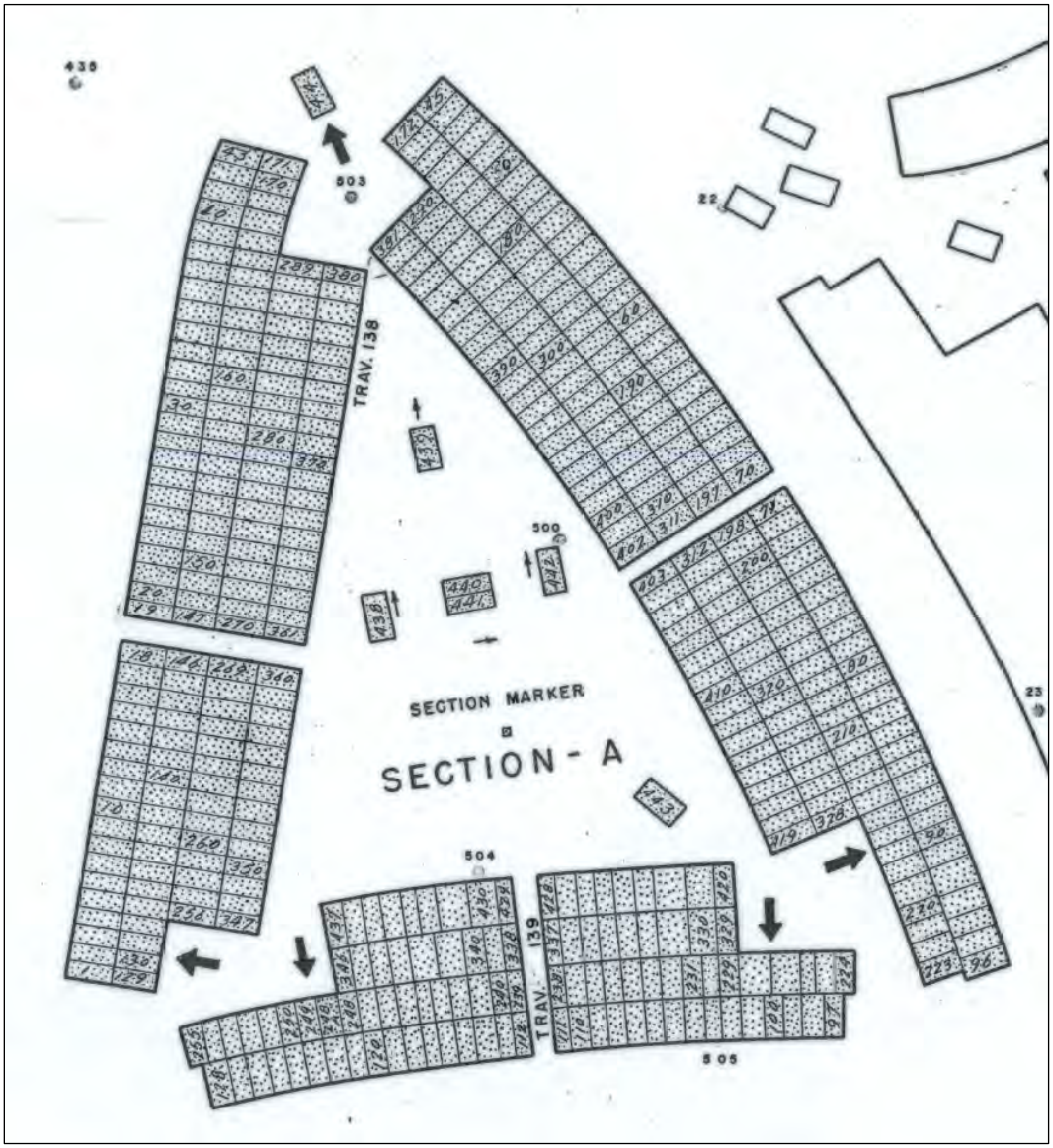
Figure 233. Plan of Section A, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.1.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section A. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plan does not have a planting list (Figure 234). There are seven graves in the center of the section that were not shown on the 1893 map, and the monument is missing. The obelisk section marker is in the same location.

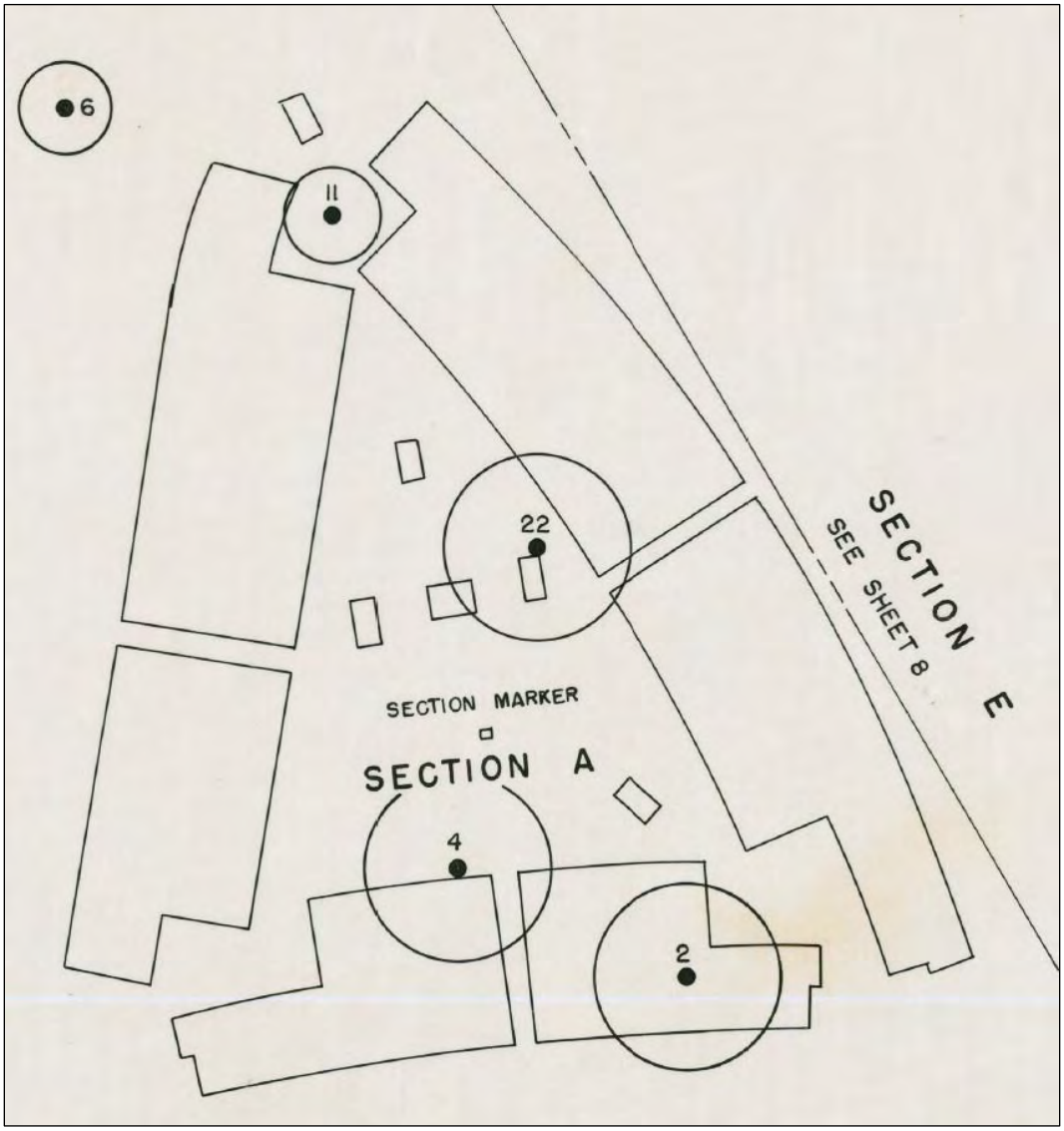
Figure 234. 1956 plan of Section A (NCA Archives).



5.3.1.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section A was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), one Whiteflowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*), one American Holly (*Ilex opaca*), one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), and one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) (Figure 235).

Figure 235. 1962 planting plan for Section A (NCA Archives).



5.3.1.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section A layout had remained the same, but the remaining trees had been removed except for the American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) at the north apex and a Red Maple *(Acer rubrum)* in the center (Figure 236, Figure 237, and Figure 238).

Figure 236. Plan of Section A in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

Figure 237. Looking southeast over Section A in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 238. Looking north over Section A in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.2 Section B

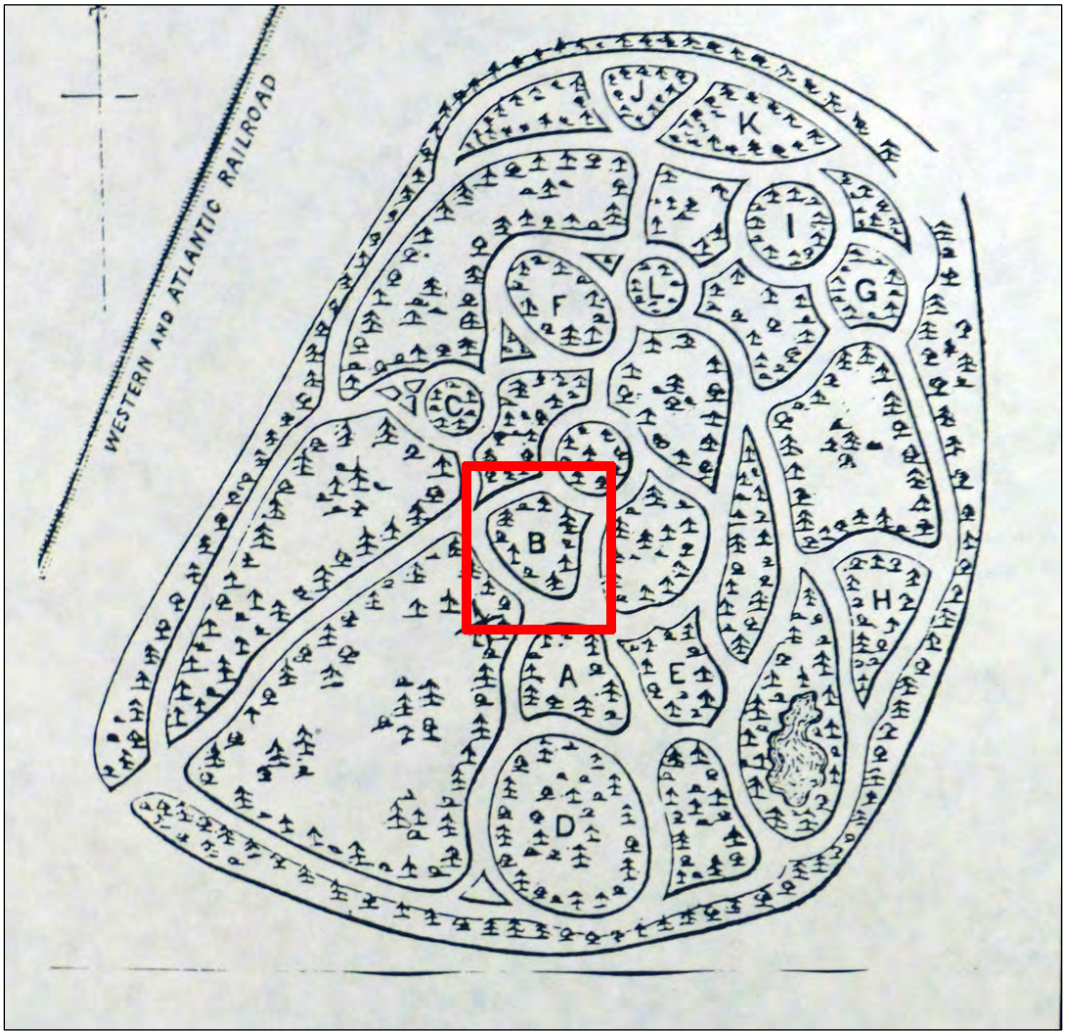
Section B is located south of the apex of the hill and is accessible from the circle drive or MacArthur Drive (Figure 239). The Memorial Circle of Honor is to the north, across the circle drive, Section BB is to the east, Section A to the southeast, Sections DD and DD-1 to the south, and Section CC to the west across MacArthur Drive. Section B dates from the founding of the cemetery, and has 606 interments, primarily from 1863 and 1864 with a few temporal outliers. The shape of the section is a 'bulging triangle,' and it has an obelisk section marker. There are paths at each point, and one each in the middle of the north and south sides.

Figure 239. Location of Section B is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.2.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section B but not in the middle (Figure 240). Section B was surrounded by roads.

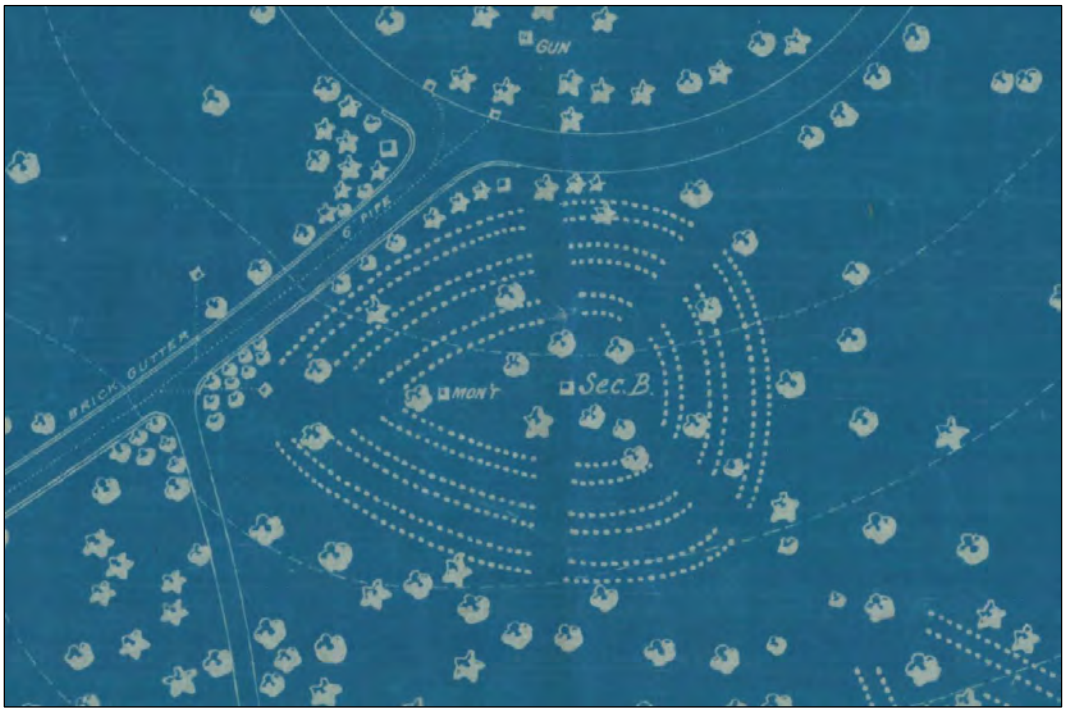
Figure 240. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section B outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section on the east or south, but a gravel road on the west and north (Figure 241). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees. At the center of the section is shown a monument and the obelisk section marker. A series of trees was planted on the north and west sides of Section B, providing a break between the drives and the burial area. Trees also were spread through the

rest of the section, and then a series of trees was planted on the south providing a visual block to the service area.

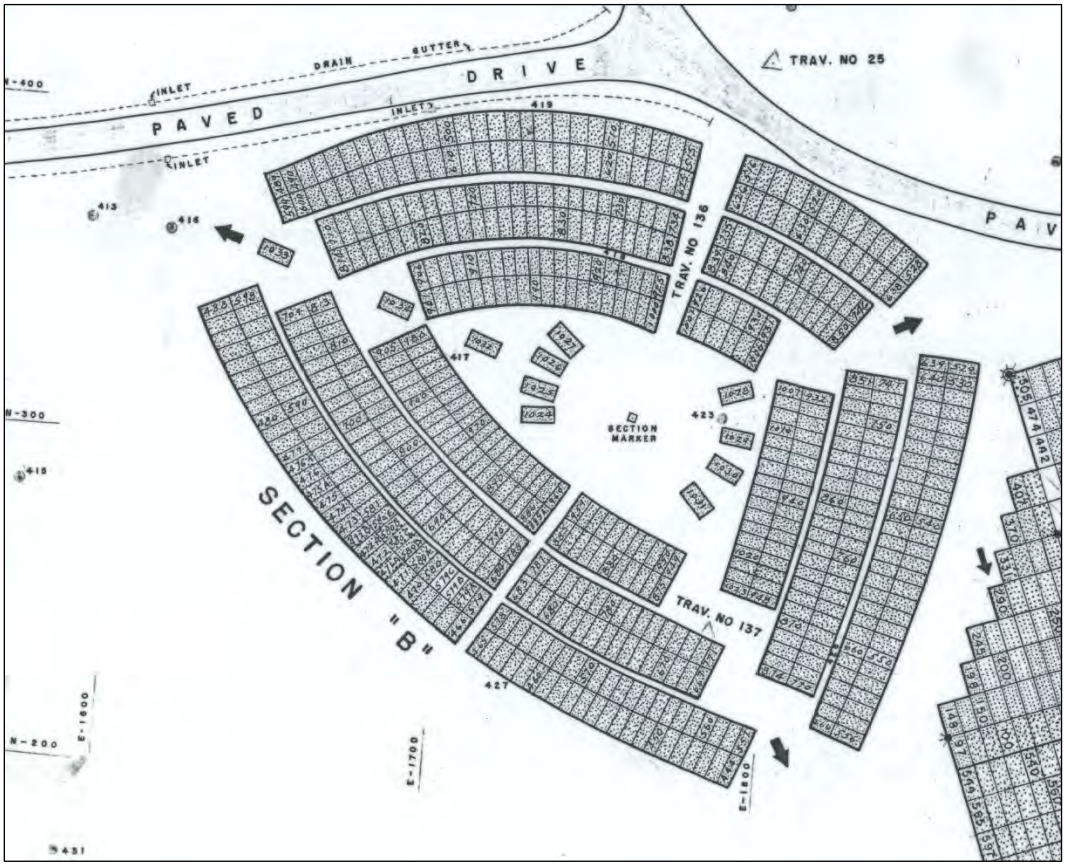
Figure 241. Plan of Section B, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.2.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section A. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 242). There are nine graves in the center of the section and two in the west path that were not shown on the 1893 map, and the monument is missing. The obelisk section marker is in the same location. The roads to the west and north are paved.

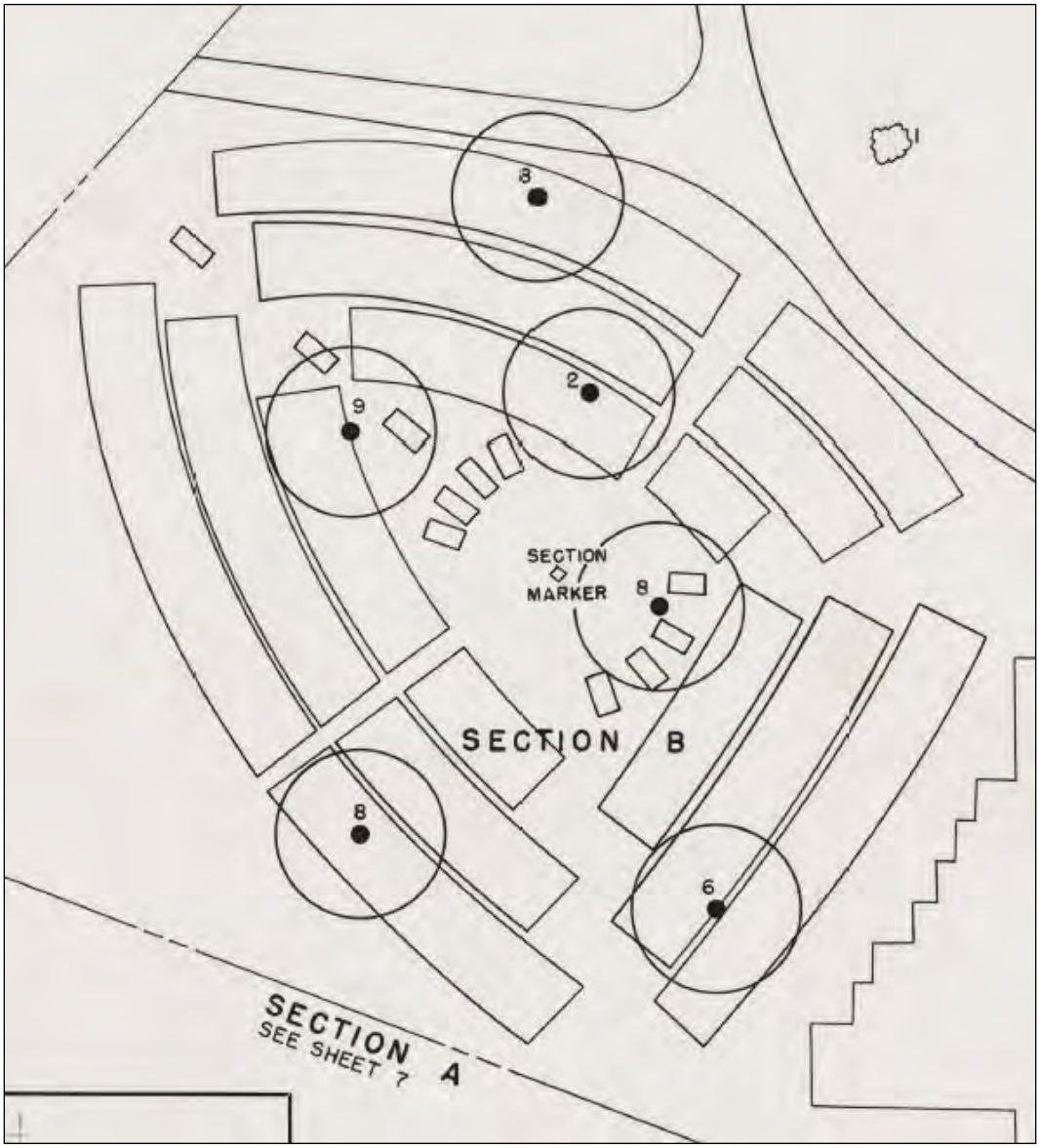
Figure 242. 1956 plan of Section B (NCA Archives).



5.3.2.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section B was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), one Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), three Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), and one Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*) (Figure 243).

Figure 243. 1962 planting plan for Section B (NCA Archives).



5.3.2.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section B layout had remained the same, but all of the trees had been removed although a Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) was planted recently at the west entrance to the section (Figure 244 and Figure 245). There is also one Dogwood near the intersection of MacArthur Drive and the circle drive.

Figure 244. Plan of Section B in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

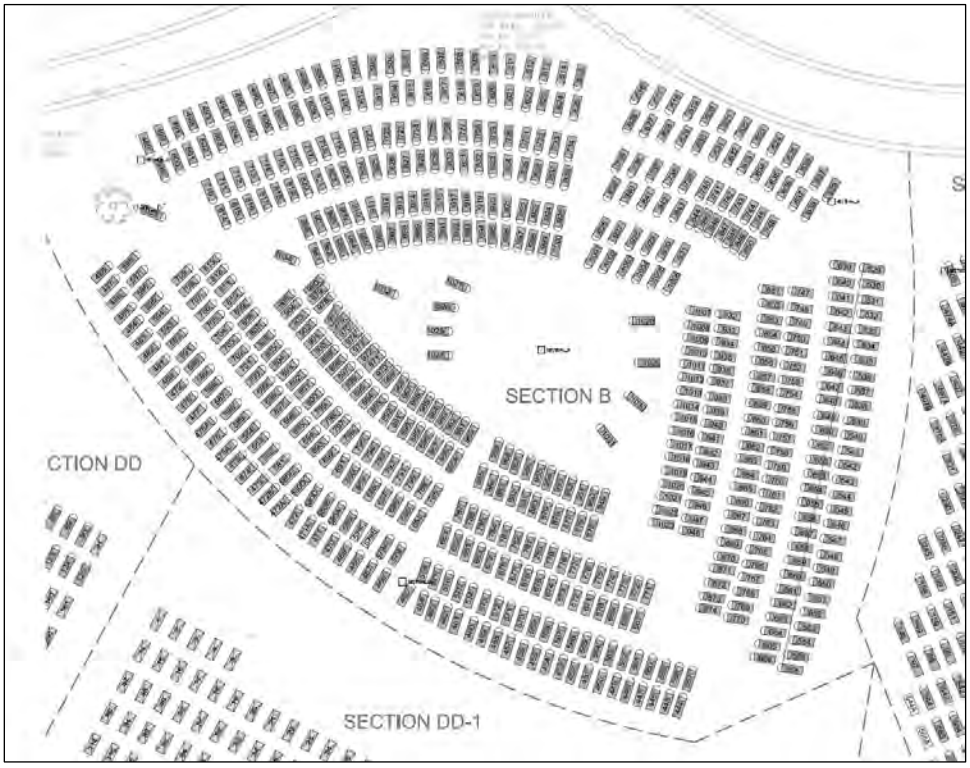


Figure 245. Looking southwest from the center of Section B with Lookout Mountain in the background, 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.3 Section C

Section C is located west of the apex of the hill and is accessible by walking from the circle drive or MacArthur Drive (Figure 246). The Fourth Army Corps Monument is to the north, Section CC to the east, an open area with rock to the south, and Section W to the west. Section C dates from the founding of the cemetery, and has 571 interments in 1863 and 1864. The shape of the section is a large circle with another circle of graves in the center. An additional seven graves in a circle is to the west of the main circle. The section has an obelisk section marker in the middle.

Figure 246. Location of Section C is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.3.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding, but not in the middle of, Section C, with a diamond shaped pattern to the west (where the eight graves are located) (Figure 247). To the northeast, between Sections C and F is shown a triangle where the Fourth Army Corps Monument is located (Figure 248). Section C was surrounded by roads.

Figure 247. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section C outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).

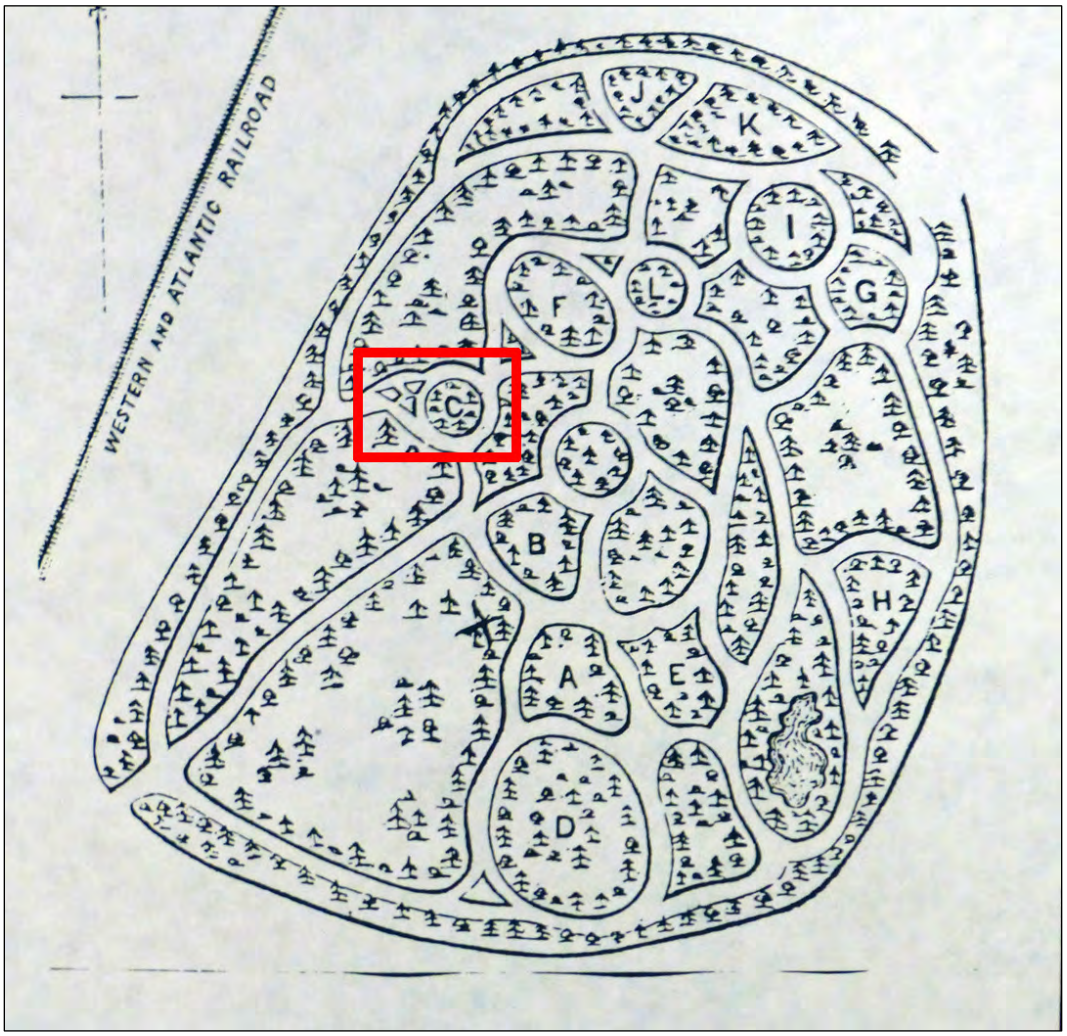
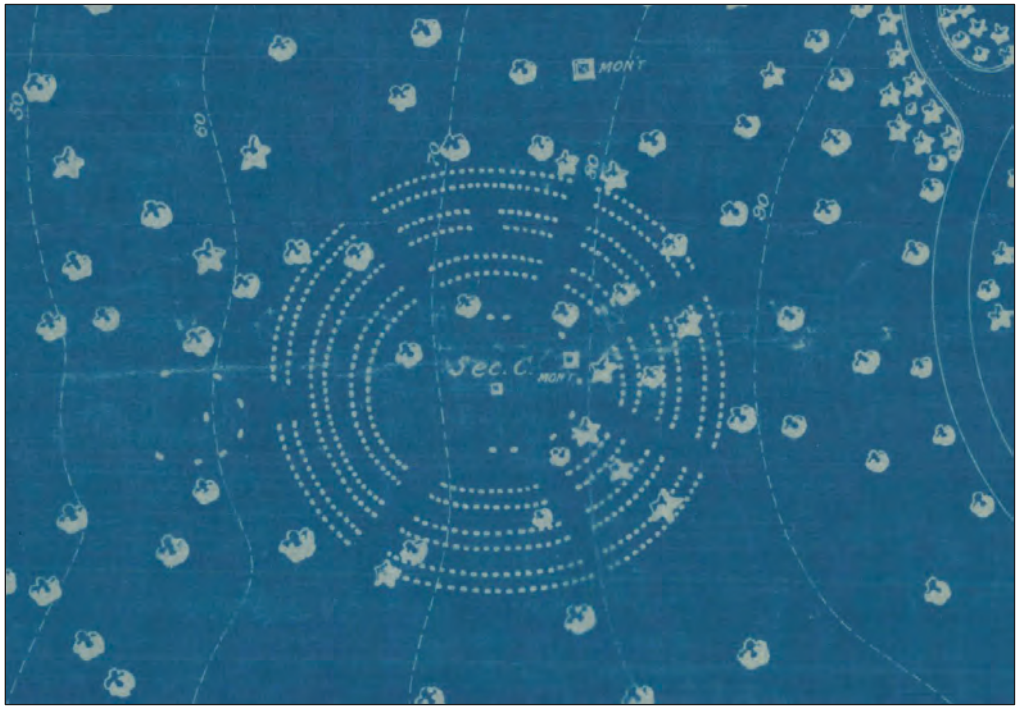


Figure 248. View of the Fourth Army Corps Monument between Section C and Section F, 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section and that the section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section with no particular landscaping at the eight graves to the west or toward the Fourth Army Corps Monument to the north (Figure 249). Shown at the center of the section is a monument and the obelisk section marker.

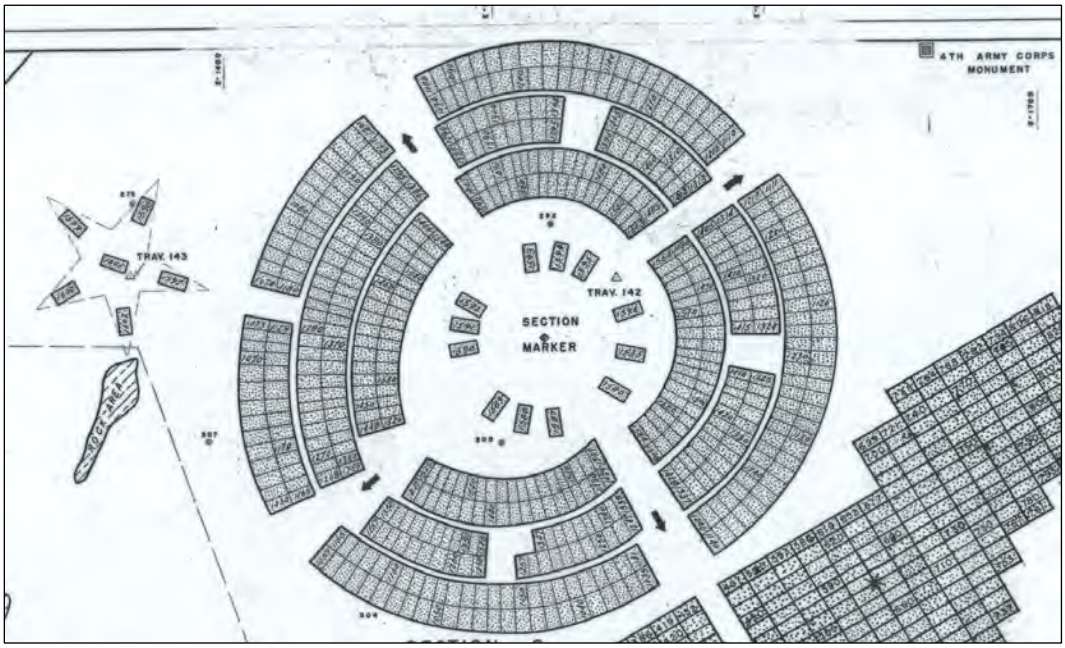
Figure 249. Plan of Section C, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.3.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section C. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 250). There are twelve graves in the center of the section that make a complete circle around the section obelisk while there was only a half-circle shown on the 1893 map. The monument shown on the 1893 map is not shown in 1956. The obelisk section marker is in the same location. The burial area to the west that in 1893 showed eight graves only has six in 1956 and is a star pattern instead of a circle. The Fourth Army Corps Monument is still located to the north.

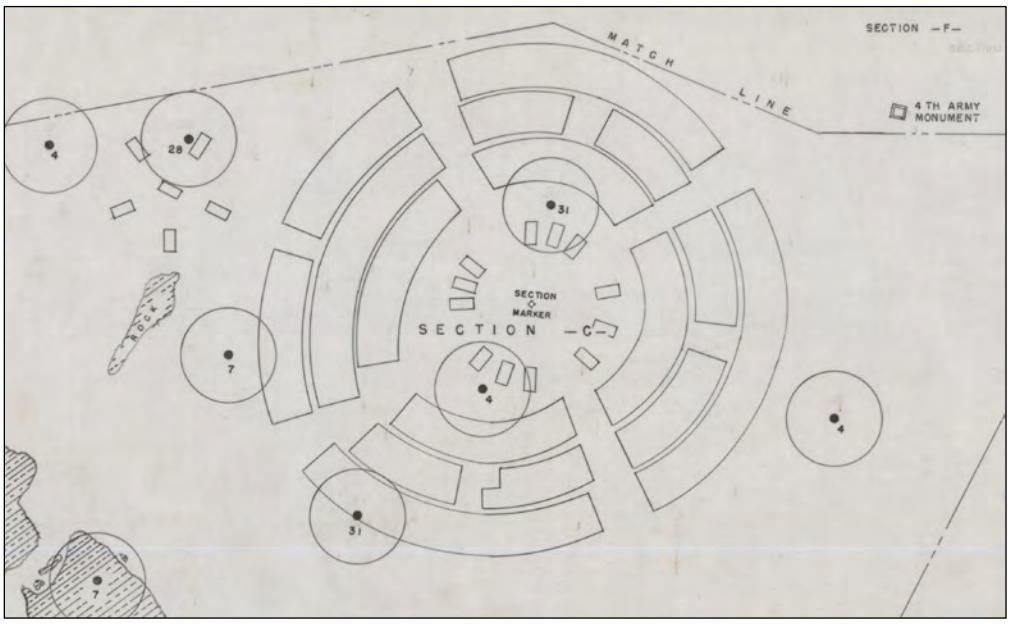
Figure 250. 1956 plan of Section C (NCA Archives).



5.3.3.3 1960s planting plan

In 1966, Section C was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), and two Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 251).

Figure 251. 1966 planting plan for Section C (NCA Archives).



5.3.3.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section C layout had remained the same, but all trees have been removed (Figure 252 through Figure 256).

Figure 252. Plan of Section C in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

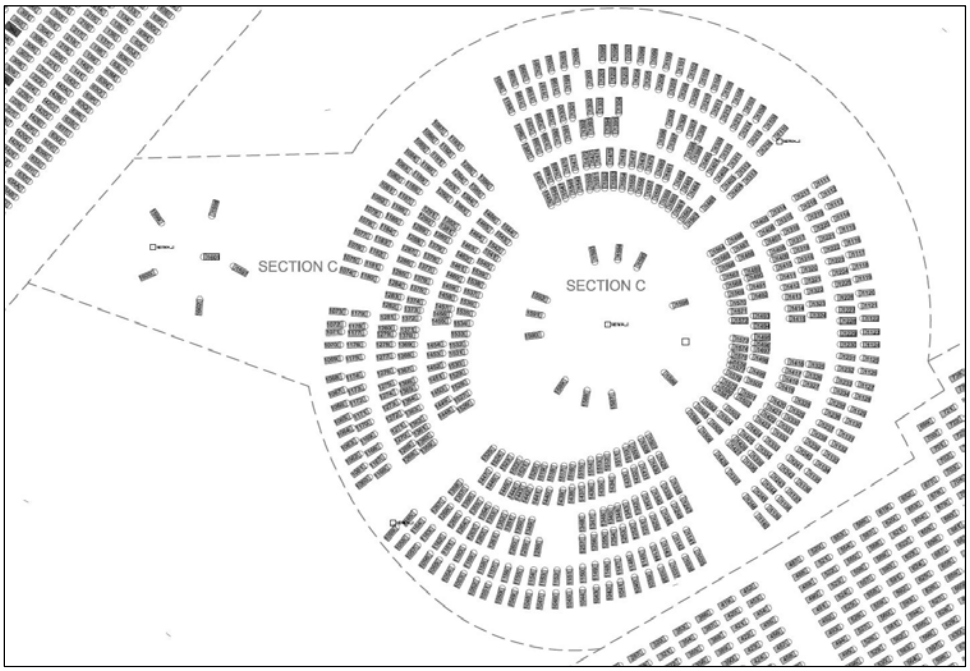


Figure 253. View north of Section C on the right and Section W on the left with the isolated graves of Section C in the middle in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 254. Looking east at Section C in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 255. Detail (looking north) of the six isolated graves to the west of Section C and east of Section W in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 256. Looking south at the Fourth Army Corps Monument with Section C in the background and Lookout Mountain on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.5 Section D

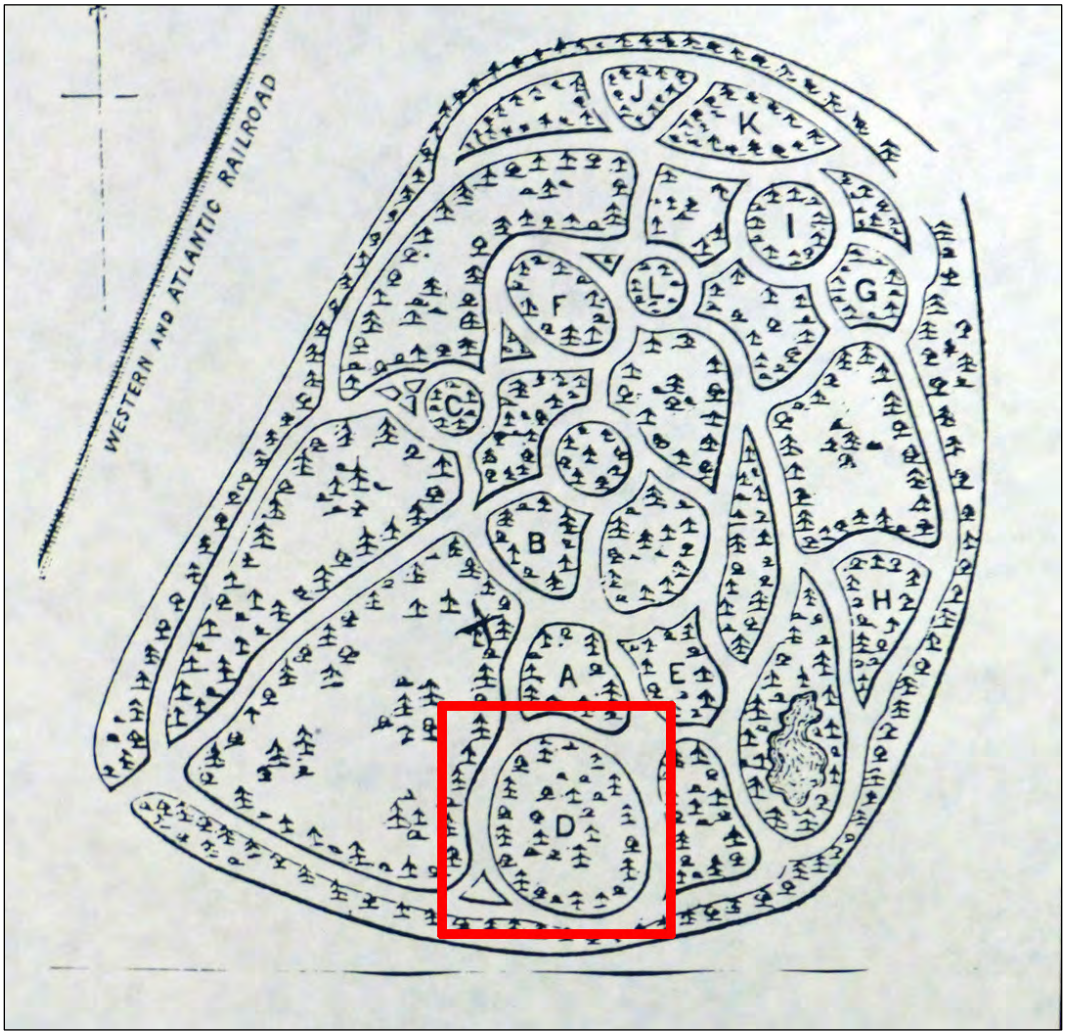
Section D is located in the southern portion of the cemetery and is accessible by walking from Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 257). Section A is to the north, Section S to the east, Section VV to the south, and Sections DD-1, DD-3, and DD-5 to the west. Section D dates from the founding of the cemetery, and has 1,101 interments primarily in 1863 and 1864 with a second wave of interments in 1964 and 1965. The shape of the section is an oval with a circle of interments in the center and rows of interments on the south side of the middle of the oval. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are five paths through the headstones.

Figure 257. Location of Section D is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.5.1 Historical development

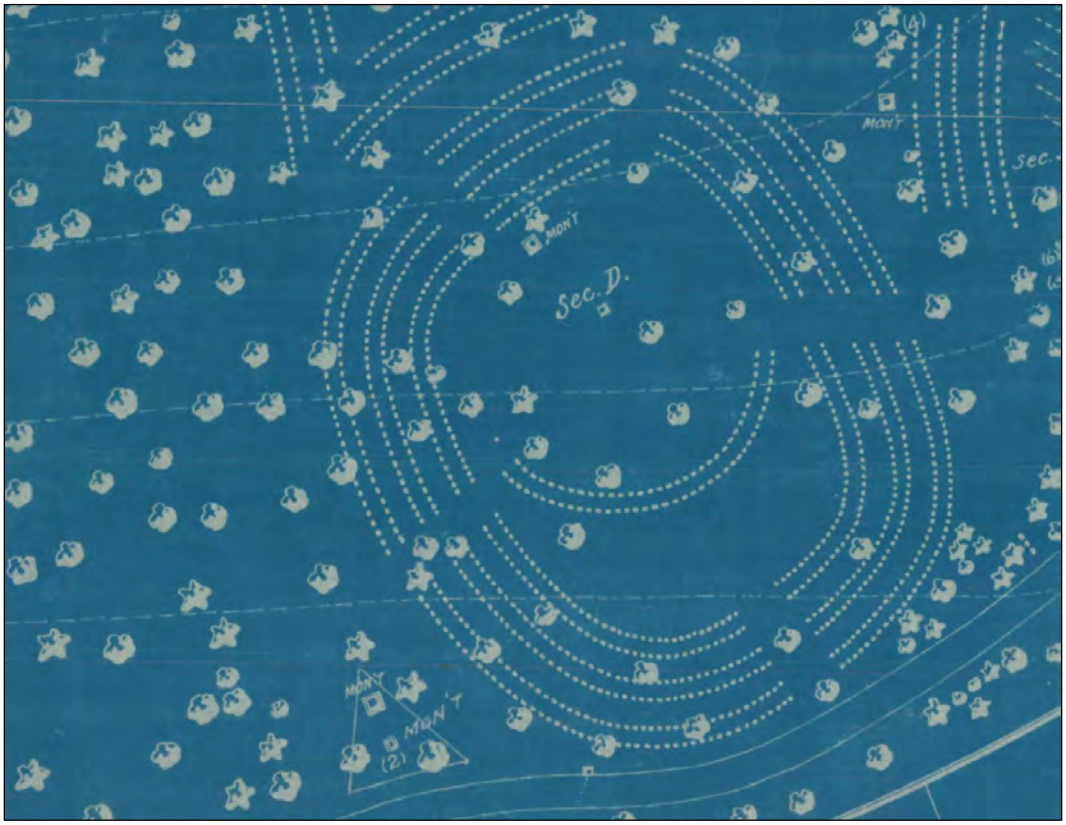
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section D and in the middle with a triangle area to the southwest surrounded by roads (Figure 258).

Figure 258. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section D outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the south (Figure 259). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. To the west of Section D are three monuments, but there are no demarcated grass paths separating them from Section D like there was in 1866. At the center of the section is shown a monument and the obelisk section marker. The area to the west had many trees.

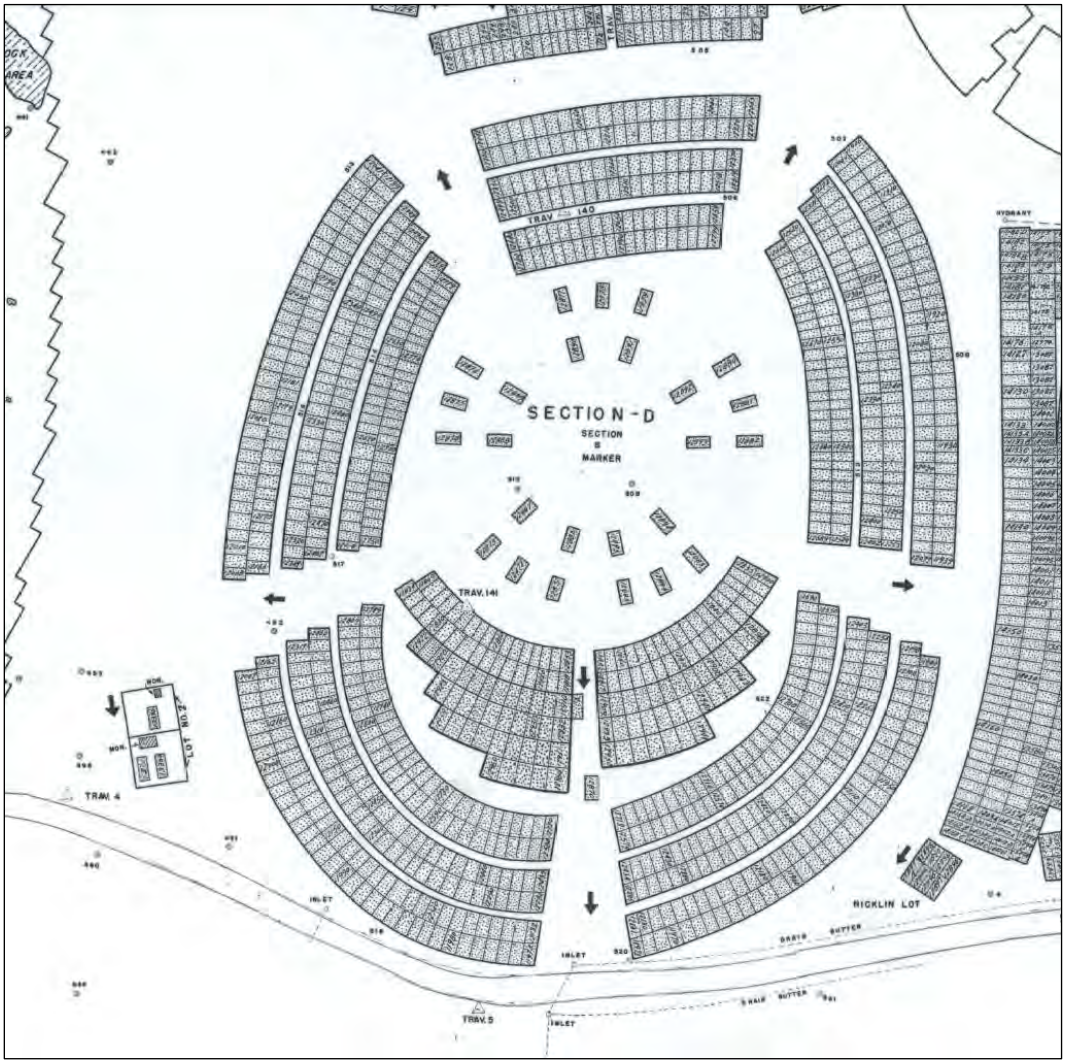
Figure 259. Plan of Section D, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.5.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section D. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 260). The graves in the center of Section D have been reposition from the half-circle as shown on the 1893 map to a circle. The obelisk section marker has been moved to be more in the center, and the monument is missing. The perimeter road is shown to the south, and is now paved.

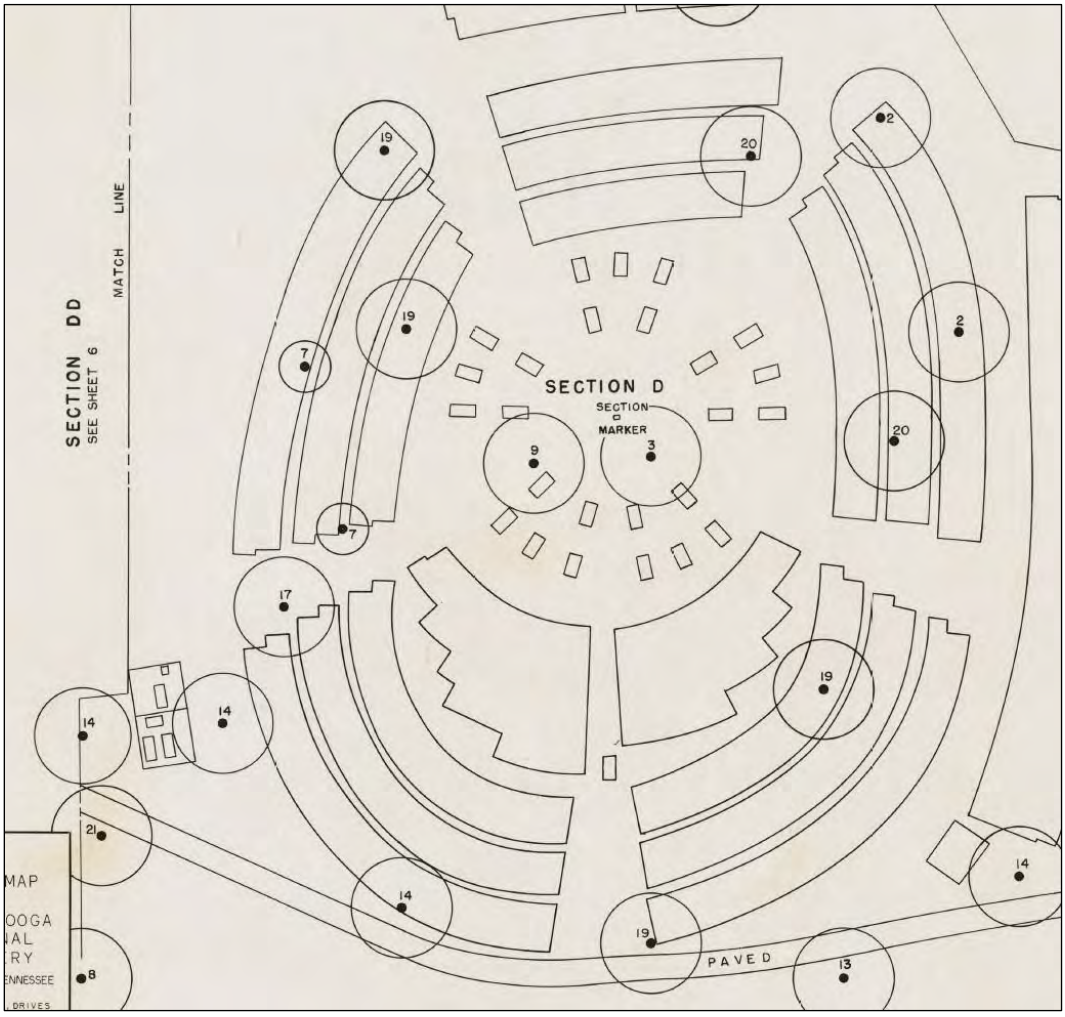
Figure 260. 1956 plan of Section D (NCA Archives).



5.3.5.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section D was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), one Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*), two Hawthorn (*Crataegus Sp.*), one Common Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*), one White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), four Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), one Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), one White Oak (*Quercus alba*), four Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), two Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), and one Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*) (Figure 261).

Figure 261. 1962 planting plan for Section D (NCA Archives).



5.3.5.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section D layout had remained the same except the separate area to the west that has been encroached upon by Section VV (Figure 262 through Figure 267). The trees in Section D are one Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), one Oak (*Quercus*), and two Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*).

Figure 262. Plan of Section D in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

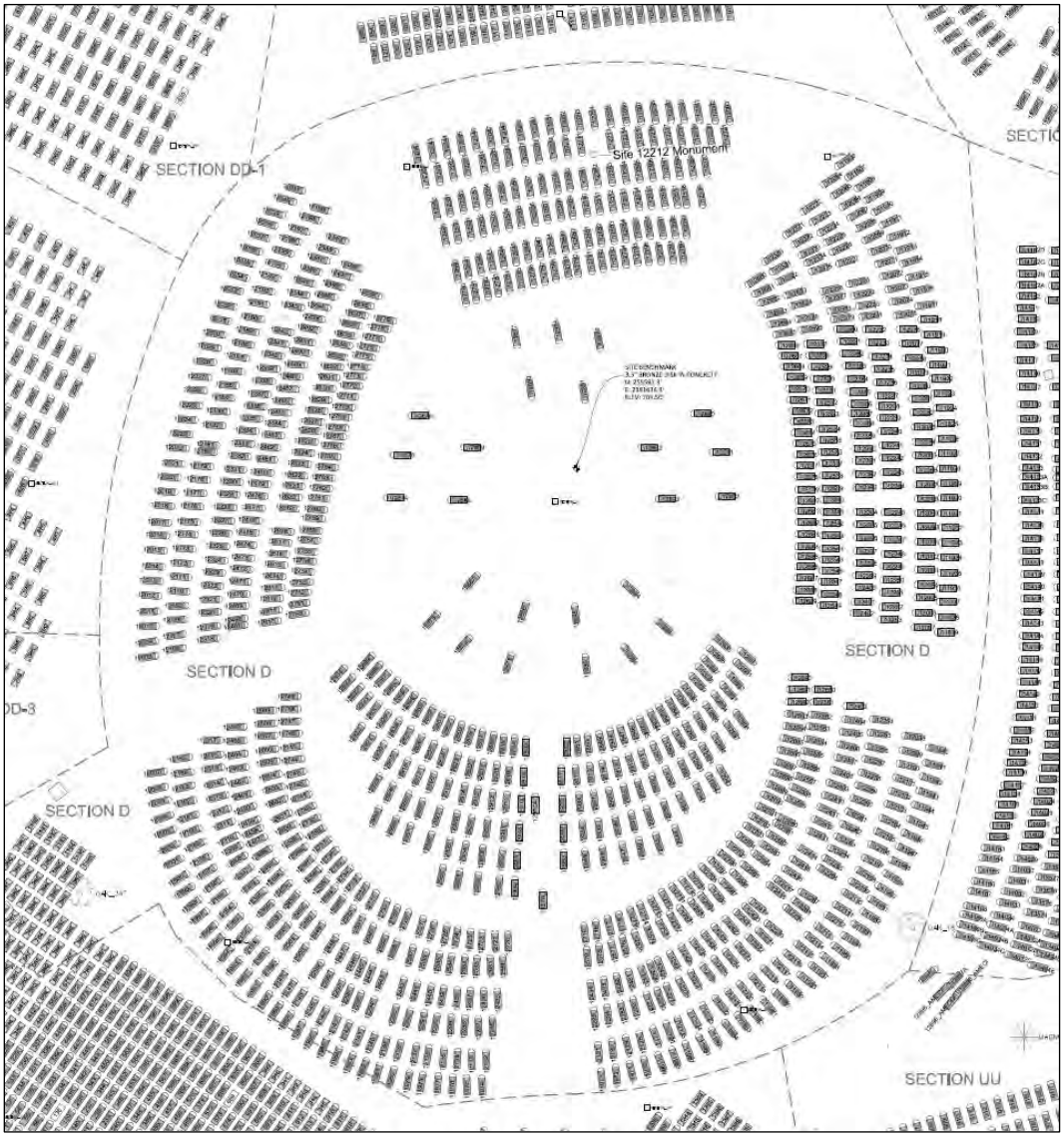


Figure 263. Looking north toward the middle of Section D from Section VV in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 264. Looking west from the middle of Section D toward downtown Chattanooga in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 265. Looking northwest at the monuments west of Section D and north of Section VV in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 266. Looking north at the grass path between Section DD-3 on the left and Section D on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 267. Looking southeast from Section D over Section VV toward Committal Shelter B in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.6 Section E

Section E is located to the southeast of the apex of the hill and is accessible by walking from either the circle drive or Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 268). Section BB is to the north, an open area is to the east, Section U and S to the south, Section D to the southwest, and Section A to the west. Section E dates from the founding of the cemetery, and has 871 interments primarily in 1863 and 1864 with a second wave of interments in the late 1970s. The shape of the section is a shield with five sides of interments. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are five paths through the headstones.

Figure 268. Location of Section E is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.6.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section E but not in the middle. Section E was surrounded by roads, although by 1878, the roads were covered in grass (Figure 269 and Figure 270).

Figure 269. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section E outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).

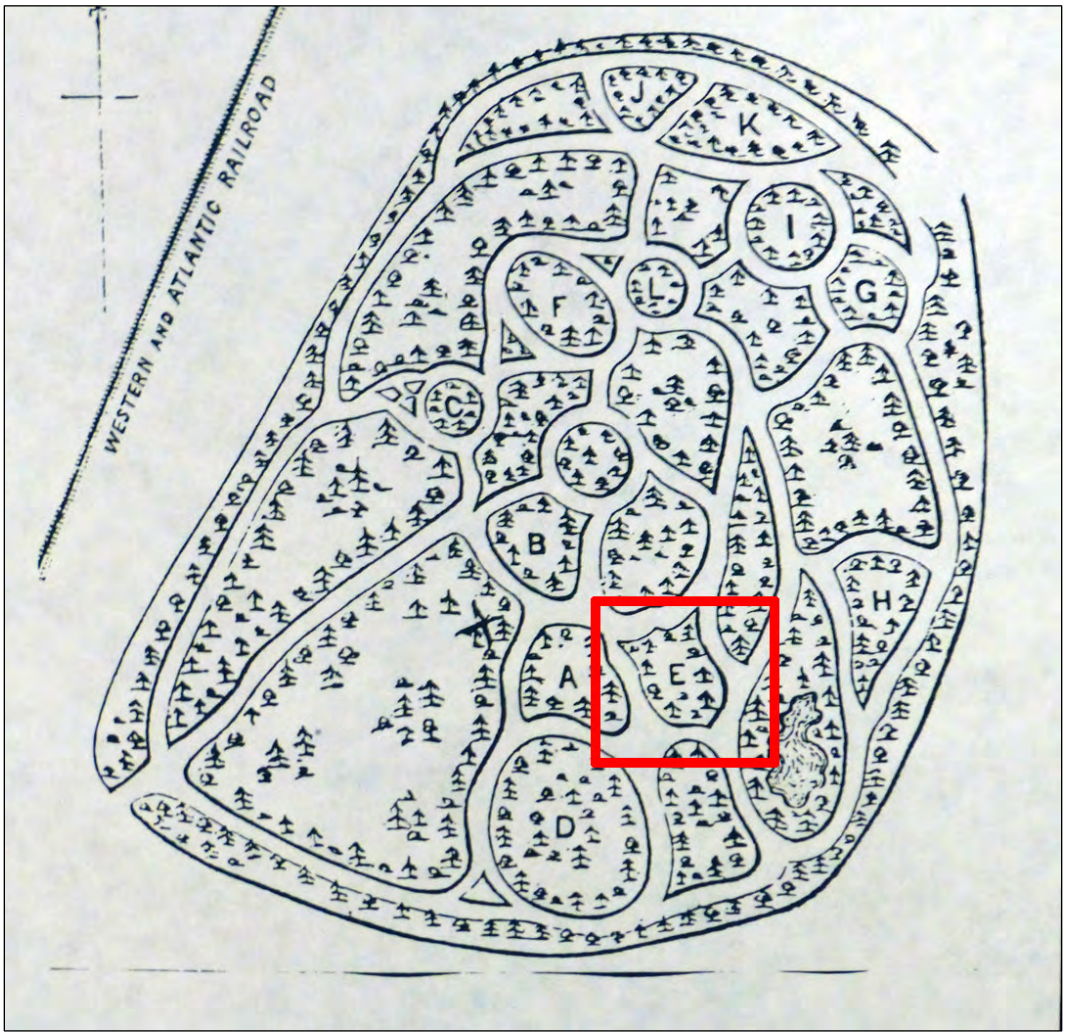
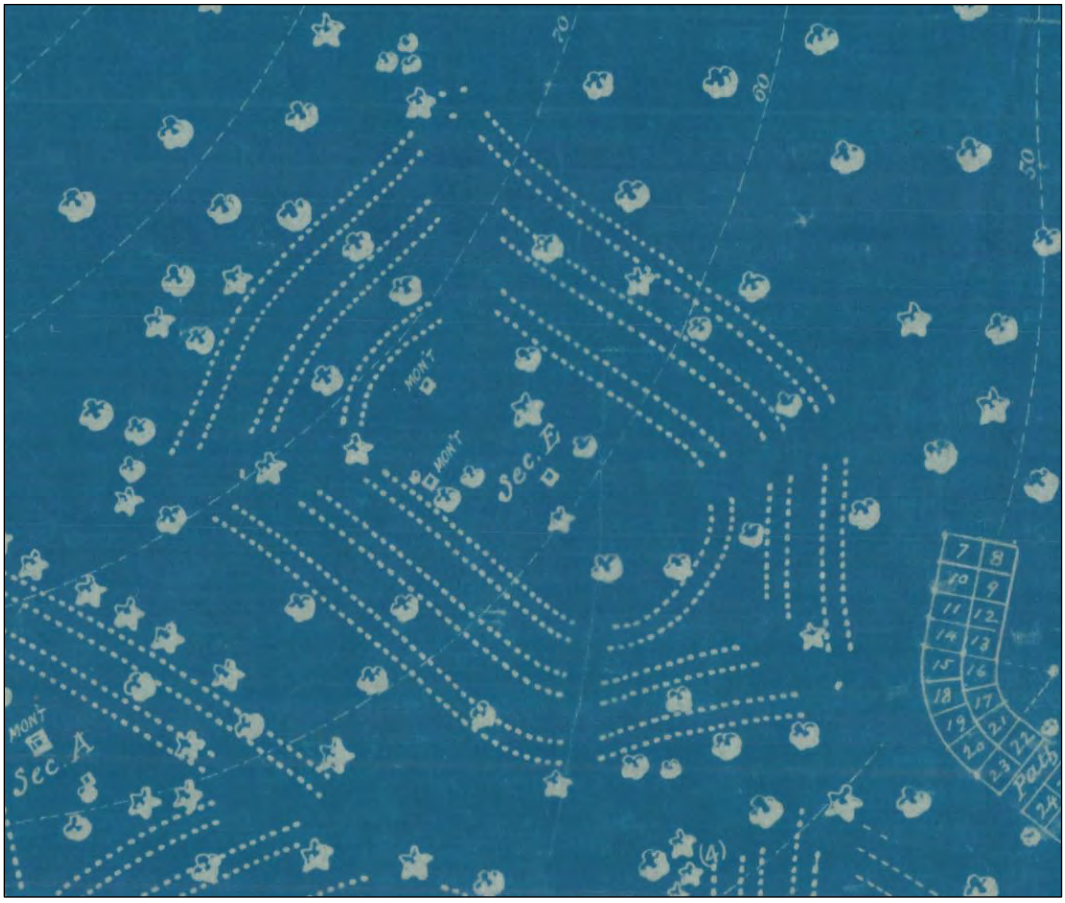


Figure 270. View Section E, 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section and that the section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section (Figure 271). At the center of the section are two monuments and the obelisk section marker.

Figure 271. Plan of Section E, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.6.2 1948 plan

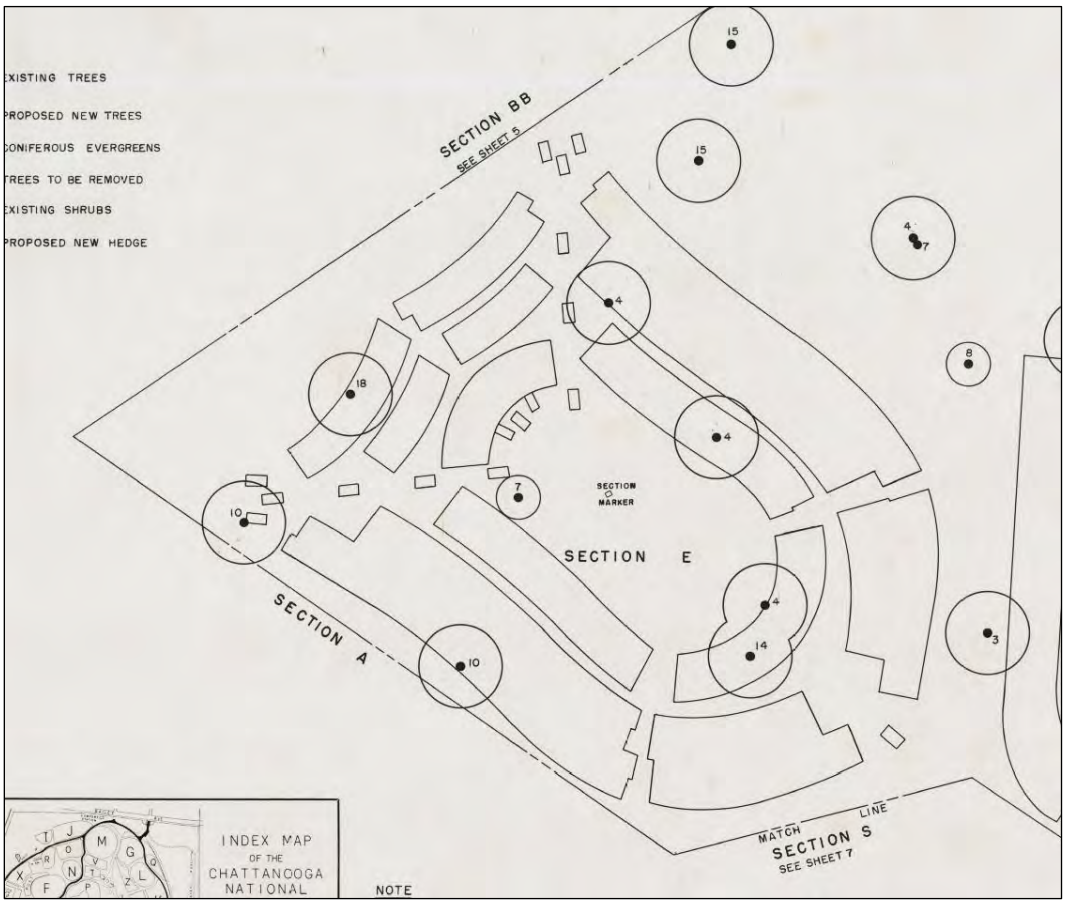
Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section E. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 272). The center of Section E is filled with grave sites, and the monument is missing. The obelisk section marker is also missing.

Figure 272. 1956 plan of Section E (NCA Archives).

5.3.6.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, section E was planted with the following trees and shrubs: three Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), one American Holly (*Ilex opaca*), two Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and one Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*) (Figure 273).

Figure 273. 1962 planting plan for Section E (NCA Archives).



5.3.6.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section E layout had remained the same (Figure 274 through Figure 278). The trees in Section E are two Common Hackberries (*Celtis occidentalis*), two Southern Magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and one Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*).

Figure 274. Plan of Section E in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

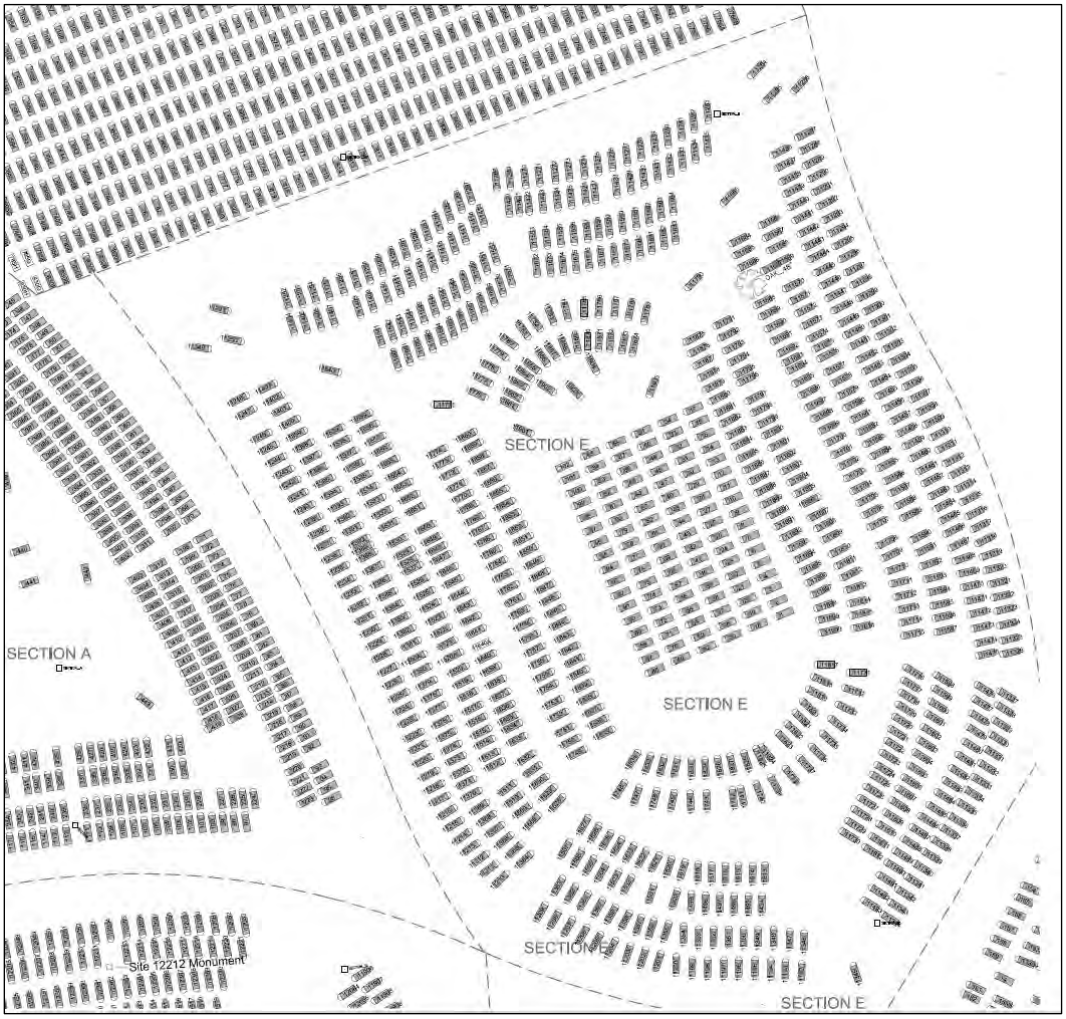


Figure 275. Looking northwest from the "bottom" of the Section E Shield in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 276. Looking southeast on the east side of Section E in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 277. Looking northeast from Section E toward the rocky outcroppings between Section PP and Section Y in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 278. Looking north northwest at the grass path between Section U on the left and Section E on the right and Section S in the background in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.7 Section F

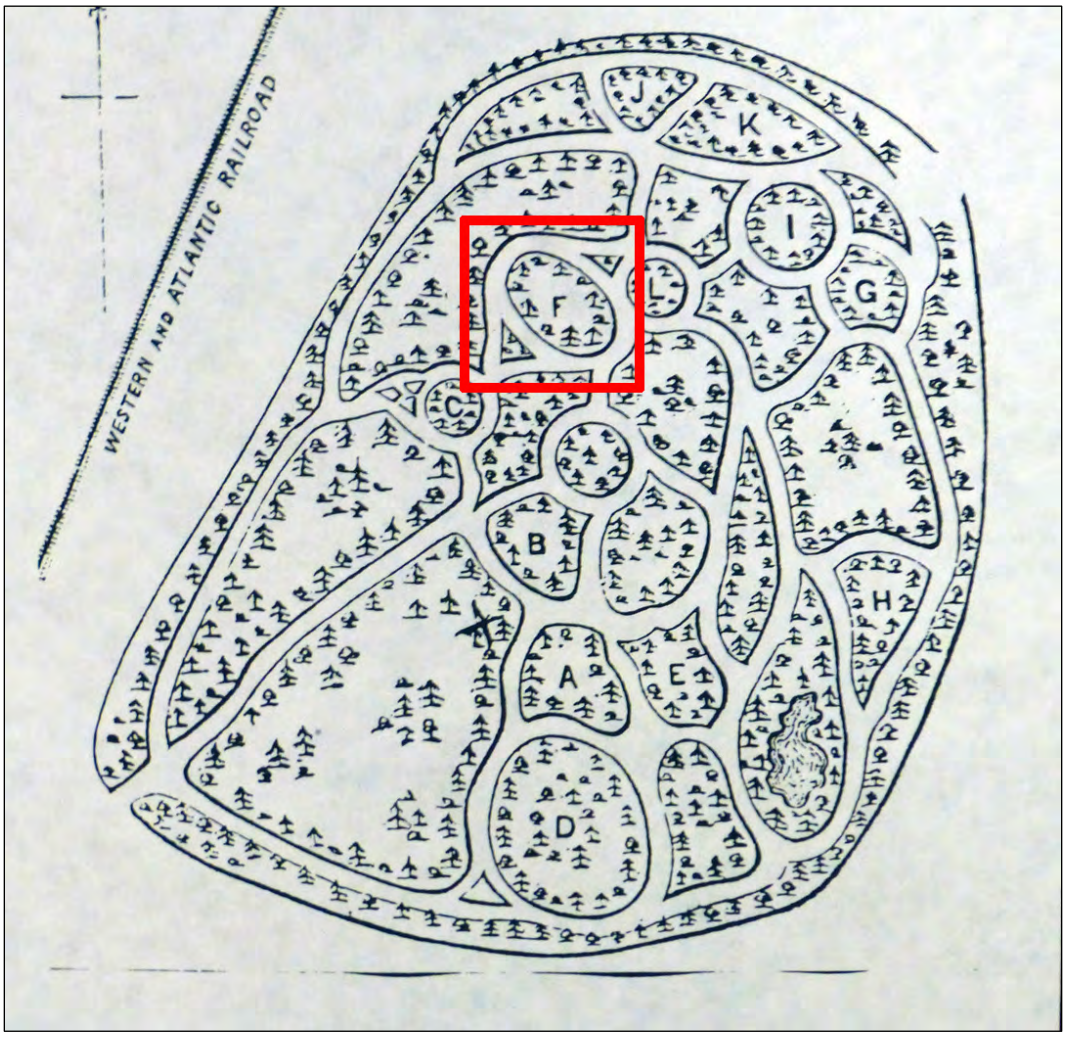
Section F is located northwest of the apex of the hill and is accessible by walking from MacArthur Drive (Figure 279). Section R is to the north, Section N to the east, Section P and the Memorial Area to the south, and The Fourth Army Corps Monument to the southwest, and the Post Section to the west. Section F dates from the founding of the cemetery, and has 779 interments all from 1863 and 1864. The shape of the section is an egg with a circle of interments in the center. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are four paths through the headstones.

Figure 279. Location of Section F is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.7.1 Historical development

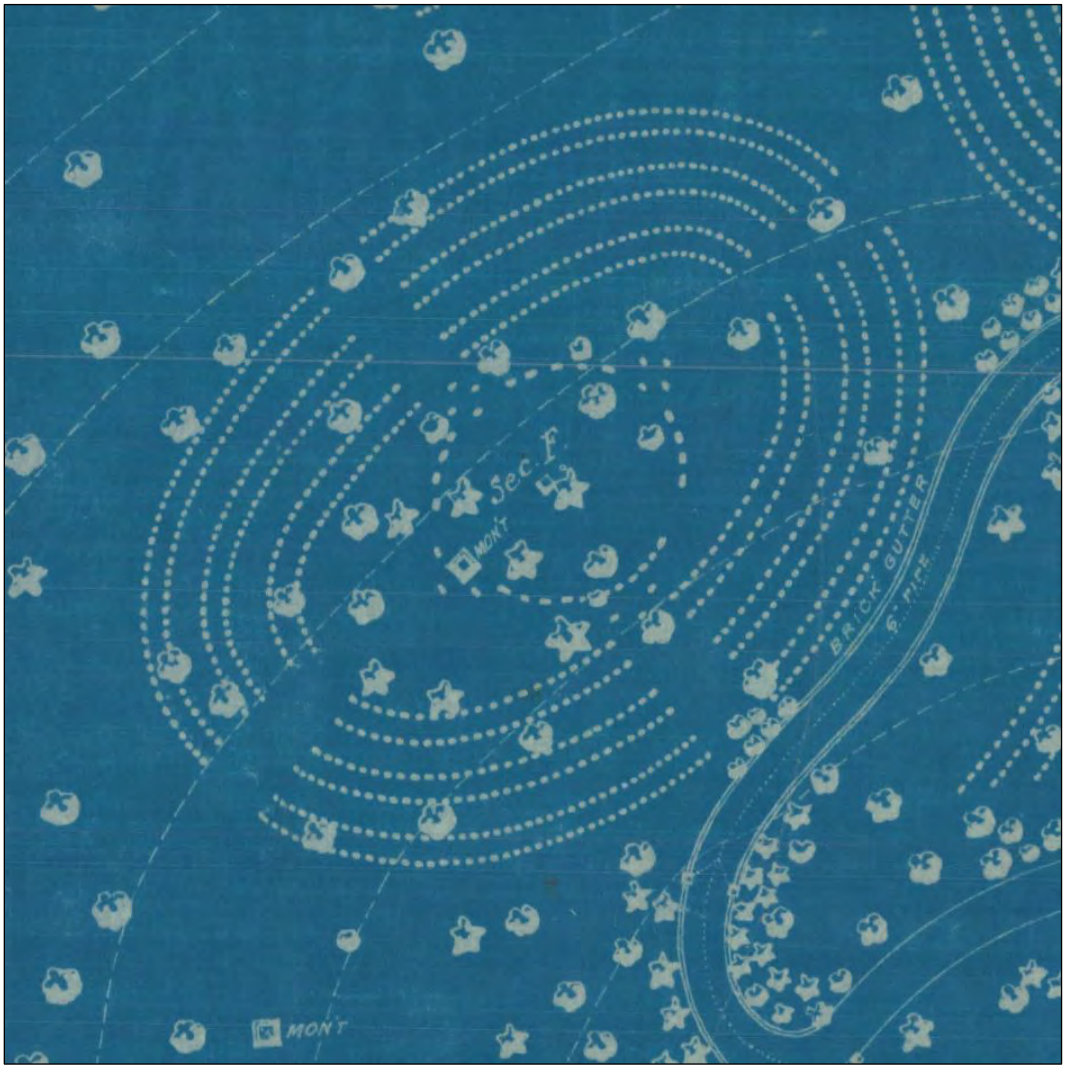
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section F but not in the middle (Figure 280). To the southwest, between Sections F and C is shown a triangle where the Fourth Army Corps Monument is located. Section F and the Fourth Army Corps Monument was surrounded by roads.

Figure 280. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section F outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the east (Figure 281). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section with no particular landscaping toward the Fourth Army Corps Monument to the south. At the center of the section is shown a monument and the obelisk section marker.

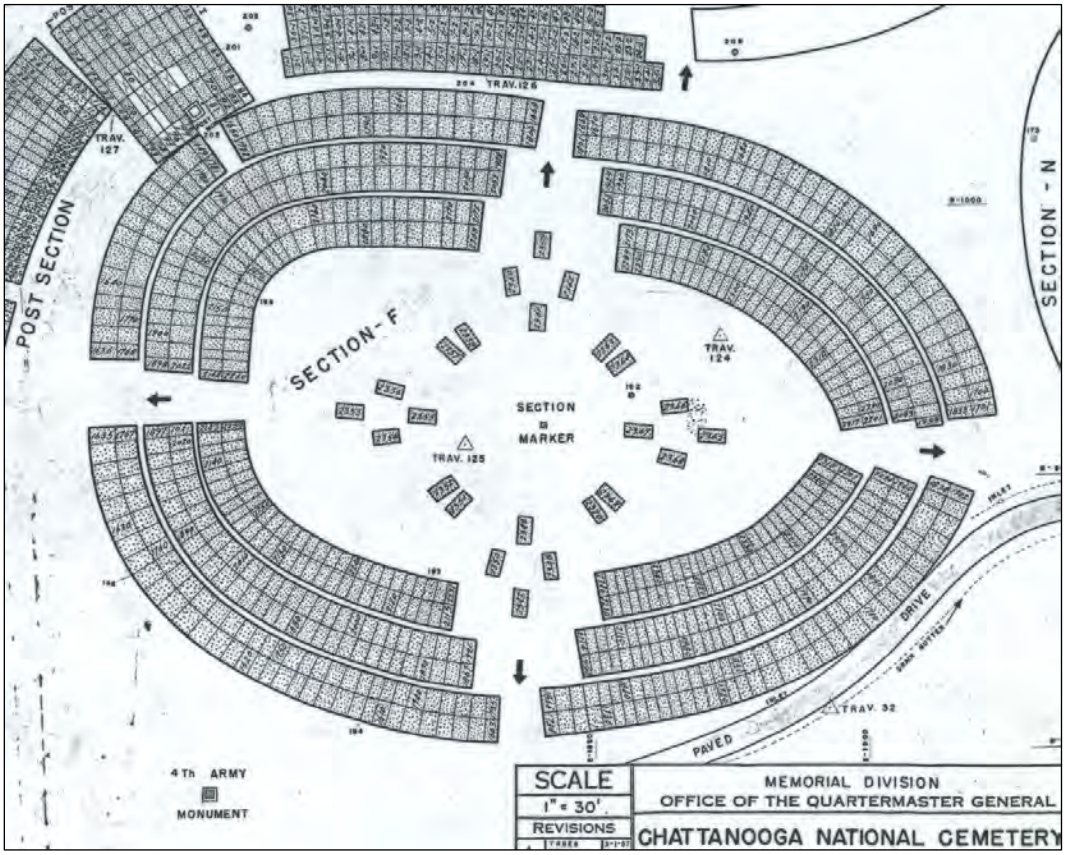
Figure 281. Plan of Section F, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.7.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section F. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 282). The monument shown on the 1893 is not shown in 1956. The obelisk section marker is in the same location. The Post Section to the west has increased significantly in area. The Fourth Army Corps Monument is still located to the south.

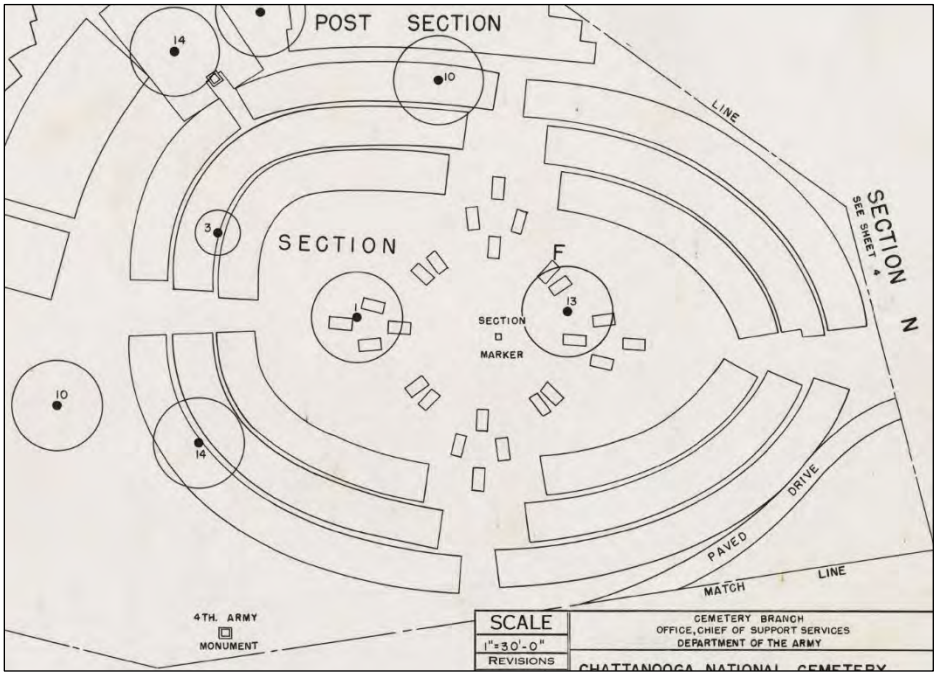
Figure 282. 1956 plan of Section F (NCA Archives).



5.3.7.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section F was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), one Hawthorn (*Crataegus Sp.*), one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), one Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), and one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) (Figure 283).

Figure 283. 1962 planting plan for Section F (NCA Archives).



5.3.7.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section F layout had remained the same (Figure 284, Figure 285, and Figure 286.

Figure 284. Plan of Section F in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

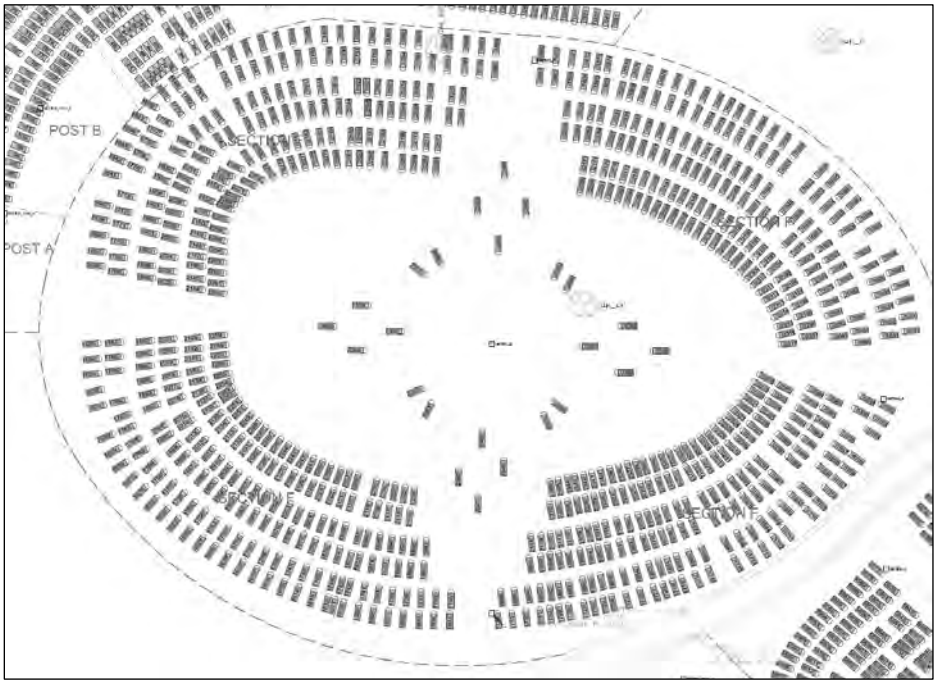


Figure 285. Looking north at headstones on the south side of Section F in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 286. Looking southwest at a tree and graves in the center of Section F in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.8 Section G

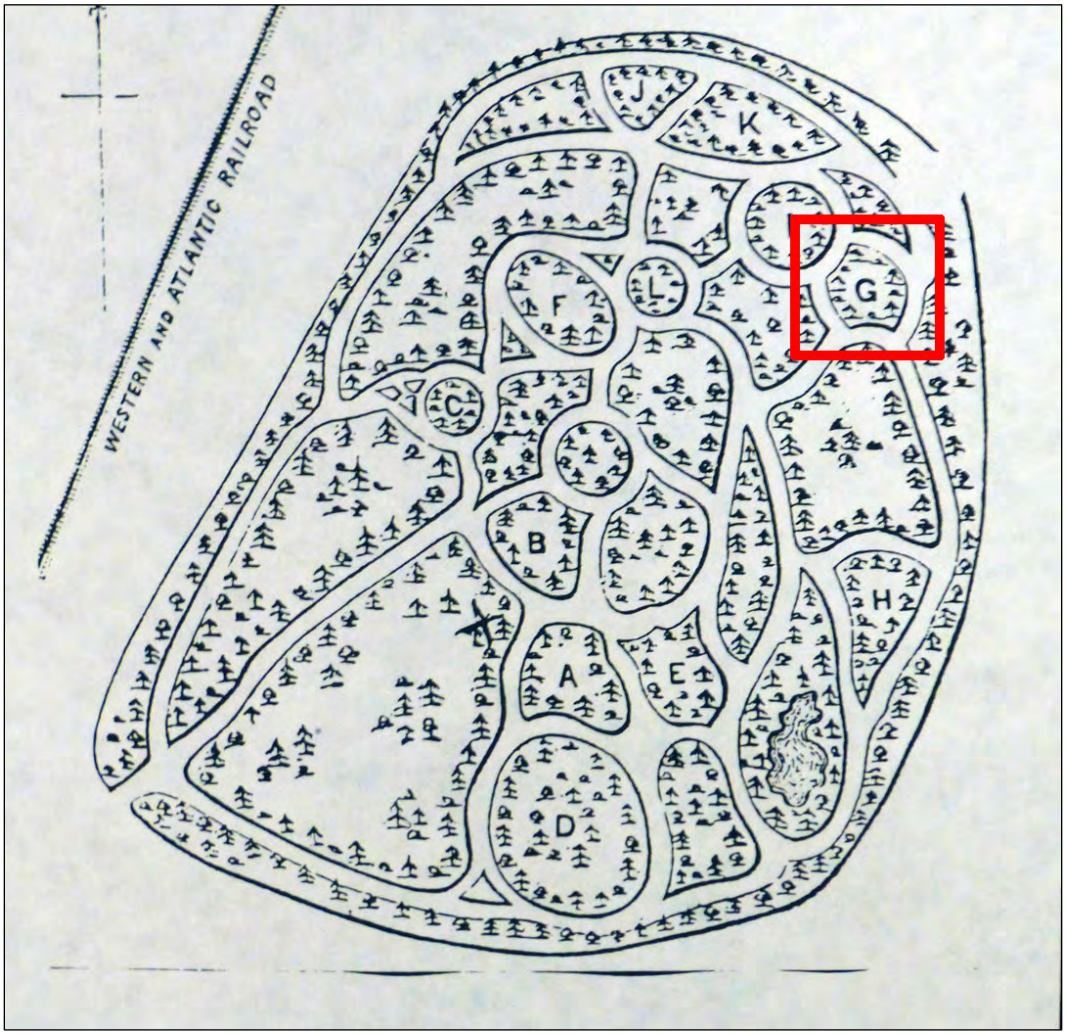
Section G is located in the northeast portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 287). Section GG is to the north across Eisenhower Boulevard, an open area and Section Q is to the east, Sections I and Z are to the south, and an open area and Section M to the west. Section G dates from the founding of the cemetery, and has 648 interments all from 1863 and 1864. The shape of the section is roughly an egg with two concave sides with a circle of interments in the center. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are five paths through the headstones.

Figure 287. Location of Section G is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.8.1 Historical development

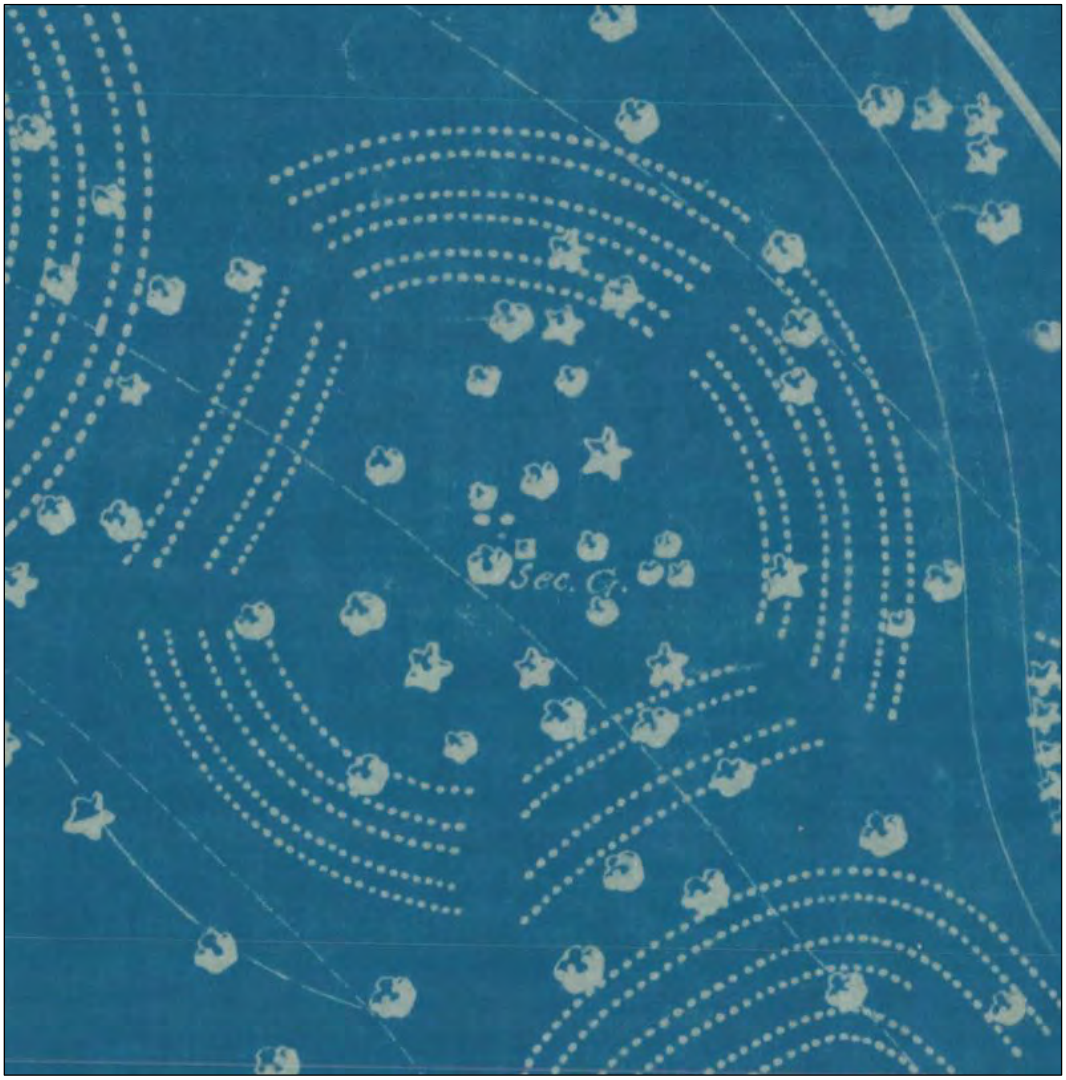
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section G but not in the middle (Figure 288). Section G was surrounded by roads.

Figure 288. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section G outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the east (Figure 289). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section the obelisk section marker.

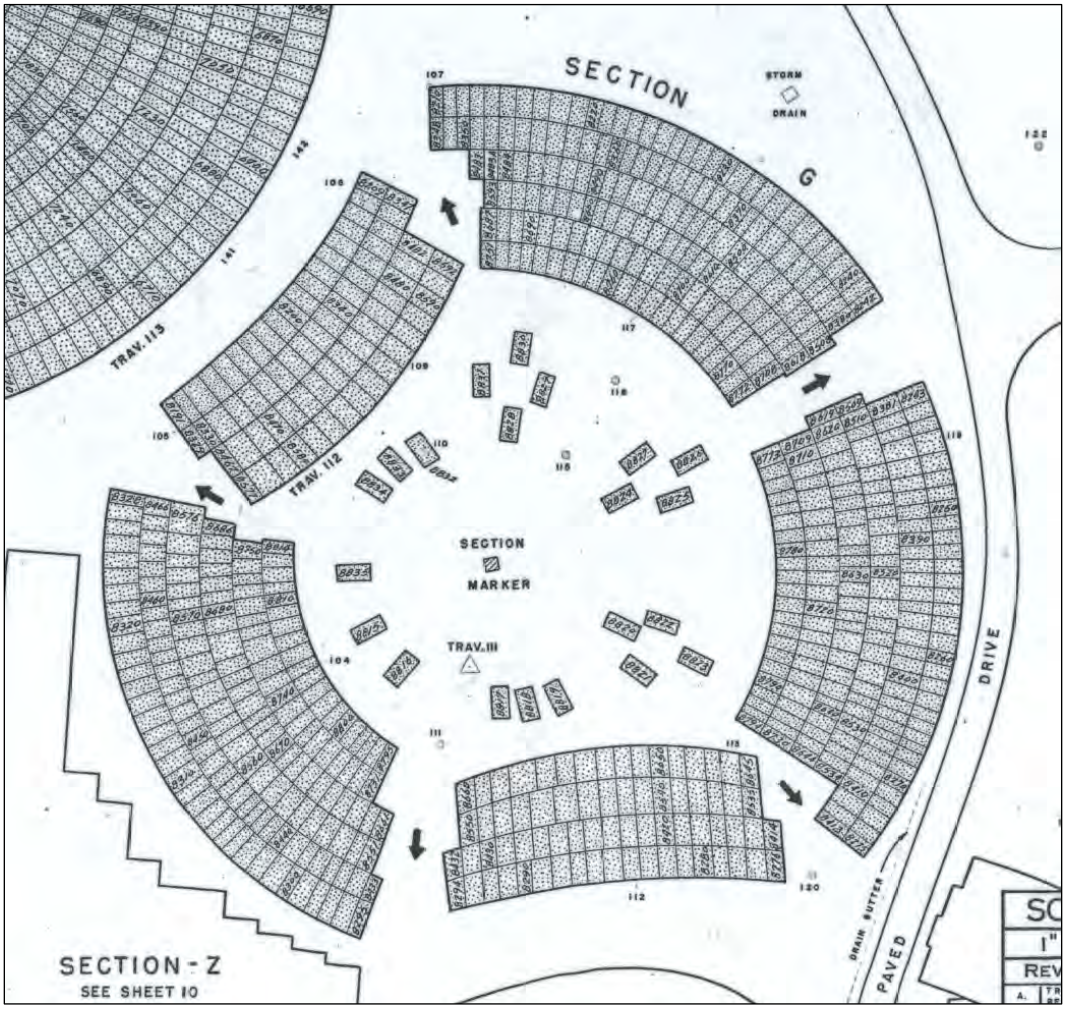
Figure 289. Plan of Section G, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.8.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section G. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 290). Additional graves have been added in a circle around the obelisk section marker that was not shown on the 1893 map. The perimeter road is shown to the east, and is now paved. A new paved road leads from the section to the new Bailey Avenue Gate.

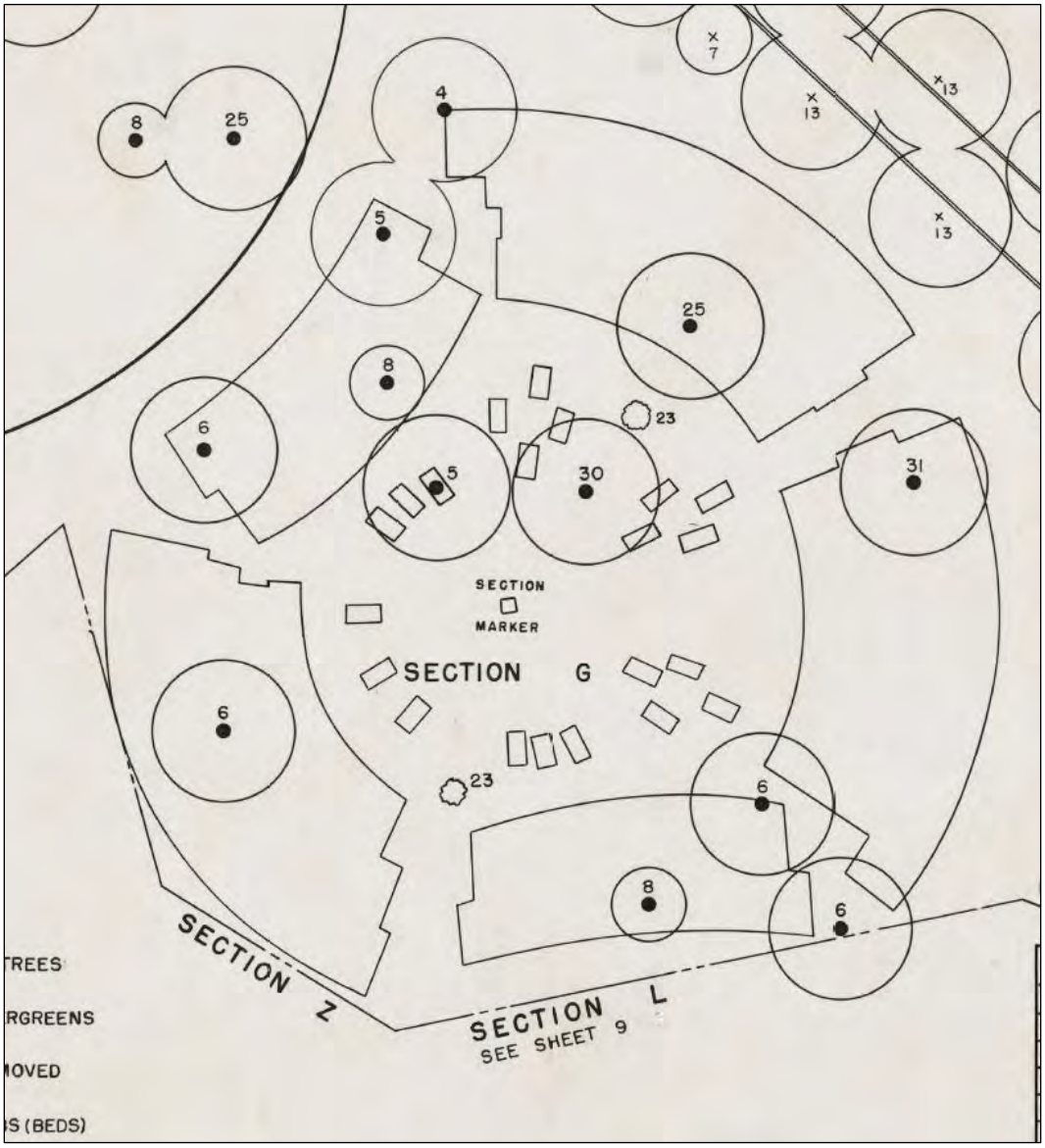
Figure 290. 1956 plan of Section G (NCA Archives).



5.3.8.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section G was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), two Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*), four Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), two Hawthorn (*Crataegus Sp.*), two Mockorange (*Philadelphus Sp.*), one Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), one Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), and one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) (Figure 291).

Figure 291. 1962 planting plan for Section G (NCA Archives).



5.3.8.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section G layout had remained the same (Figure 292, Figure 293, and Figure 294). Section G has one Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*), one Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), and two Common Hackberries (*Celtis occidentalis*). East of Section G along Eisenhower Boulevard are two Scarlet Oaks (*Quercus coccinea*).

Figure 292. Plan of Section G in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

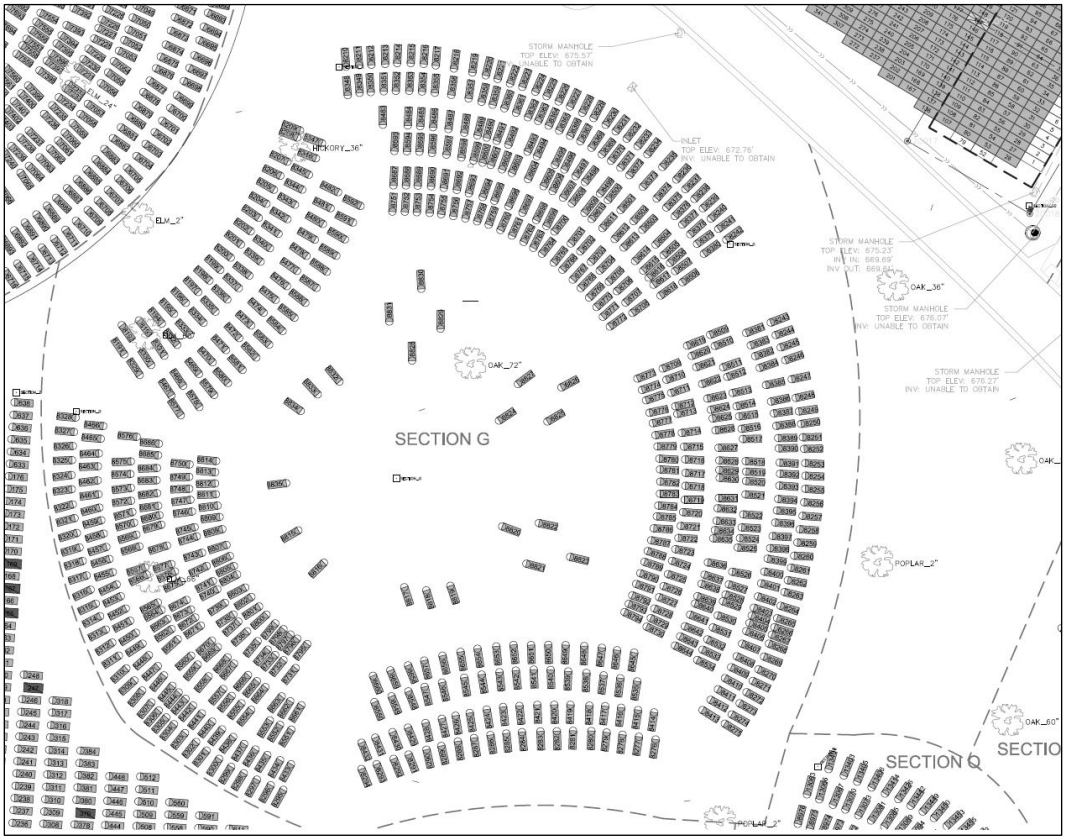


Figure 293. Looking south at Section G from Eisenhower Boulevard in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

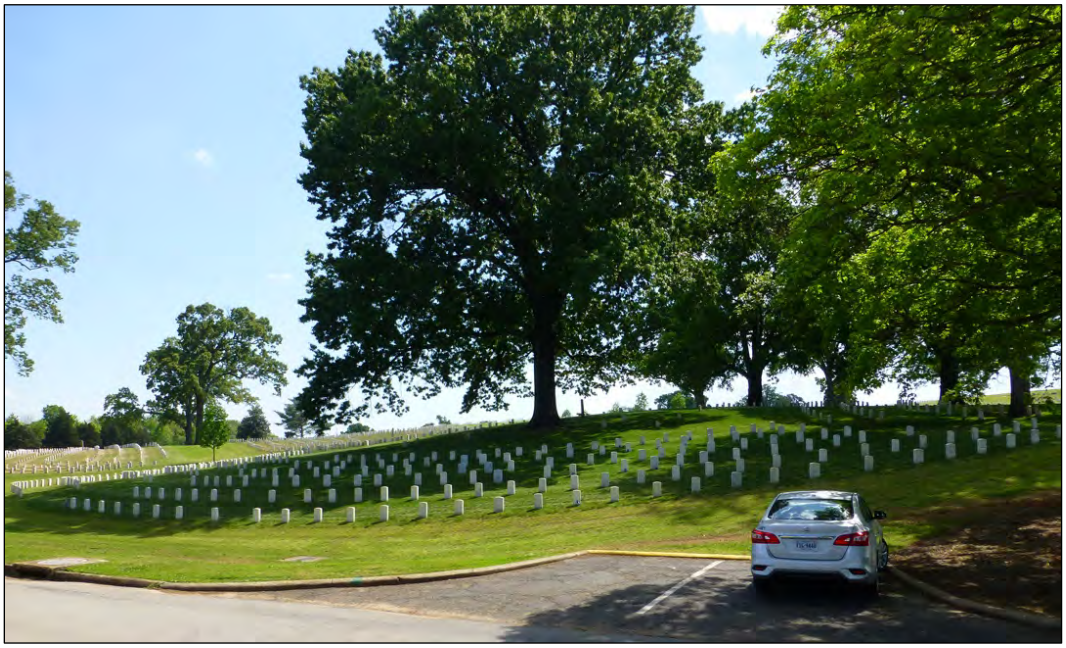


Figure 294. Looking north into the center of Section G in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.9 Section H

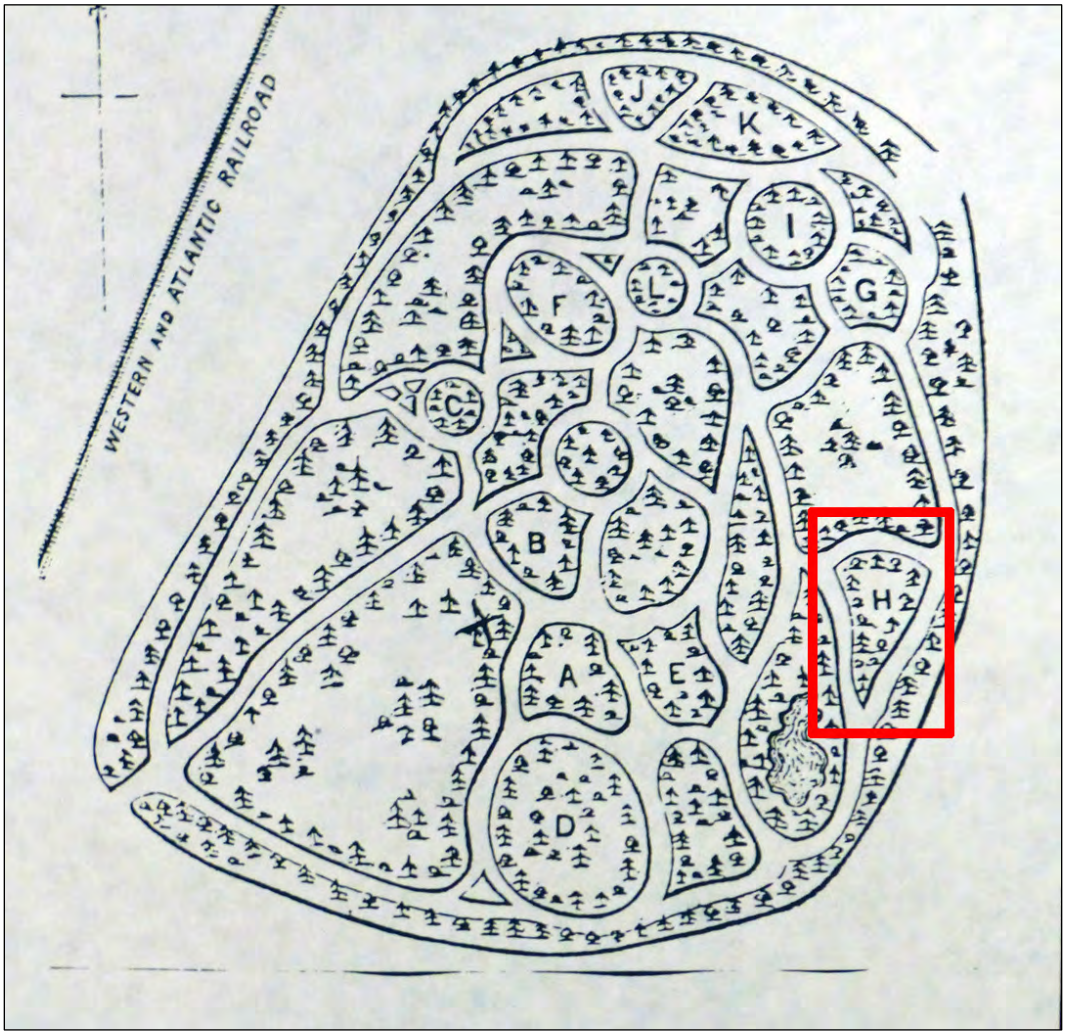
Section H is located in the east portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 295). Sections K and Y are to the north, Section KK is to the east, an open area and Section U are to the south, and an open area to the west. Section H dates from the founding of the cemetery, and has 792 interments all from 1862 through 1865. The shape of the section is roughly a triangle. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are four paths through the headstones. At the southern side of the open area in the middle is located the Andrews Raiders Monument with a series of graves to the west and north. The monument is surrounded by a brick path.

Figure 295. Location of Section H is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.9.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section H but not in the middle (Figure 296). Section H was surrounded by roads.

Figure 296. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section H outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to east (Figure 297). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section is shown a monument and the obelisk section marker. The monument is most likely the Andrews Raiders Monument which was dedicated in 1890 (Figure 298 and Figure 299). To the east of Section H is the East Gate.

Figure 297. Plan of Section H, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

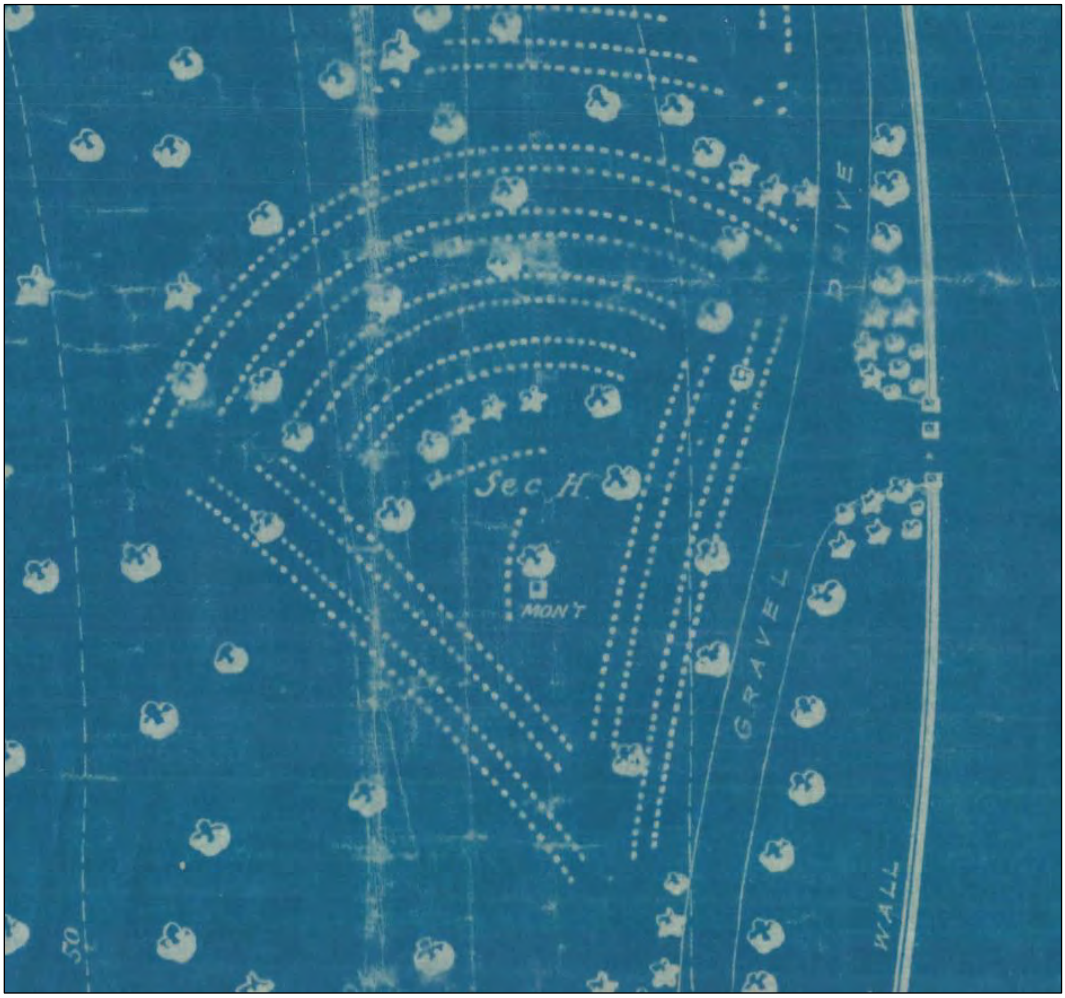


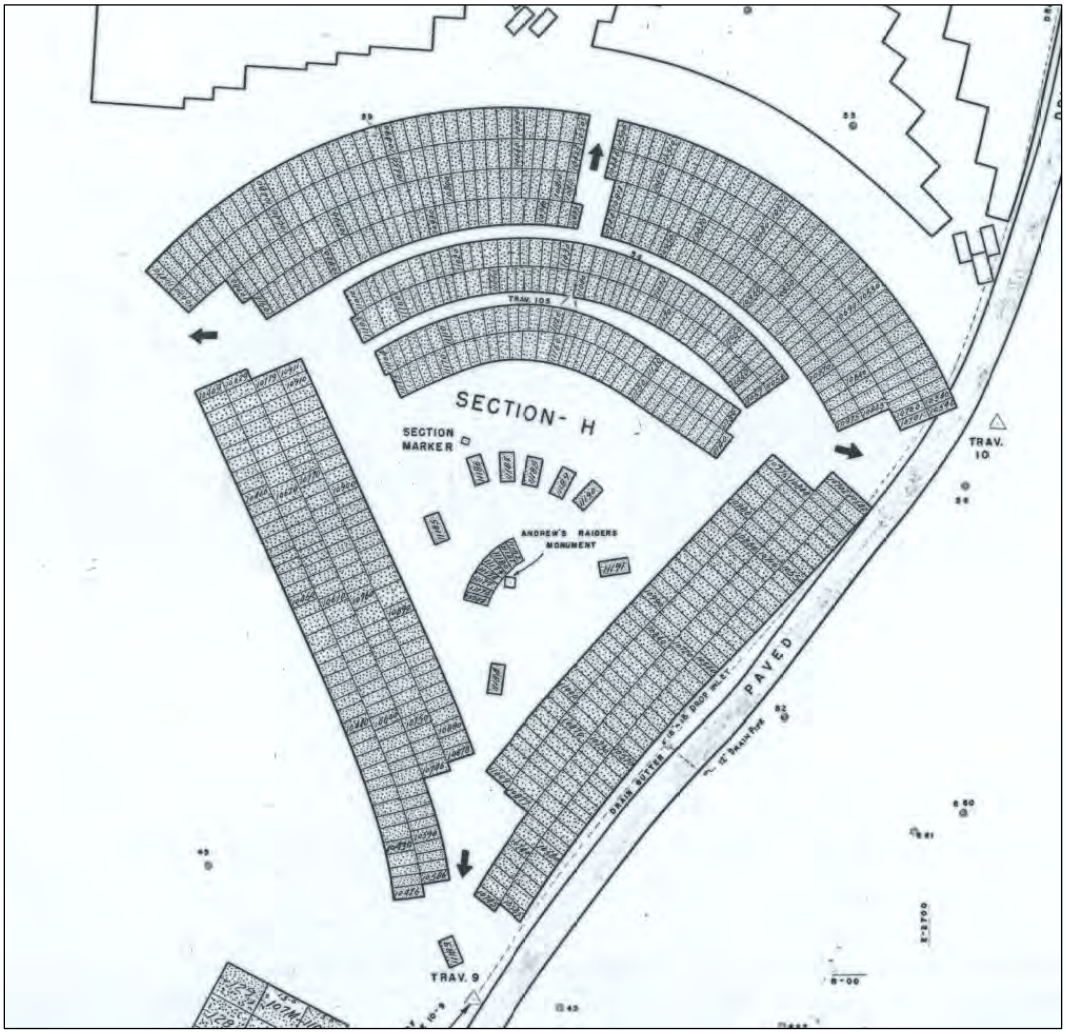
Figure 298. View of the Andrews Raiders Monument
in Section H, c.1900 (Library of Congress).

Figure 299. View of the Andrews Raiders Monument
in Section H, c.1900 (NARA College Park).

5.3.9.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section H. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 300). Section H appears to be unchanged since 1893, although changes to the trees and shrubs cannot be determined.

Figure 300. 1956 plan of Section H (NCA Archives).

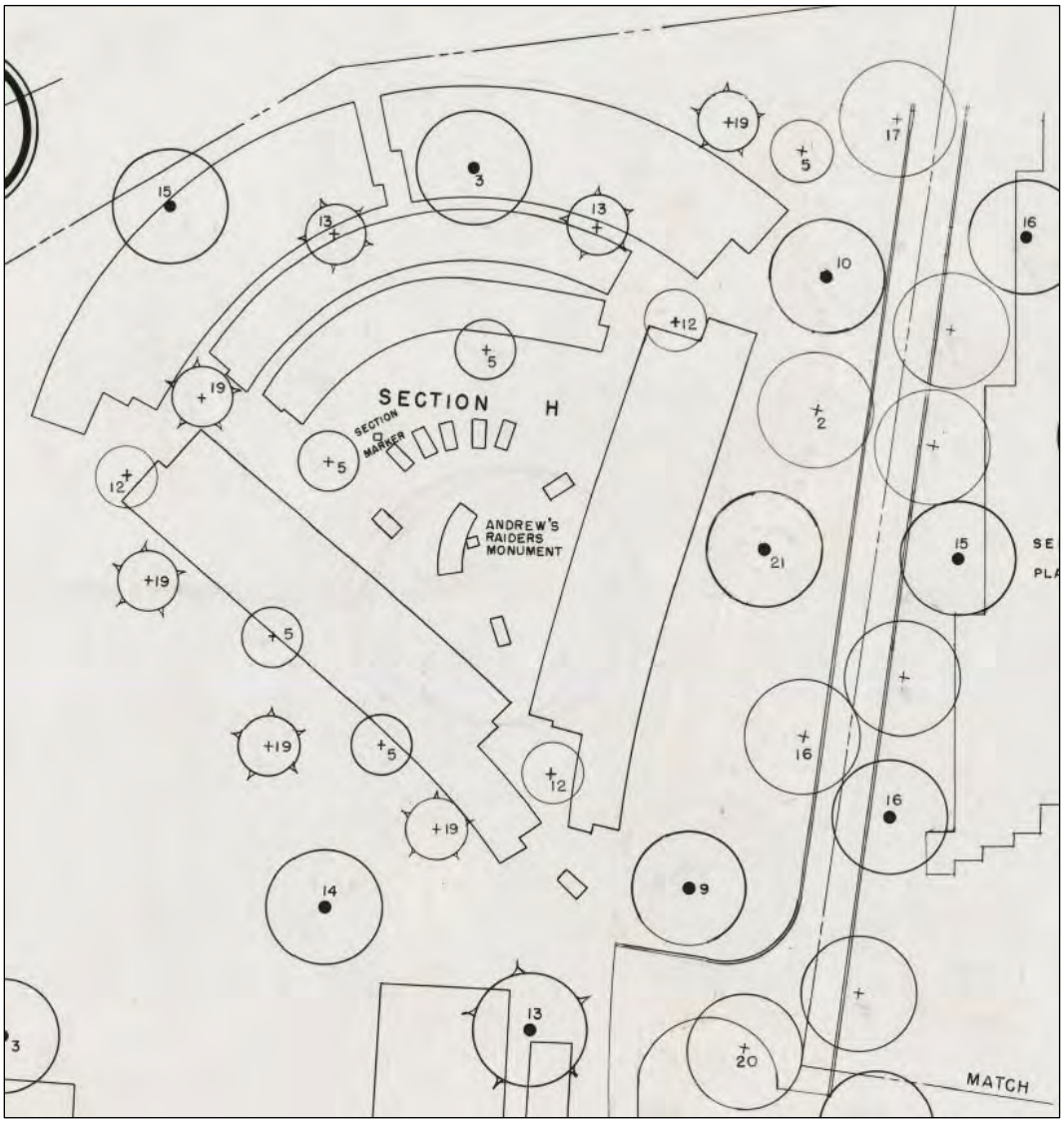


5.3.9.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section H was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), 5 Whiteflowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*), three Tea Crabapple (*Malus hupehensis*), two White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*), one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), and 5 Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) (Figure 301).

Figure 301. 1962 planting plan for Section H (NCA Archives).



5.3.9.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section H layout had remained the same (Figure 302 through Figure 308). The trees in Section H are four Flowering Cherries (*Prunus sp.*), one Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), one White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), and one Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*).

Figure 302. Plan of Section H in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

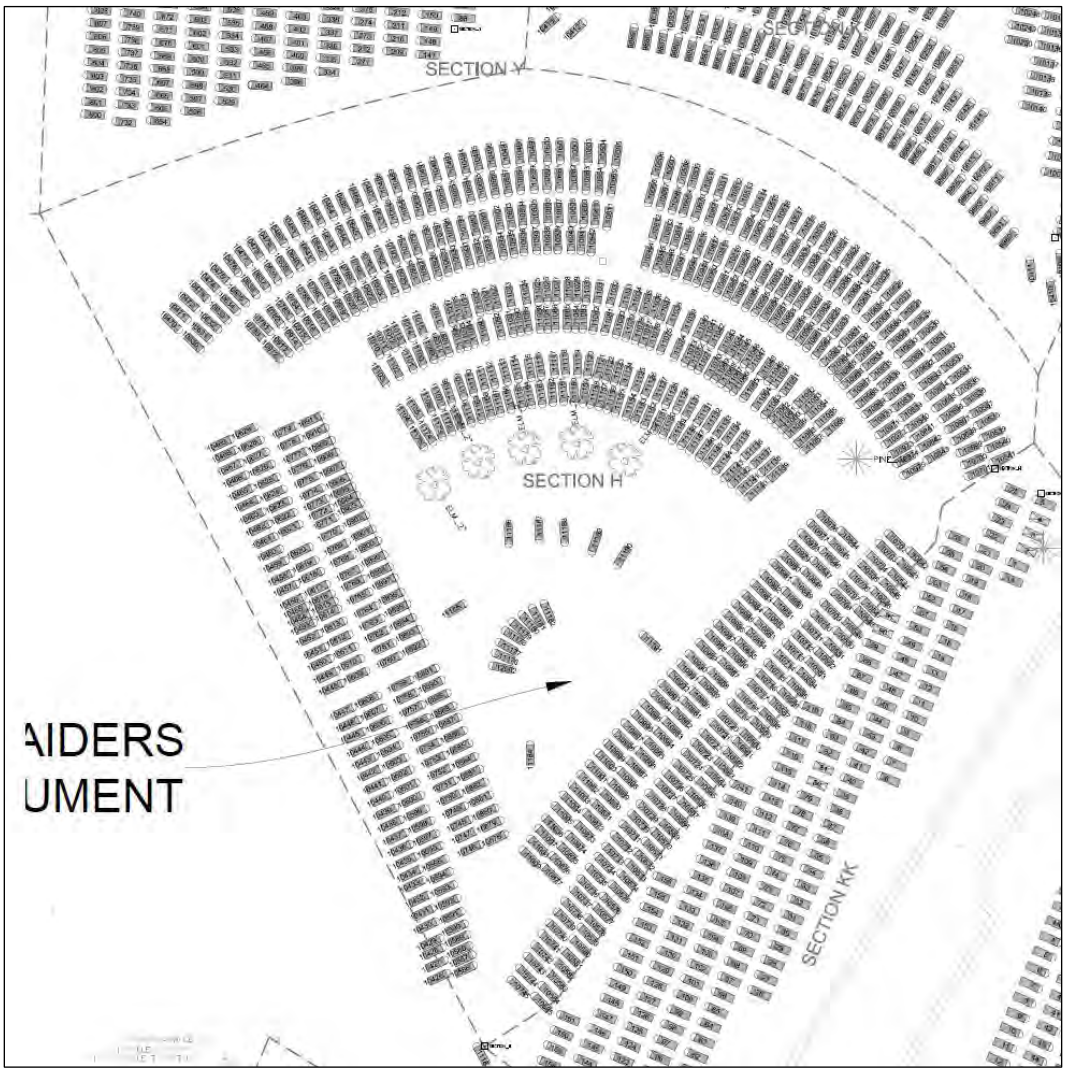


Figure 303. Looking west toward Section H and the Andrews Raiders Monument with Section KK and Eisenhower Boulevard in the foreground in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 304. Looking west toward the Andrews Raiders Monument with a brick sidewalk surrounding it and visitors in Section H in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 305. Looking west toward the Andrews Raiders Monument in Section H in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 306. Looking west on the west side of the Andrews Raiders Monument in Section H in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 307. Looking east at Section H with a school group viewing the Andrews Raiders Monument in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 308. Looking east at a White Pine in Section H in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.10 Section I

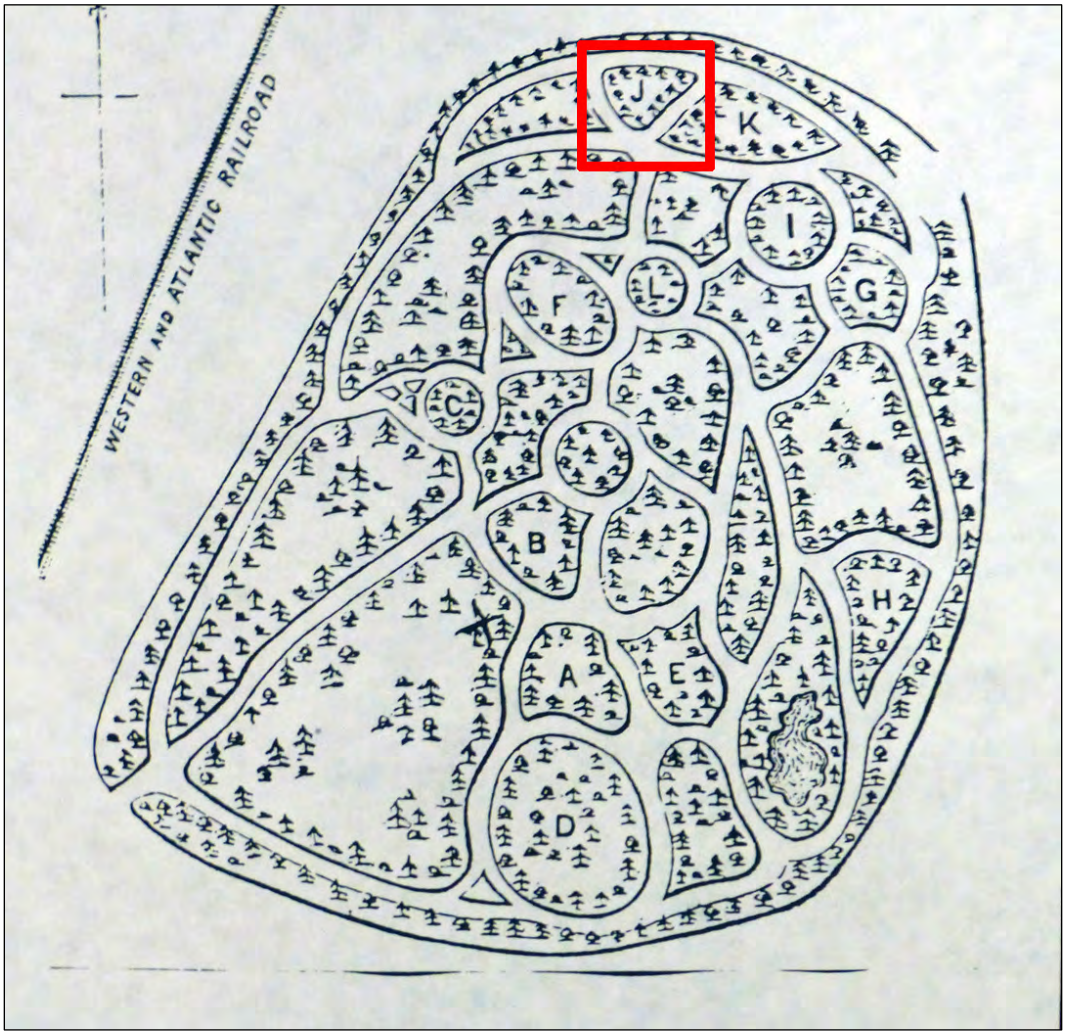
Section I is located in the northwest portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 309. Section GGG is to the north across Eisenhower Boulevard, Section J is to the east, Section R and an open area are to the south, and Section CM-4 to the west. Section I dates from the founding of the cemetery although it was originally called Section J. It has 1,031 interments with the ones in the original portion from 1864 and the ones in the additional areas from the 1960s through the 1990s with some from the 2000s. The shape of the section is roughly closed U with rows of newer interments to the west and in the center. The section does not have its original obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 309. Location of Section I is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.10.1 Historical development

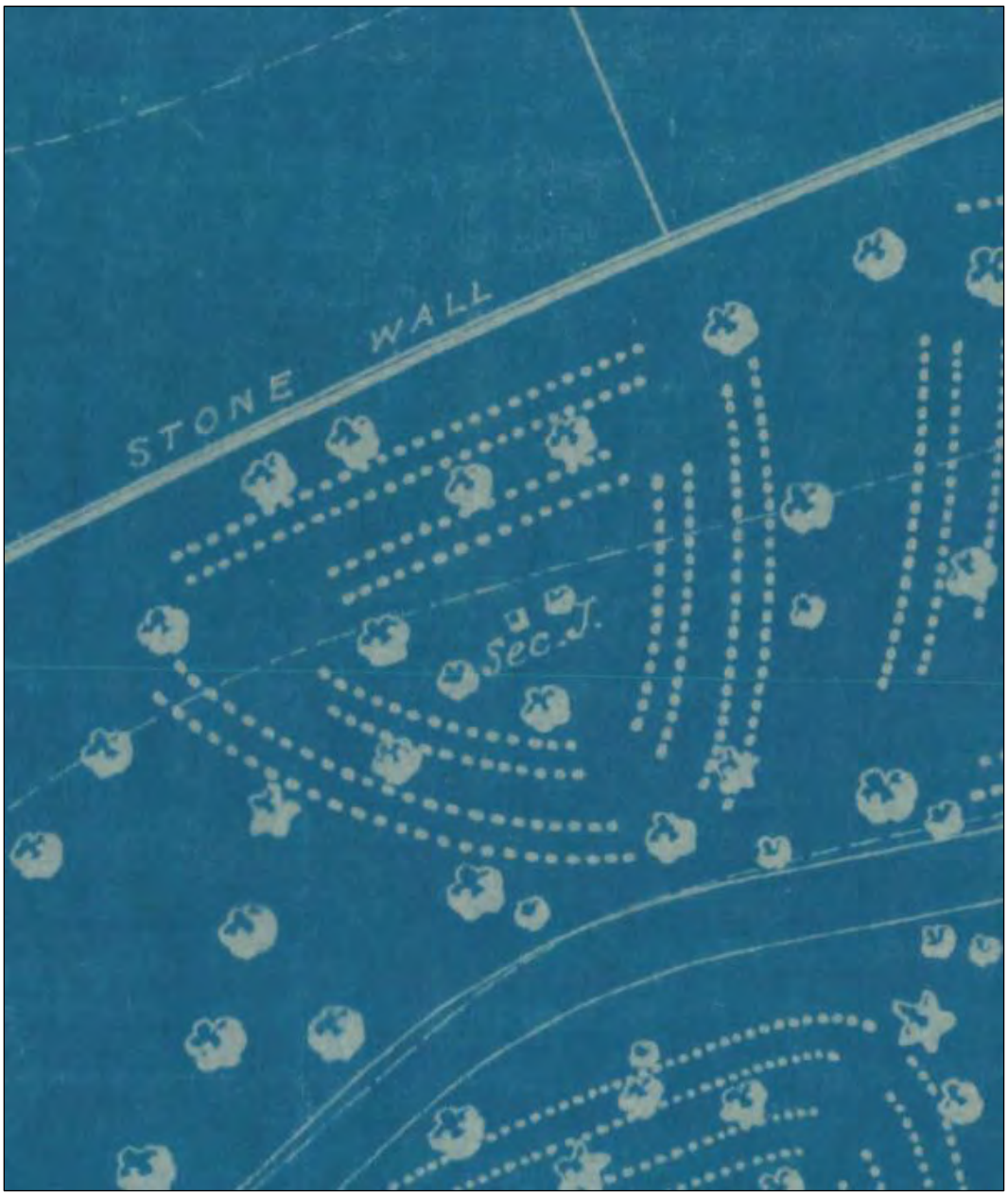
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section I (then Section J) but not in the middle (Figure 310). Section I was surrounded by roads with an unmarked section to its west.

Figure 310. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section I (J on map) outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path on either side of Section I (marked as Section J on the map) and that the stone wall was to the north and a gravel road separated the section from Section R to the south (Figure 311). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section is the obelisk section marker.

Figure 311. Plan of Section I (J on map), drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

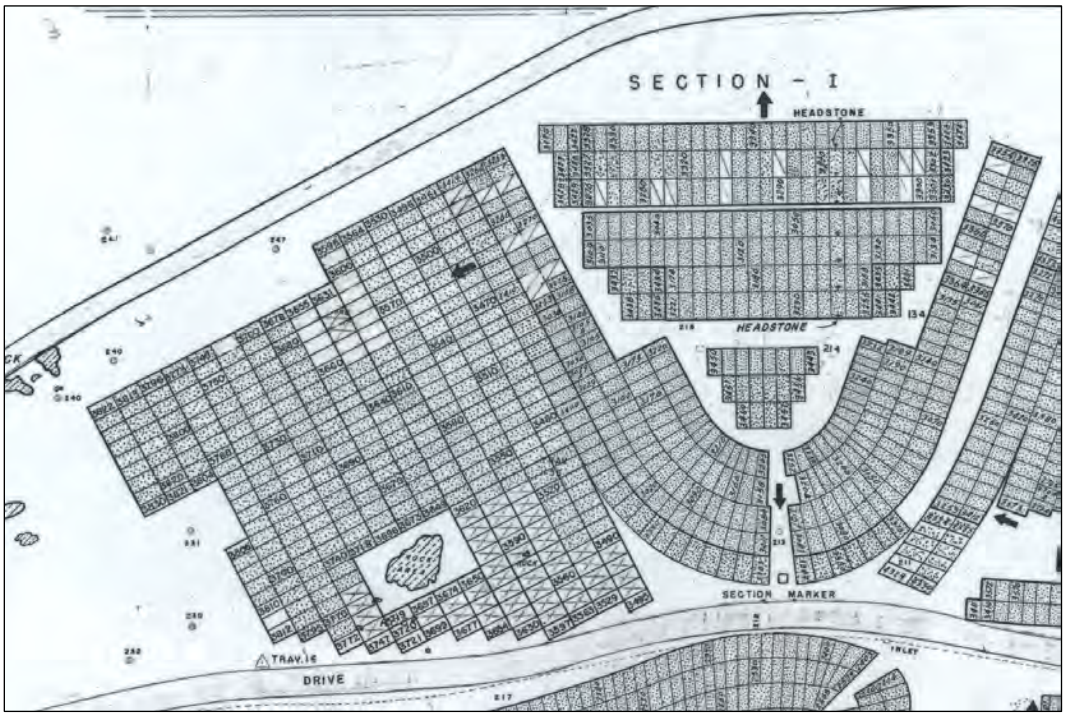


5.3.10.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan greatly affected Section I. The section was doubled in size by adding burial rows to the west and in the center (Figure 312). The perimeter stone wall was removed and a new paved road was added in that location to the north of Section I. The grass divider between Section I and

Section J was filled with burial areas. And the old perimeter drive that separated the section from Section R was slated for removal. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list. The obelisk section marker was removed.

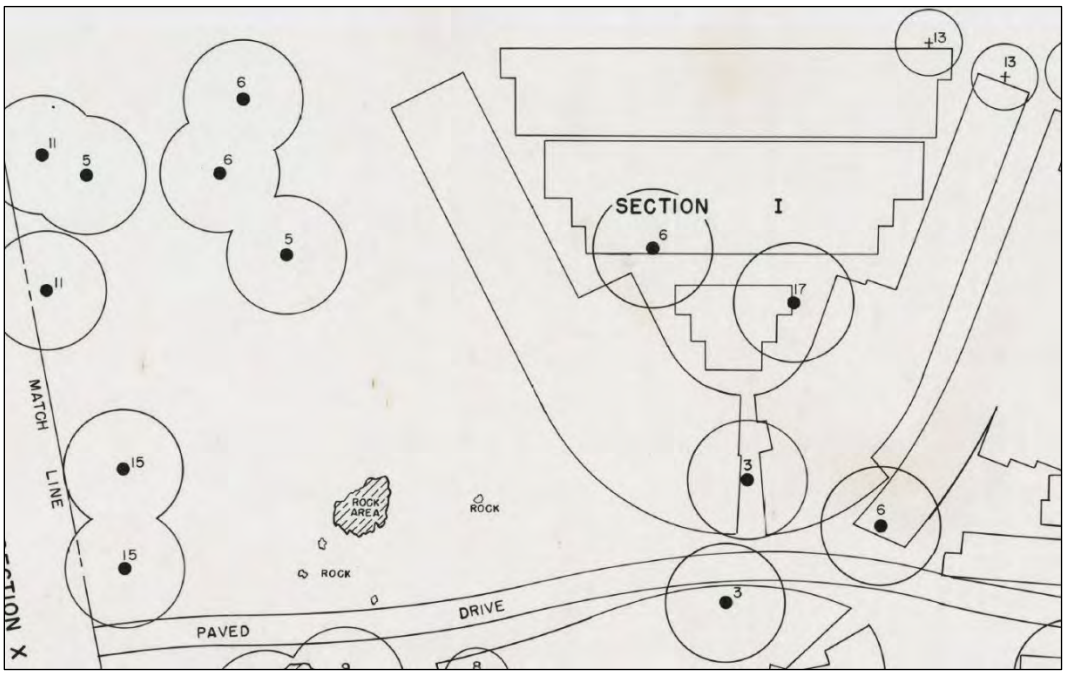
Figure 312. 1956 plan of Section I (NCA Archives).



5.3.10.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section I was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), one Whiteflowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*), one American Holly (*Ilex opaca*), one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), and one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) (Figure 313).

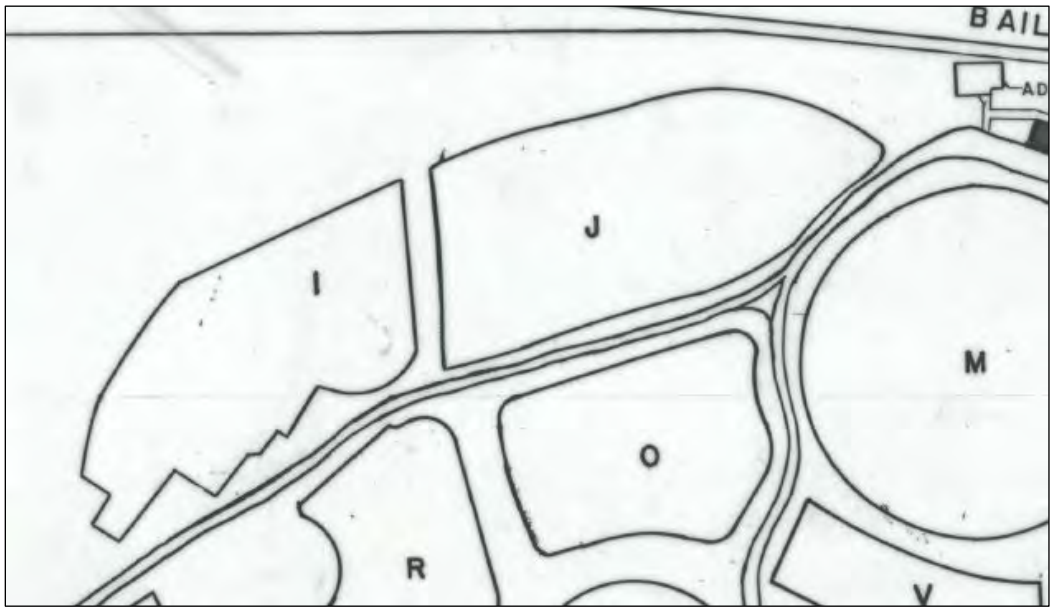
Figure 313. 1962 planting plan for Section I (NCA Archives).



5.3.10.4 1984

The 1984 map shows that Section I has been expanded to the west and that the section has lost its geometric shape (Figure 314). Eisenhower Boulevard was not in place to the north of Section I and the original perimeter road still separated it from Section R to the south.

Figure 314. A portion of the 1984 map depicting area in Section I (NCA Archives).



5.3.10.5 2000s

In 2018, the Section I layout had remained the same (Figure 315, Figure 316, and Figure 317). Section I has one Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*), one Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*), and one Common Hackbery (*Celtis occidentalis*).

Figure 315. Plan of Section I in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

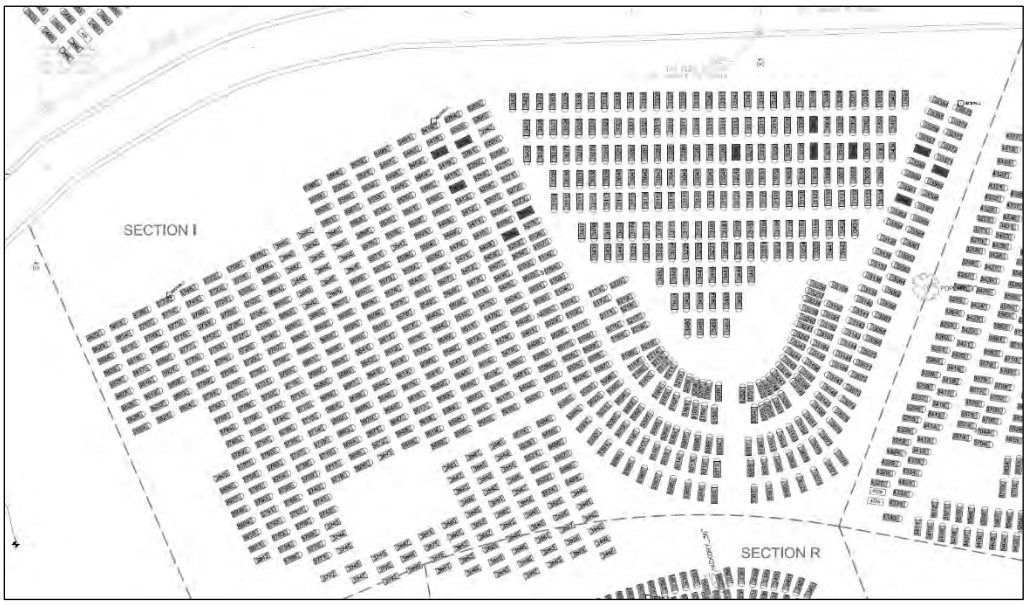


Figure 316. Looking southeast over Section I in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 317. Looking north over Section I with the newer area on the left in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.11 Section J

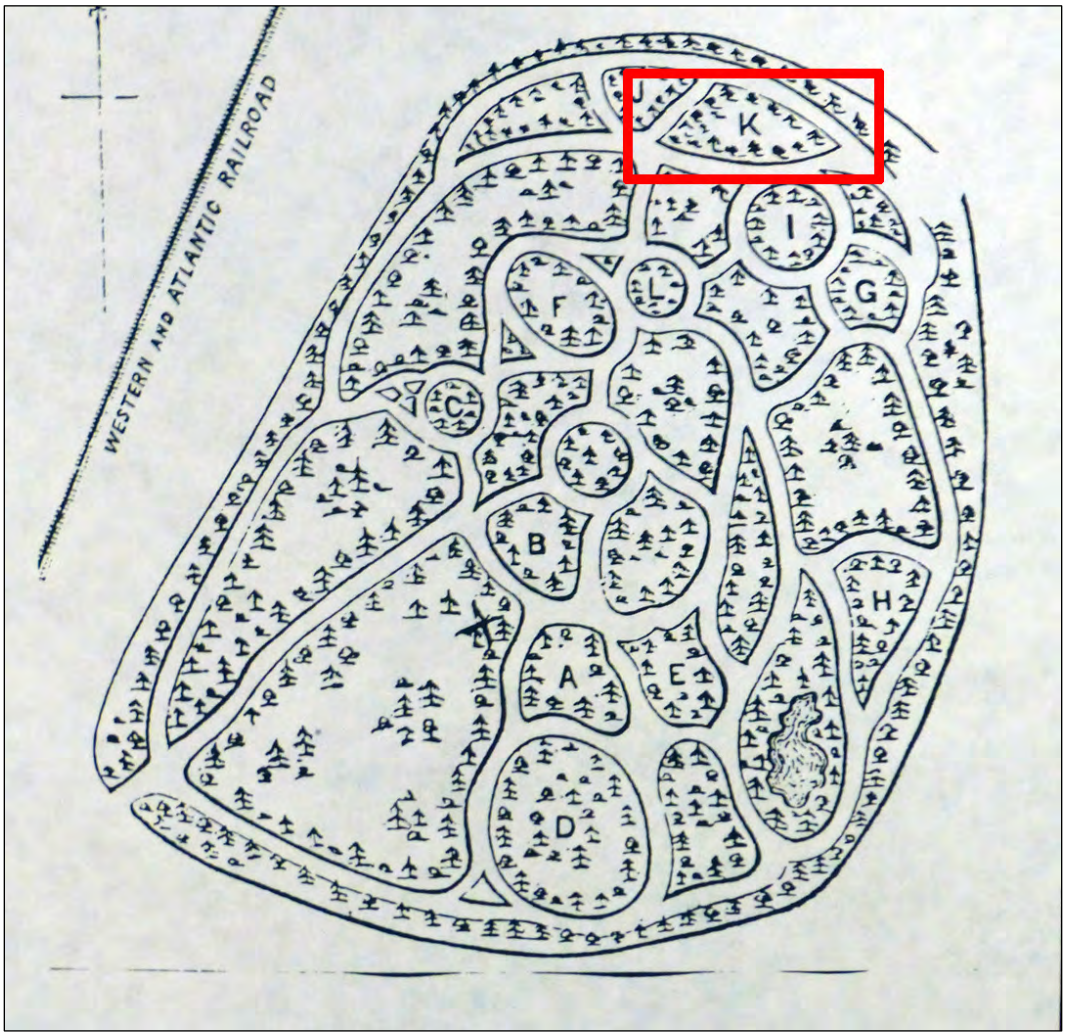
Section J is located in the northwest portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 318). Eisenhower Boulevard is to the north, Section M is to the east across MacArthur Drive, Section O is to the south, and Section I to the west. Section J dates from the founding of the cemetery although it was originally called Section K. It has 1,261 interments with the ones in the original portion from 1864 through 1866 and the ones in the additional areas from the 1960s through the 1990s with some from the 2000s. The shape of the section is irregular with rows of headstones in the center. The section does not have its original obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 318. Location of Section J is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.11.1 Historical development

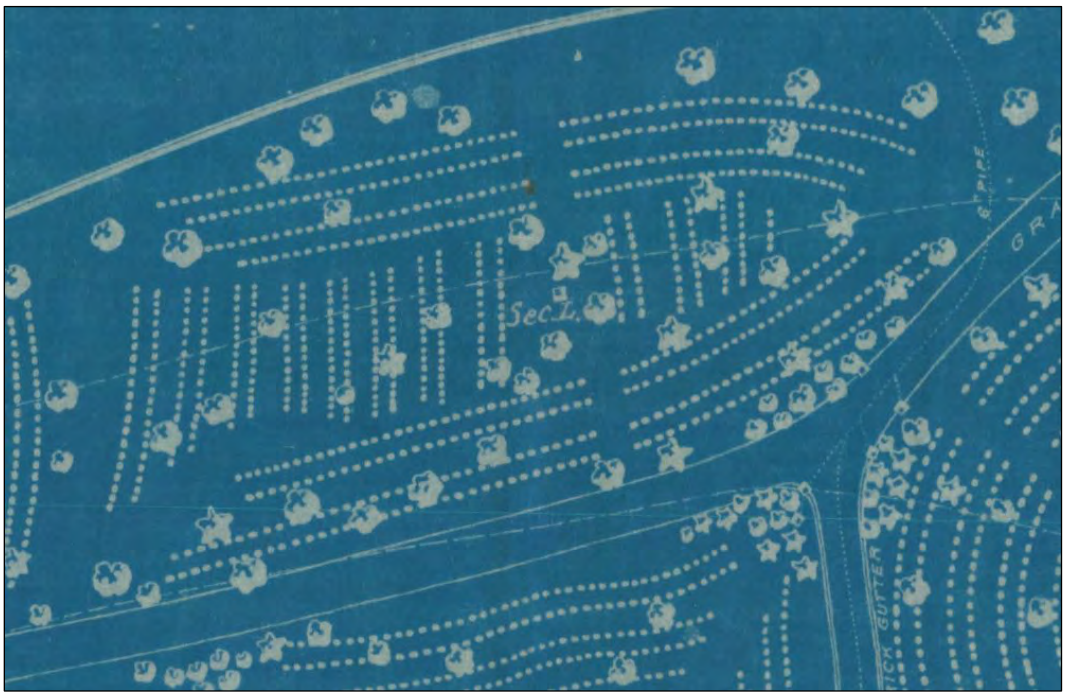
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section J (then Section K) but not in the middle (Figure 319). Section J was surrounded by roads.

Figure 319. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section J (K on map) outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path on either side of Section J (marked as Section I on the map) and that the stone wall was to the north and a gravel road separated the section from Section O to the south (Figure 320). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section is the obelisk section marker, and unlike most of the other sections, the center was filled with graves.

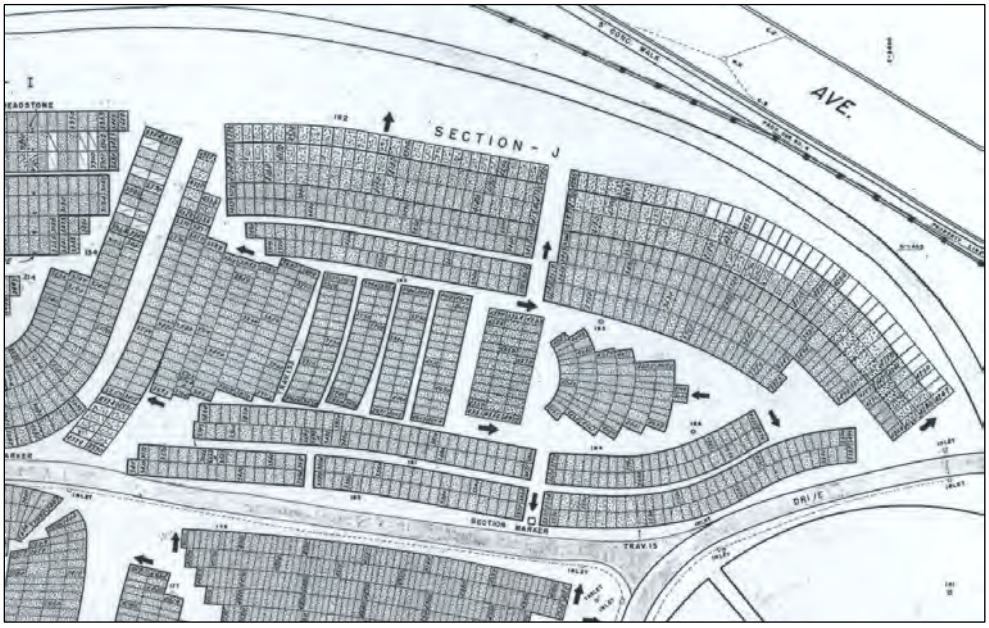
Figure 320. Plan of Section J, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.11.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan greatly affected Section J. The perimeter stone wall was removed and a new paved road was added in that location to the north of Section J. The grass divider between Section J and Section I was filled with burial areas, and the old perimeter drive that separated the section from Section O was slated for removal. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 321). The obelisk section marker was removed.

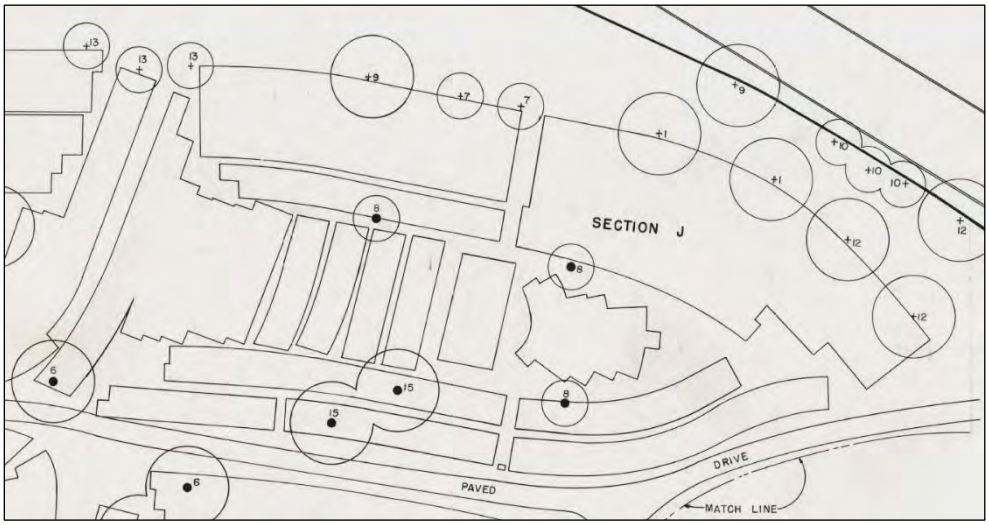
Figure 321. 1956 plan of Section J (NCA Archives).



5.3.11.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section J was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), two White Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*), three Hawthorn (*Crataegus Sp.*), one White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), two Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), one Lemoine Crabapple (*Malus purpurea lemoinei*) and two Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 322).

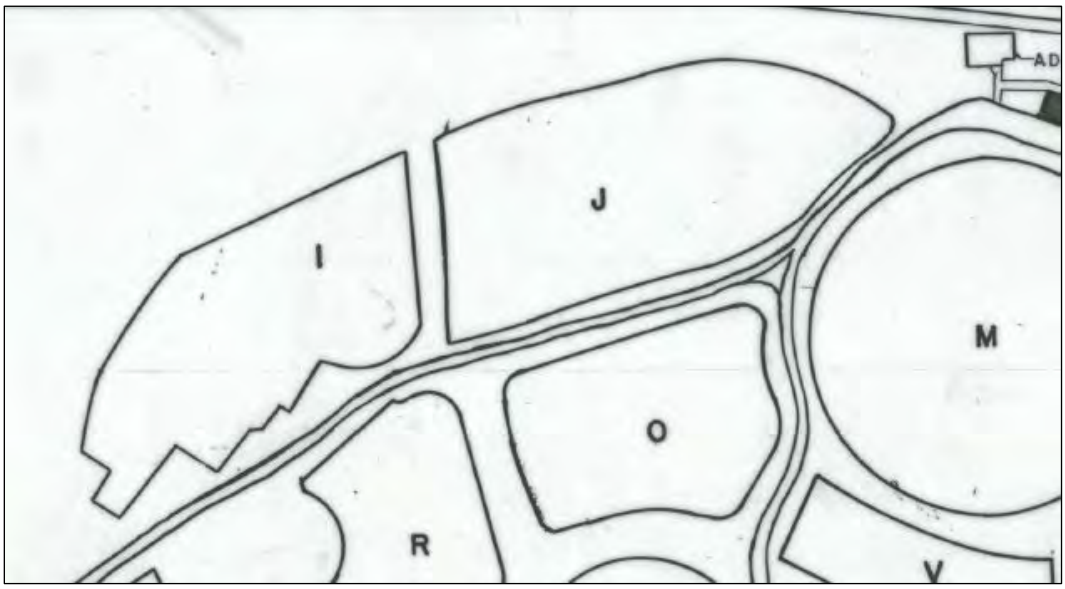
Figure 322. 1962 planting plan for Section J (NCA Archives).



5.3.11.1 1984

The 1984 map shows Section J. Eisenhower Boulevard was not in place to the north of Section I and the original perimeter road still separated it from Section O to the south (Figure 323). The original drive (MacArthur Drive) that separated it from Section M is extant.

Figure 323. A portion of the 1984 map depicting area in Section J (NCA Archives).



5.3.11.2 2000s

In 2018, the Section J layout had remained the same (Figure 324 through Figure 327). Section J has one Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) and one Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) with four Lindens (*Tilia sp.*) between it and Section O.

Figure 324. Plan of Section J in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

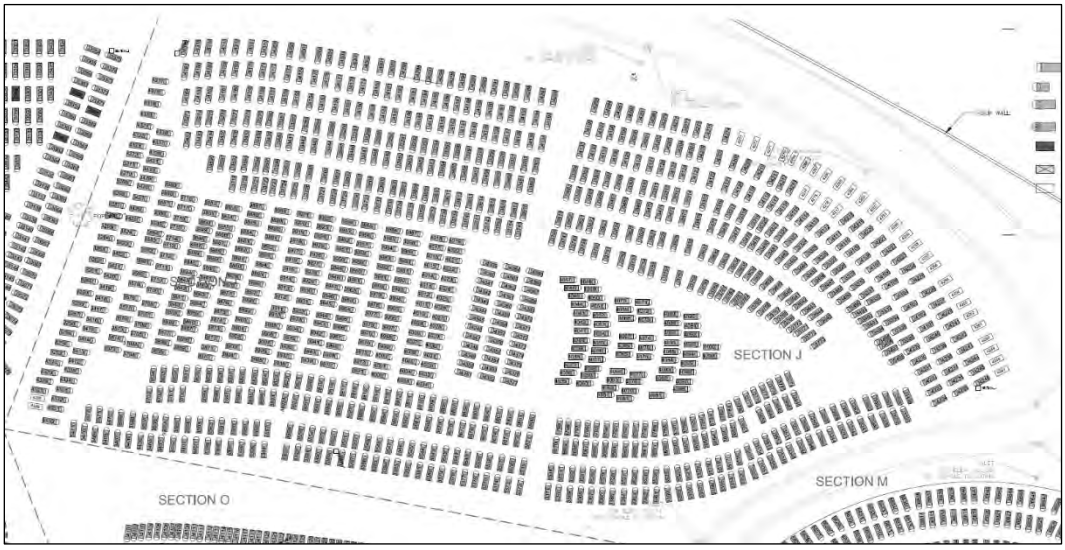


Figure 325. Looking south over Section J in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 326. Looking west at the grass path between Section O on the left and Section J on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 327. Looking north at the western portion of Section J in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.12 Section K

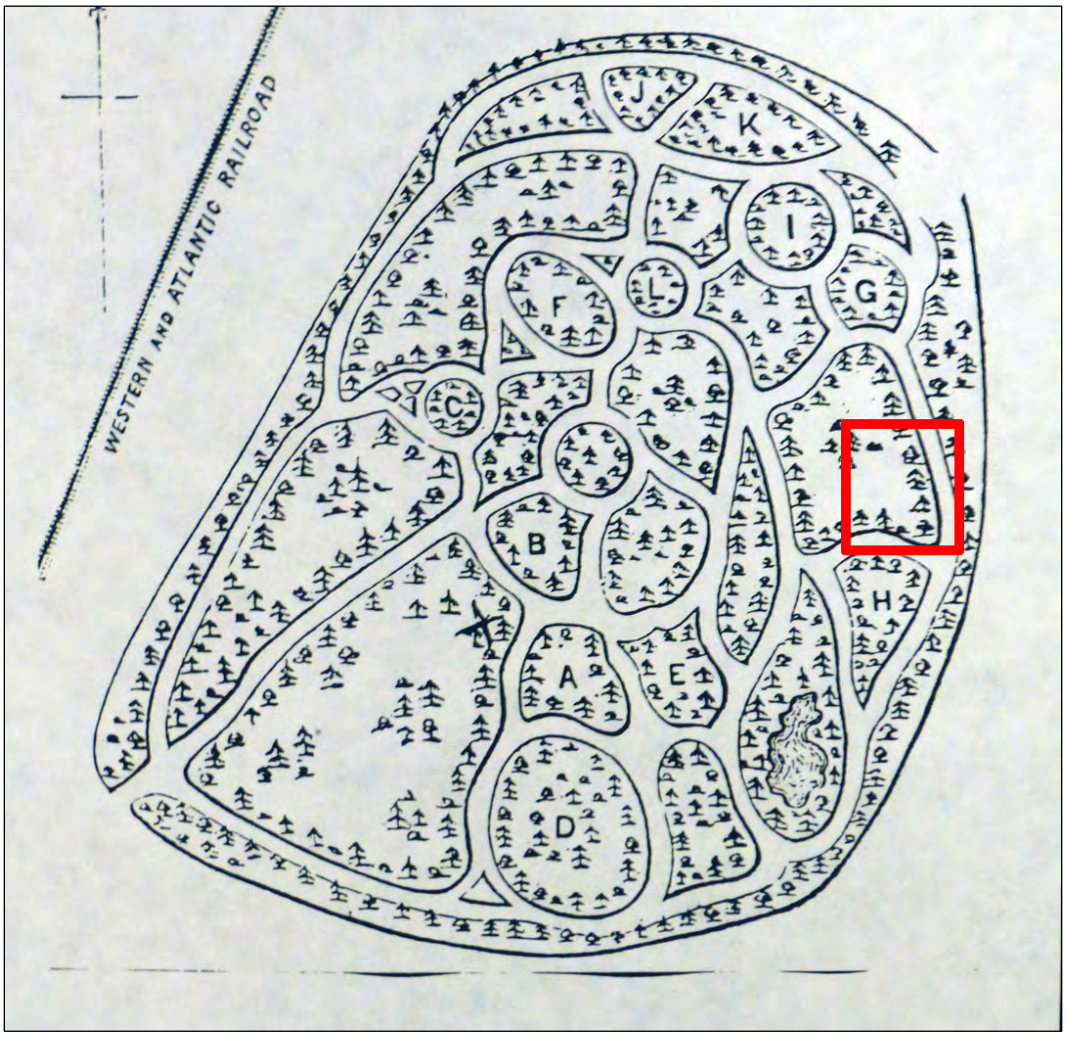
Section K is located in the east portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard through Section QQ (Figure 328). Sections L and Q are to the north, Section QQ is to the east, Section H is to the south, and Section Y to the west. Section K likely dates from the founding of the cemetery but was not marked on the 1866 map. It has 674 interments from 1863 through 1865. The shape of the section is an irregular square with a half-circle of interments in the middle. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are four paths through the headstones.

Figure 328. Location of Section K is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.12.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections K, L, Y, and part of Z as one large section with no section letter (Figure 329). Section K is located in the southeast portion of this large section. The landscaping in this "large" section is around the edges and in the center. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 329. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section A outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



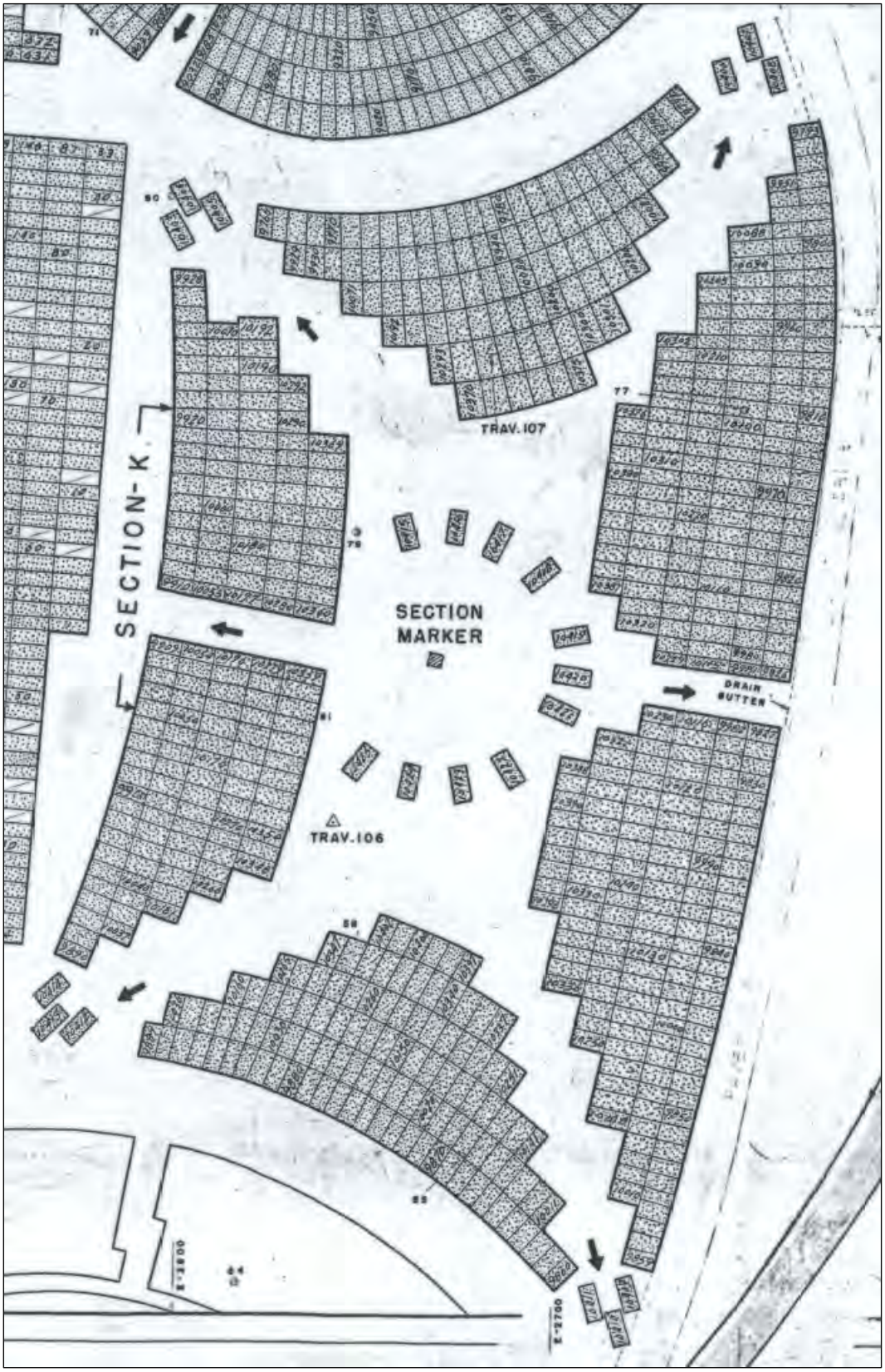
The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the east (Figure 330). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section was the obelisk section marker.

Figure 330. Plan of Section K, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.12.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not significantly affect Section K except to remove the perimeter road to its east. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 331). Eight graves were added in the middle to create a circle. The obelisk section marker is in the same location.

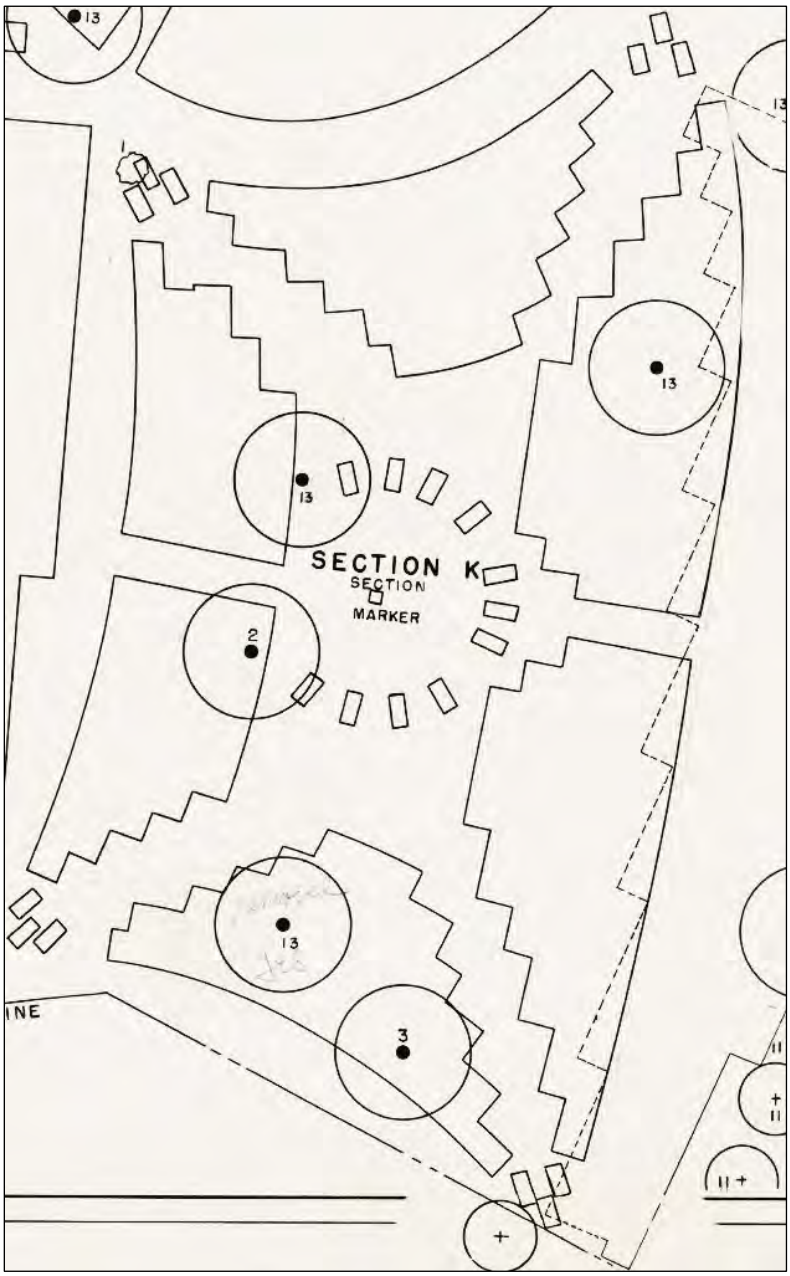
Figure 331. 1956 plan of Section K (NCA Archives).



5.3.12.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section K was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Truetree Box (*Buxus sempervirens 'Arborescens"*), one Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), and three Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 332).

Figure 332. 1962 planting plan for Section K (NCA Archives).



5.3.12.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section K layout had remained the same (Figure 333 through Figure 336). Section K has one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*).

Figure 333. Plan of Section K in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

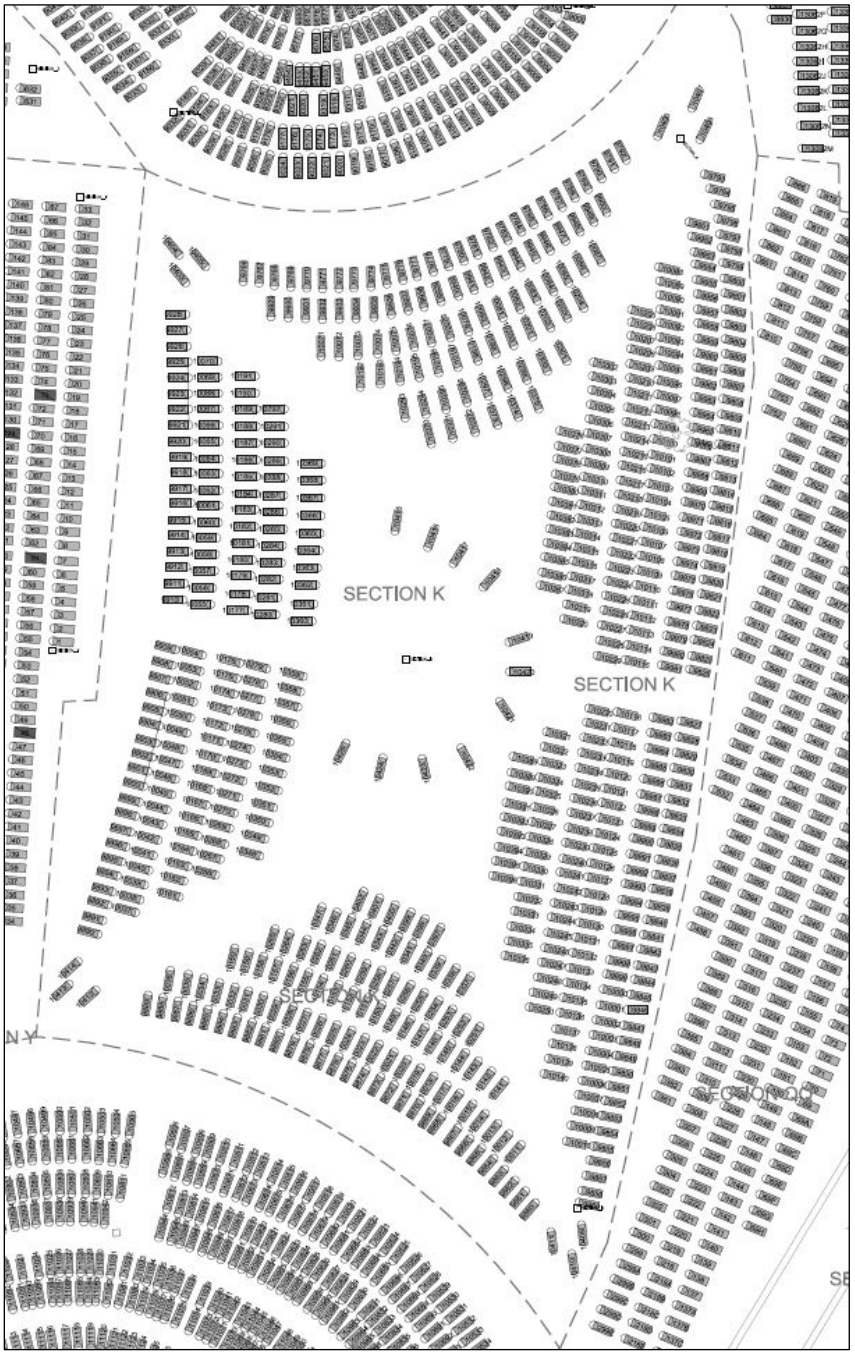


Figure 334. Looking north over Section K in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 335. Looking south over Section K in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 336. Looking west at the grass path between Section K on the left and Section L on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.13 Section L

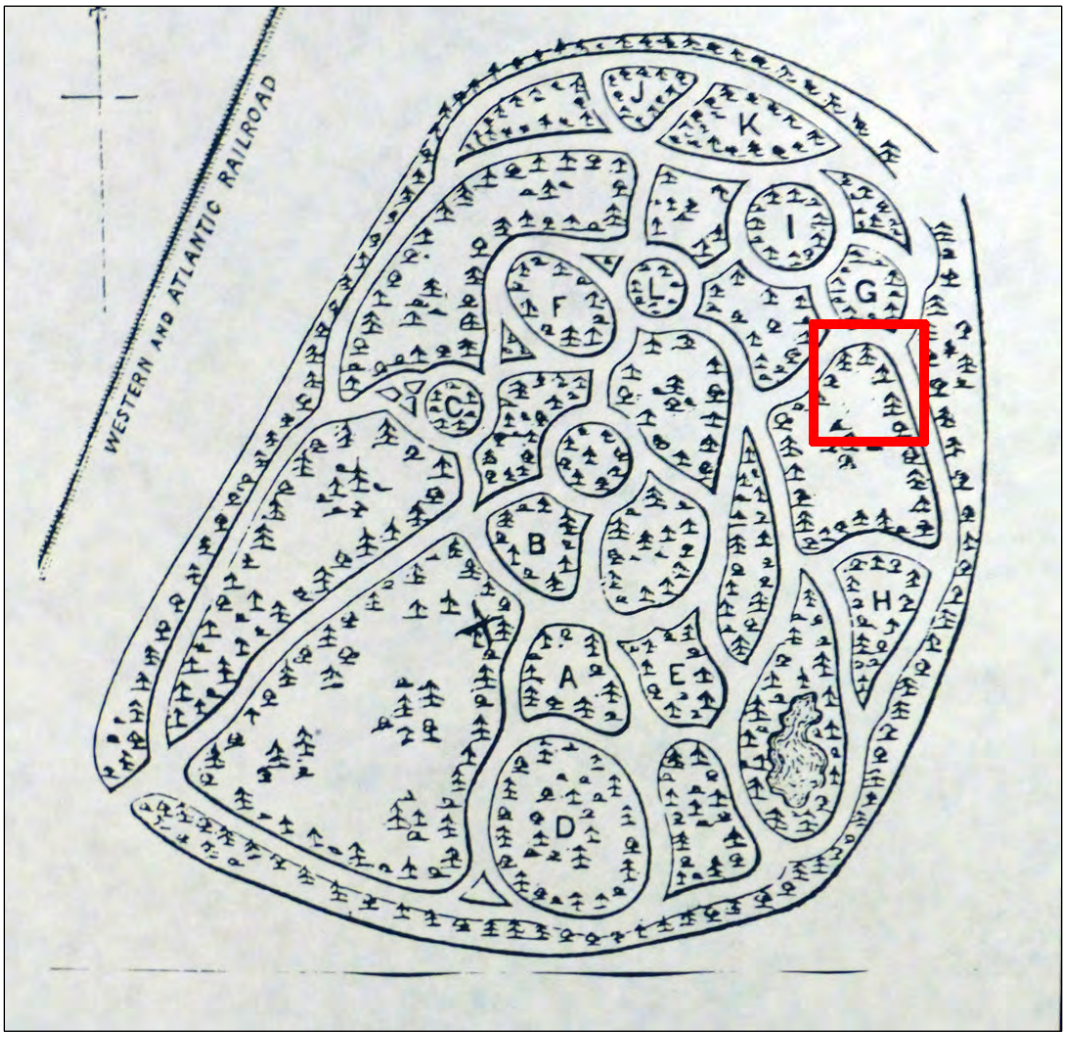
Section L is located in the east portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard through Sections Q and QQ (Figure 337). Section G is to the north, Section Q is to the east, Section K is to the south, and Section Z to the west. Section L likely dates from the founding of the cemetery but was not marked on the 1866 map. It has 801 interments from 1863 through 1865 with a few outliers. The shape of the section is a kidney with a circle of interments in the middle. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are three paths through the headstones.

Figure 337. Location of Section L is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.13.1 Historical development

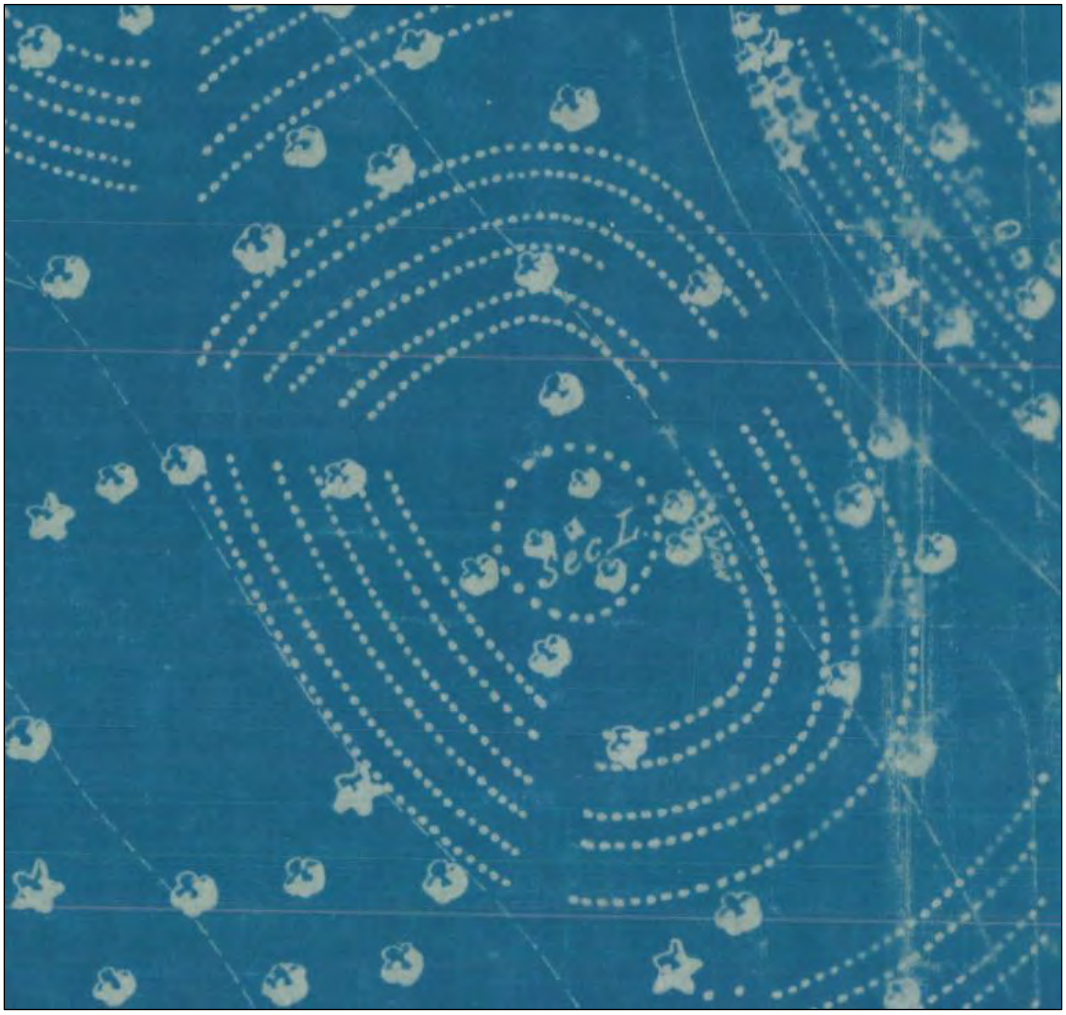
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections K, L, Y, and part of Z as one large section with no section letters (Figure 338). Section L is located in the northeast portion of this large section. The landscaping in this "large" section is around the edges and in the center. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 338. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section L outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the east (Figure 339). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section was the obelisk section marker surrounded by graves.

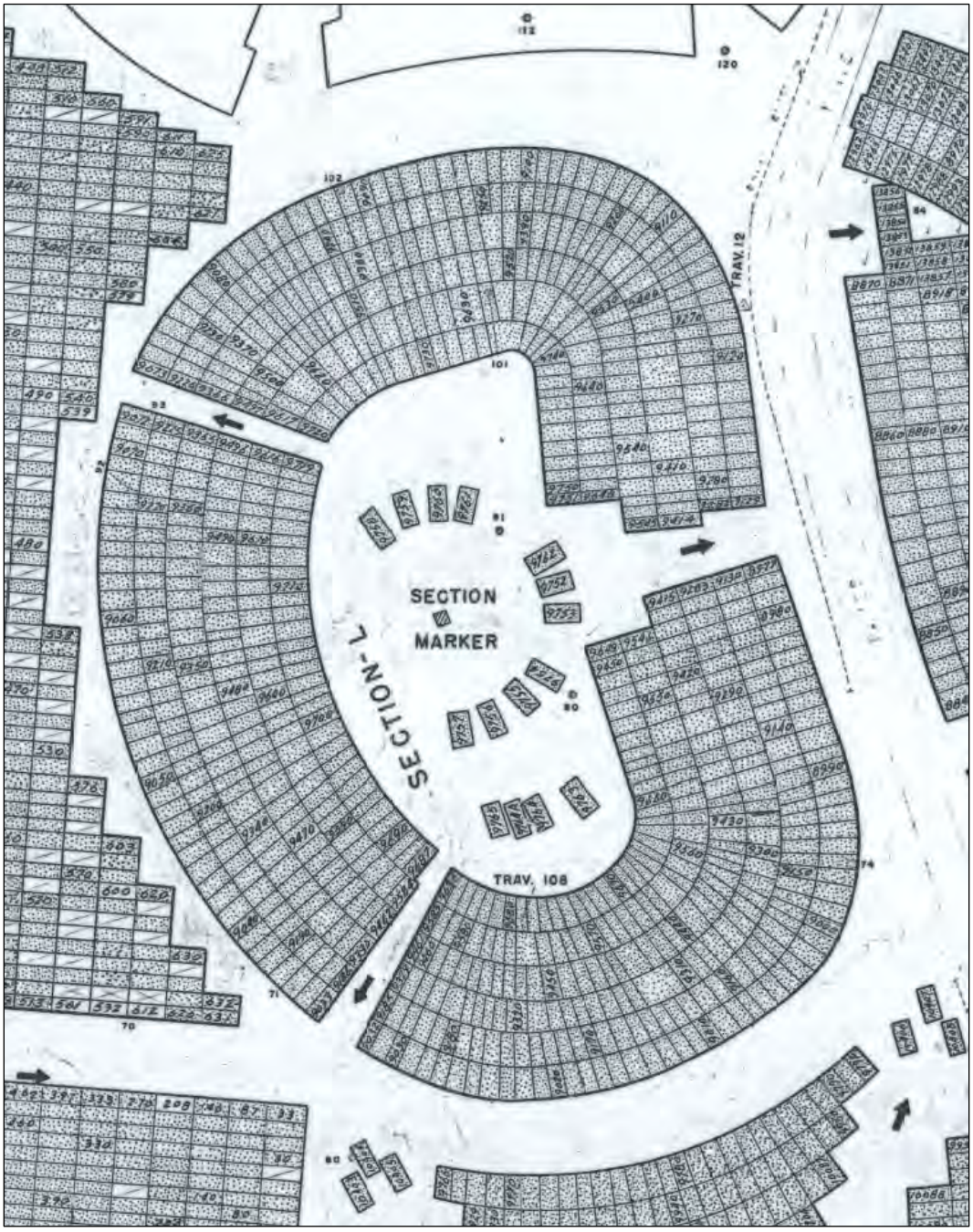
Figure 339. Plan of Section L, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.13.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not significantly affect Section L except to remove the perimeter road to its east. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 340). Four of the graves that made up the circle in the center were relocated to the south. The obelisk section marker is in the same location.

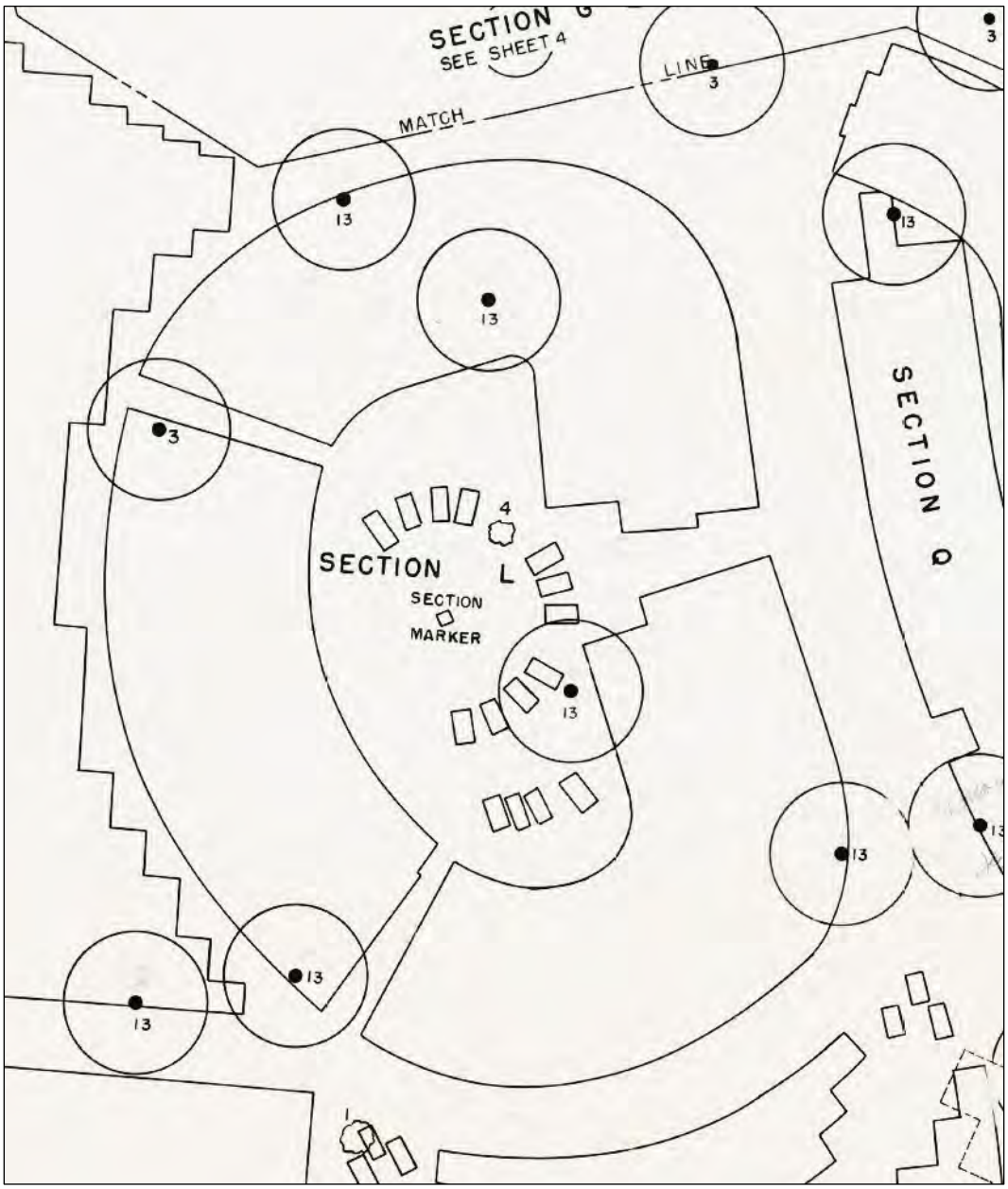
Figure 340. 1956 plan of Section L (NCA Archives).



5.3.13.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section L was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), one Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), and 5 Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 341).

Figure 341. 1962 planting plan for Section L (NCA Archives).



5.3.13.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section L layout has remained the same (Figure 342 and Figure 343). Section L has one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*).

Figure 342. Plan of Section L in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

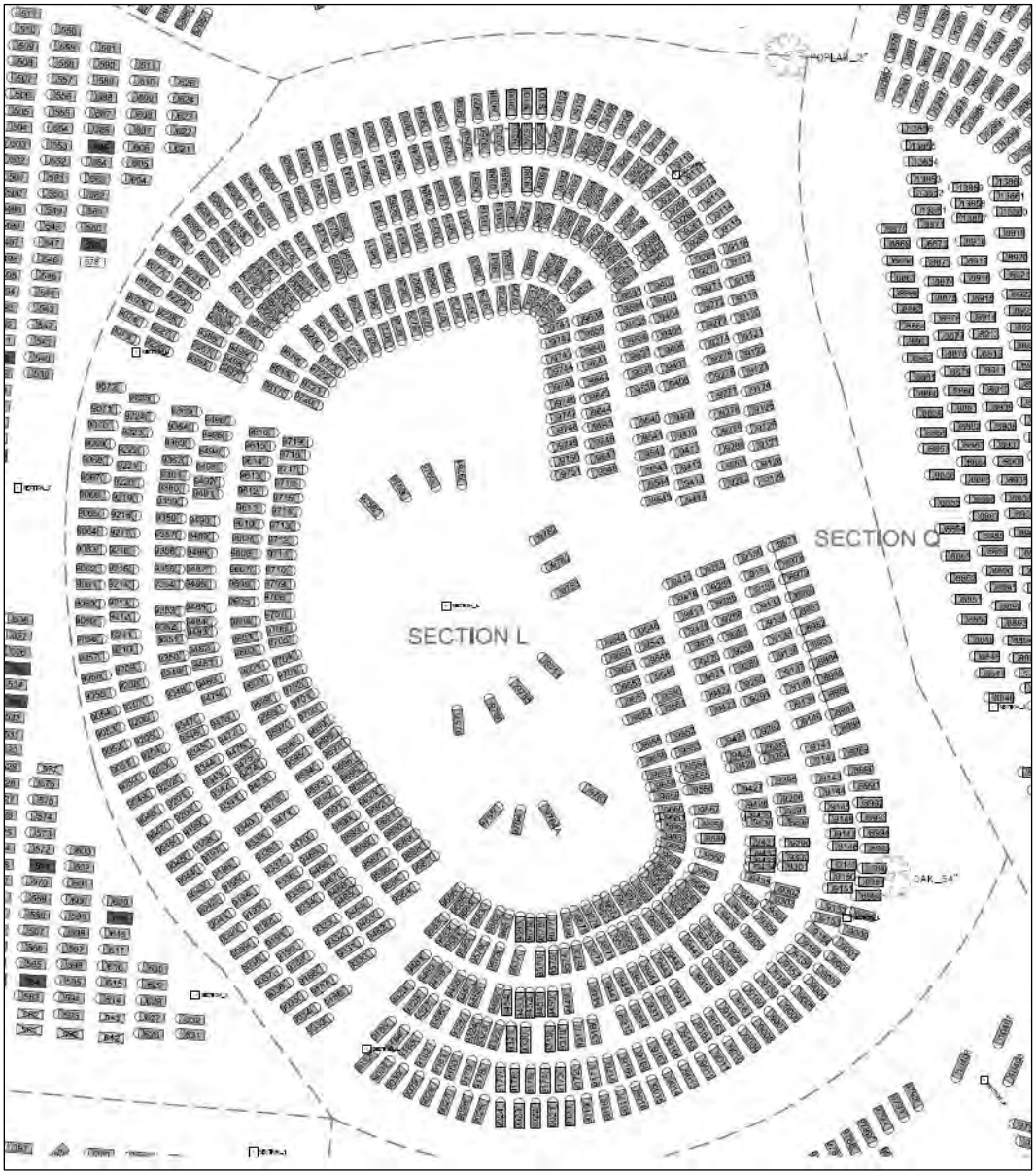


Figure 343. Looking south at the obelisk section marker in Section L in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.15 Section M

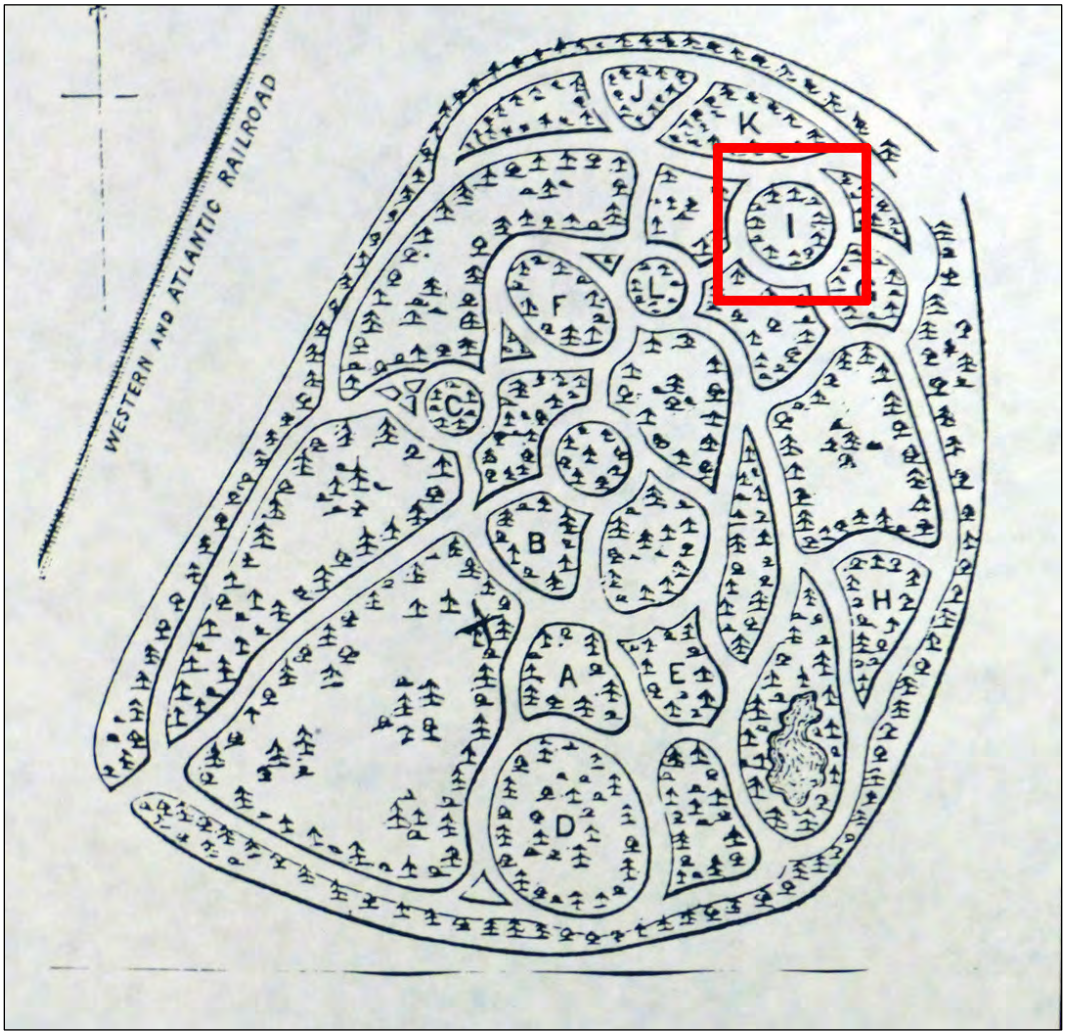
Section M is located in the northern portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard on the north and MacArthur Drive on west (Figure 344). Eisenhower Boulevard is to the north with the Administration Building and Restroom Building, Section G is to the east, Section V is to the south, and Sections J and O to the west across MacArthur Drive. Section M dates from the founding of the cemetery although it was originally called Section I. It has 1,638 interments, all unknown. The shape of the section is a circle. The section has its original obelisk section marker. There are four paths through the headstones.

Figure 344. Location of Section M is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.15.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section M (then Section I) but not in the middle (Figure 345). Section M was surrounded by roads.

Figure 345. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section M (I on map) outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the west (Figure 346). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section, and a cluster of trees to the north between the section and the gravel road on the north (Figure 347 and Figure 348). At the center of the section was the obelisk section marker.

Figure 346. Plan of Section M, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

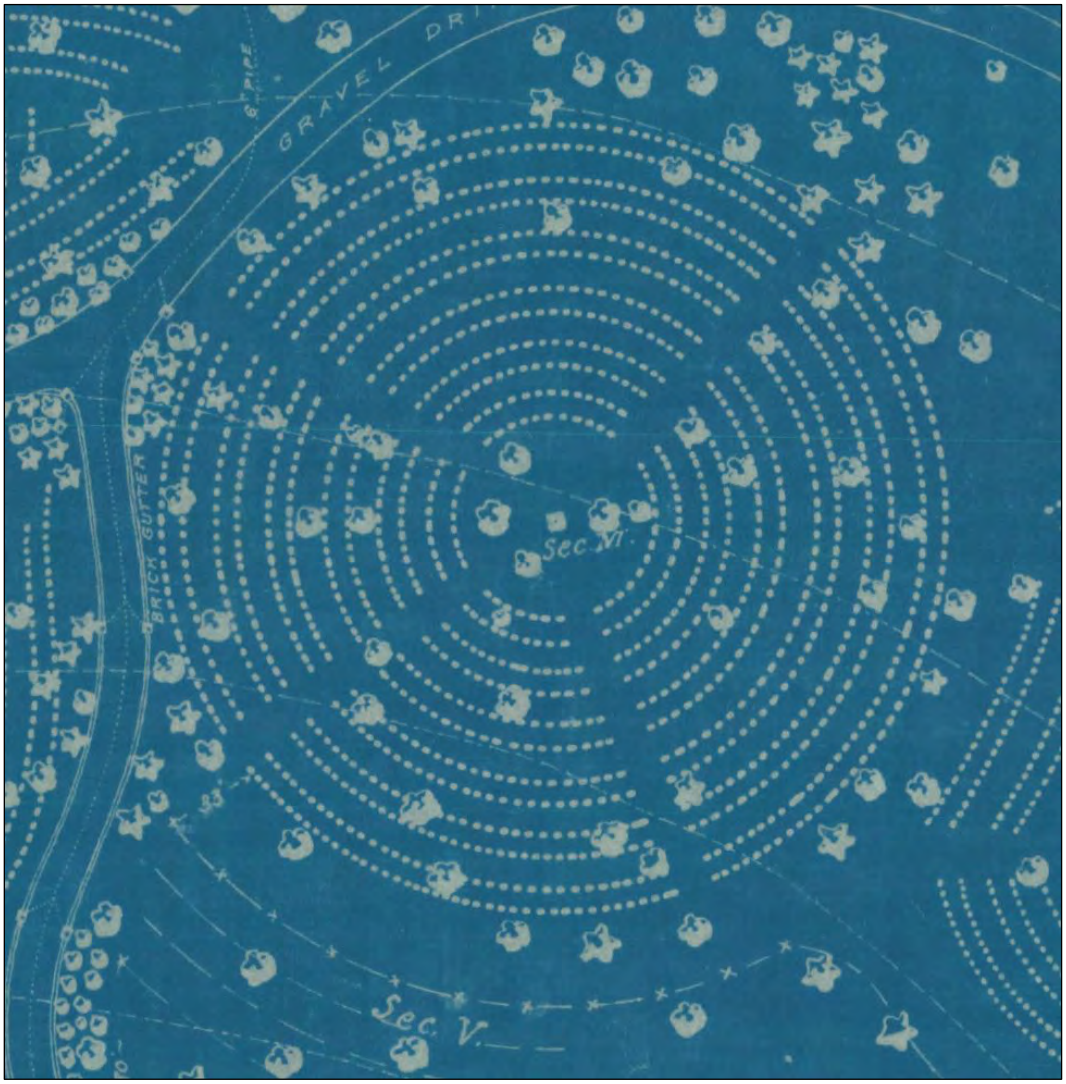


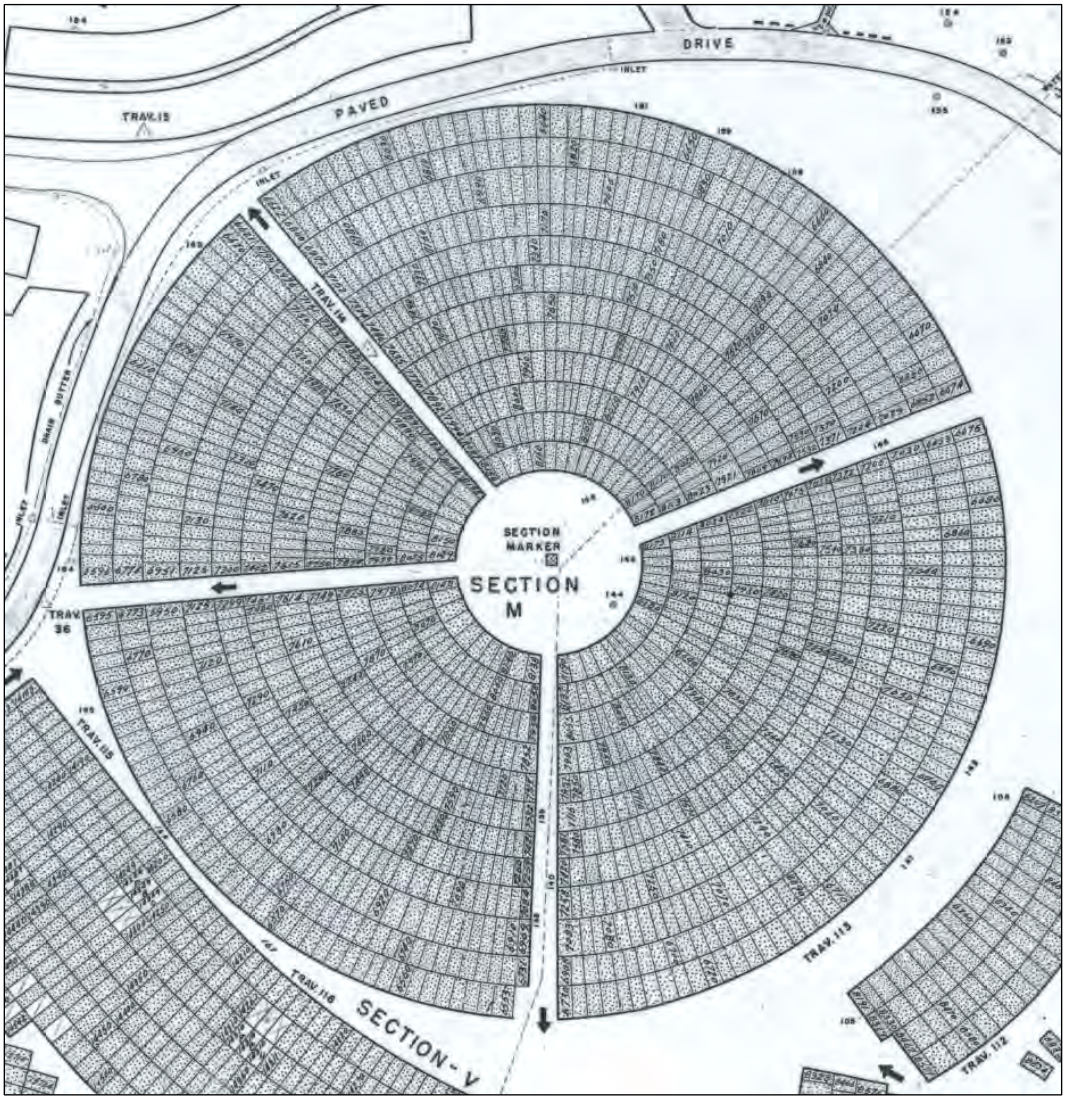
Figure 347. Section M, c.1900 (Library of Congress).

Figure 348. Section M, c.1900 (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

5.3.15.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section M. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 349). The obelisk section marker is in the same location. The road to the north and west is now paved. A new Administration Building was constructed across the road to the north in 1936.

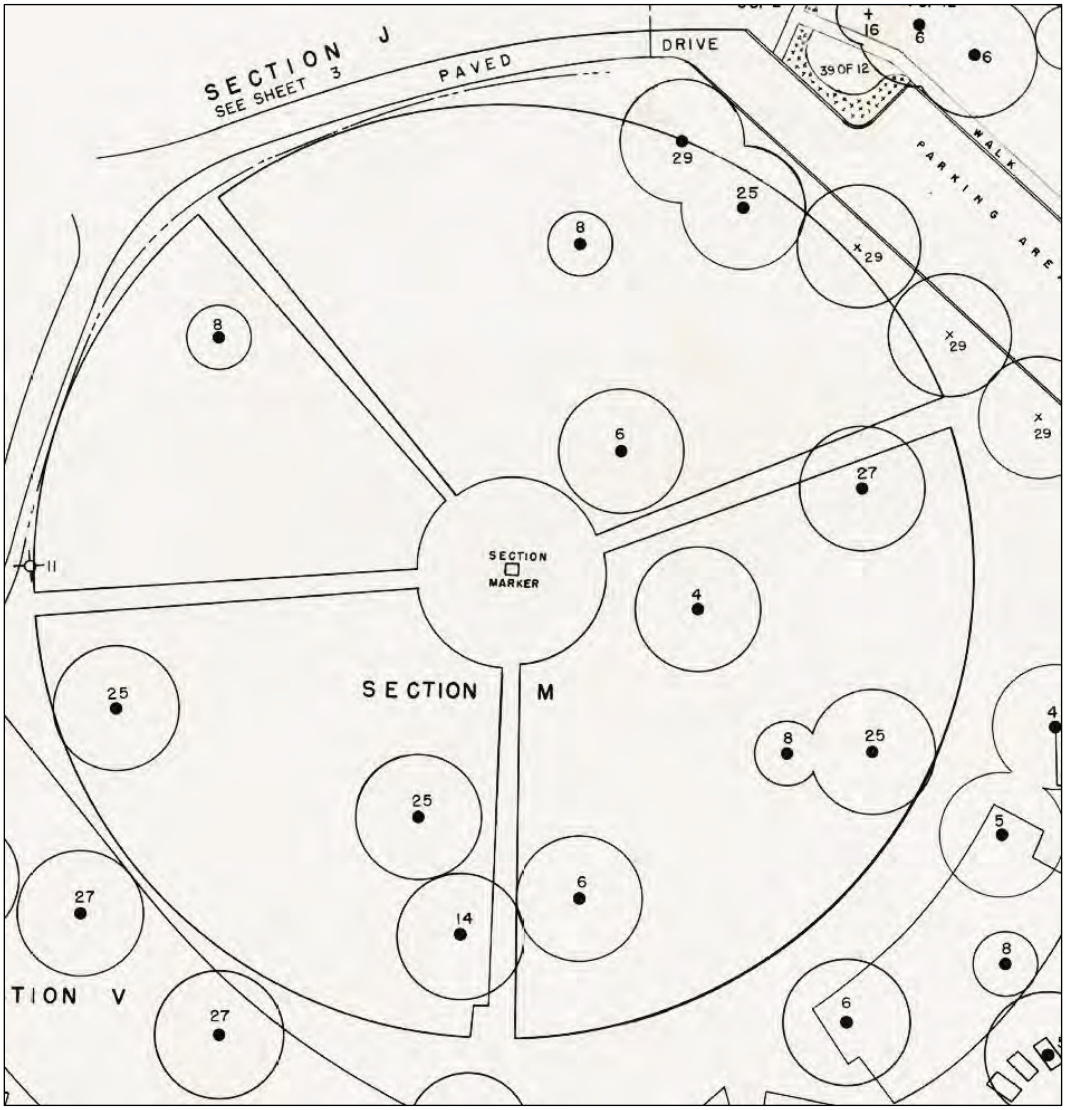
Figure 349. 1956 plan of Section M (NCA Archives).



5.3.15.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section M was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), two Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), three Hawthorn (*Crataegus Sp.*), one White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), one Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), four Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), and one Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*) (Figure 350).

Figure 350. 1962 planting plan for Section M (NCA Archives).



5.3.15.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section M layout had remained the same (Figure 351 through Figure 358). Section M has six Willow Oaks (*Quercus phellos*), two Common Hackberries (*Celtis occidentalis*), one Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*), and one Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*).

Figure 351. Plan of Section M in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

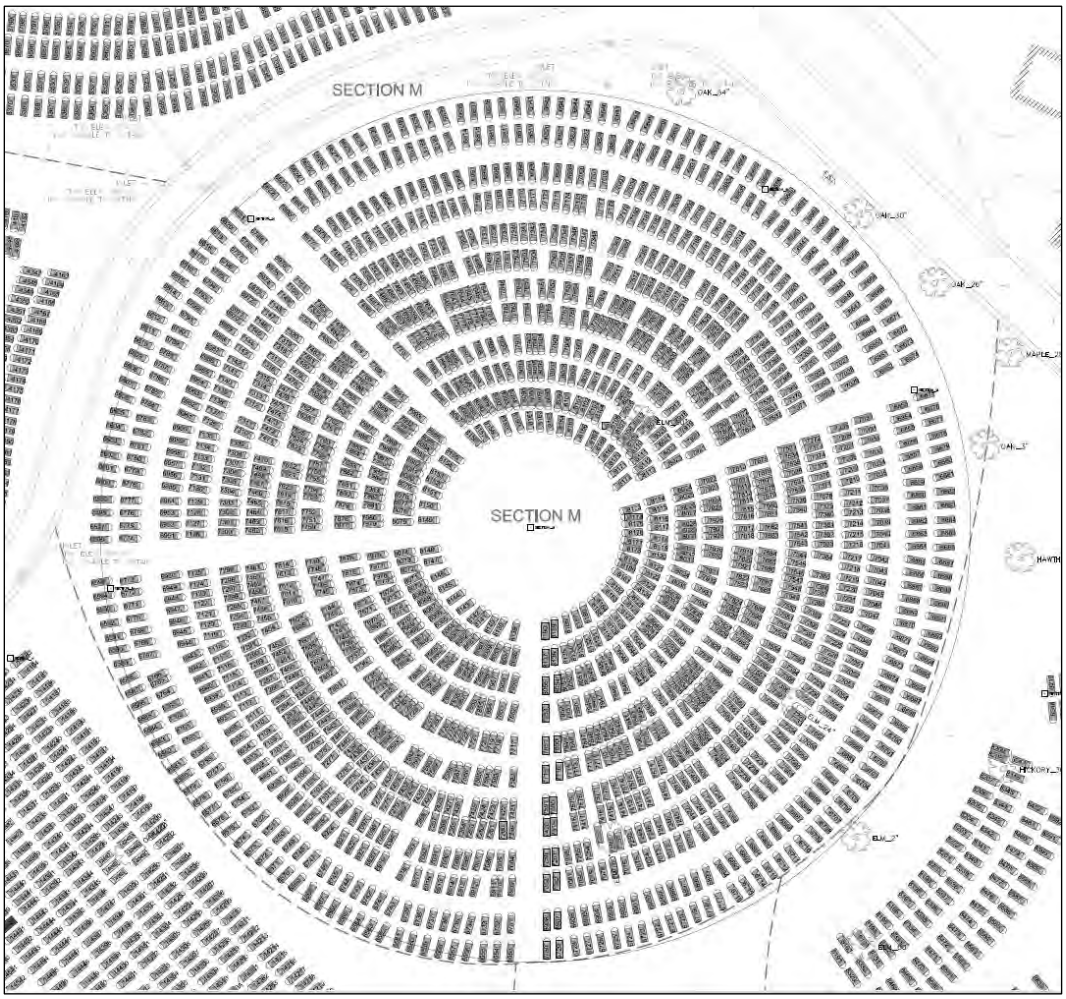


Figure 352. Looking north into the center of Section M in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 353. Looking southwest through Section M with Lookout Mountain in the background in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 354. Looking north at the east side of Section M in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 355. Looking southwest at the center of Section M in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

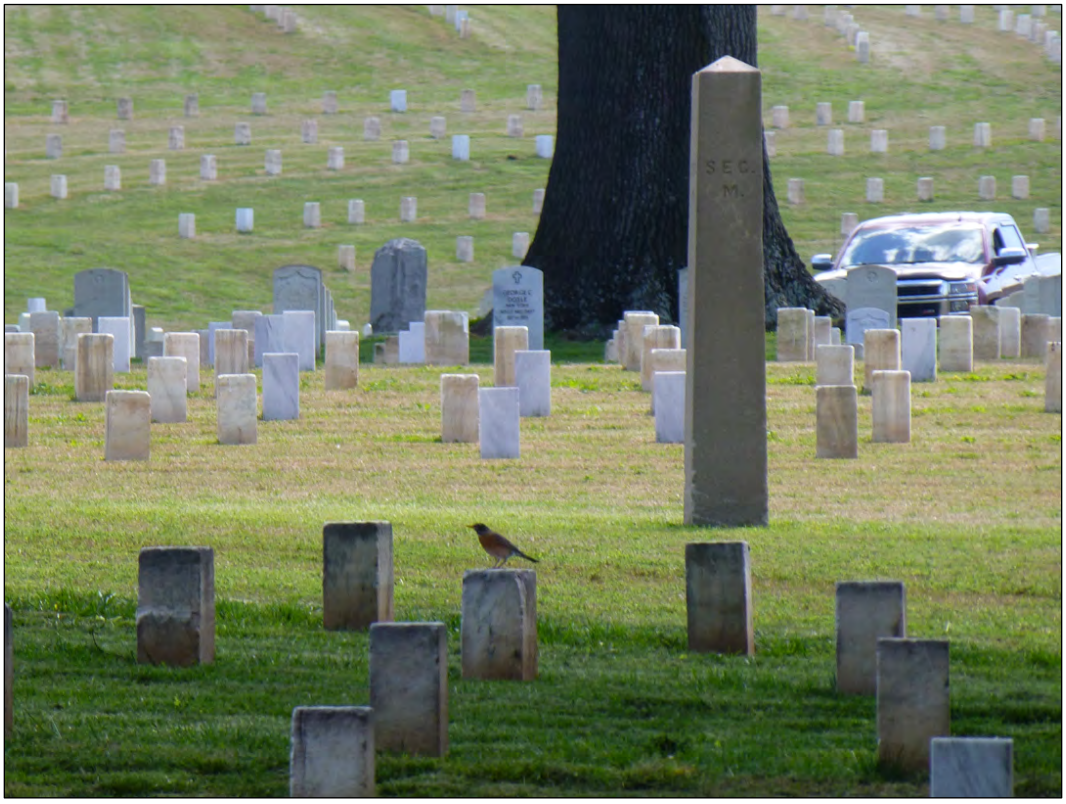


Figure 356. Looking south at Section M on the left and Section J on the right with MacArthur Drive in between and Eisenhower Boulevard in the foreground in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 357. Looking south at the Gettysburg Address Monument north of Section M in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 358. Looking south at the one of the history information plaques north of Section M in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.17 Section N

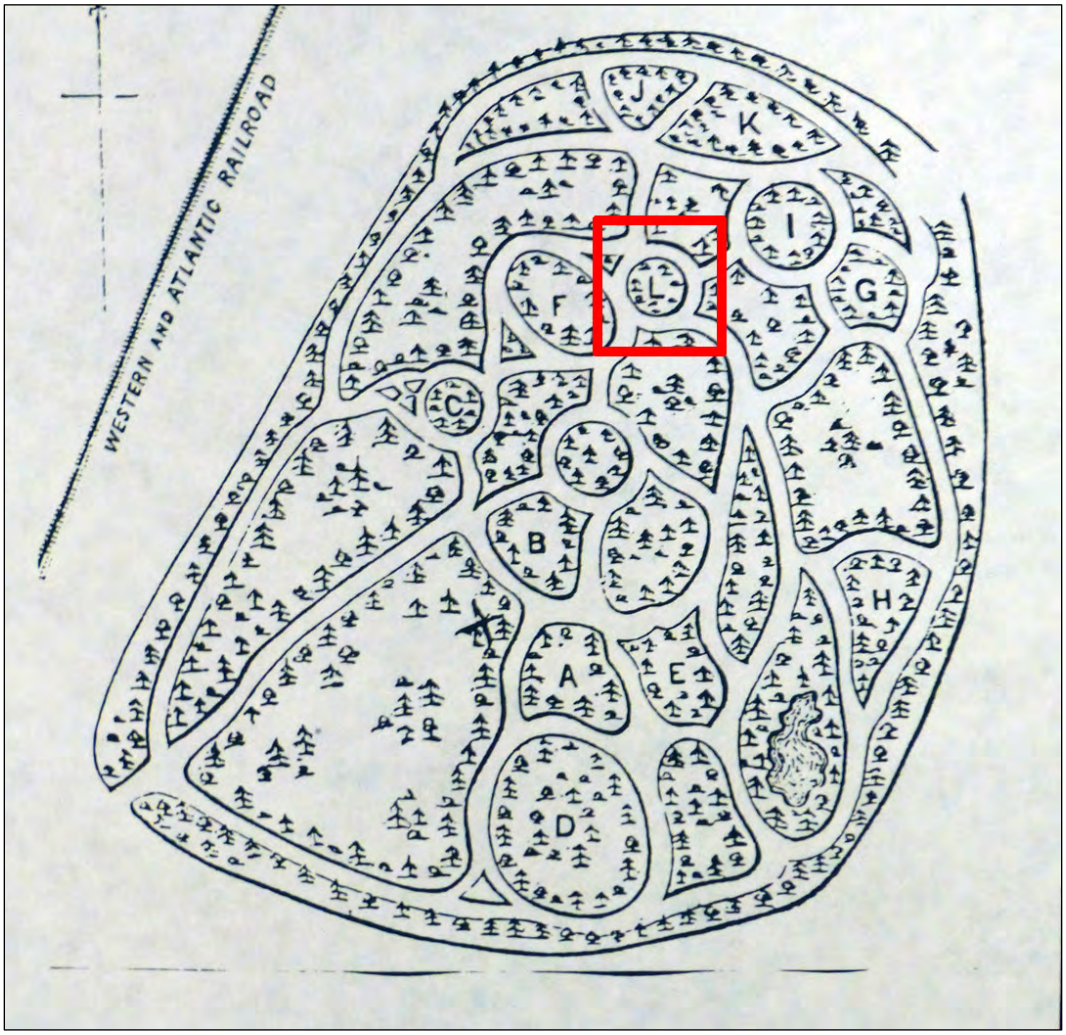
Section N is located in the northern portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by MacArthur Drive on the east (Figure 359). Section O is to the north, Sections T and P are to the east across MacArthur Drive, Section F is to the southwest, and Section R to the west. Section N dates from the founding of the cemetery although it was originally called Section L. It has 580 interments, all unknown. The shape of the section is a circle. The section has its original obelisk section marker. There are two paths through the headstones.

Figure 359. Location of Section N is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.17.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping surrounding Section N (then Section L) but not in the middle (Figure 360). Section N was surrounded by roads.

Figure 360. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section N (marked as L) outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



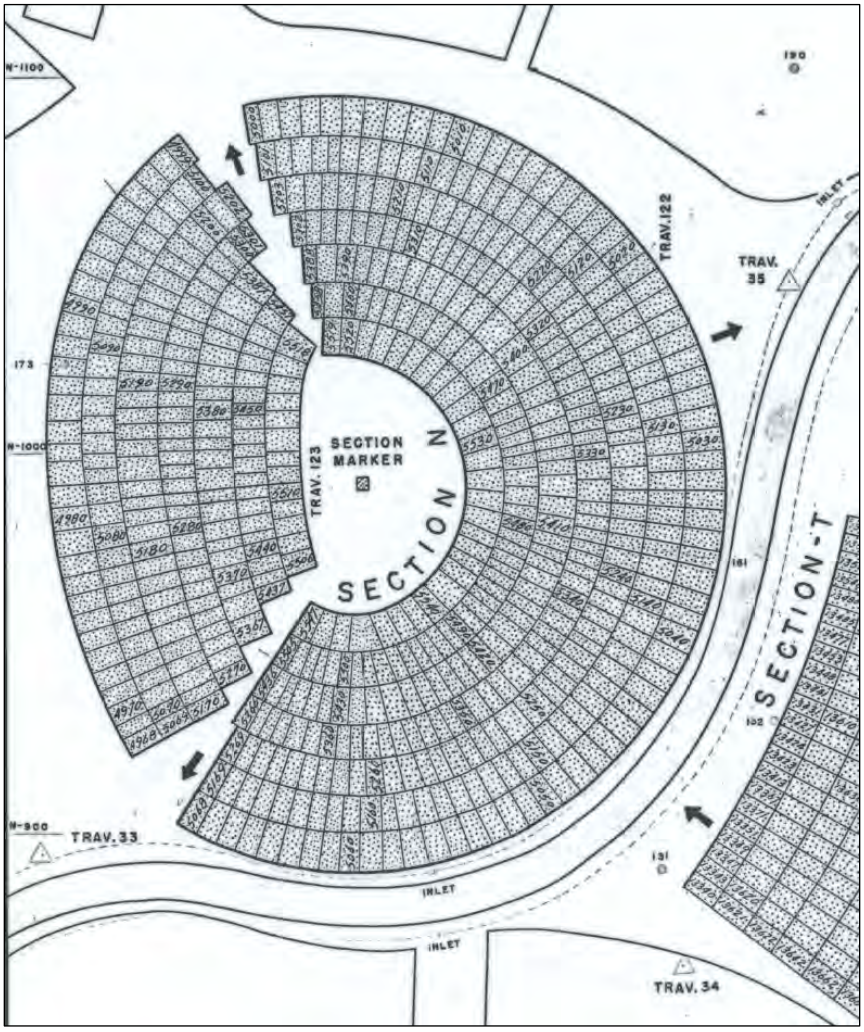
The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the east and south (Figure 361). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section was the obelisk section marker surrounded by graves.

Figure 361. Plan of Section N, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.17.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section N. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 362). The obelisk section marker is in the same location. The road to the east and south is now paved.

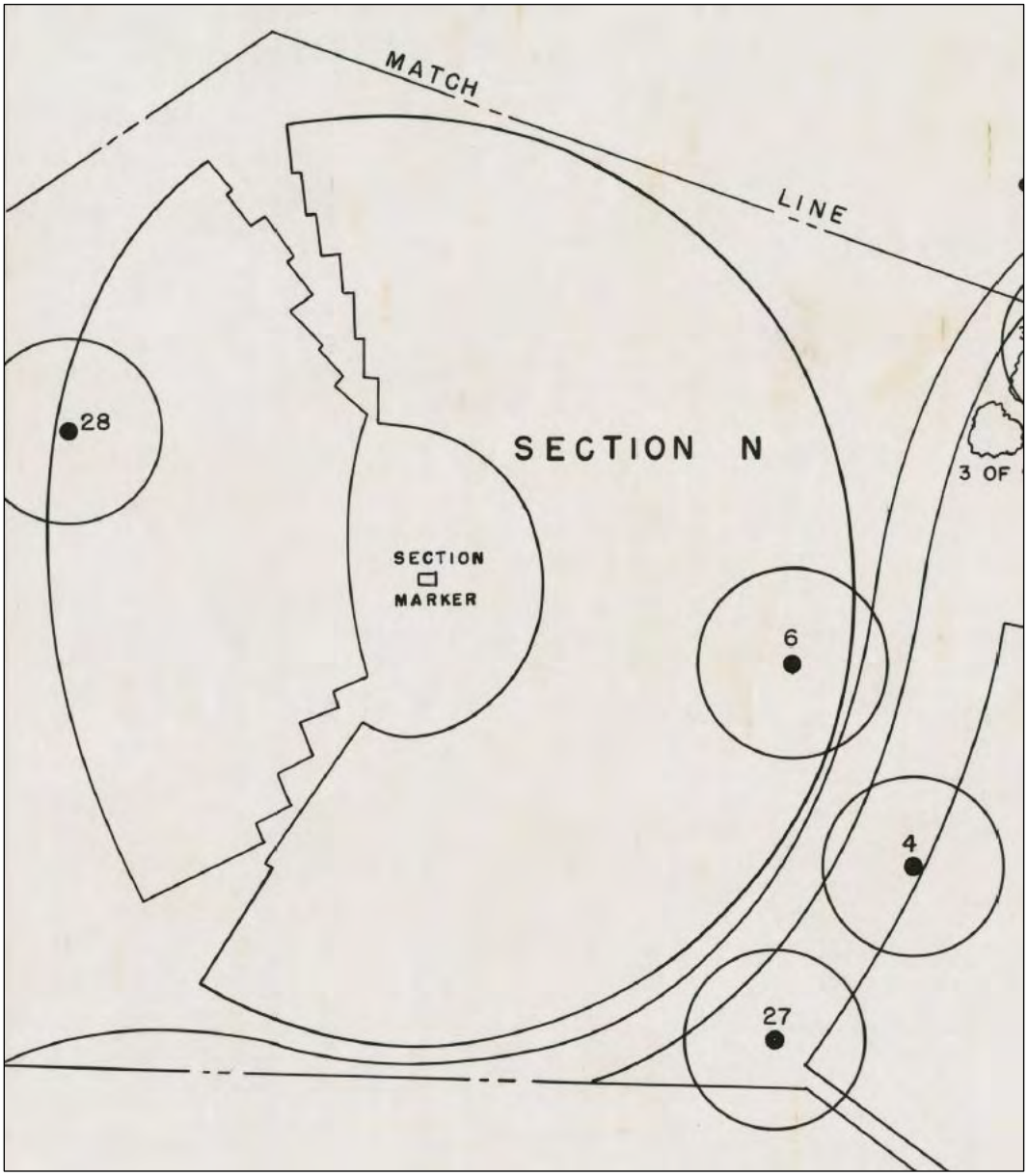
Figure 362. 1956 plan of Section N (NCA Archives).



5.3.17.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section N was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), and one Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*) (Figure 363).

Figure 363. 1962 planting plan for Section N (NCA Archives).



5.3.17.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section N layout had remained the same (Figure 364 and Figure 365). Section N trees are one Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*) and one Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*).

Figure 364. Plan of Section N in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

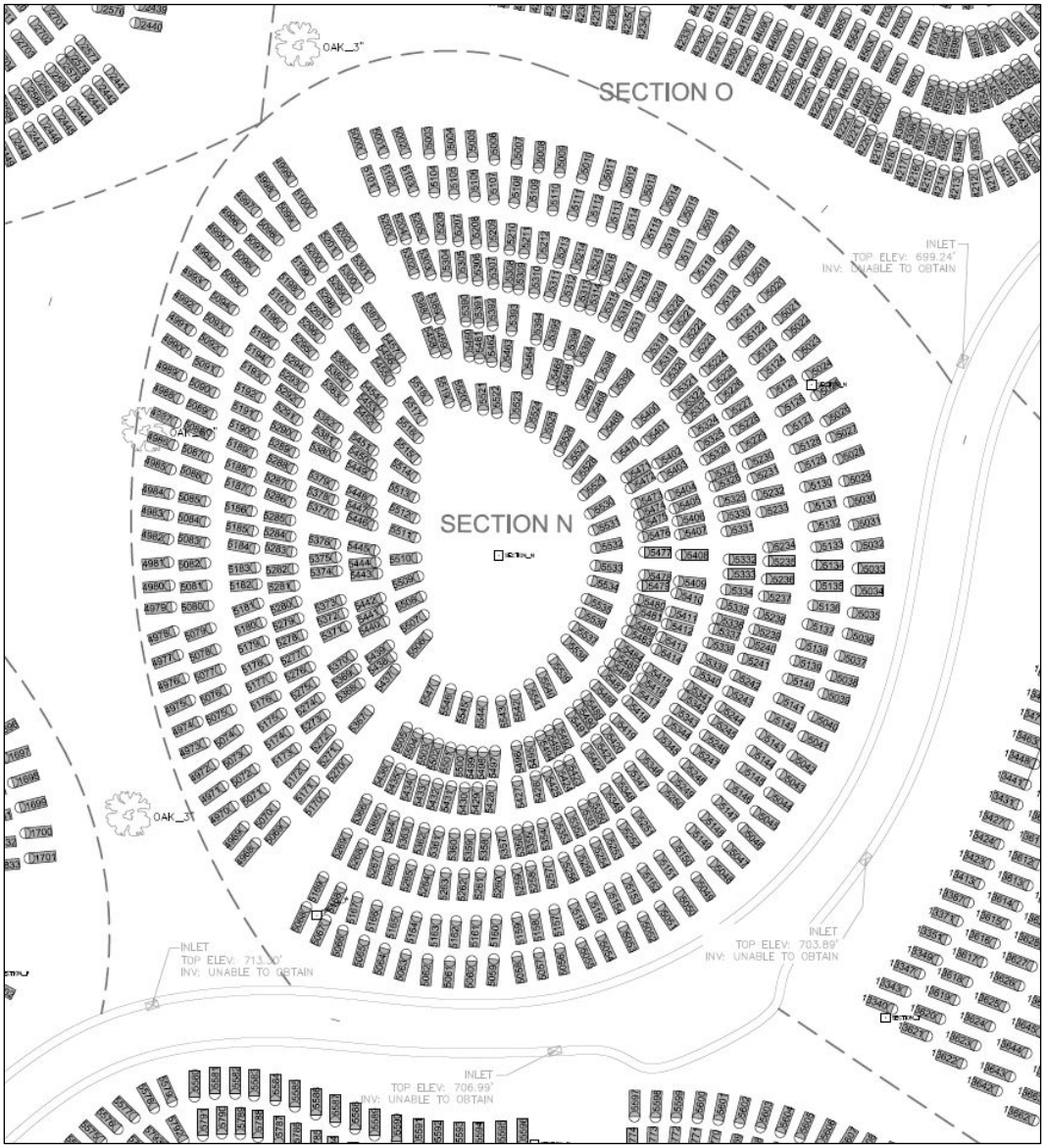
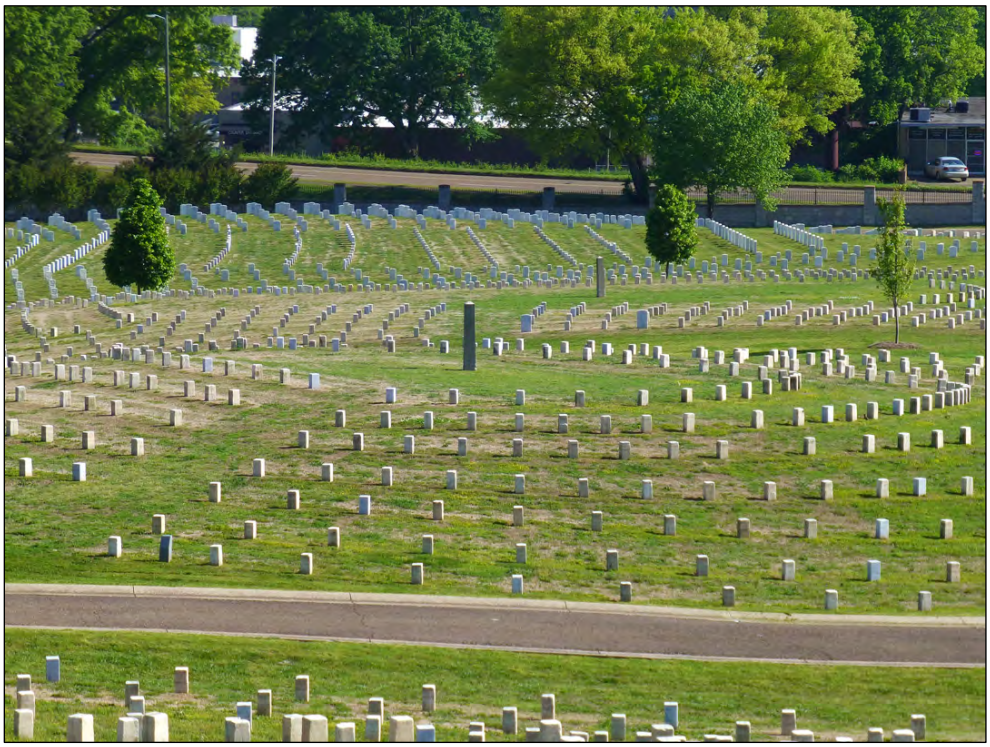


Figure 365. Looking north at Section N from the Memorial Circle of Honor in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).



5.3.19 Section O

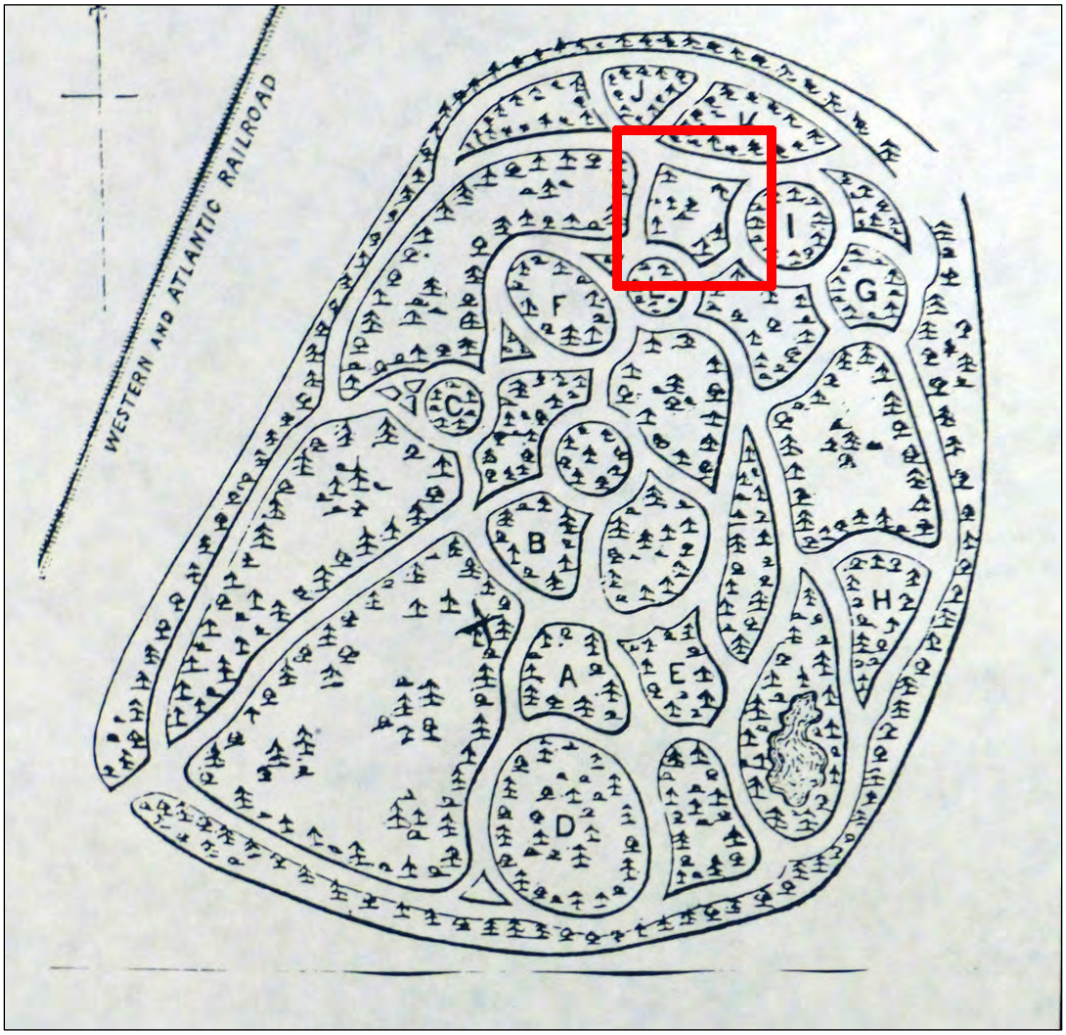
Section O is located in the northwest portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by MacArthur Drive (Figure 366). Section J is to the north, Section M is to the east across MacArthur Drive, Section N is to the south, and Section R to the west. Section O likely dates from the founding of the cemetery but was not marked on the 1866 map. It has 867 interments, all unknown. The shape of the section is an irregular circle. The section has its original obelisk section marker. There are three paths through the headstones.

Figure 366. Location of Section O is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.19.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Section O with no section letter (Figure 367). The landscaping was throughout the section, and it was surrounded by roads.

Figure 367. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section O outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



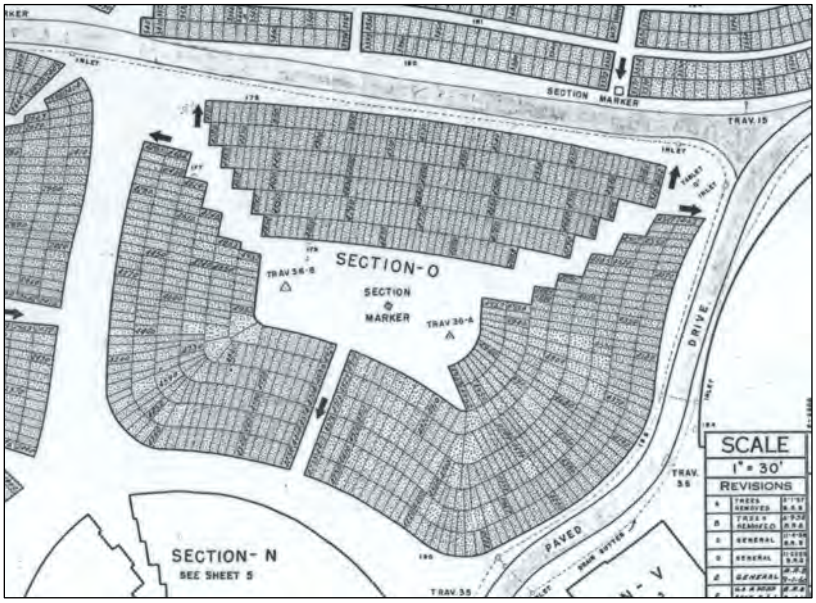
The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the east and to the north (Figure 368). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section was the obelisk section marker.

Figure 368. Plan of Section O, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.19.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan affected Section O due to the scheduled removal of the old perimeter road that separated it from Section J. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 369). The obelisk section marker is in the same location. The road to the east is now paved.

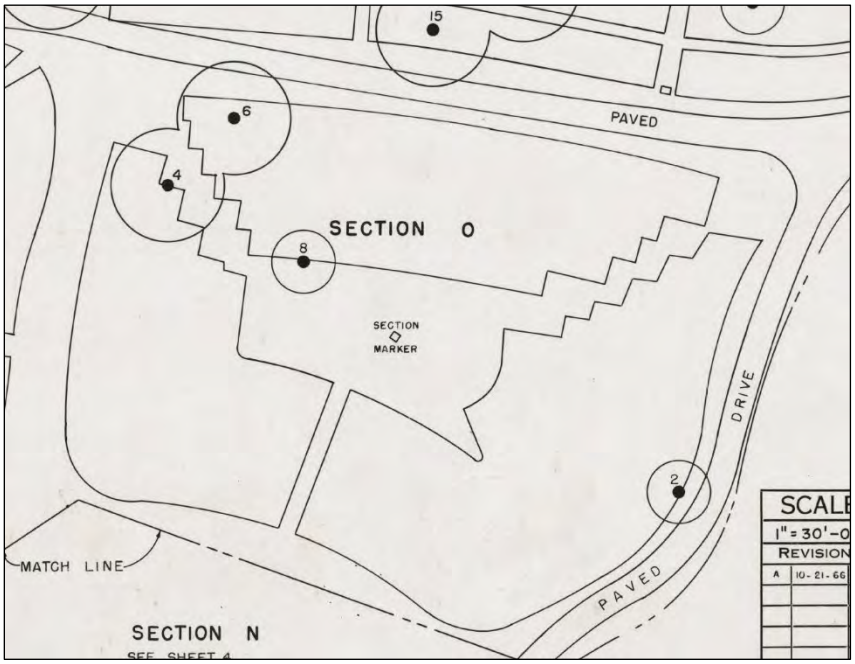
Figure 369. 1956 plan of Section O (NCA Archives).



5.3.19.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section O was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Truetree Box (*Buxus sempervirens* '*Arborescens*'), one Pignut Hickory (*Carya glabra*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), and one Hawthorn (*Crataegus Sp.*) (Figure 370).

Figure 370. 1962 planting plan for Section O (NCA Archives).



5.3.19.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section O layout had remained the same (Figure 371 and Figure 372).

Figure 371. Plan of Section O in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

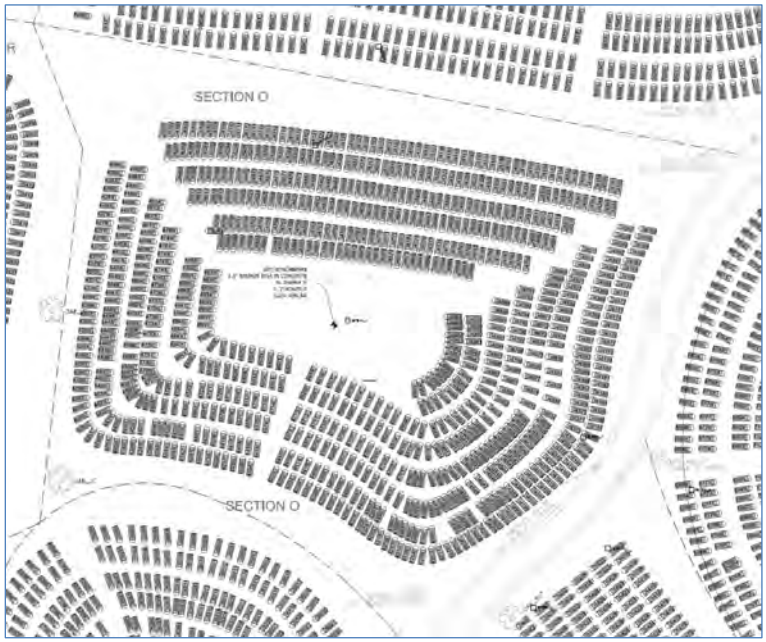


Figure 372. Looking west at the grass path between Section O on the left and Section J on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.20 Section P and Memorial Areas A and B

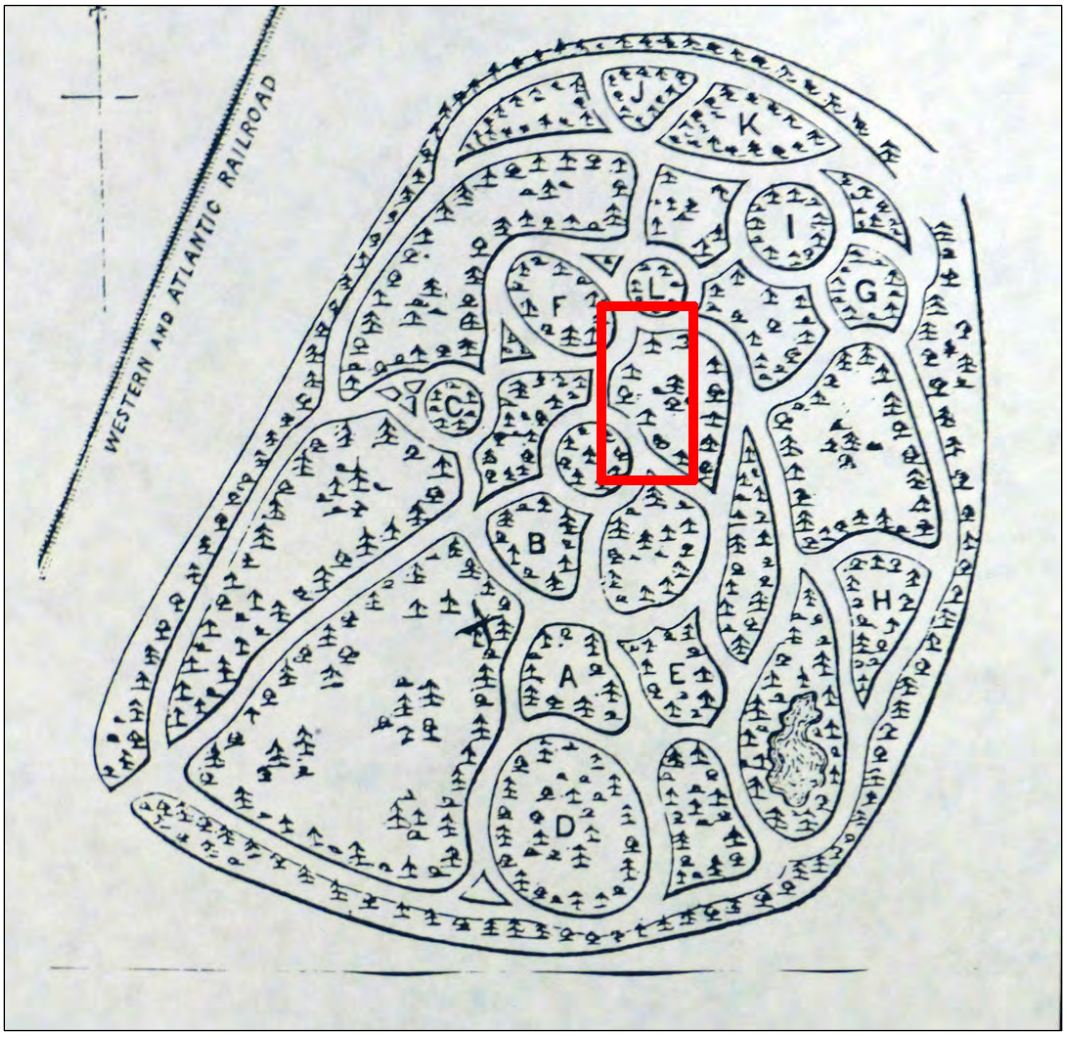
Section P and Memorial Areas A and B are located north of the apex of the hill and are accessible by the circle drive and MacArthur Drive (Figure 373). Sections N and T are to the north, an open area is to the east, the Memorial Circle of Honor is to the south across the circle drive, and Section F is to the west across MacArthur Drive. Section P and Memorial Areas A and B have 1,011 interments primarily unknown with a few from 1863, 1864, and 1865, and with outliers. The shape of the section is an irregular U that has been filled in the center with additional interments, and it has an obelisk section marker. There are three paths through the original headstones with additional paths that separate the newer burials in the middle from Memorial Area A and the west side from Memorial Area B.

Figure 373. Location of Section P and Memorial Areas A and B is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.20.1 Historical development

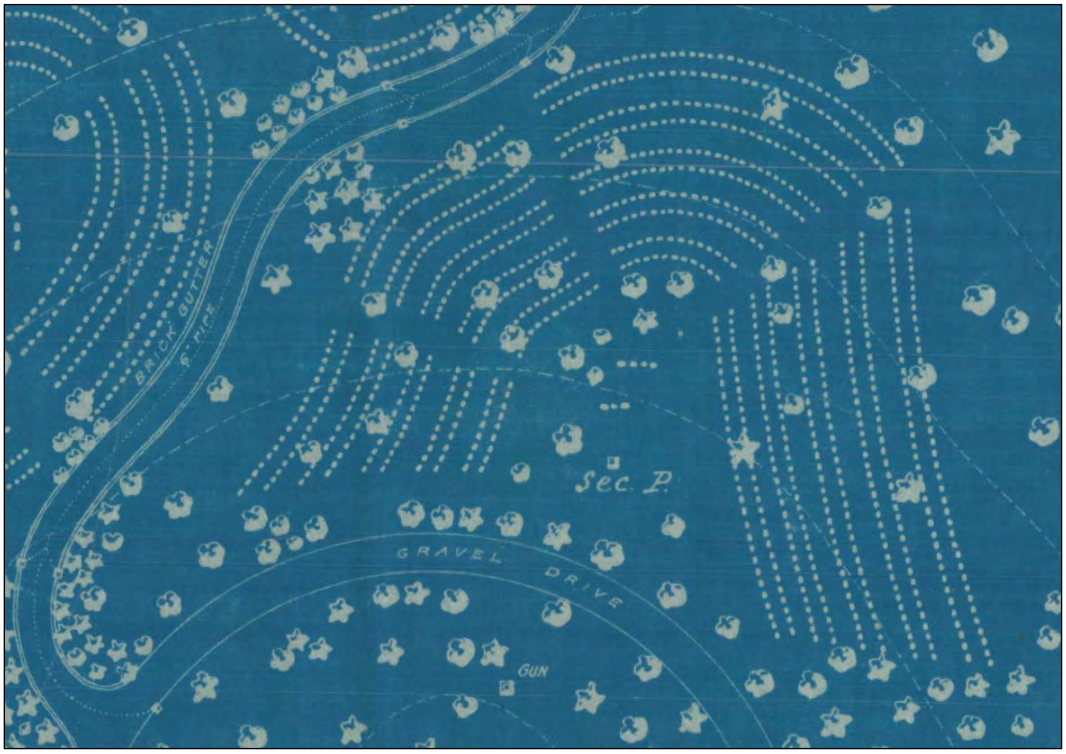
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Section P with no section letter (Figure 374). The section was a bit larger than present-day since it included an open area to the east. The landscaping was throughout the section, and it was surrounded by roads.

Figure 374. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section P and Memorial Areas A and B outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the west and to the south (Figure 375). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the center of the section was the obelisk section marker and seven graves.

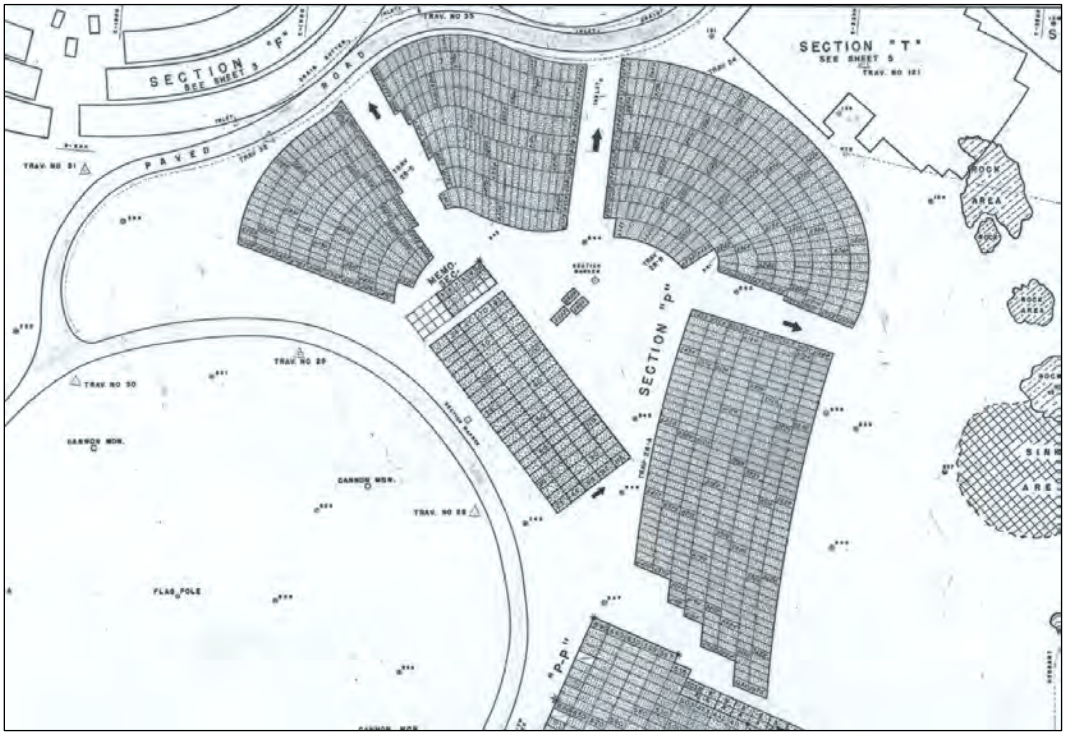
Figure 375. Plan of Section P, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.20.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did affected Section P by with the addition of more gravesites between the circle drive and the rest of the section in the center. In addition, a new Memorial Section was added to the west of this new middle area. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 376). The map shows a large rocky area to the east with a sink area which was not shown on the 1893 map. The obelisk section marker has been relocated. The circle drive and the road to the west are now paved.

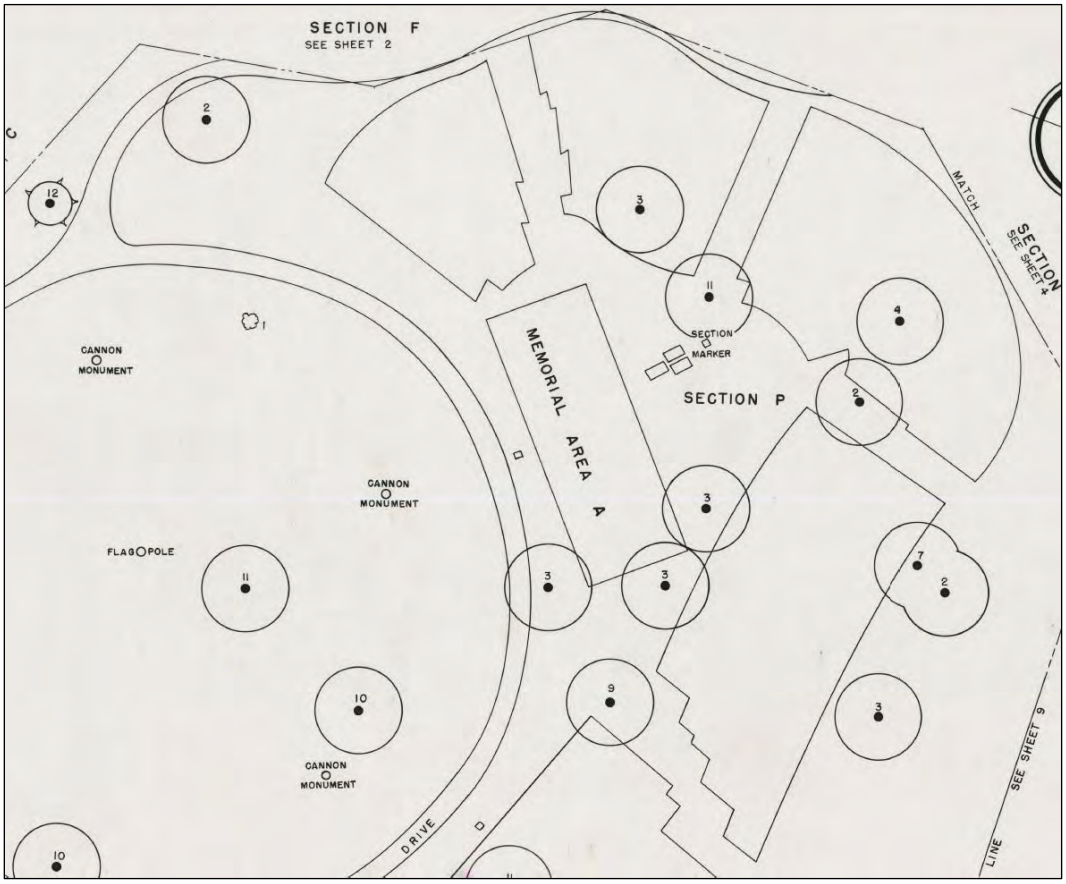
Figure 376. 1956 plan of Section P and a new Memorial Section (NCA Archives).



5.3.20.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section P and the Memorial Area was planted with the following trees and shrubs: three Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), 5 Pignut Hickory (*Carya glabra*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), one White Oak (*Quercus alba*), one Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), and one Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) (Figure 377).

Figure 377. 1962 planting plan for Section P and the Memorial Area (NCA Archives).



5.3.20.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section P and the Memorial Areas layout had changed with the addition of a second memorial area to the west of the overall section and space for another nearer the intersection of MacArthur Drive and the circle drive (Figure 378 through Figure 384). There are three Red Buds (*Cercis canadensis*) on the western side of Section P.

Figure 378. Plan of Section P and the Memorial Areas in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

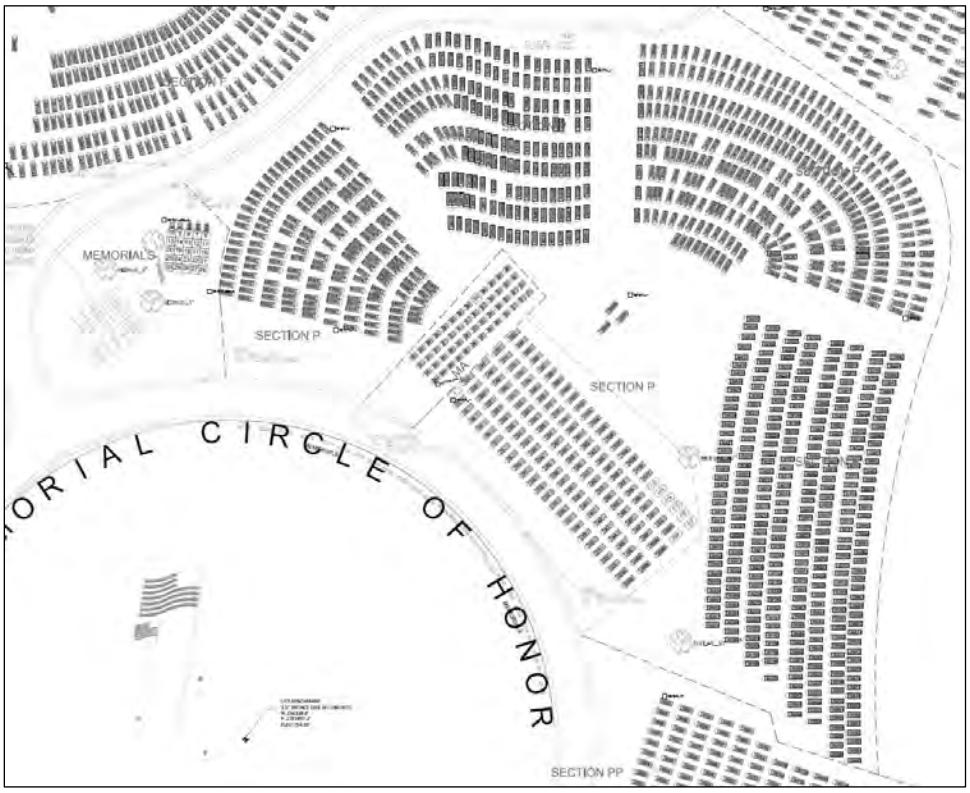


Figure 379. Looking south at Section P in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 380. Looking north at the center of Section P in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 381. Looking northeast over the east side of Section P toward the rocky outcrops between Section P and Section Z in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

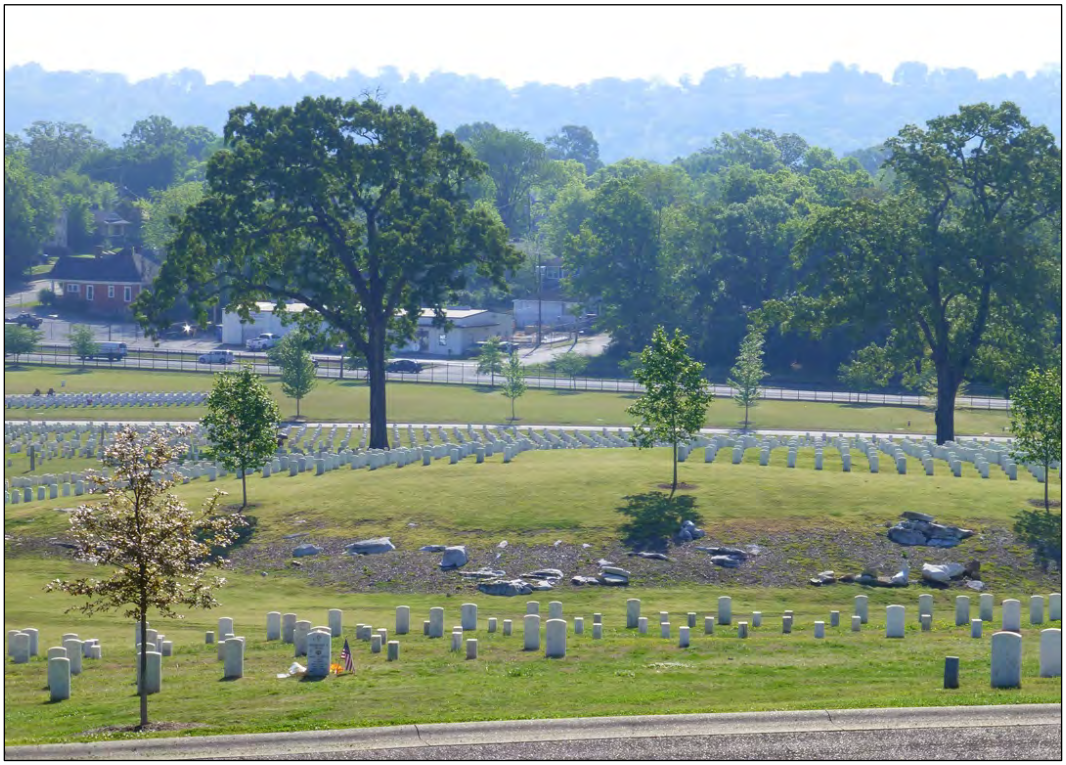


Figure 382. Looking north at Memorial Area A within Section P in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 383. Detail of information plaque in Memorial Area A within Section P in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 384. Looking west at the Memorial Area B west of Section P with three Redbud trees in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.22 Section Q

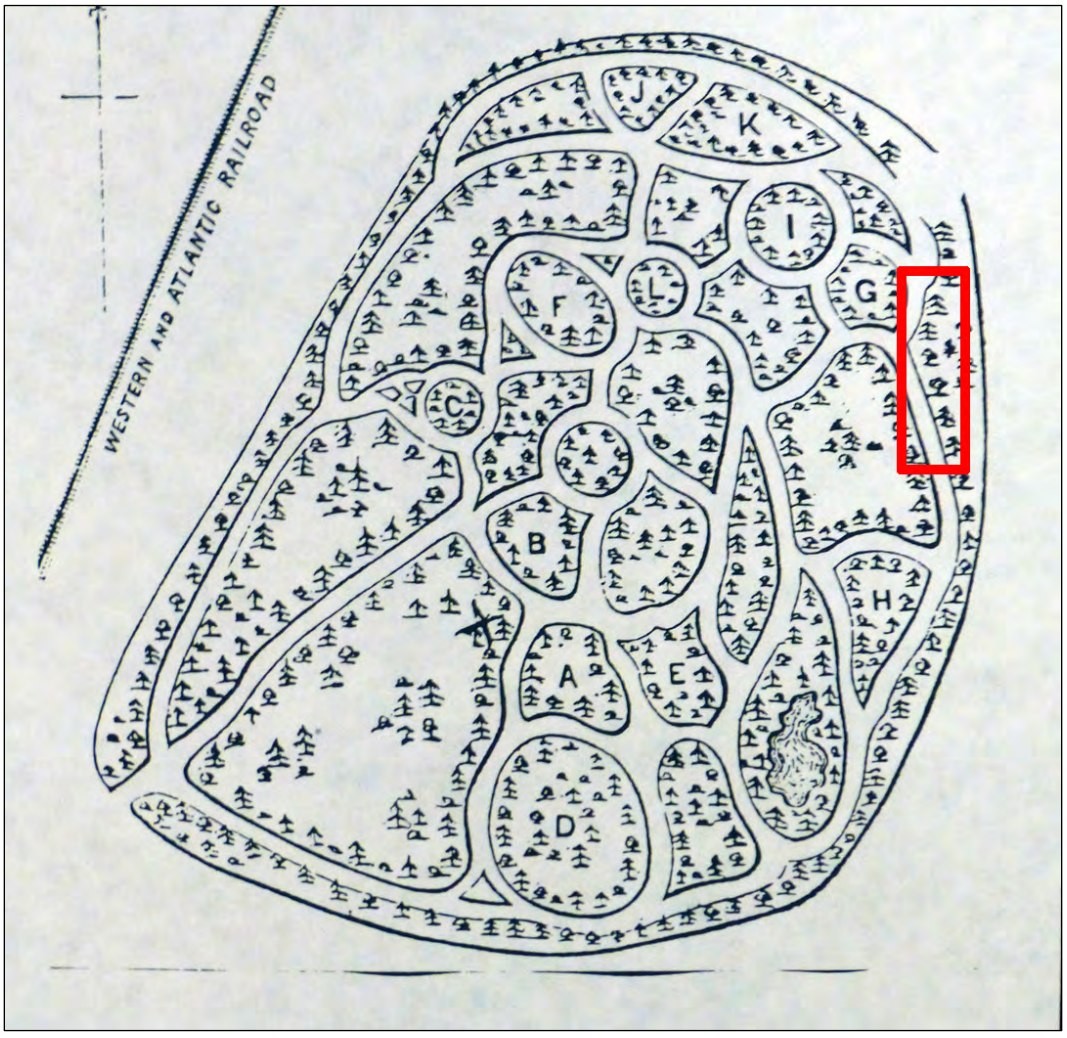
Section Q is located in the east portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by walking from Eisenhower Boulevard through Section QQ (Figure 385). An open area is to the north, Section QQ is to the east, Section K is to the south, and Section L to the west. Section Q likely dates from the founding of the cemetery but was not marked on the 1866 map. It has 397 interments mostly unknown and the rest from the latter part of the 1800s and the early part of the 1900s. The shape of the section is an eye. The section still has an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 385. Location of Section Q is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.22.1 Historical development

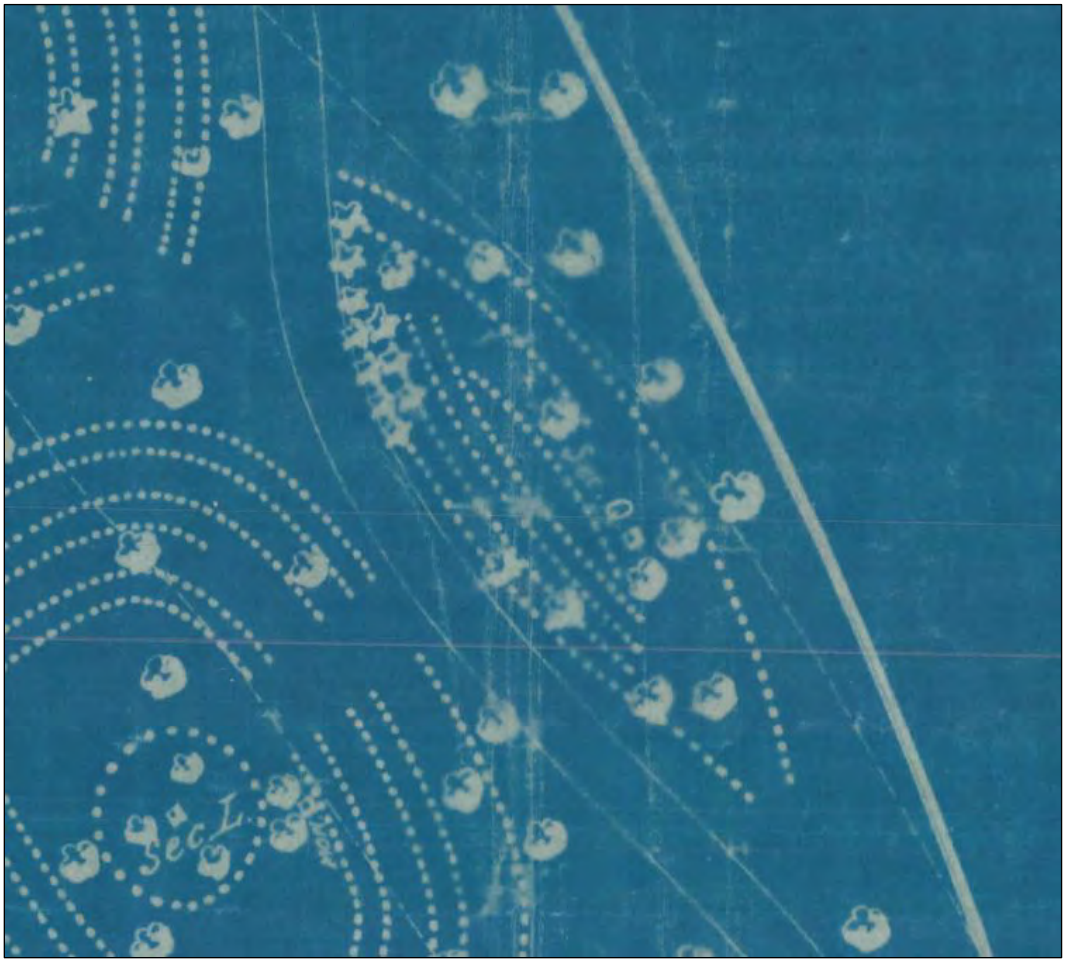
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Section Q with no section letter (Figure 386). The landscaping was throughout the section, and it had a road on the west and the stone wall on the east.

Figure 386. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section Q outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the west (Figure 387). The perimeter stone wall was to the east. The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. At the eastern part of the center of the section was the obelisk section marker.

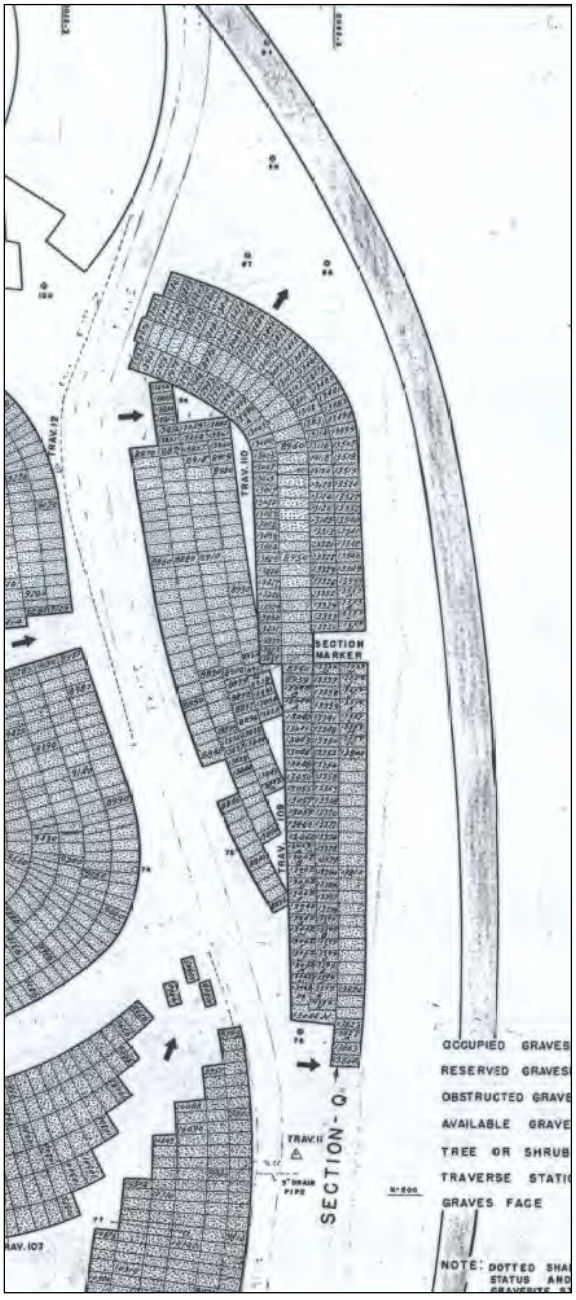
Figure 387. Plan of Section Q, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.22.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan greatly affected Section Q and its surroundings. The perimeter road and wall that once separated Section Q from Section L was removed. A new road was placed to the east of Section Q. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 388). The obelisk section marker was replaced.

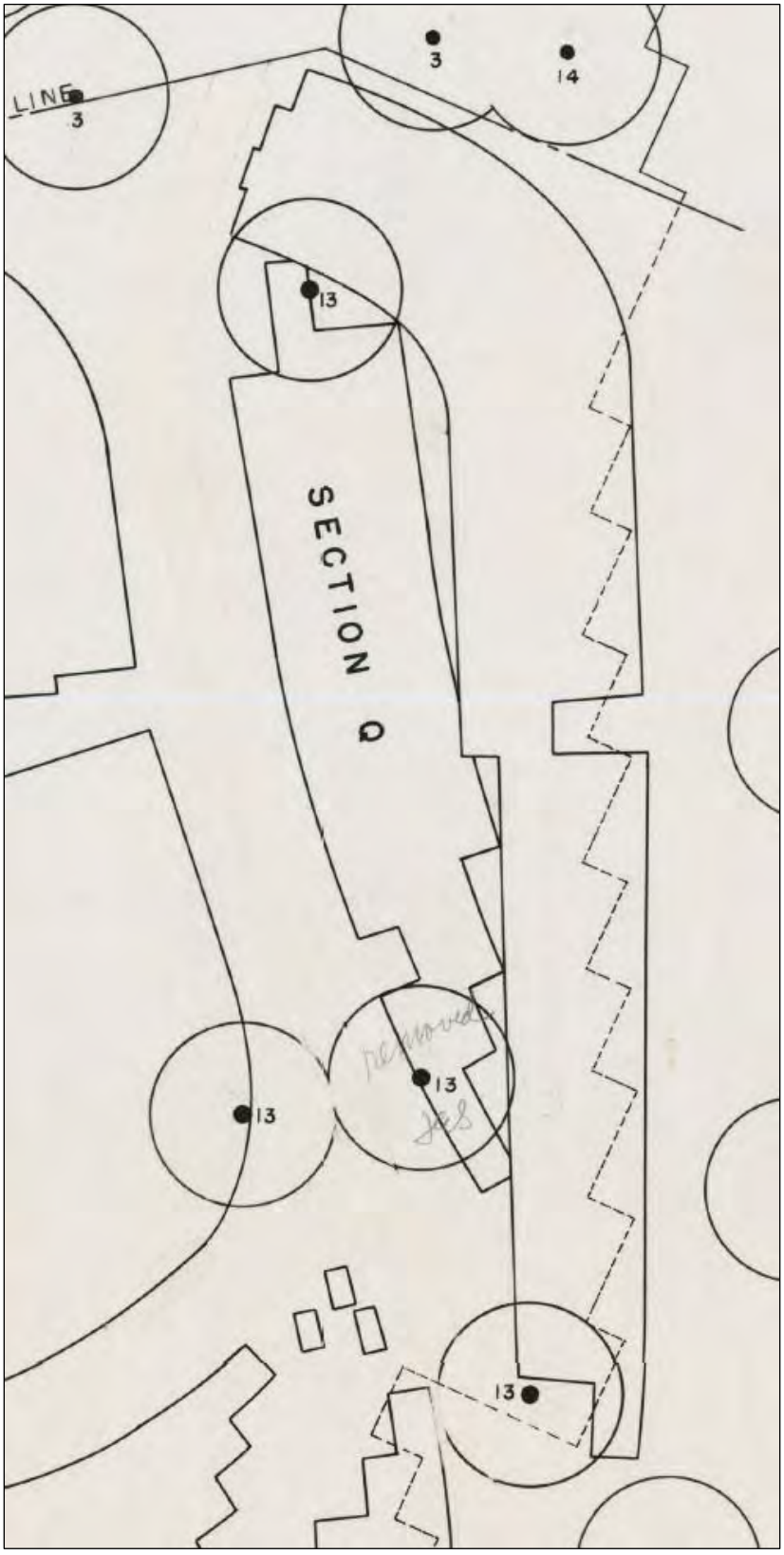
Figure 388. 1956 plan of Section Q (NCA Archives).



5.3.22.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section Q was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 389).

Figure 389. 1962 planting plan for Section Q (NCA Archives).



5.3.22.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section Q layout had remained the same (Figure 390 through Figure 394).

Figure 390. Plan of Section Q in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

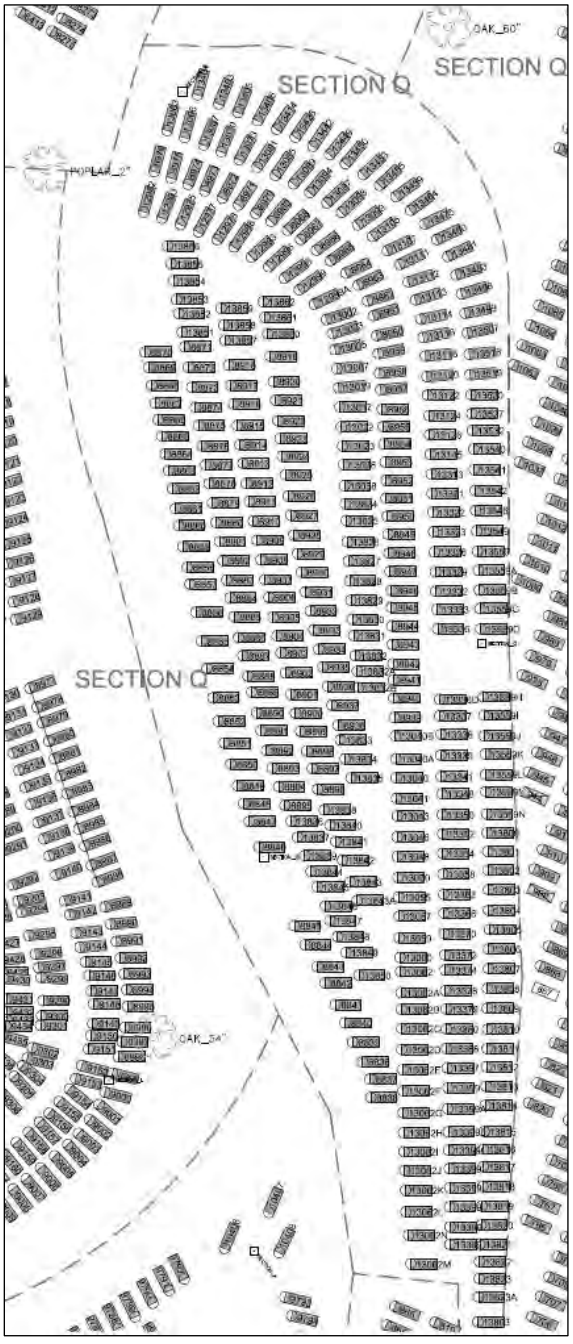


Figure 391. Looking northwest over Section Q in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 392. Looking east at Section Q in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 393. Looking north at tree with Section Q in foreground in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 394. Looking north at the grass path between Section L on the left and Section Q on the right with Section G in the background in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.23 Section R

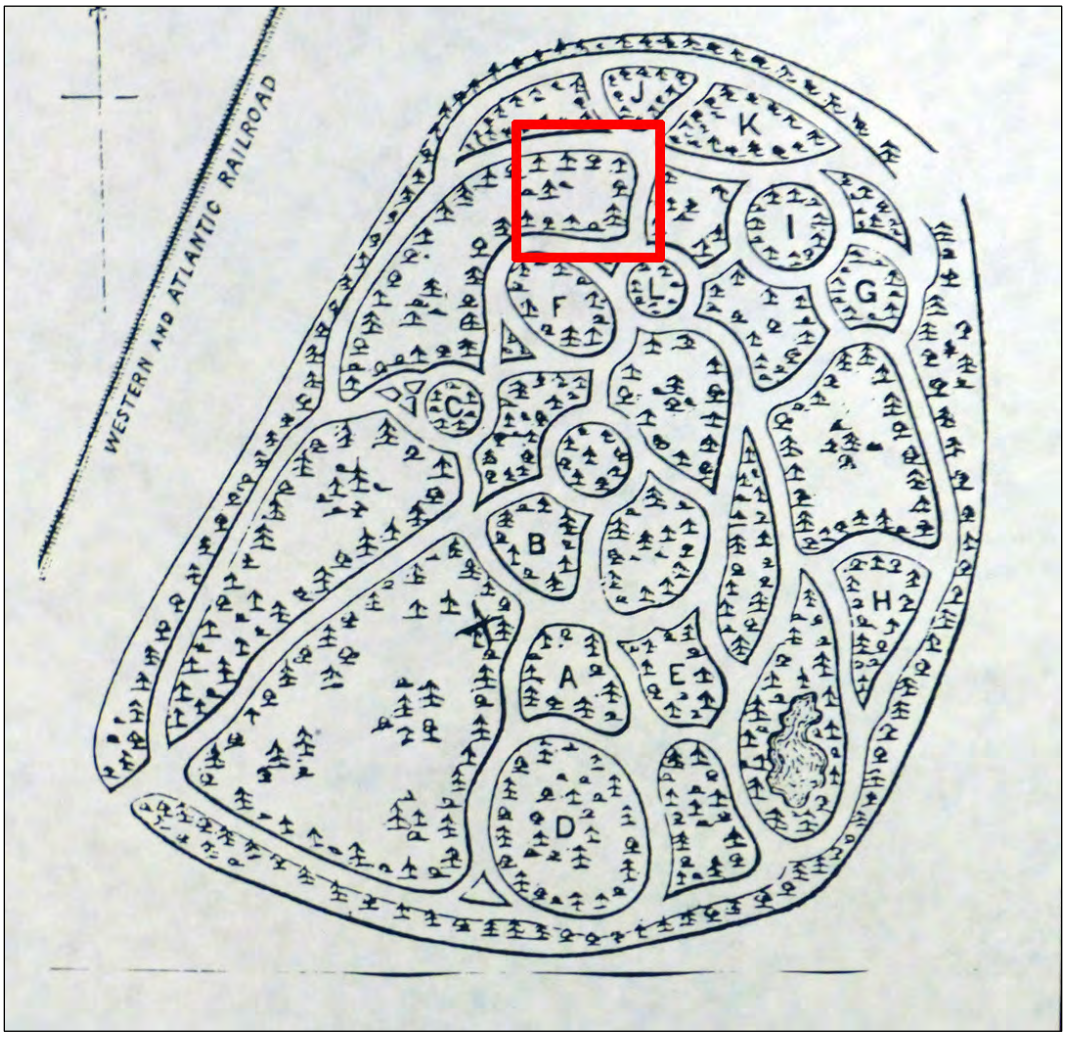
Section R is located in the northwest portion of the cemetery, and can only accessed by walking through other sections (Figure 395). Section I is to the north, Sections N and O are to the east, Section F is to the south, and an open rocky area is to the west. Section R likely dates from the founding of the cemetery but was not marked on the 1866 map. It has 640 interments, almost all unknown. The shape of the section is an irregular square. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are three paths through the headstones.

Figure 395. Location of Section R is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.23.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections R, X, W, and the Post Section as one large section with no section letter (Figure 396). Section R is located in the eastern portion of this large section. The landscaping in this "large" section is throughout. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 396. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section R outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the north (Figure 397). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. The center of the section was filled with graves, and at the southwestern portion of the center was the obelisk section marker.

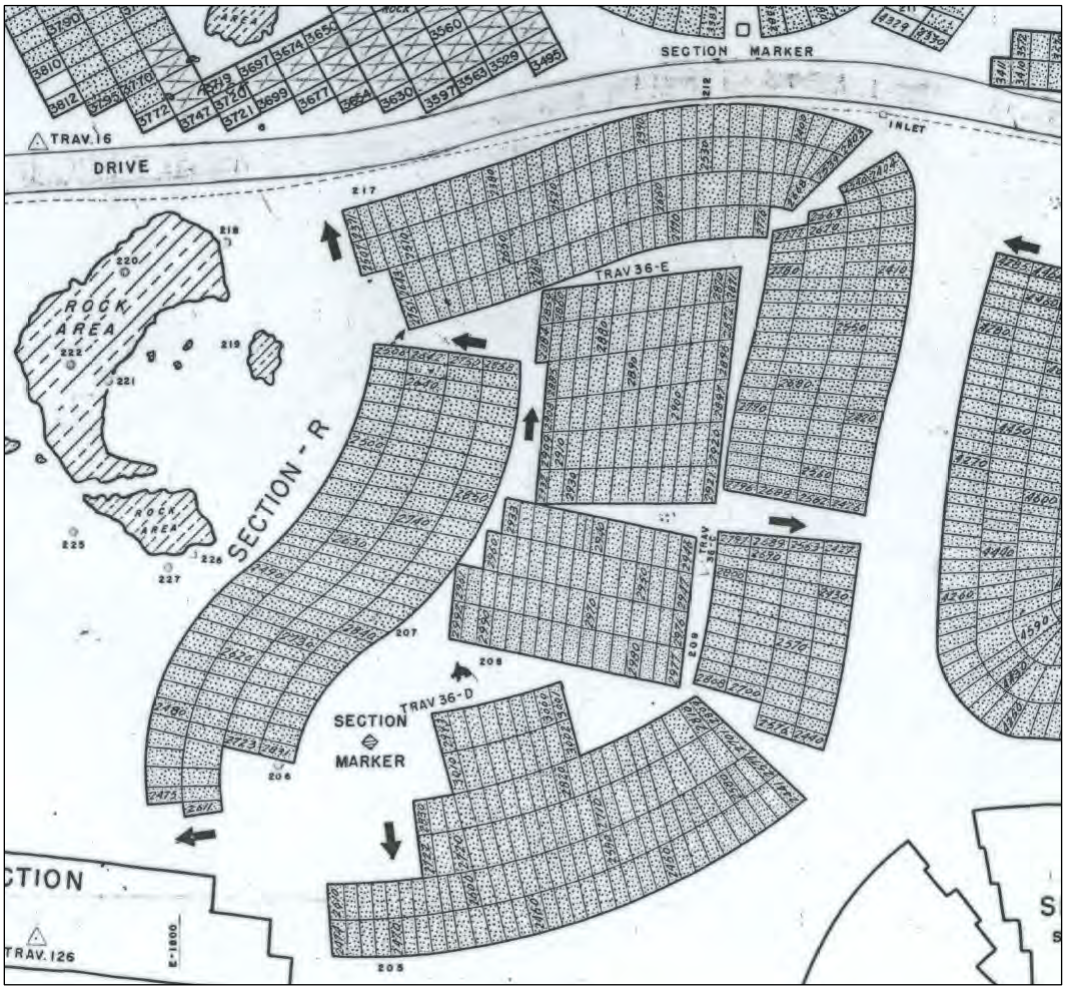
Figure 397. Plan of Section R, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.23.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan affected Section R due to the scheduled removal of the old perimeter road that separated it from Section I. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a

planting list (Figure 398). The obelisk section marker is in the same location. The road to the east is now paved.

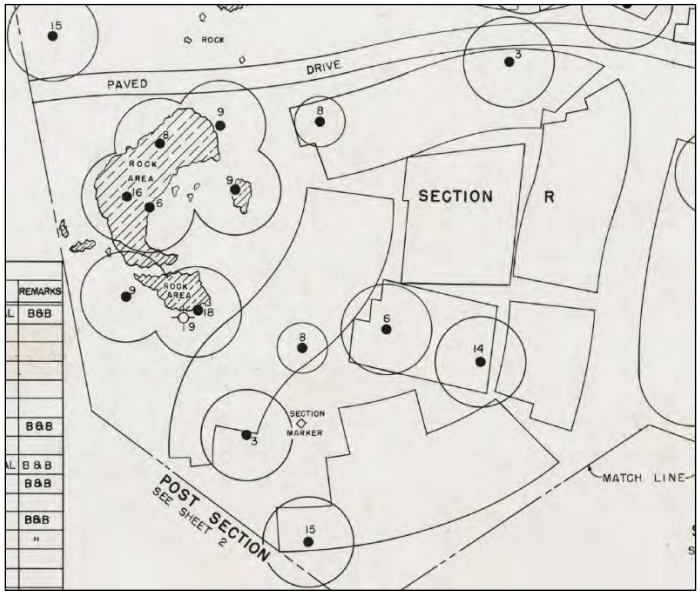
Figure 398. 1956 plan of Section R (NCA Archives).



5.3.23.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section R was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Butternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), two Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), three Hawthorn (*Crataegus Sp.*), four White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), one Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), one Chestnut Oak (*Quercus Montana*), and one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) (Figure 399).

Figure 399. 1962 planting plan for Section R (NCA Archives).



5.3.23.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section R layout had remained the same (Figure 400 through Figure 403). Section R has one Butternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*) and one Hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*).

Figure 400. Plan of Section R in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

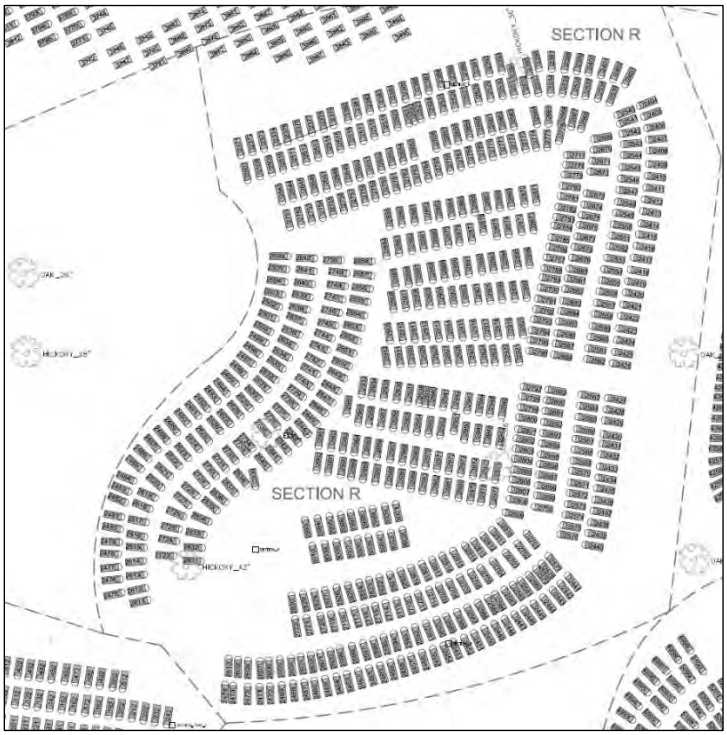


Figure 401. Looking east at Section R in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 402. Looking west at the grass path between Section R on the right and Section X on the left in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 403. Looking southeast with Section R on the far left and rock outcropping on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.25 Section S

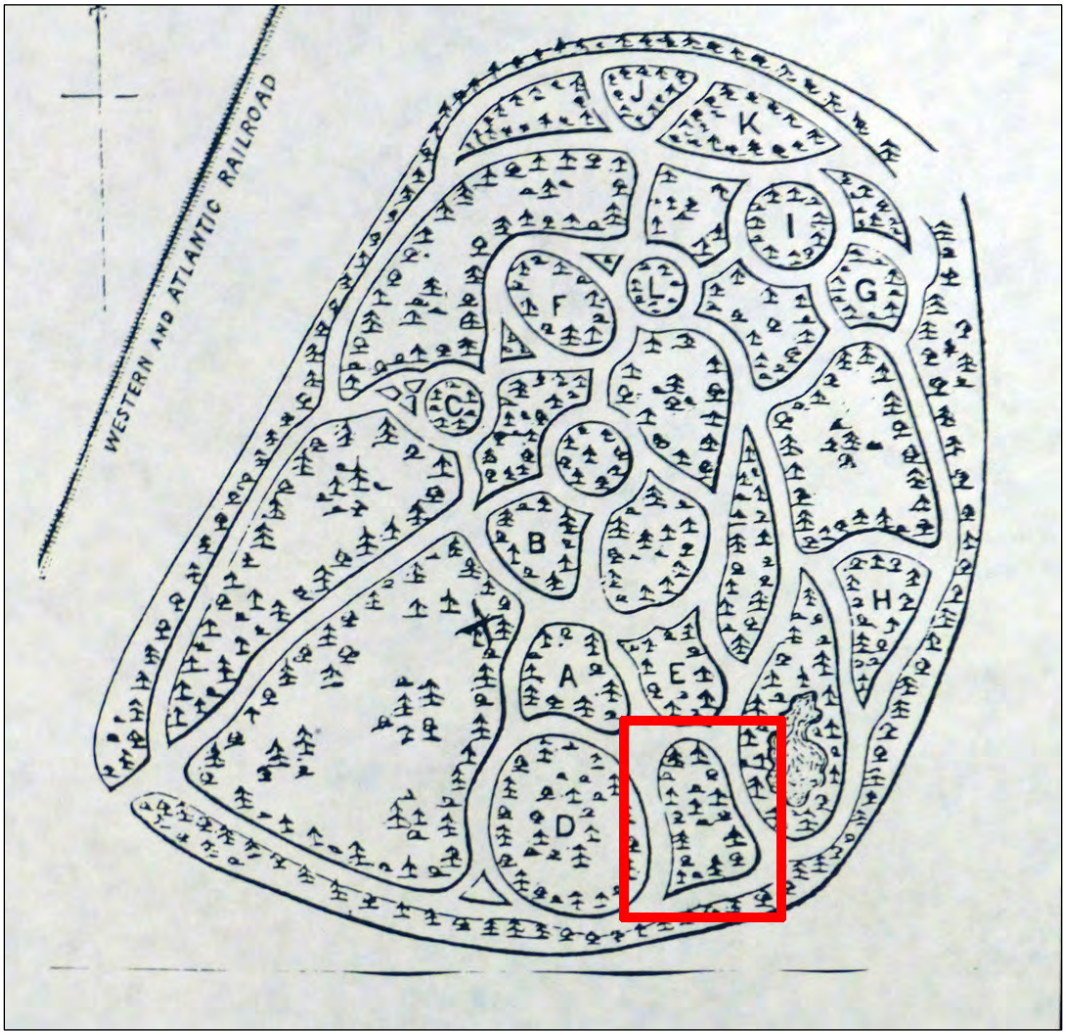
Section S is located in the southern portion of the cemetery and is only accessible by walking through other sections (Figure 404). Section E is to the north, Section U to the east, Sections TT and UU are to the south, and Section D to the west. Section S as an area dates from the founding of the cemetery, but burials did not begin in the section until the last years of the 1890s. It has 984 interments primarily from the 1890s through the 1920s. The shape of the section is an irregular triangle and is noted for having a large number of privately funded headstones. The section does not have an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 404. Location of Section S is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.25.1 Historical development

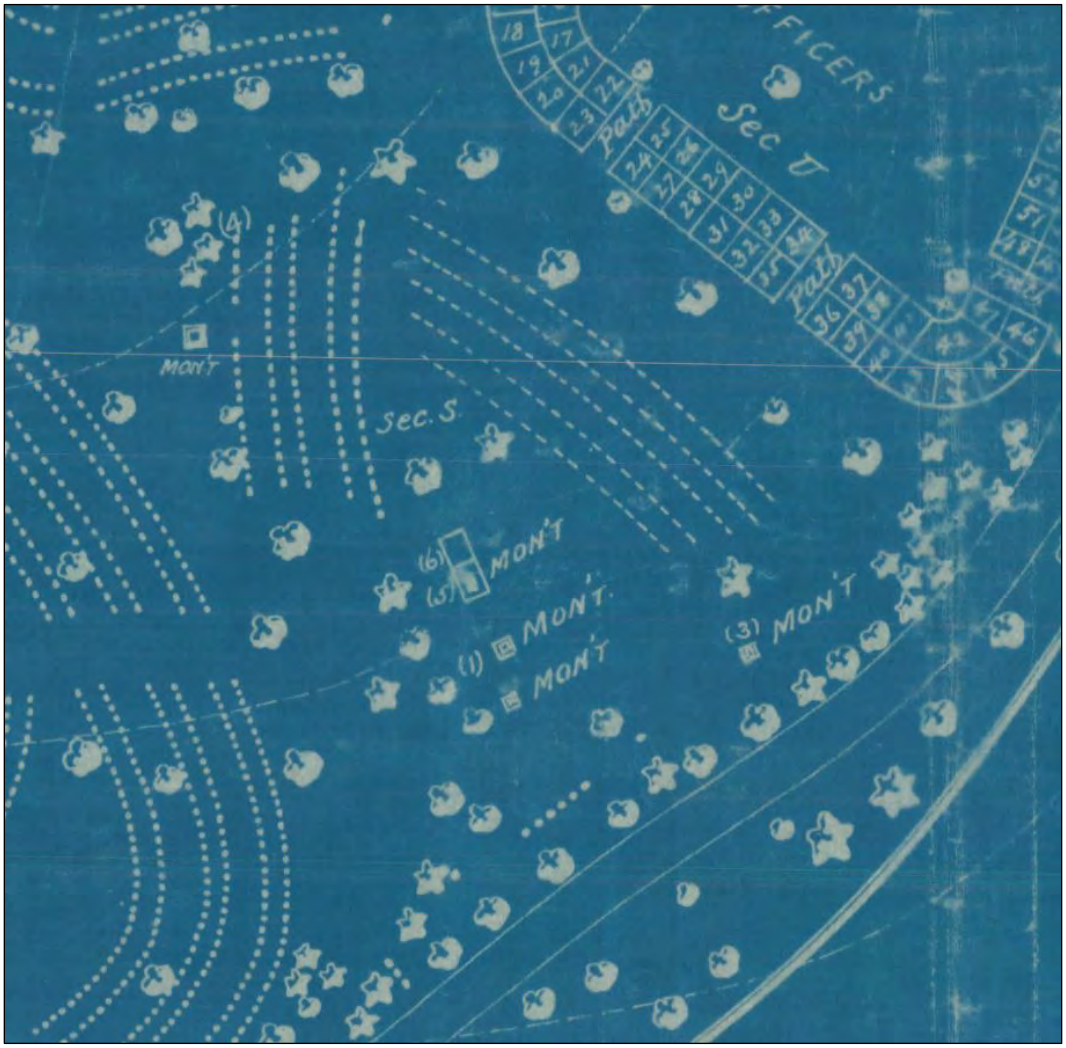
Section S is not marked on the 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, but the area shows landscaping throughout the future section (Figure 405). The area was surrounded by roads.

Figure 405. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section S outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the south (Figure 406). The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. The plan shows that the section had many monuments but no obelisk section marker.

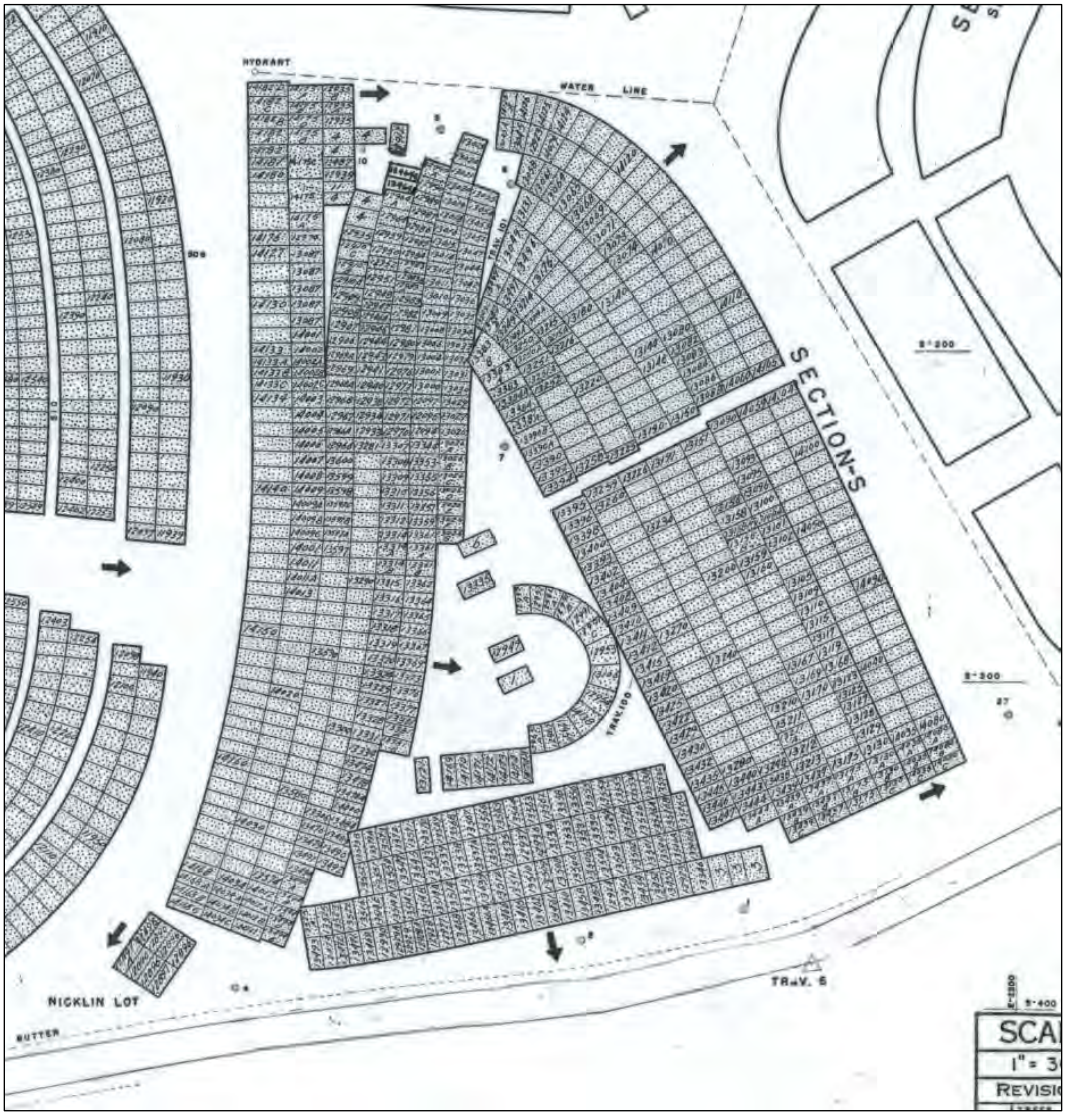
Figure 406. Plan of Section S, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.25.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section S. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plans does not have a planting list (Figure 407). More plots have been added to the west and south sides of Section S, more rows to the east side of the section, and plots have been added to the center of the section. The perimeter road is shown to the south, and is now paved.

Figure 407. 1956 plan of Section S (NCA Archives).

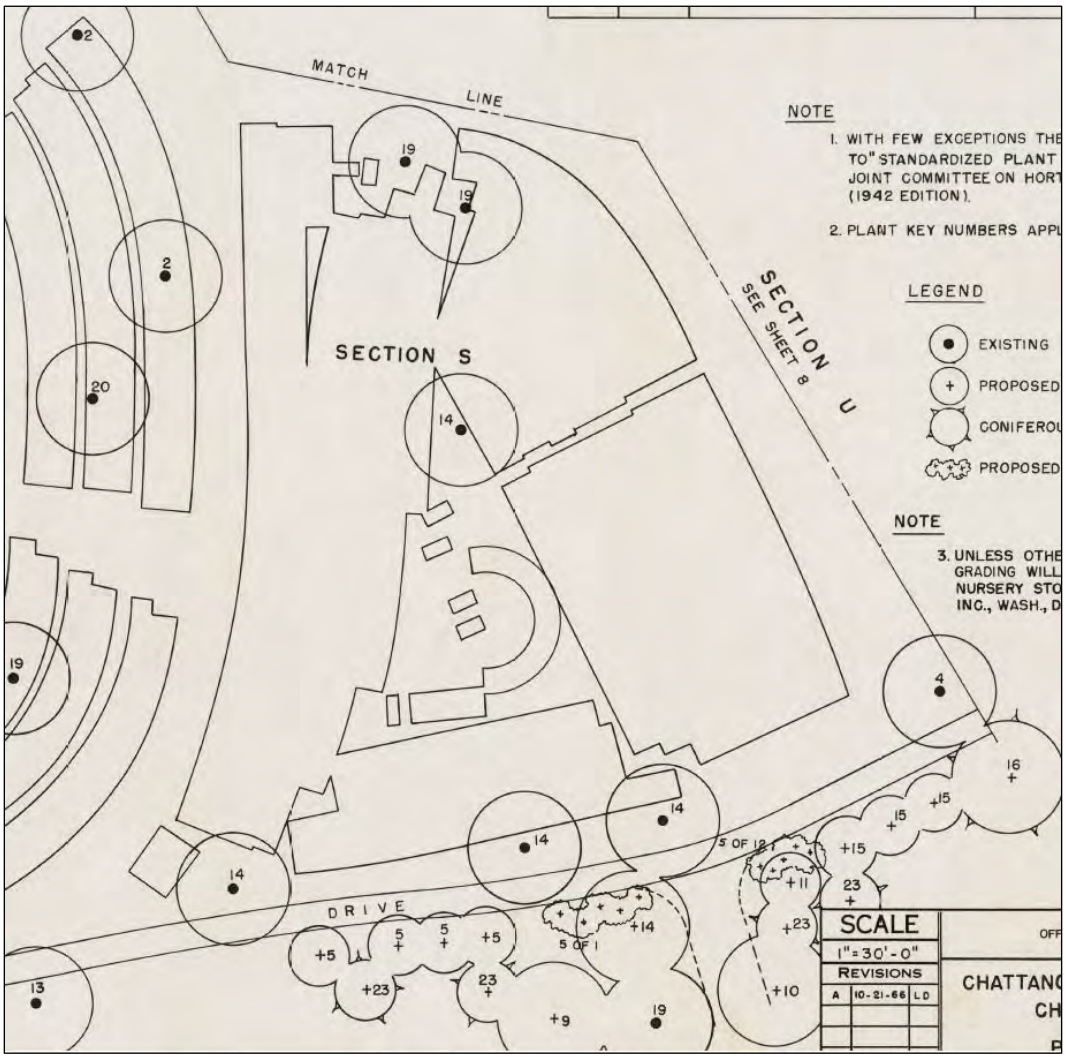


5.3.25.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section S was planted with the following trees and shrubs: 5 Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), four Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), one White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), one Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), one American Holly (*Ilex opaca*), one Cucumber Tree magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), 5 Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), three Japanese Flowering Crabapple (*Malus floribunda*), 5 Glossy Privet (*Ligustrum lu-*

cidum), one White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), three Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), and four Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) (Figure 408).

Figure 408. 1962 planting plan for Section S (NCA Archives).



5.3.25.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section S layout had remained the same (Figure 409 through Figure 414). Trees in Section S are 5 Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), one White Oak (*Quercus alba*), and two Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba)*.

Figure 409. Plan of Section S in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

Figure 410. Looking west at Section S in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 411. Looking north at Section S in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 412. Looing northwest at recently planted tree between Section S on the left and Section U on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 413. Looking east between Section S on the left and Section UU on the right with trees located in the former right-of-way of the old perimeter road and stone wall in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

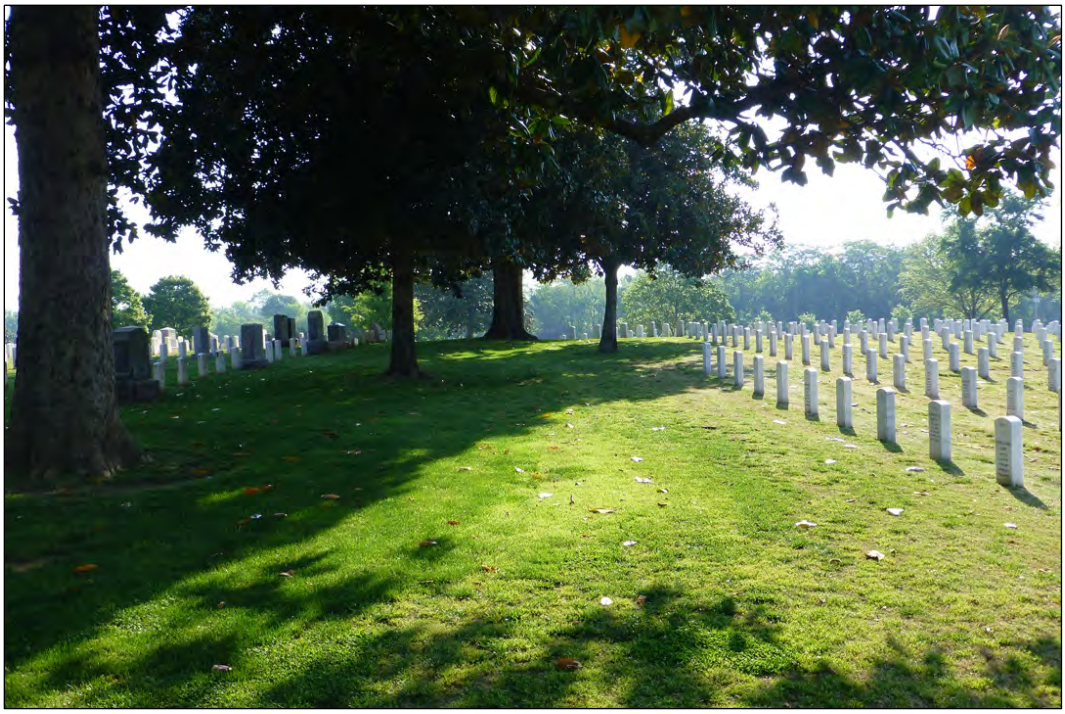


Figure 414. Headstones and tree in Section S in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.27 Section T

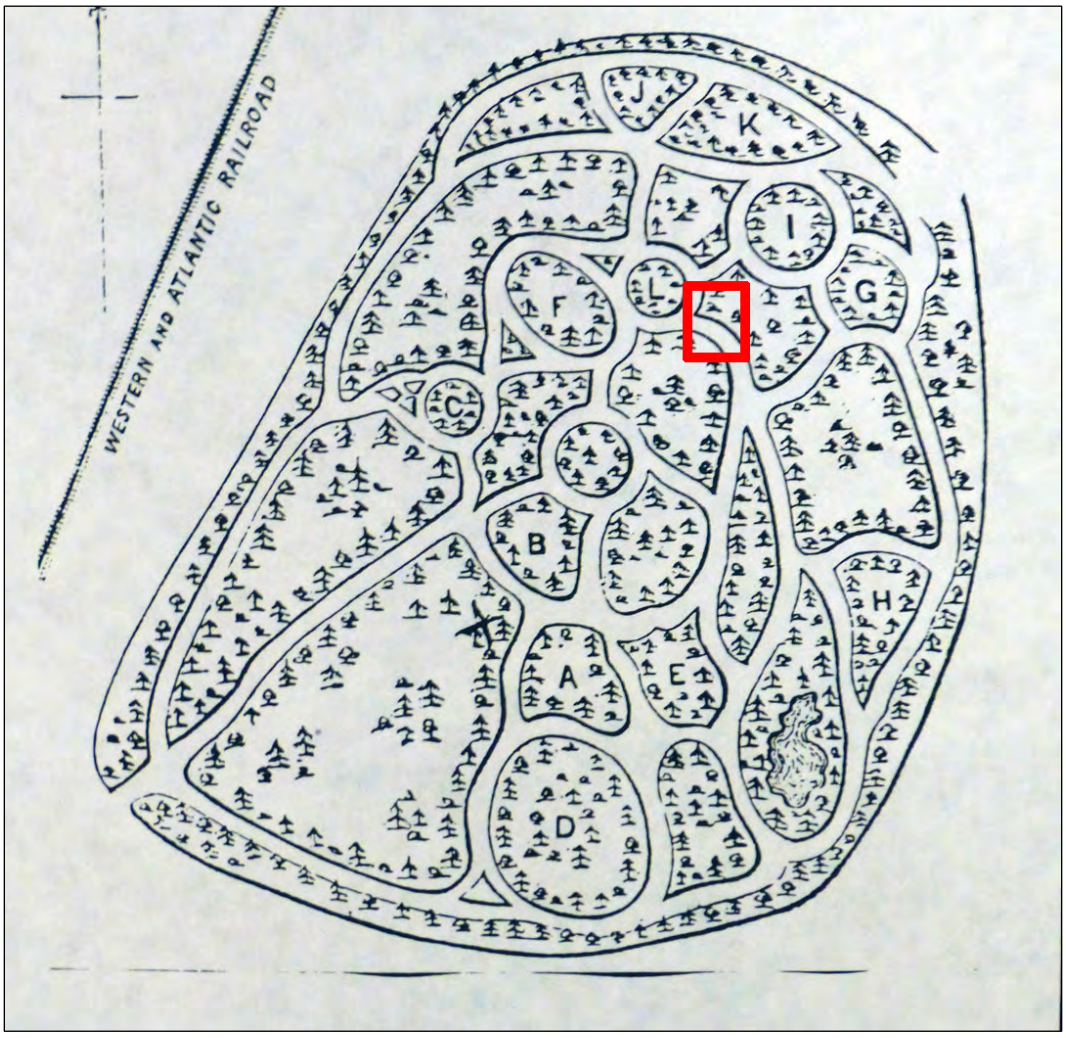
Section T is located in the northern portion of the cemetery and is accessible from MacArthur Drive (Figure 415). Section V is to the north, an open area to the east, Section P is to the south, and Section N to the west across MacArthur Drive. Section T was not marked on the 1866 map, but was part of a large area east of Section N and south of Section M. It has 301 interments primarily from 1900 through the 1970s. The shape of the section is an irregular square. The section does not have an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 415. Location of Section T is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.27.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections T and V plus part of an open area as one large section with no section letter (Figure 416). Section T is located in the southwest portion of this large section. The landscaping in this "large" section is throughout. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 416. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section T outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the west (Figure 417). No graves were yet shown in the section but it was marked for "Spanish War." The section had many deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. An obelisk section marker is not shown on the map.

Figure 417. Plan of Section T, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.27.2 1948 plan

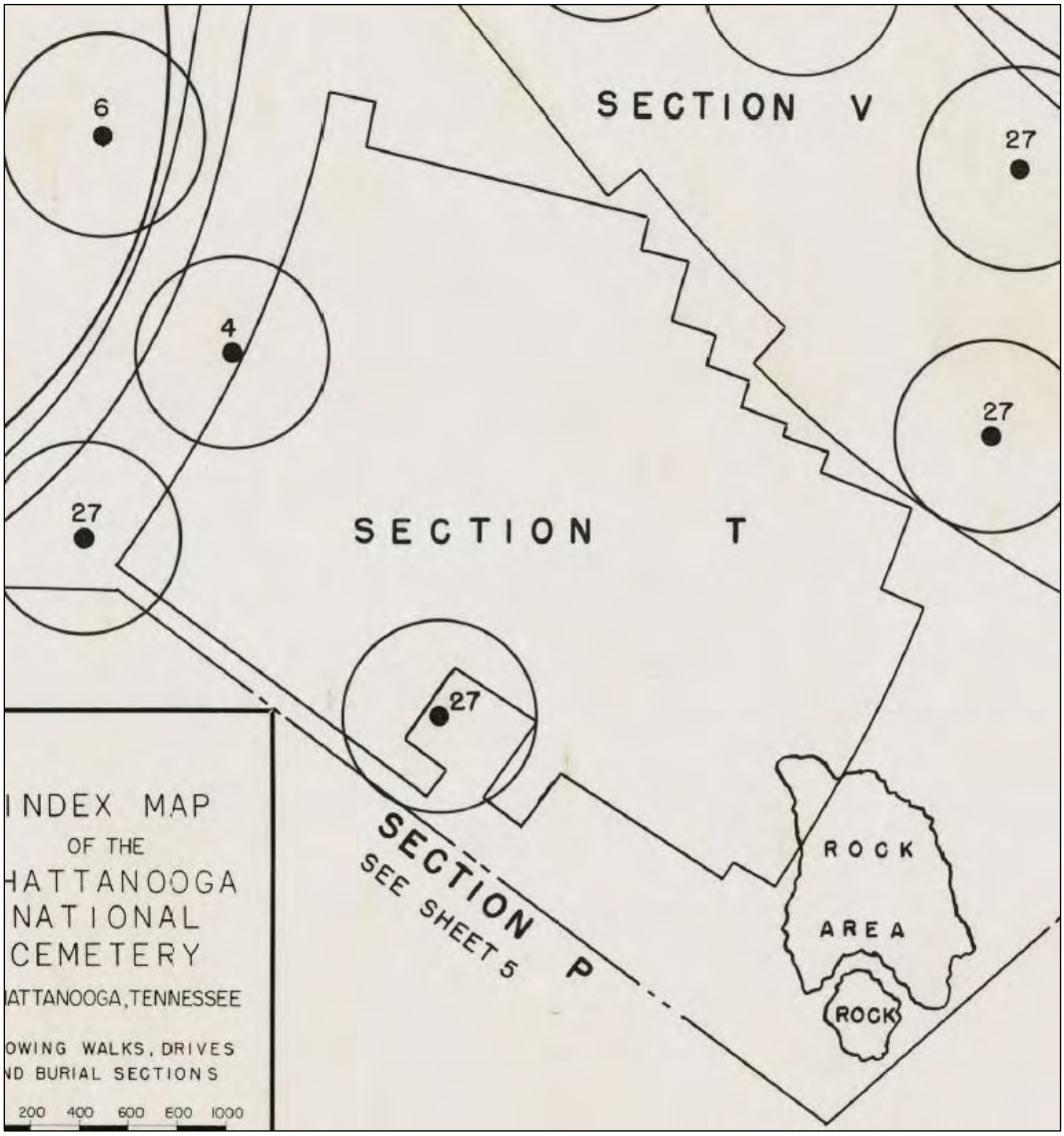
Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This section was plotted circa 1900 and by 1956 was full. This plan did not affect Section T. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plan does not have a planting list (Figure 418). The road to the west is now paved.

Figure 418. 1956 plan of Section T (NCA Archives).

5.3.27.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section T was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), and two Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 419).

Figure 419. 1962 planting plan for Section T (NCA Archives).



5.3.27.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section T layout had remained the same (Figure 420 and Figure 421). Section T has three Northern Red Oaks (*Quercus rubra*)

Figure 420. Plan of Section T in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

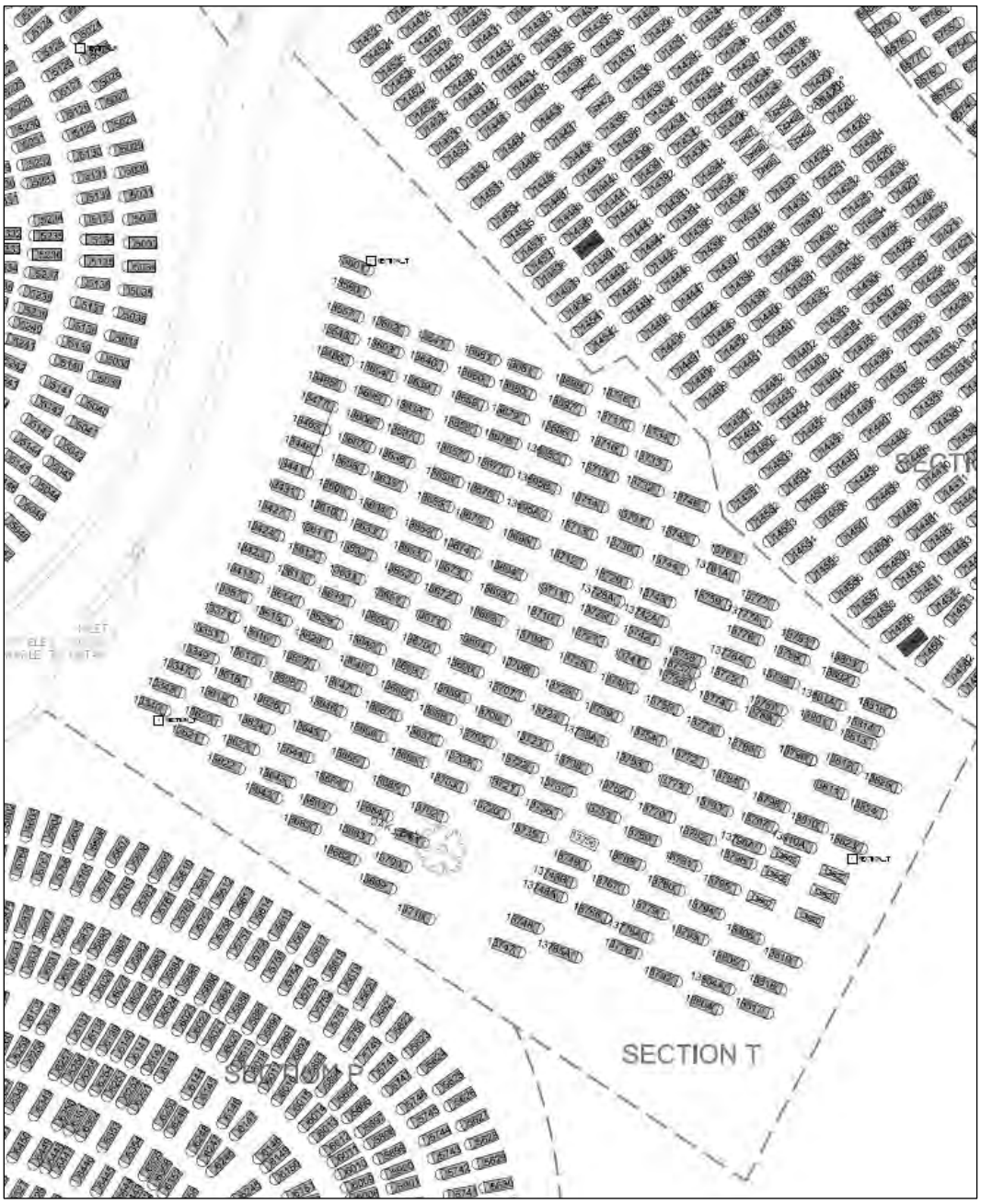


Figure 421. Looking west in Section T at a Northern Red Oak in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.29 Section U

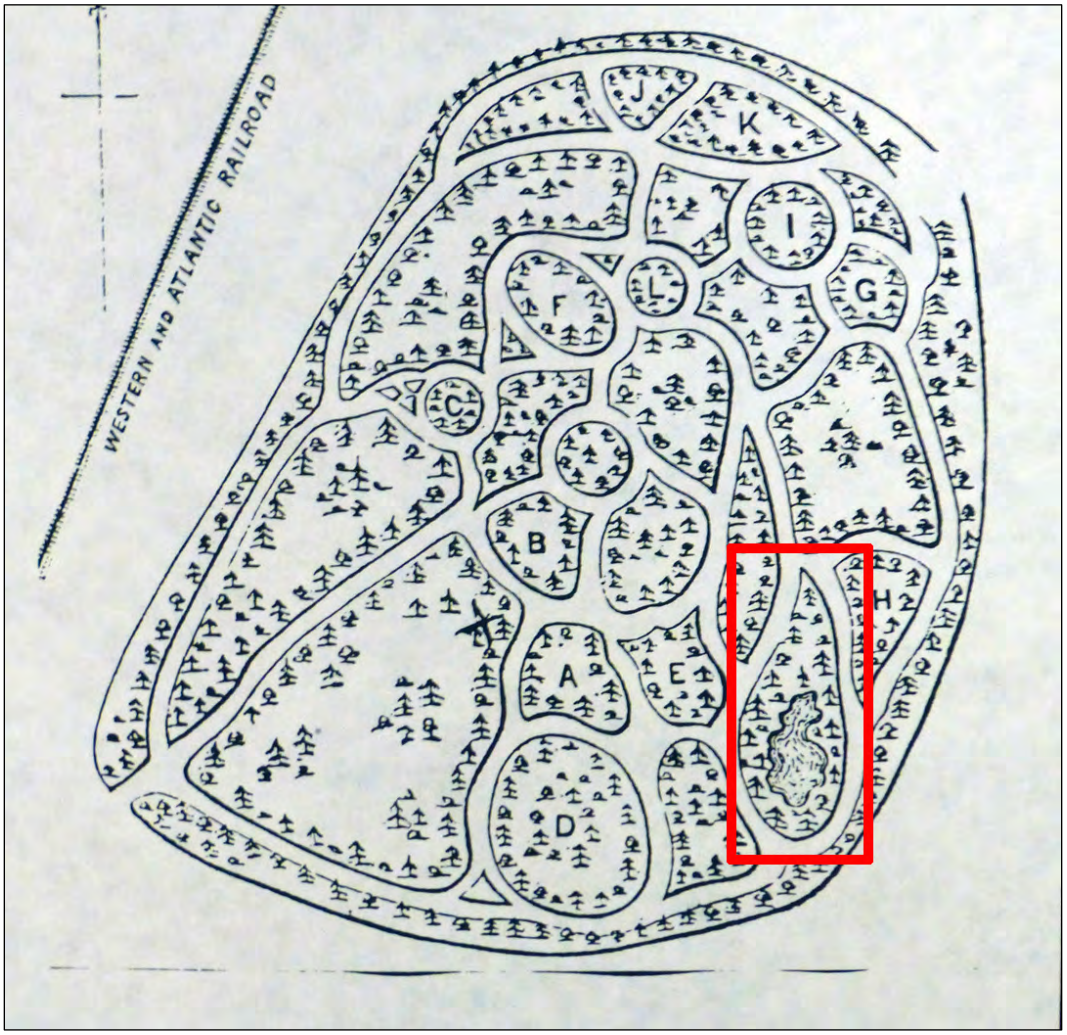
Section U is located in the southeastern portion of the cemetery and is only accessible by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 422). An open area and Section H are to the north, Section JJ to the east across Eisenhower Boulevard, Sections TT and S are to the south, and Section E to the west. Section U as an area dates from the founding of the cemetery, but burials did not begin in the section until the last years of the 1890s. It has 603 interments that are spread from the 1890s through the 2000s. The shape of the section is an irregular U and is noted for having a large number of privately funded headstones and flooding. The section does not have an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 422. Location of Section U is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.29.1 Historical development

Section U is not marked on the 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, but the area shows landscaping throughout the future section and a pond (Figure 423). The area was surrounded by roads.

Figure 423. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section U outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the east (Figure 424). The section had little landscaping. The plan is drawn differently from the rest of the map and might have been added to the original 1893 map at a later date. No obelisk section marker is shown.

Figure 424. Plan of Section U, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.29.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect Section U. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plan does not have a planting list (Figure 425). Both sides of the U have been added onto since 1893.

Figure 425. 1956 plan of Section U (NCA Archives).

5.3.29.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section U was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), two Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), one Common Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), one Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*), one White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), one Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and one Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*) (Figure 426 and Figure 427).

Figure 426. 1962 planting plan for Section U (NCA Archives).

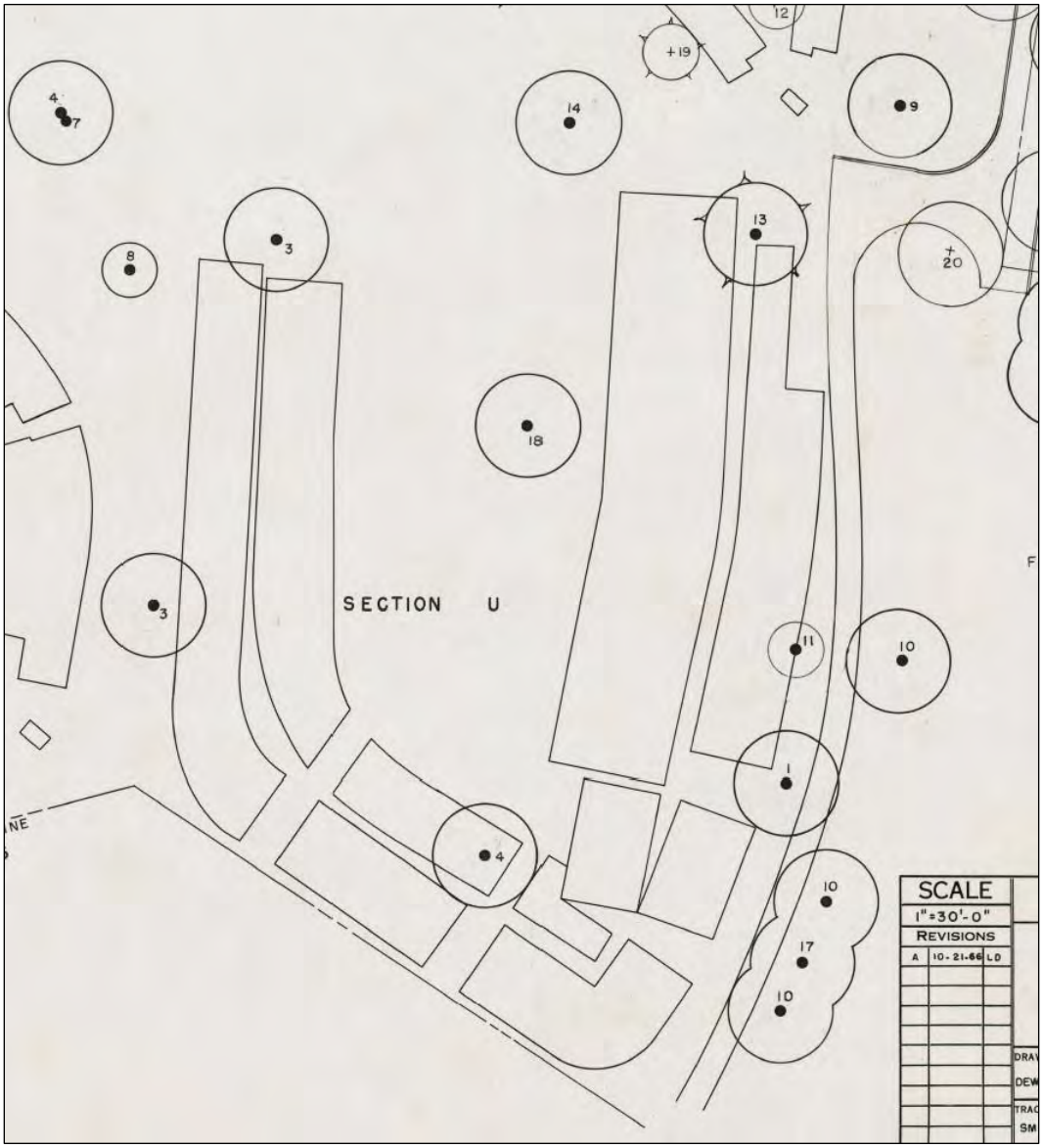


Figure 427. Flooding in the middle of Section U in 1974 (NCA Archives).

5.3.29.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section U layout had remained the same although the sporadic flooding issue was fixed by installing a new drain and water control in the middle of the U (Figure 428 through Figure 431). The trees in Section U are one Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*), two Black Cherries (*Prunus serotina*), and two Red Maples (*Acer rubrum*).

Figure 428. Plan of Section U in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

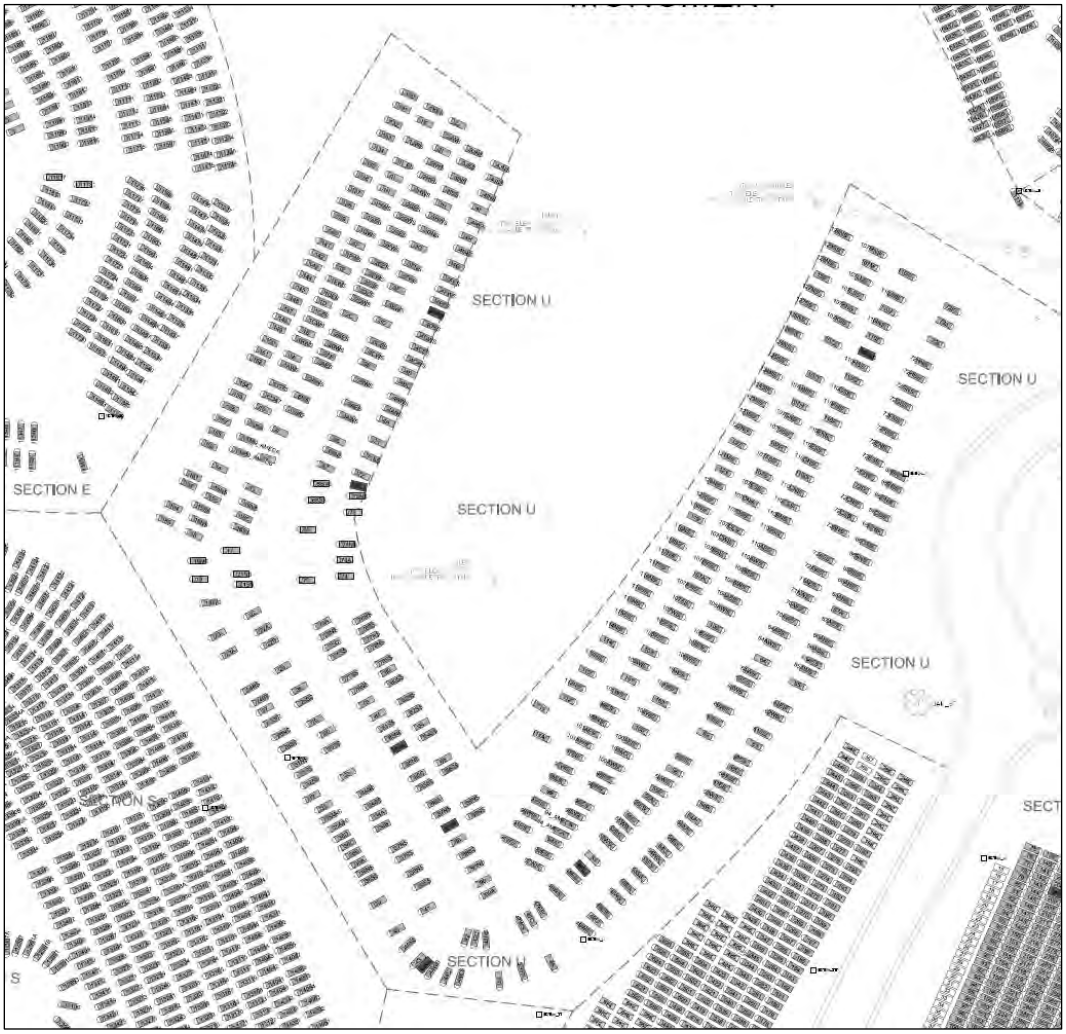


Figure 429. Looking northeast over the center of Section U in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 430. Looking west at the "bottom" of the U and the private monuments in Section U in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 431. Looking northeast over the area that typically floods in the center of Section U in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.31 Section V

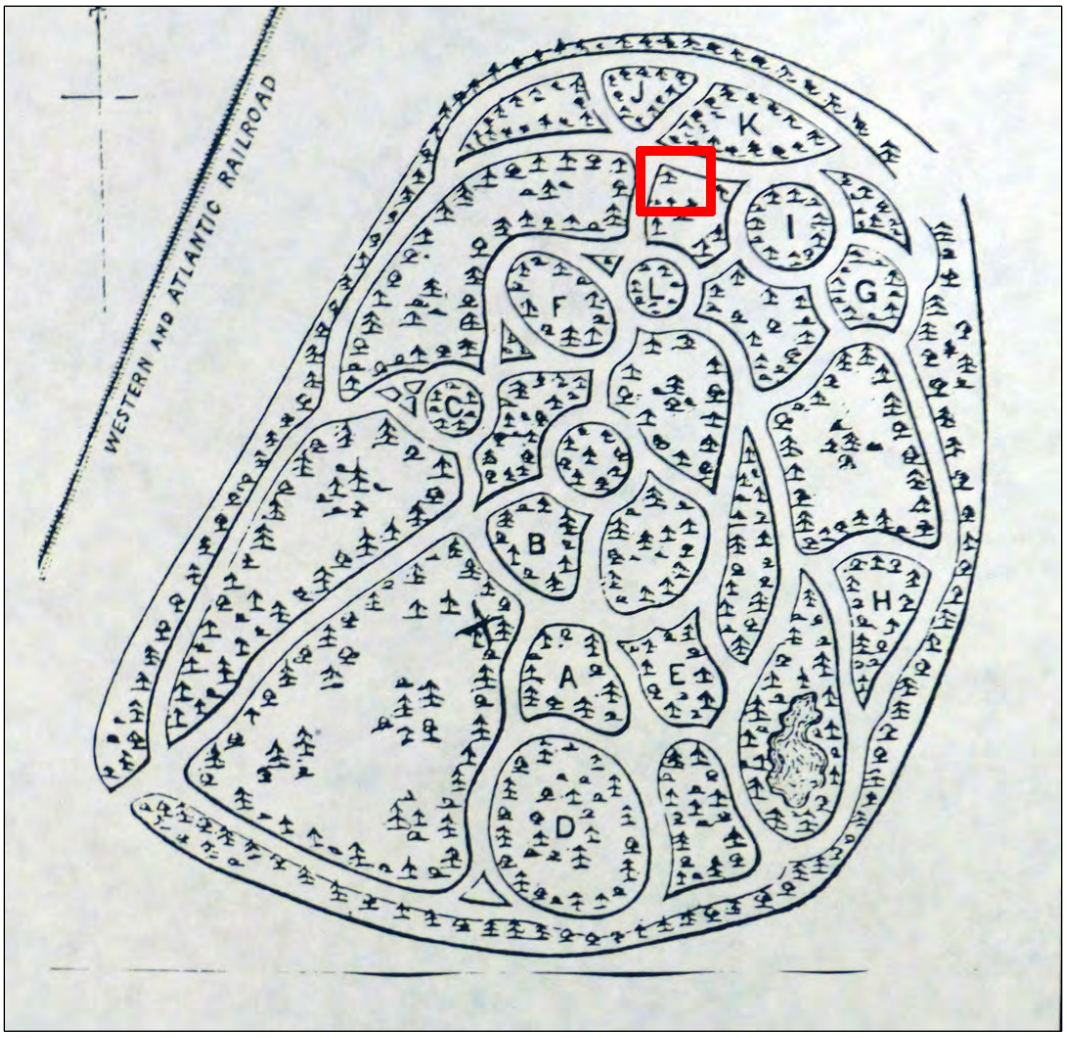
Section V is located in the northern portion of the cemetery and is accessible from MacArthur Drive (Figure 432). Section M is to the north, Section Z to the east, Section T is to the south, and Sections N and O are to the west across MacArthur Drive. Section V was not marked on the 1866 map, but was part of a large area east of Section N and south of Section M. It has 465 interments primarily in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, but a few also spread throughout the subsequent decades. The shape of the section is an irregular rectangle. The section does not have an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 432. Location of Section V is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.31.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections T and V plus part of an open area as one large section with no section letter (Figure 433). Section V is located in the northwest portion of this large section. The landscaping in this "large" section is throughout. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 433. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section V outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



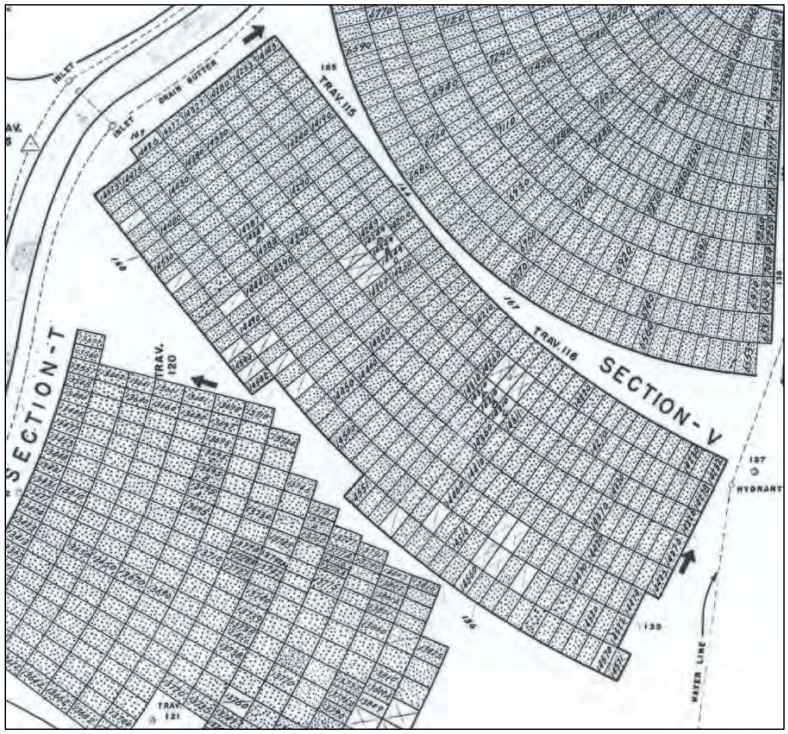
The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section, but a gravel road to the west (Figure 434). No graves were yet shown in the section. The section had a few deciduous and coniferous trees spread throughout the section. An obelisk section marker is not shown on the map.

Figure 434. Plan of Section V, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.31.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This section was plotted circa 1900 and by 1956 was full. This plan did not affect Section V. The 1956 map also shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plan does not have a planting list (Figure 435). The road to the west is now paved.

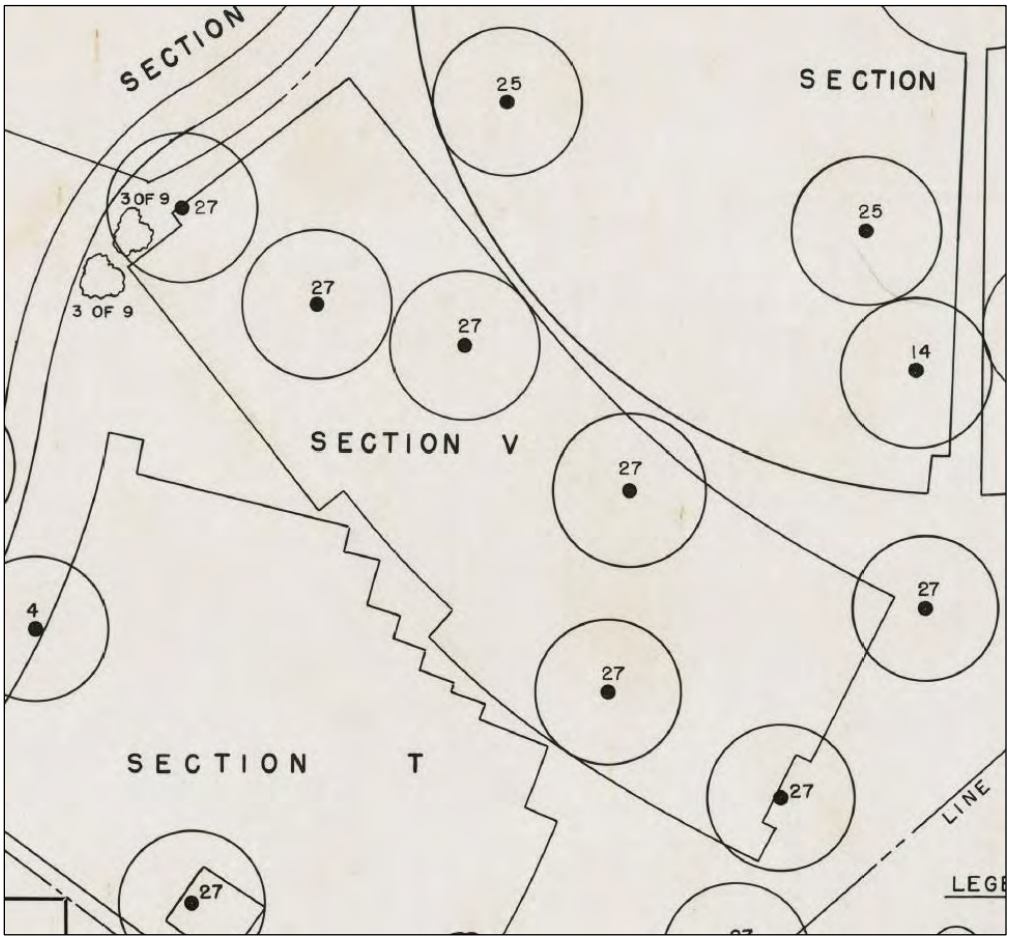
Figure 435. 1956 plan of Section V (NCA Archives).



5.3.31.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section V was planted with the following trees and shrubs: six Fuzzy Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra*), and seven Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 436).

Figure 436. 1962 planting plan for Section V (NCA Archives).



5.3.31.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section V layout had remained the same (Figure 437, Figure 438, and Figure 439). Section V has two Northern Red Oaks (*Quercus rubra*).

Figure 437. Plan of Section V in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

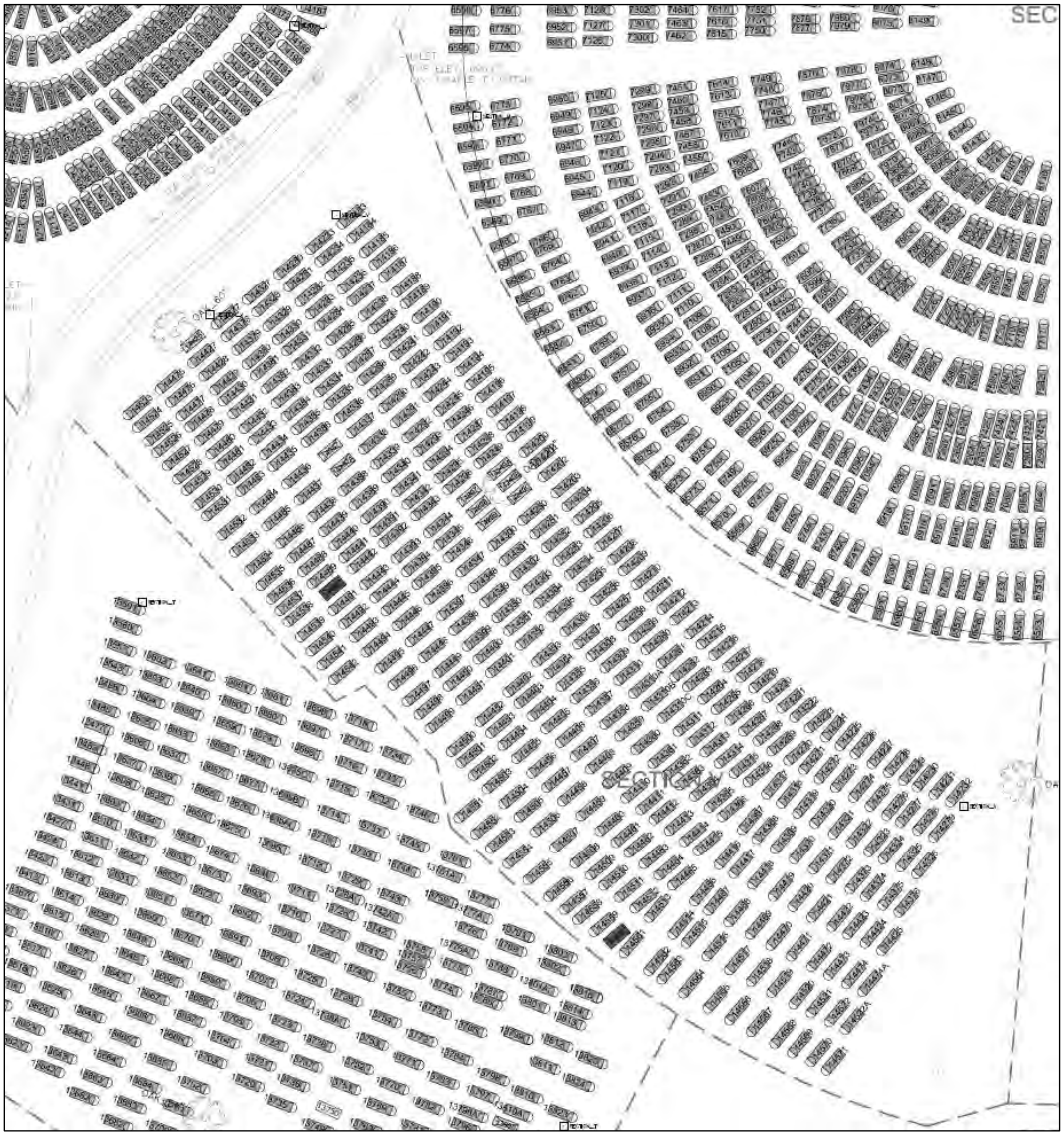


Figure 438. Looking south from Section B into Section V in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

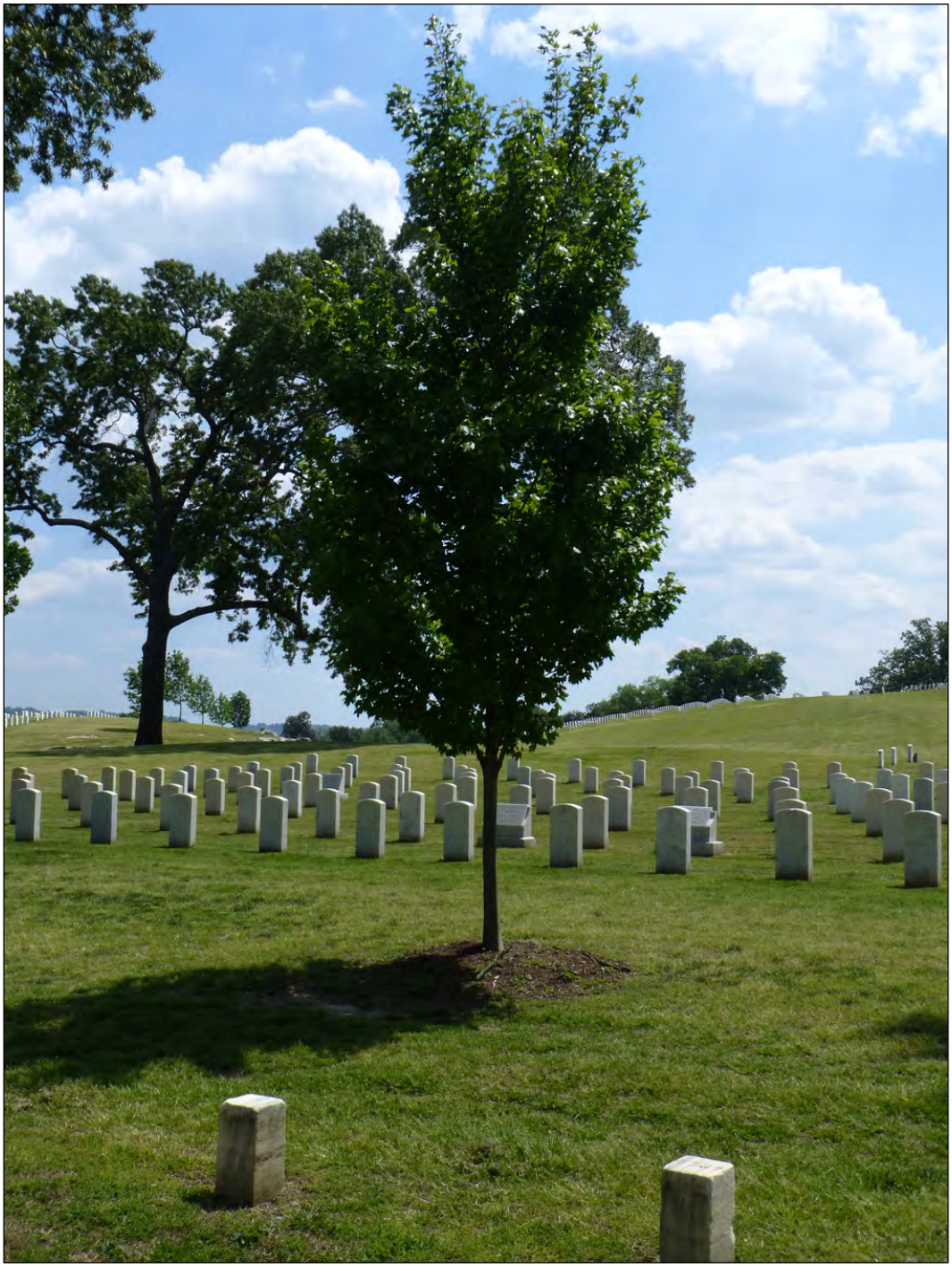
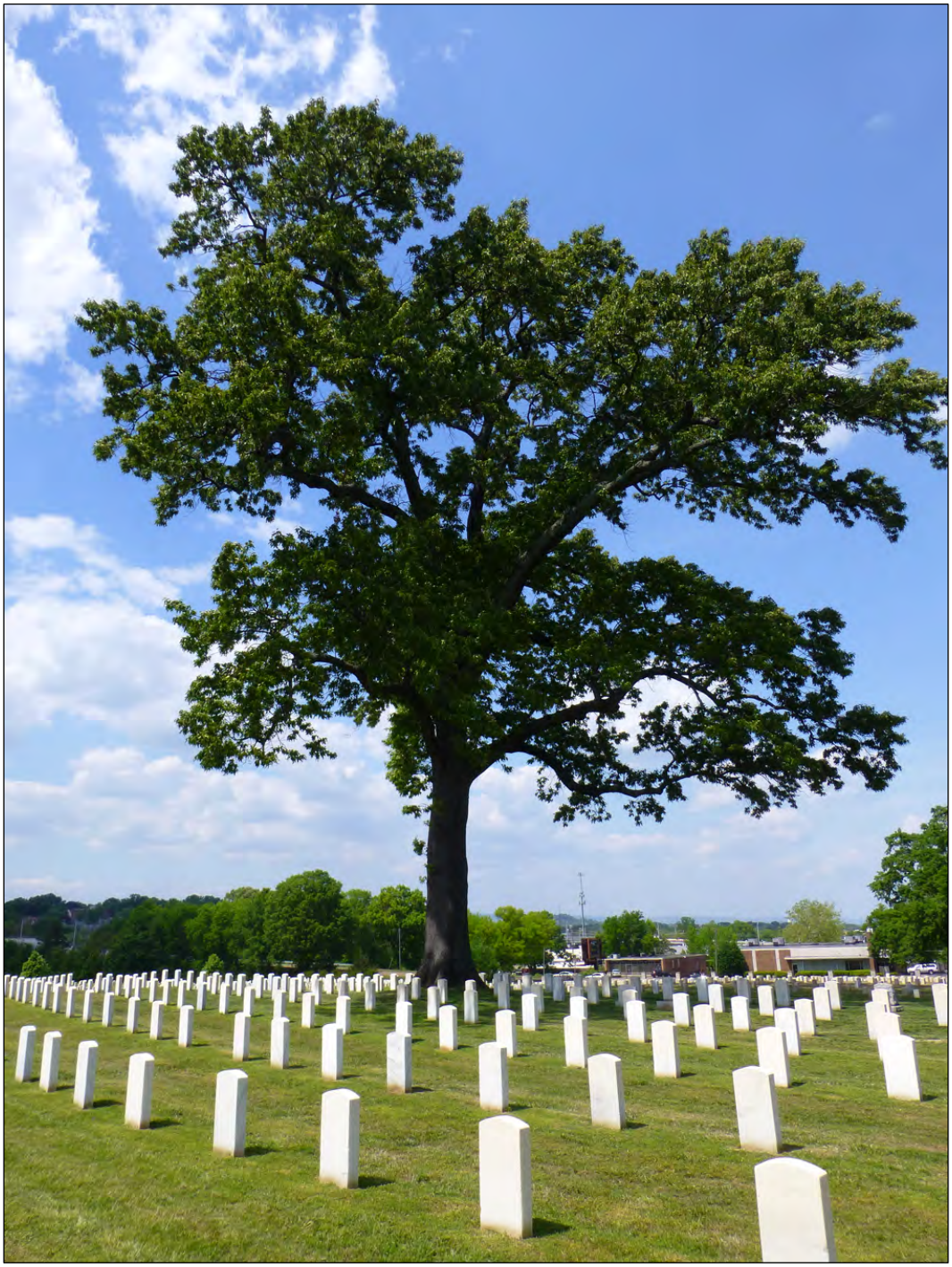


Figure 439. Looking north in Section V at a Northern Red Oak in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).



5.3.33 Section W

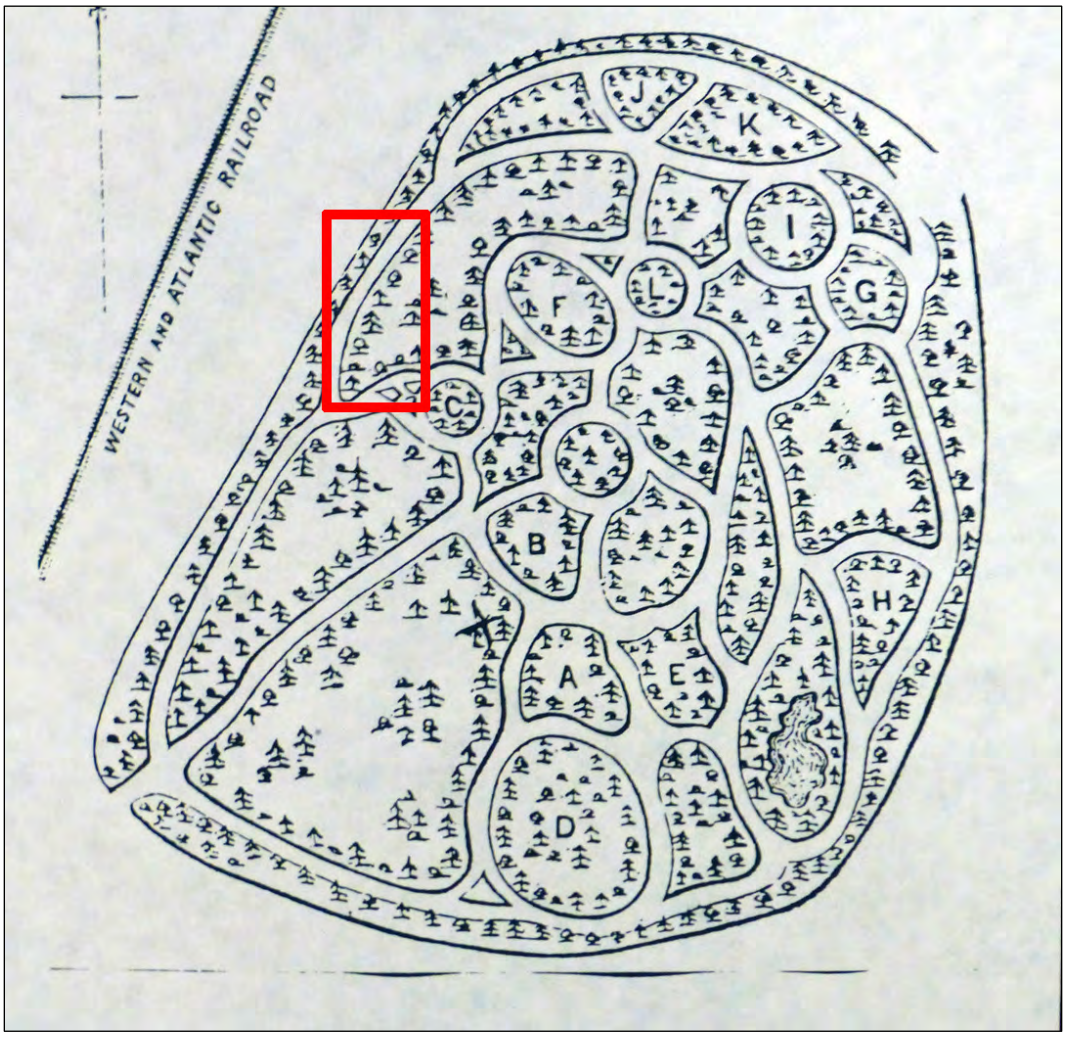
Section W is located in the western portion of the cemetery, and can be accessed from Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 440). Section X is to the north, the Post Section and Section C are to the east, an open rocky area is to the south, and Sections EEE and FFF are to the west across Eisenhower Boulevard. It has 1,593 interments, from the late 1940s through the 200os. The shape of the section is an irregular rectangle with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows. The section does not have an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 440. Location of Section W is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.33.1 Historical development

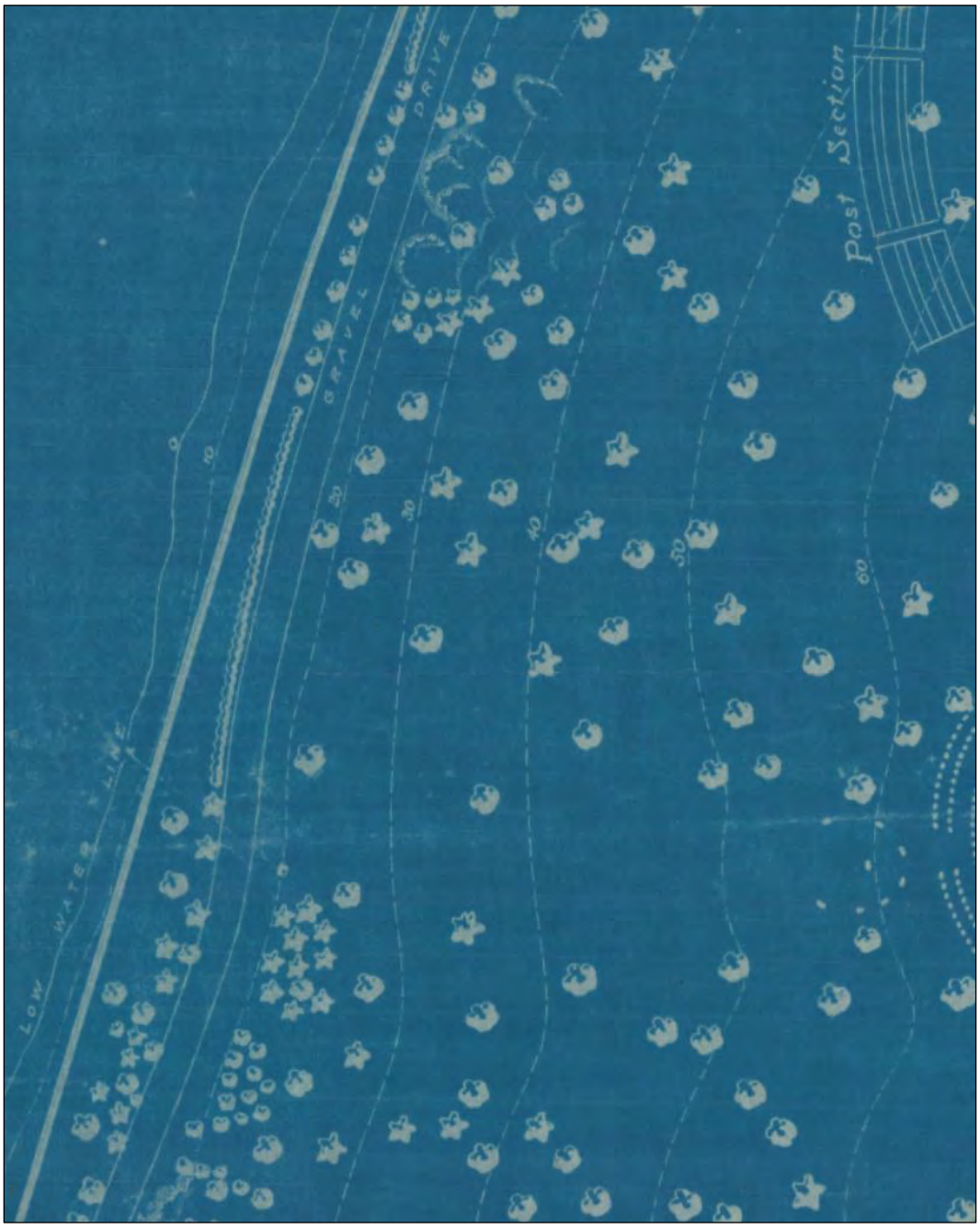
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections R, X, W, and the Post Section as one large section with no section letter (Figure 441). Section W is located in the southern portion of this large section. There is landscaping in this "large" section throughout. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 441. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section W outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 map for the future location of Section W shows a fairly steep grade up from the perimeter gravel road (Figure 442). The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees, and was bounded by the rocky areas on the north and south.

Figure 442. Plan of the area that will become Section W, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

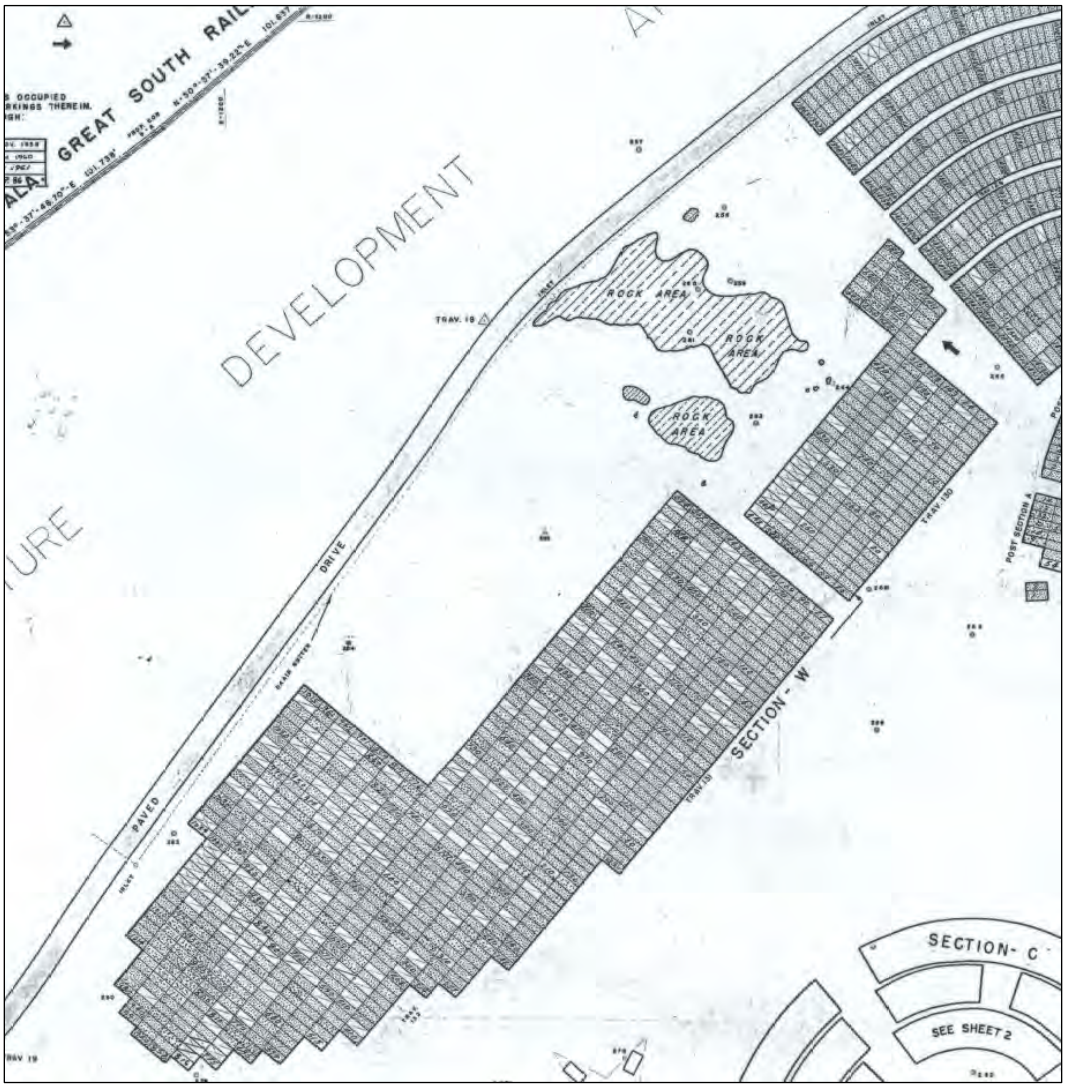


5.3.33.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section W was laid out during this period. There are no trees or shrubs shown on the 1956 map for Section X (Figure 443). Section markers were short, square stones with a slanted top with the section letter on them. The

road to the west is paved. A portion of Section W is placed to the east of the rocky outcroppings.

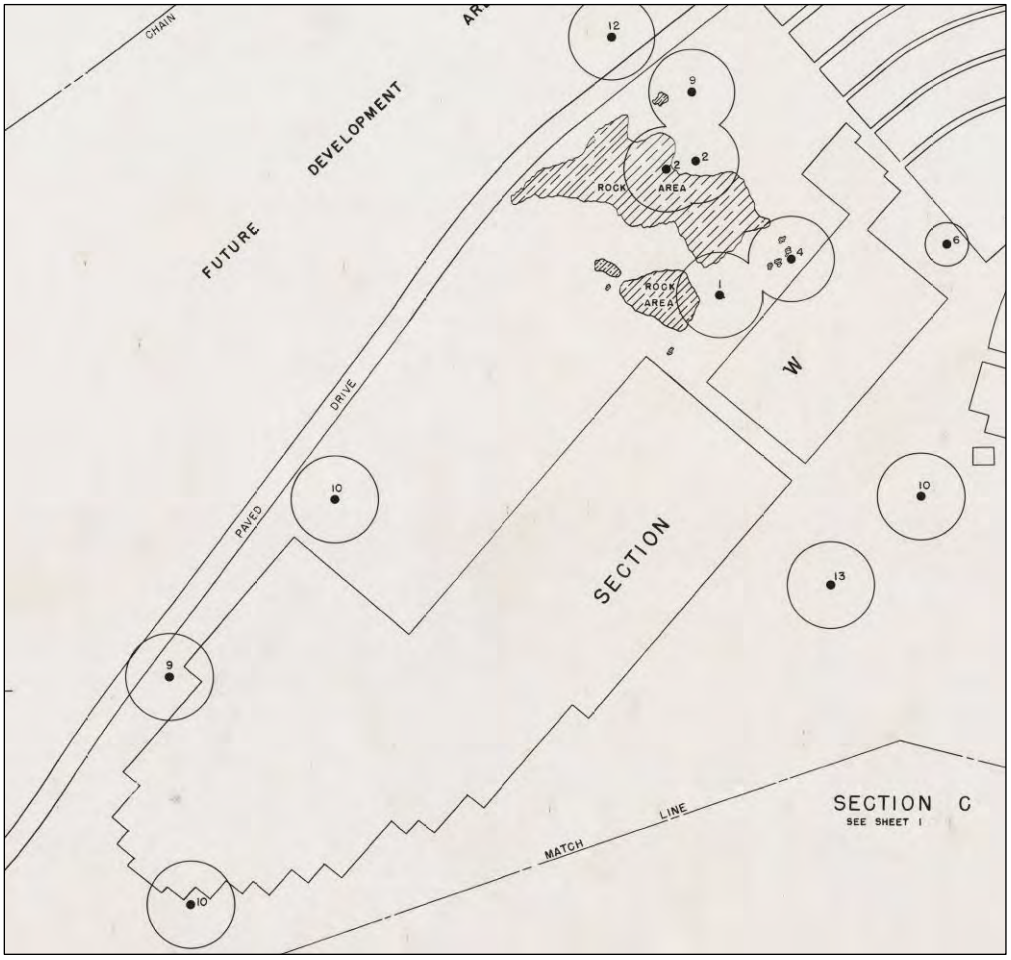
Figure 443. 1956 plan of Section W (NCA Archives).



5.3.33.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section W was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Common Hawthorn (*Celtis Occidentalis*), one White Oak (*Quercus alba*), and one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 444).

Figure 444. 1962 planting plan for Section W (NCA Archives).



5.3.33.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section W layout has remained the same, and there are no trees within the section although several significant trees are on its borders (Figure 445 through Figure 449).

Figure 445. Plan of Section W in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

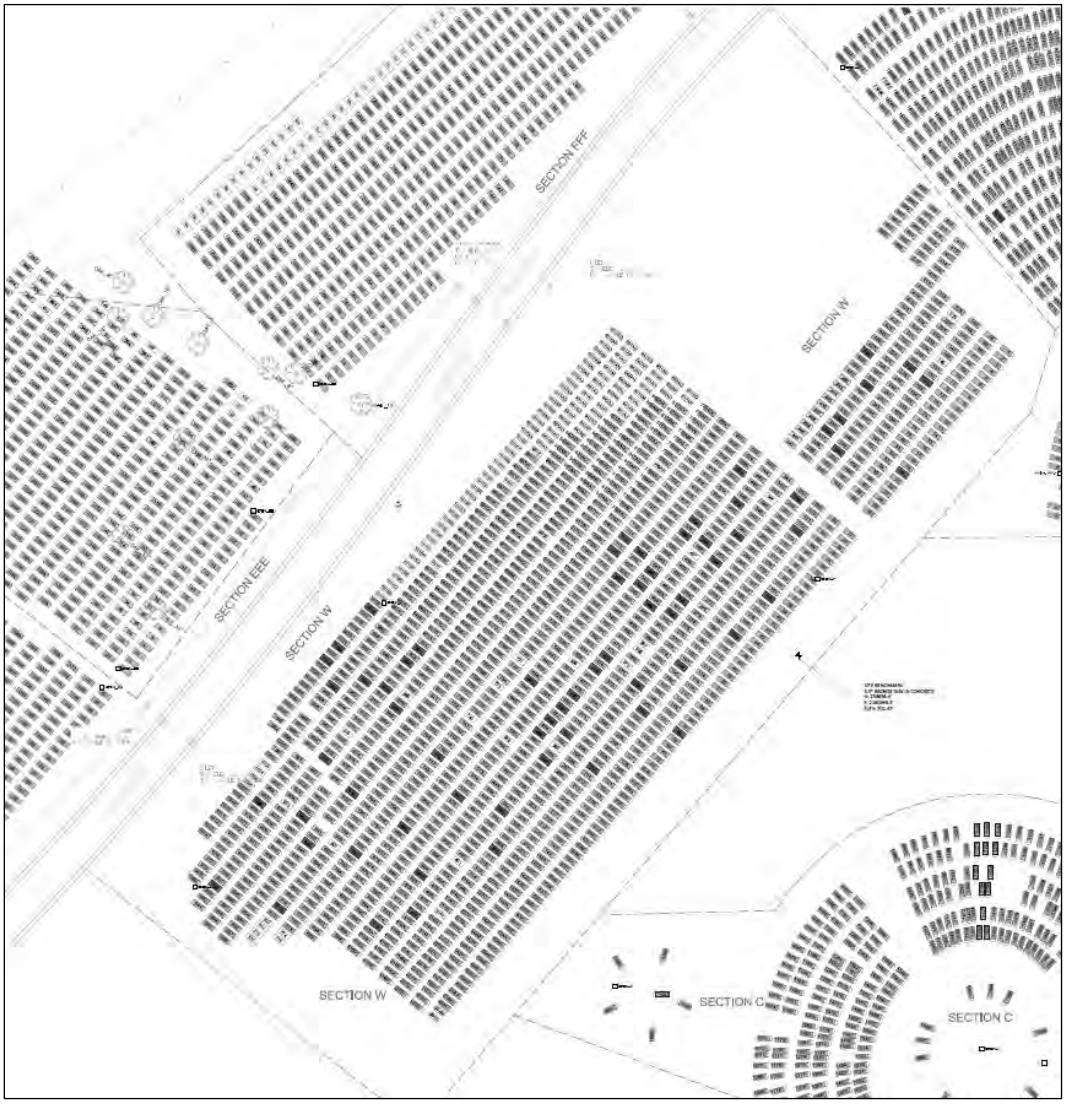


Figure 446. Looking east over Section W in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 447. Looking north at a tree on the east side of Section W in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 448. Looking north at tree well showing how the ground has been raised in this area with Eisenhower Drive on the left and Section X on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 449. Rock outcropping between Section X on the left and Section W on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.34 Section X

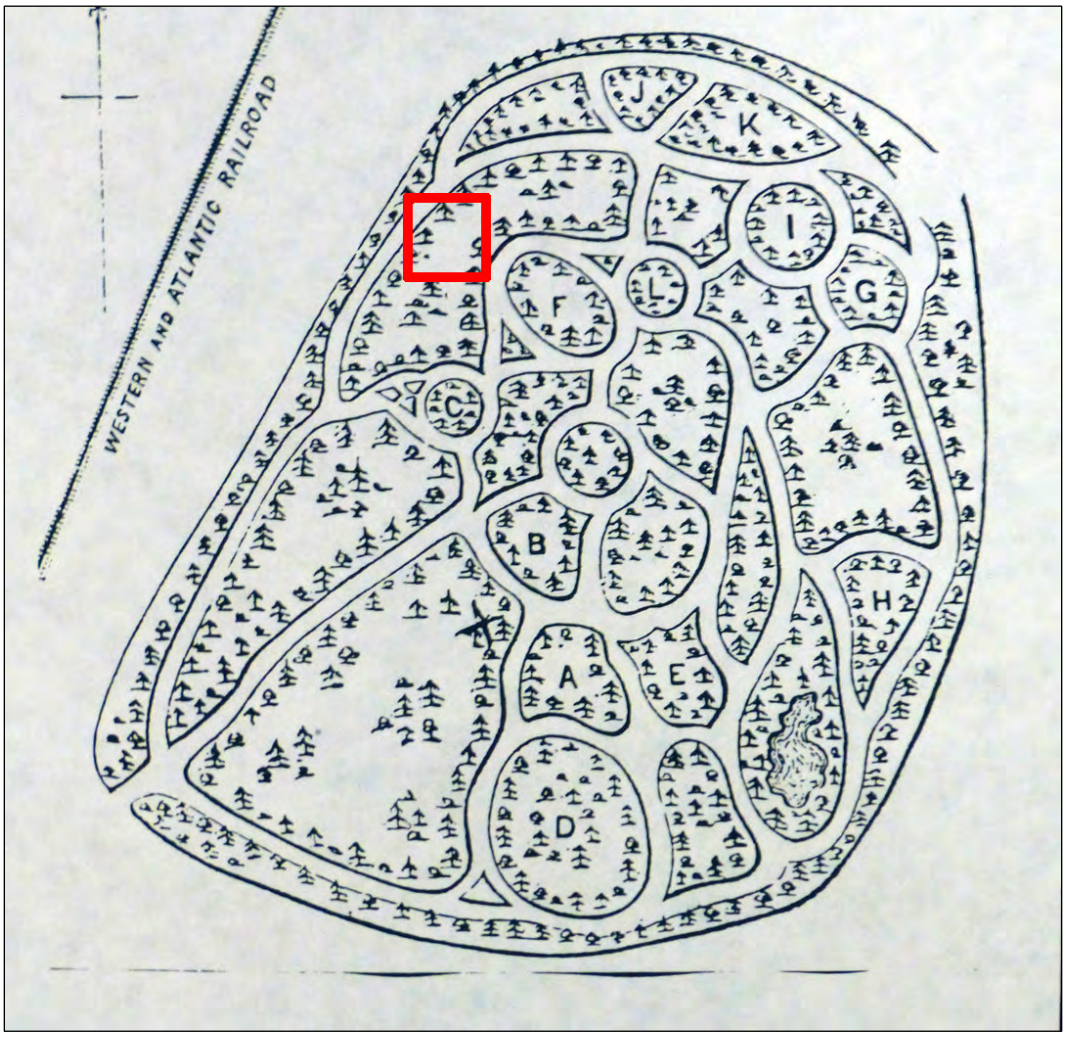
Section X is located in the western portion of the cemetery, and can be accessed from Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 450). Section CM-4 is to the north, the Post Section is to the east, Section W is to the south, and Section FFF is to the west across Eisenhower Boulevard. It has 762 interments mostly in the 1940s, but there are some outliers in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1950s. The shape of the section is an irregular square with headstones in typical National Cemetery rows although there is a slight bend as Section X meets Section W. The section does not have an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

Figure 450. Location of Section X is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.34.1 Historical development

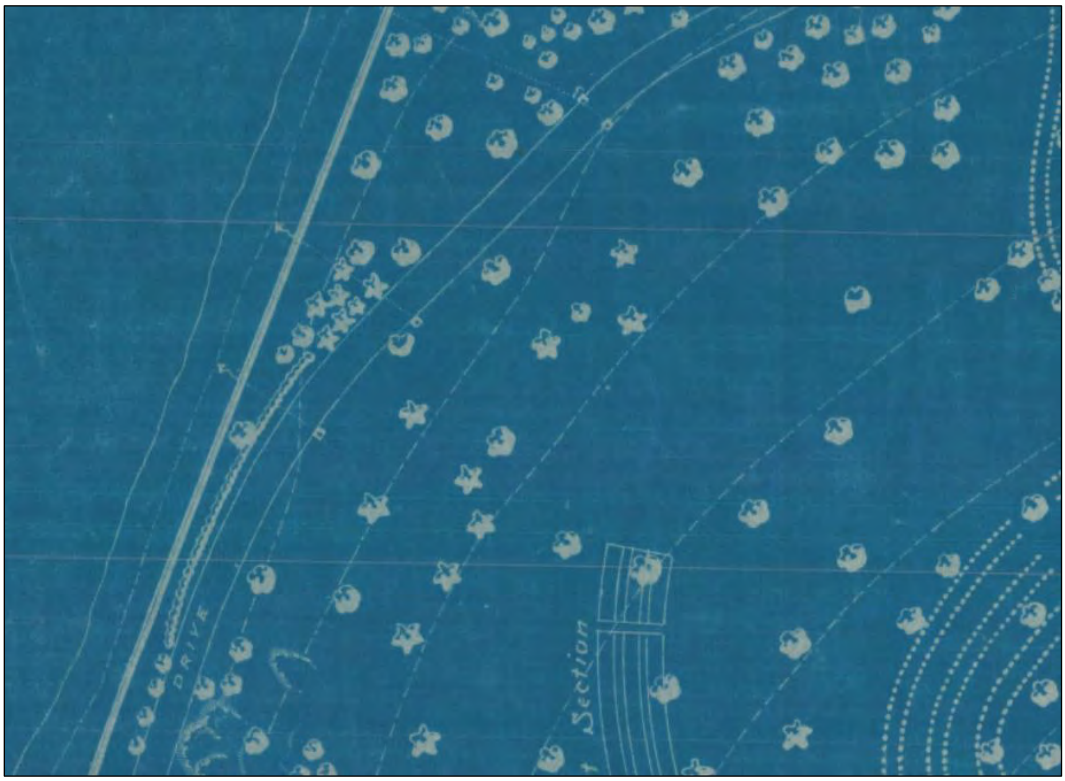
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections R, X, W, and the Post Section as one large section with no section letter (Figure 451). Section X is located in the middle portion of this large section. There is landscaping in this "large" section throughout. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 451. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section X outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 map for the future location of Section X shows a fairly steep grade up from the perimeter gravel road on the western side that then levels off as the area moves toward Section R (Figure 452). The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees, and was bounded by rocky areas on the south.

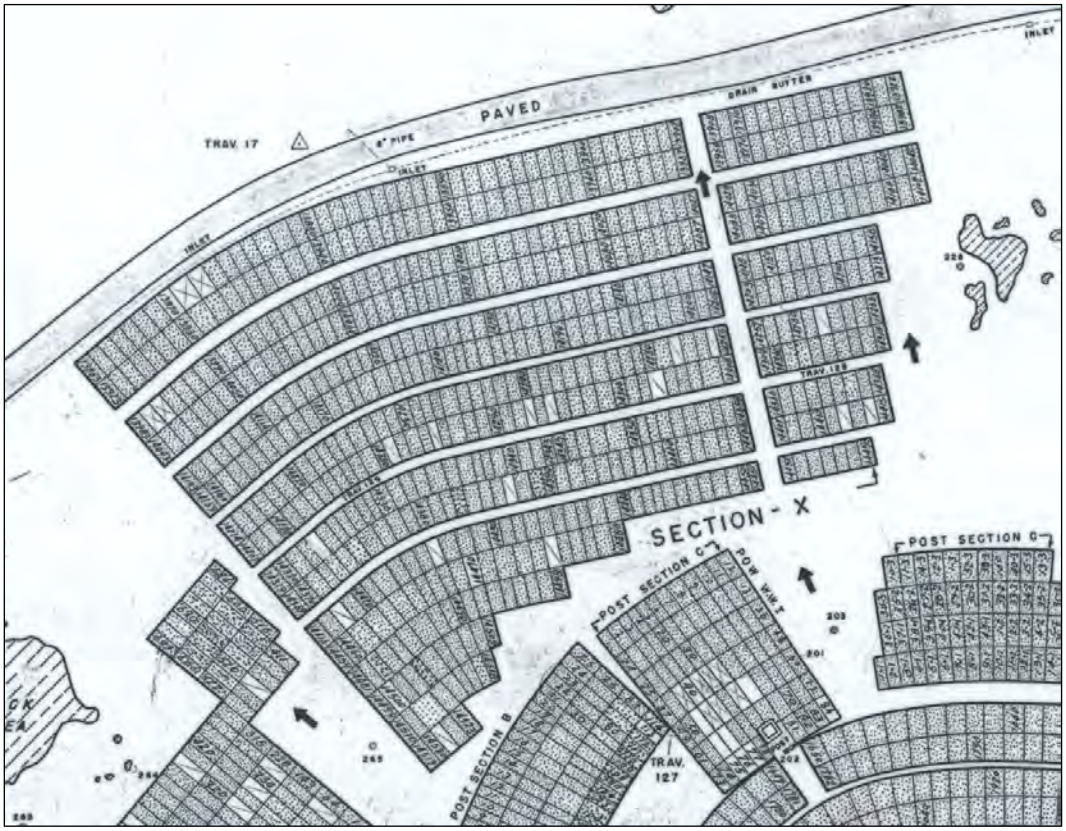
Figure 452. Plan of the area that will become Section X, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.34.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section X was laid out during this period. There are no trees or shrubs shown on the 1956 map for Section X (Figure 453). Section markers were short, square stone with a slanted top with the section letter on them. The road to the west is paved. There are rocky outcroppings to the east and southwest.

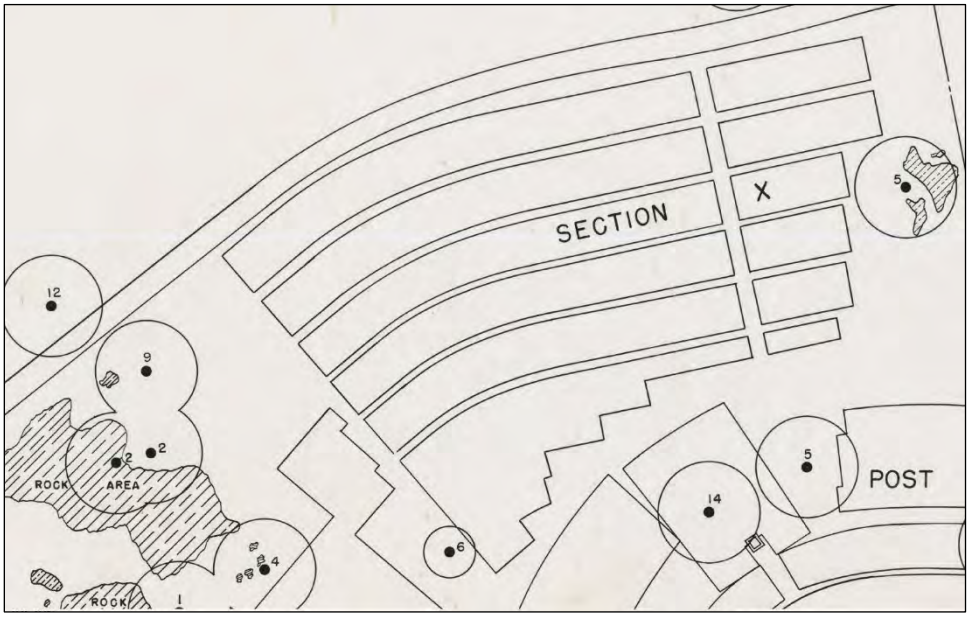
Figure 453. 1956 plan of Section X (NCA Archives).



5.3.34.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section X was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Common Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) (Figure 454).

Figure 454. 1962 planting plan for Section X (NCA Archives).



5.3.34.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section X layout had remained the same (Figure 455, Figure 456, and Figure 457). North of Section X is a Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*) and two Eastern Red Cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*).

Figure 455. Plan of Section X in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

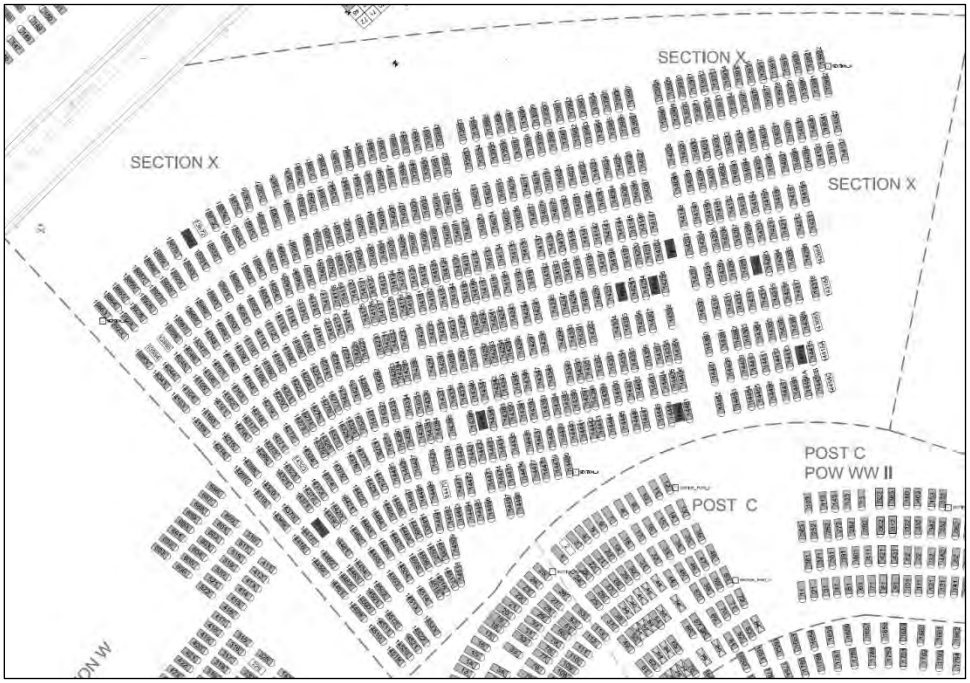


Figure 456. Looking east toward Section X in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 457. Looking east at Section X in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.35 Section Y

Section Y is located in the east portion of the cemetery, and is accessible by walking through other sections (Figure 458). Section Z is to the north, Section L is to the east, Section H is to the south, and an open area is to the west. It has 999 interments from the 1940s through the 2000s. The shape of the section is an irregular square with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows. The section does not have an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

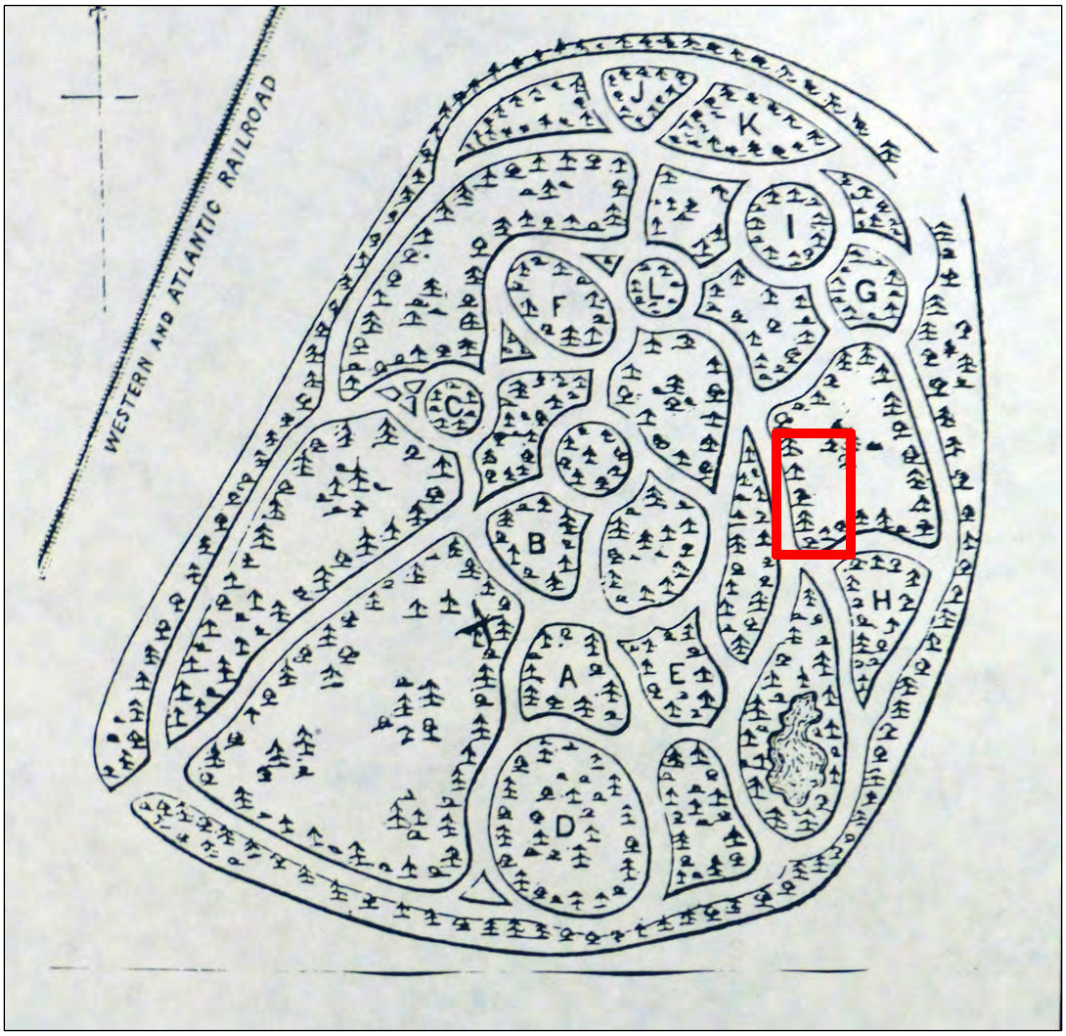
Figure 458. Location of Section Y is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.35.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections K, L, Y, and part of Z as one large section with no section letter

(Figure 459). Section Y is located in the southwest portion of this large section. The landscaping in this "large" section is around the edges and in the center. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 459. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section Y outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



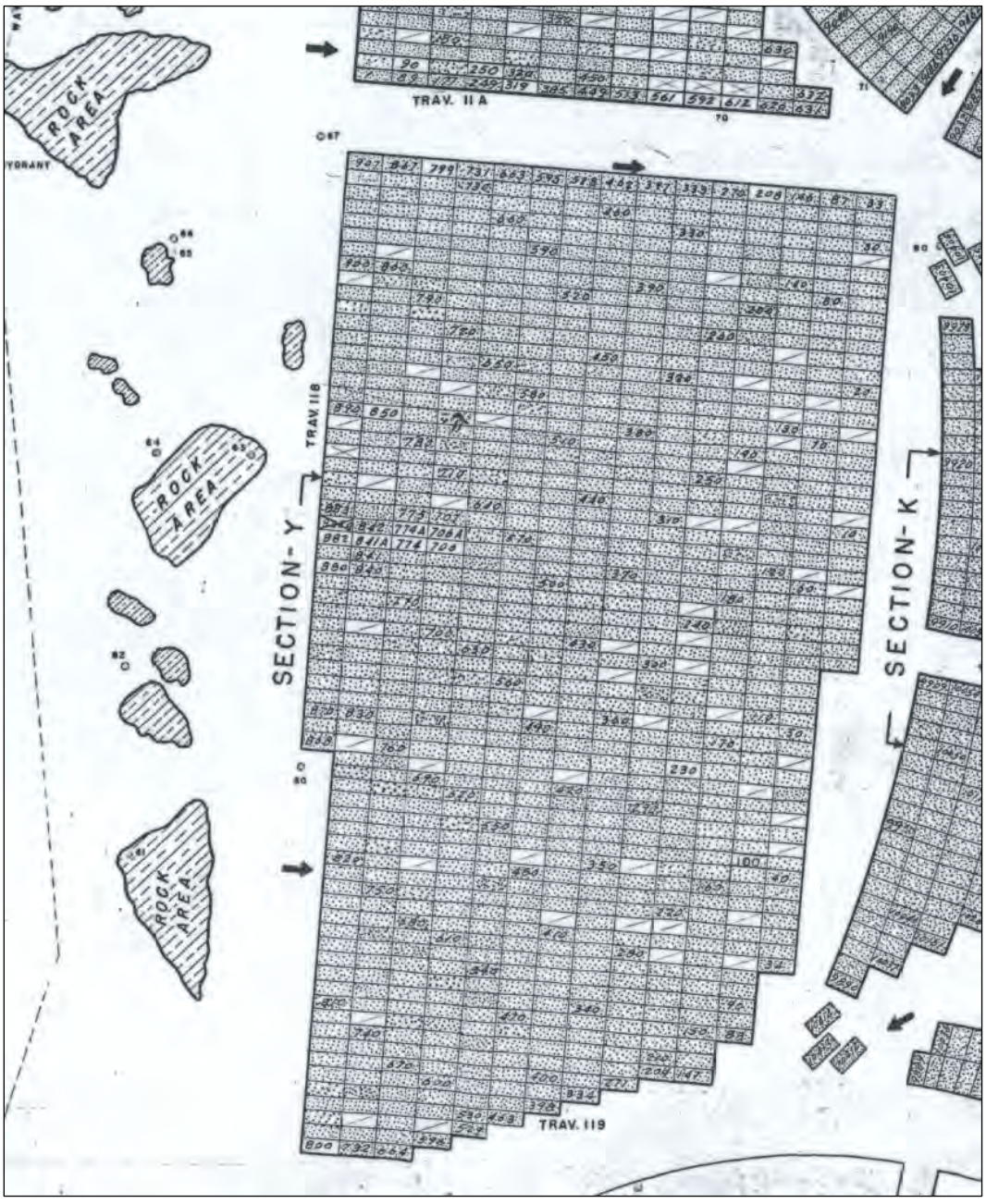
The 1893 map for the future location of Section Y shows a fairly level grade up (Figure 460). The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees.

Figure 460. Plan of the area that will become Section Y, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.35.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section Y was laid out during this period. There are no trees or shrubs shown on the 1956 map for Section Y (Figure 461). A rocky area is shown to the west which was not shown on the 1893 map. Section markers were short, square stones with a slanted top with the section letter on them.

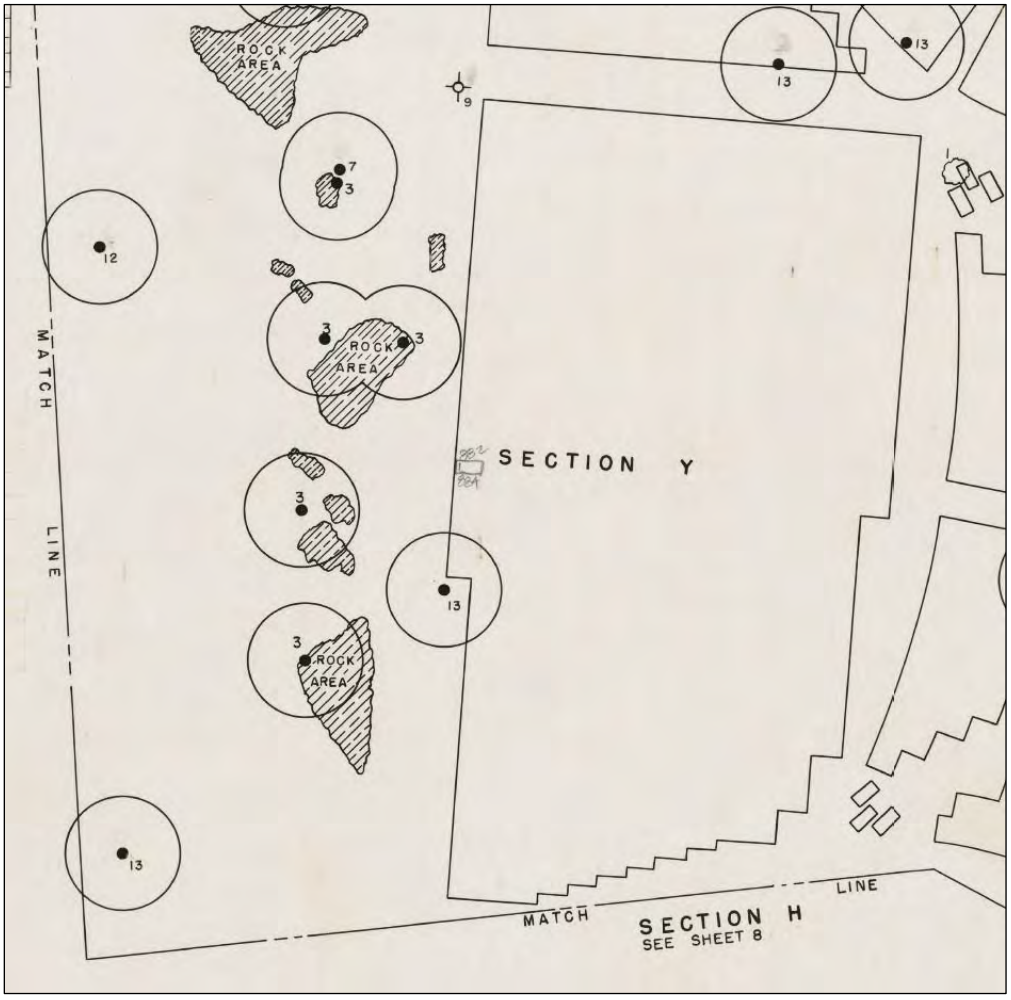
Figure 461. 1956 plan of Section Y (NCA Archives).



5.3.35.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section Y was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 462).

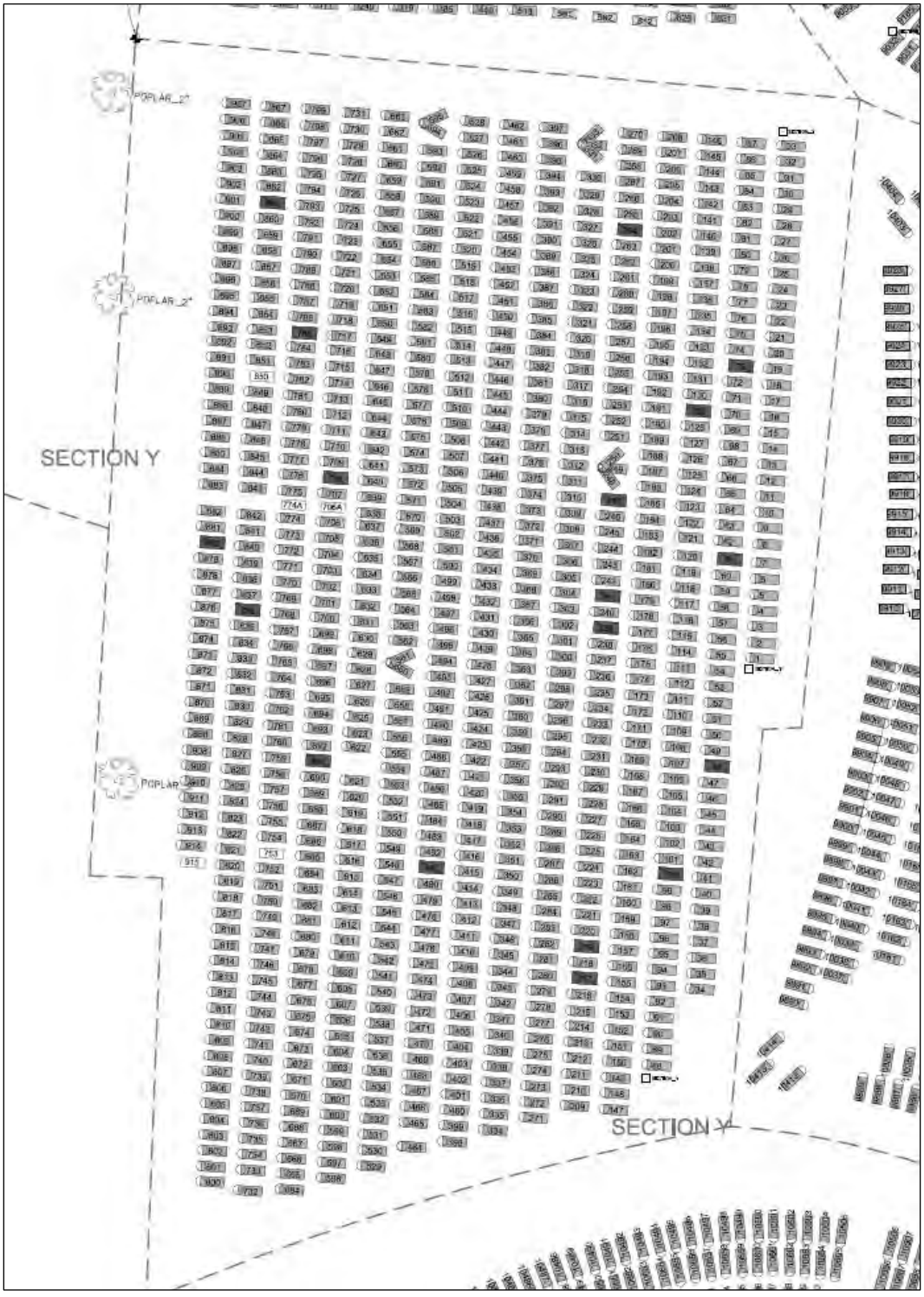
Figure 462. 1962 planting plan for Section Y (NCA Archives).



5.3.35.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section Y layout had remained the same (Figure 463). Section Y has 5 Tulip Poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) to the west of it.

Figure 463. Plan of Section Y in 2009 (Veterans Administration).



5.3.36 Section Z

Section Z is located in the east portion of the cemetery, and is accessible by walking through other sections (Figure 464). Sections G and M are to the north, Section L is to the east, Section Y is to the south, and an open area is to the west. It has 986 interments from the 1950s through the 2000s. The shape of the section is an irregular square with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows. The section does not have an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones.

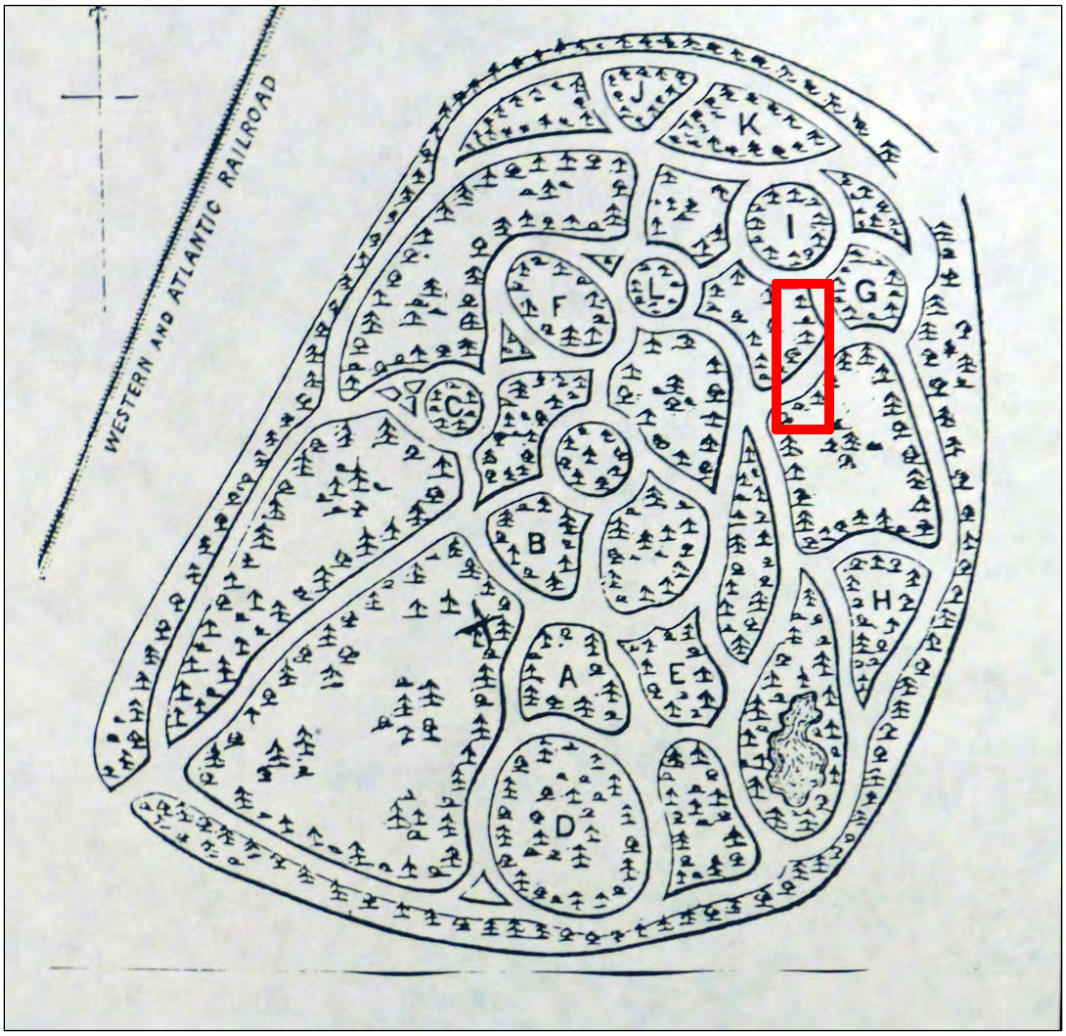
Figure 464. Location of Section Z is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.36.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections K, L, Y, and part of Z as one large section with no section letter

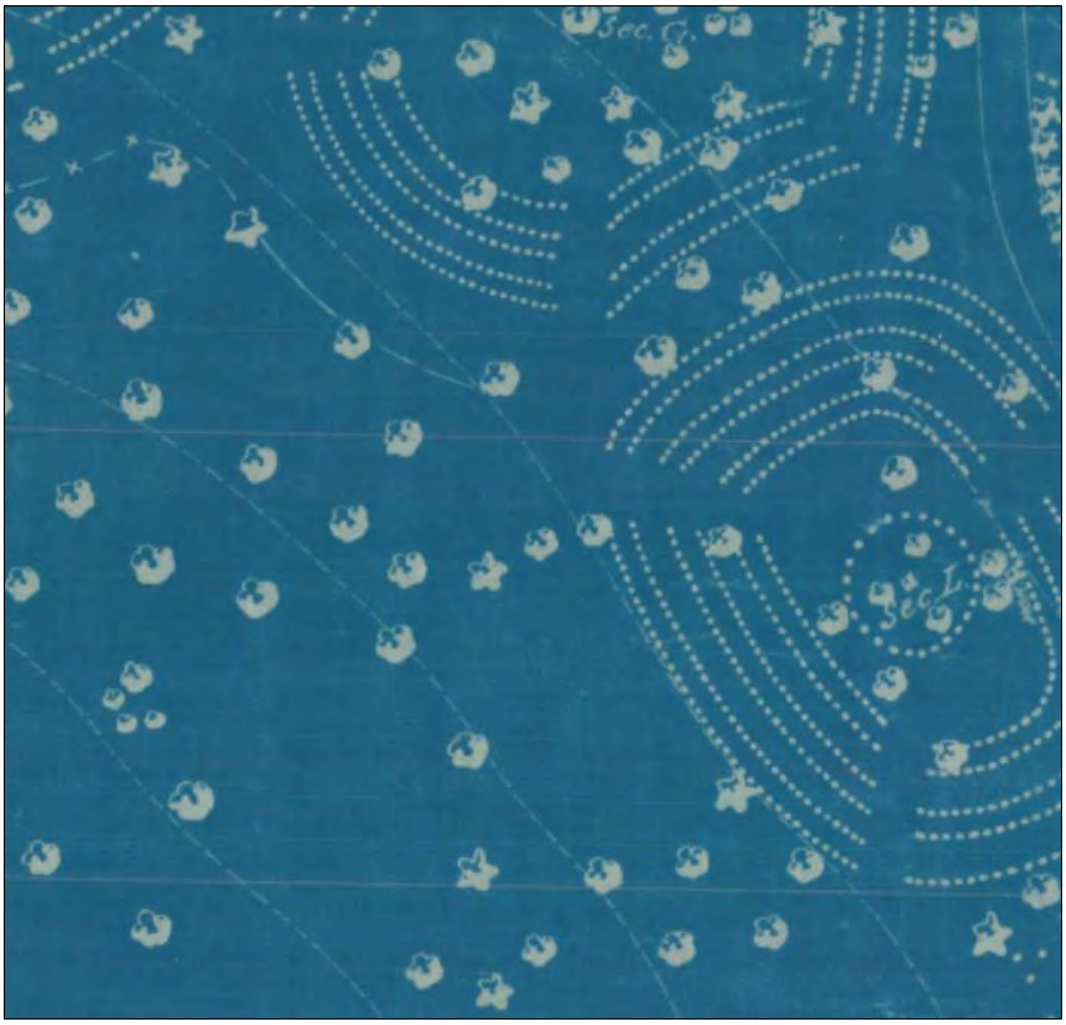
(Figure 465). Section Z is located in the northeast portion of this large section. The landscaping in this "large" section is around the edges and in the center. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 465. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section Z outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 map for the future location of Section Z shows a fairly level grade up. The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees (Figure 466).

Figure 466. Plan of the area that will become Section Z, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.36.2 1948 plan

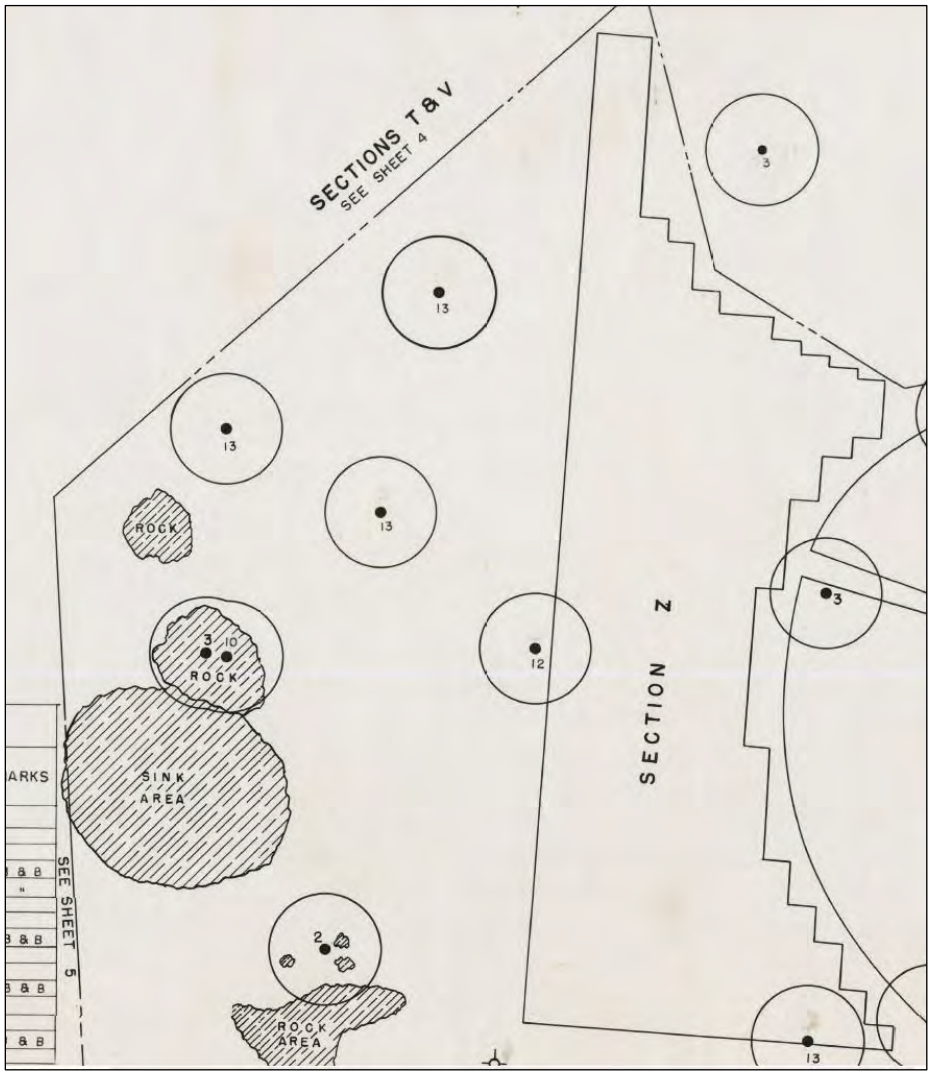
Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section Z was laid out during this period. There are no trees or shrubs shown on the 1956 map for Section Z (Figure 467). A rocky area is shown to the southwest which was not shown on the 1893 map. Section markers were short, square stones with a slanted top and the section letter on them.

Figure 467. 1956 plan of Section Z (NCA Archives).

5.3.36.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section Z was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one White Oak (*Quercus alba*), and one Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 468).

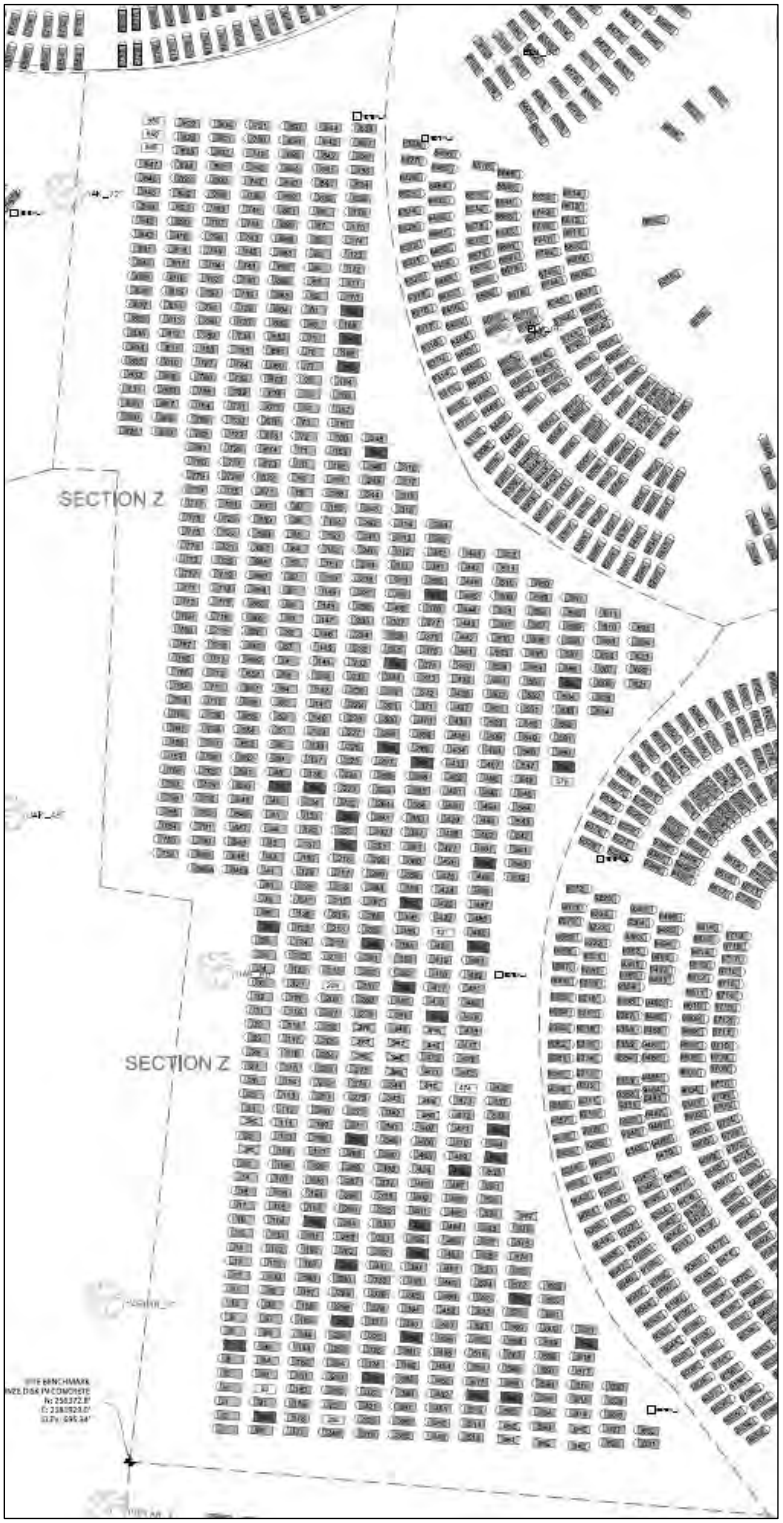
Figure 468. 1962 planting plan for Section Z (NCA Archives).



5.3.36.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section Z layout had remained the same (Figure 469). Section Z has three Post Oaks (*Quercus stellata*) and one White Oak (*Quercus alba*) to the west of it.

Figure 469. Plan of Section Z in 2009 (Veterans Administration).



5.3.37 Post Section

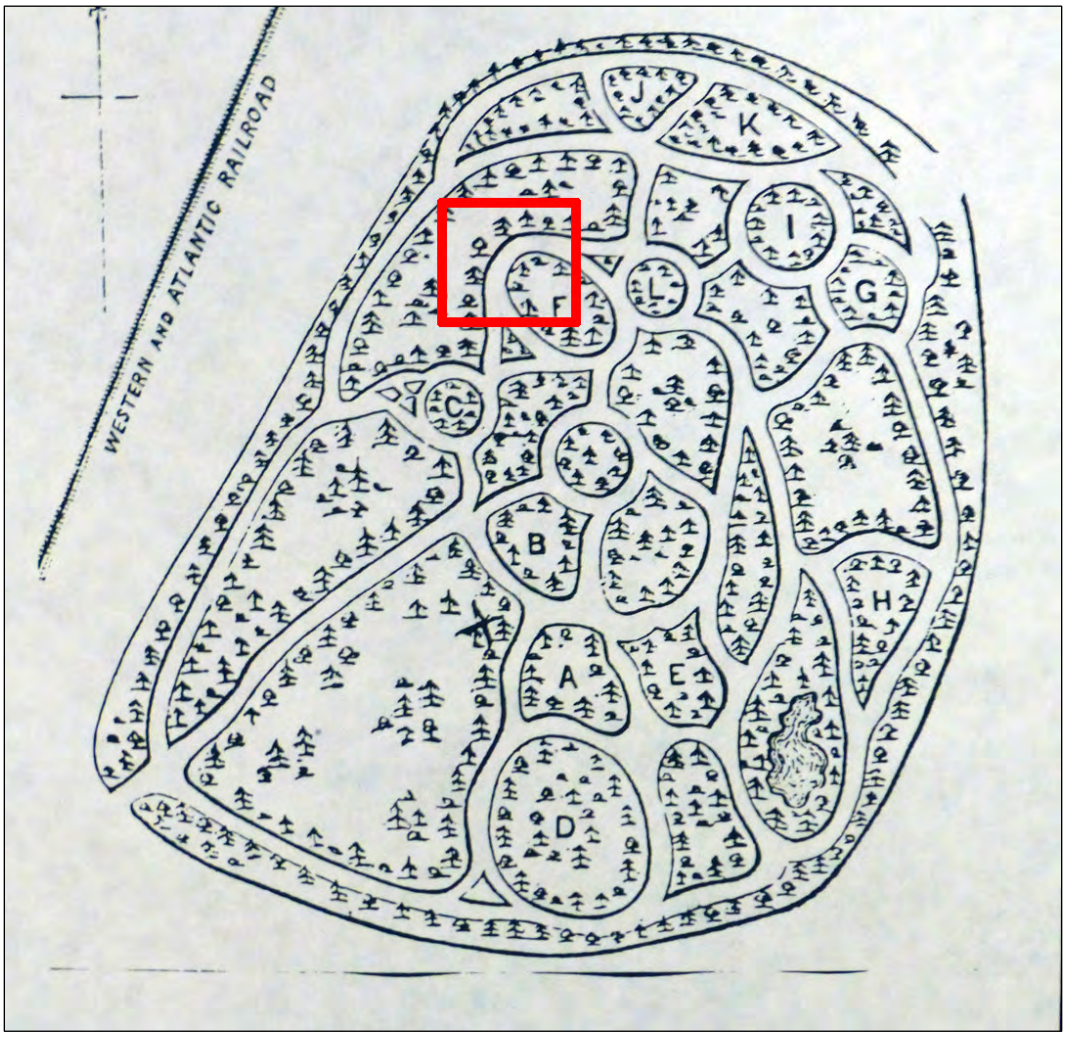
The Post Section is located in the northwest portion of the cemetery, and can only accessed by walking through other sections (Figure 470). Section X is to the north, Section F is to the east, an open area is to the south, and Sections W and X are to the west. It has 345 interments with Post Section A and B having interments from the 1900s through the 1990s, and Post Section C primarily German Prisoners of War from World War I and World War II. The shape of the section is a C that surrounds Section F to the east. The section has an obelisk section marker. There are no paths through the headstones although there is a large break between two Sections of Post Section C. The western side of Post Section C has a large granite monument dedicated to the German World War I Prisoners of War.

Figure 470. Location of Post Section is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.37.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Sections R, X, W, and the Post Section as one large section with no section letter (Figure 471). The Post Section is located in the eastern portion of this large section. The landscaping in this "large" section is throughout. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 471. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in the Post Section outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



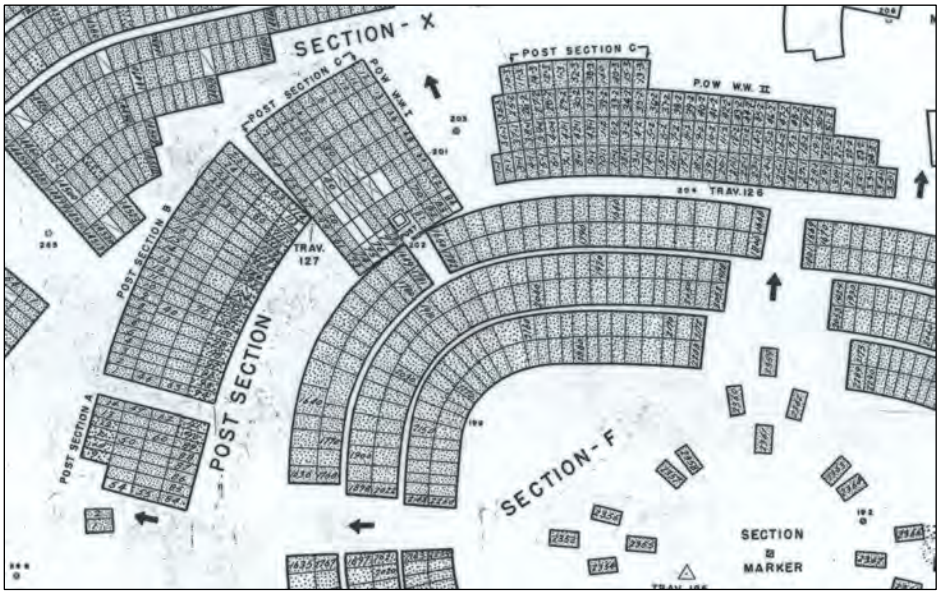
The 1893 plan shows no demarcated grass path surrounding the section (Figure 472). The section had little landscaping. The plan is drawn differently from the rest of the map and might have been added to the original 1893 map at a later date. No obelisk section marker is shown.

Figure 472. Plan of the Post Section, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.37.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. This plan did not affect the Post Section. The 1956 map shows the locations for three trees or shrubs, but the 1956 plan does not have a planting list (Figure 473). The section has grown in size to the east to include German POW burials from WWI and a German POW burials from World War II. A large monument in the center was dedicated to the German POWs in 1935.

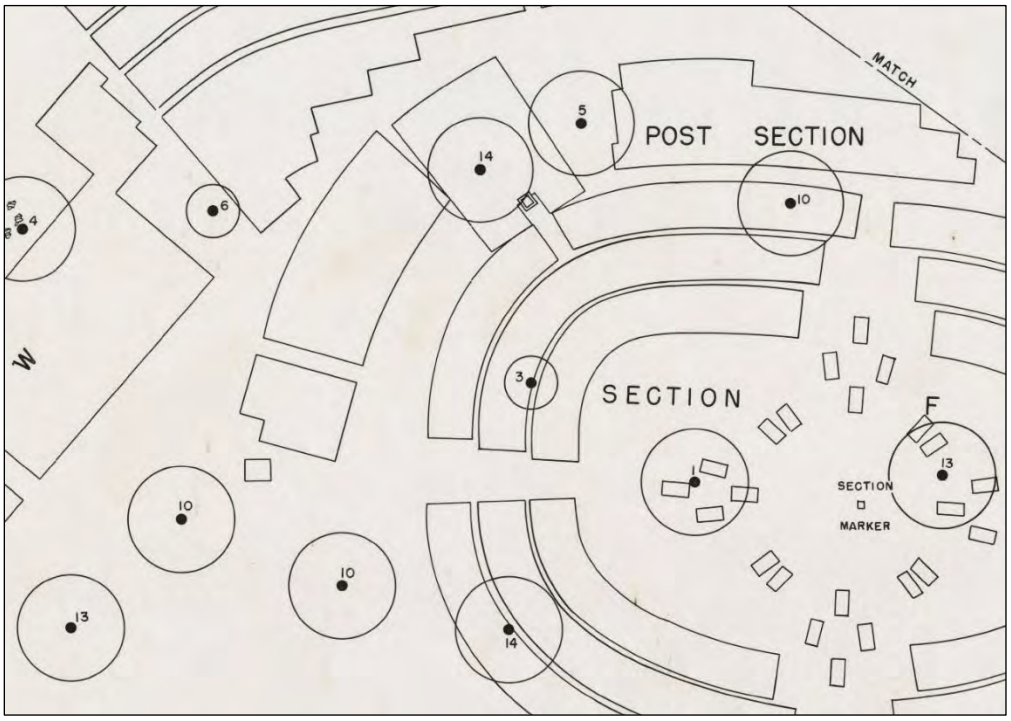
Figure 473. 1956 plan of the Post Section (NCA Archives).



5.3.37.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, the Post Section was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*) and one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) (Figure 474).

Figure 474. 1962 planting plan for the Post Section (NCA Archives).



5.3.37.4 2000s

In 2018, the Post Section layout had remained the same (Figure 475 through Figure 479). There is one Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*) and one Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*) to the south of the Post Section.

Figure 475. Plan of the Post Section in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

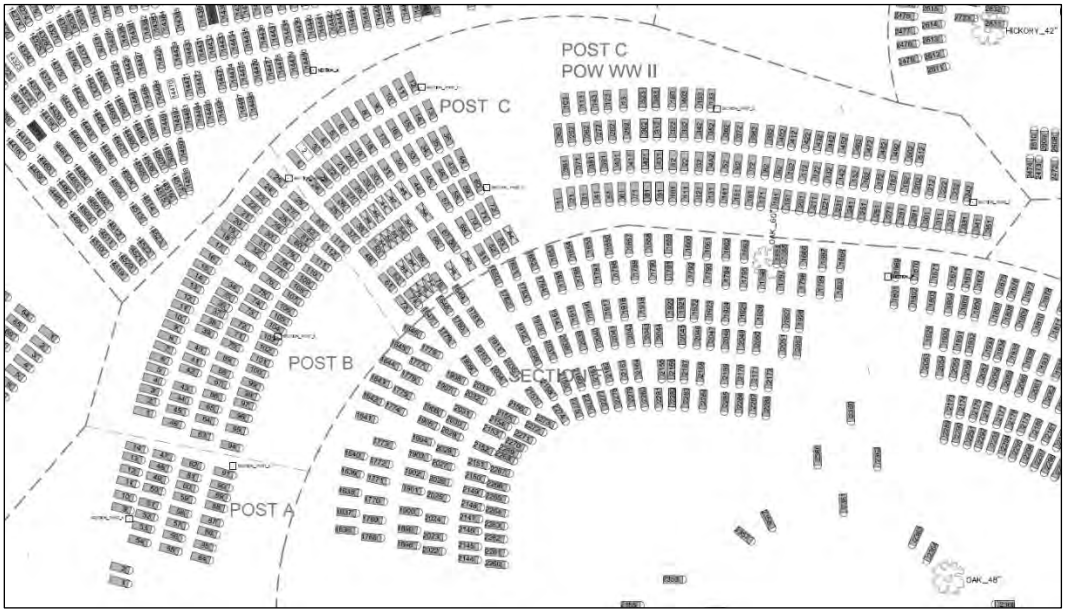


Figure 476. Looking south at the Post Section in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 477. Looking east at the German POW Monument and graves in the Post Section in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 478. Looking north at Post Section in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 479. Photo north at the German POW Monument in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.39 Section BB

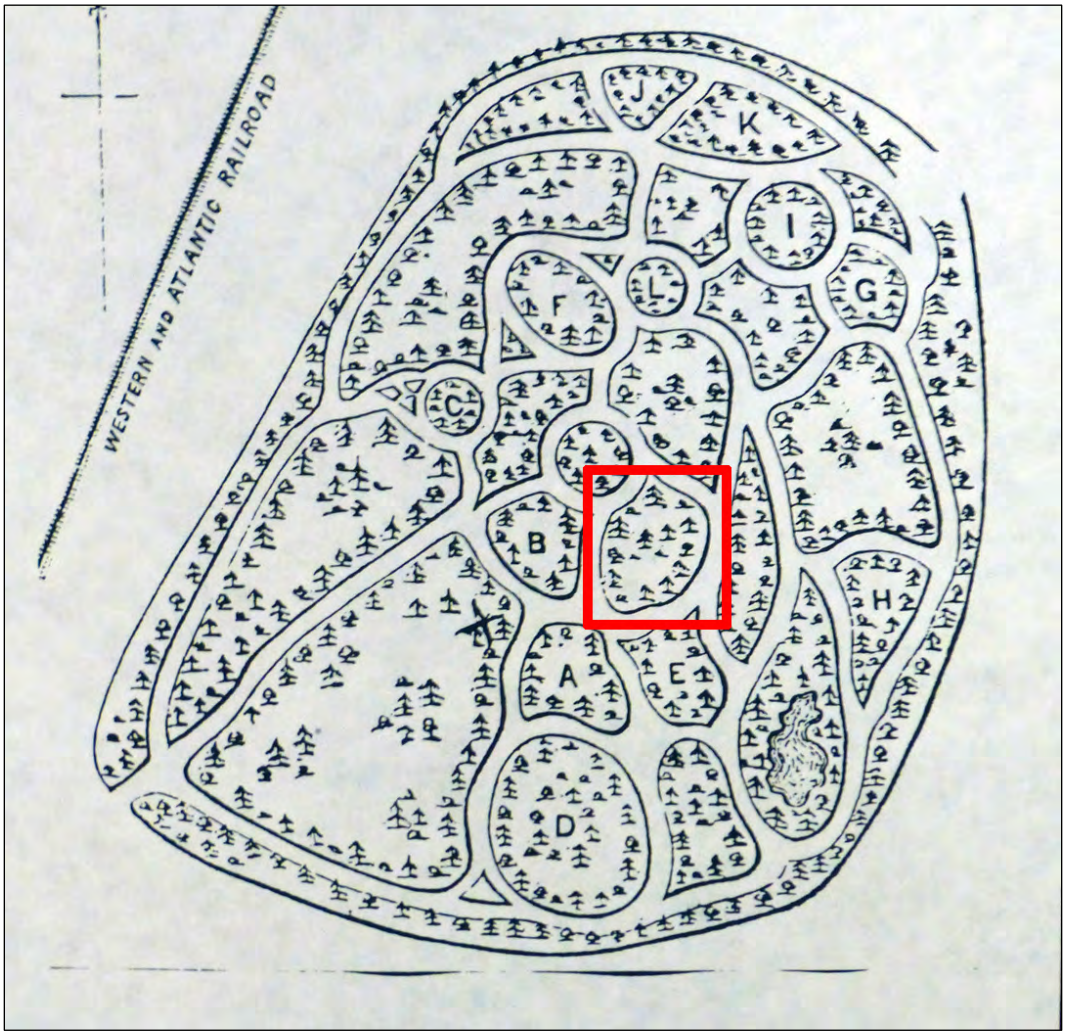
Section BB is located south of the apex of the hill and is accessible from the circle drive (Figure 480). The Memorial Circle of Honor is to the north across the circle drive, Section PP is to the east, Sections A and E are to the south, and Section B is to the west. Section BB as an area dates from the founding of the cemetery, but it was not a burial area until the early 1960s. It has 1,386 interments primarily from the 1960s through the 2000s. The shape of the section is an irregular square with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 480. Location of Section BB is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.39.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping throughout Section BB, and that it was surrounded by roads (Figure 481).

Figure 481. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section BB outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



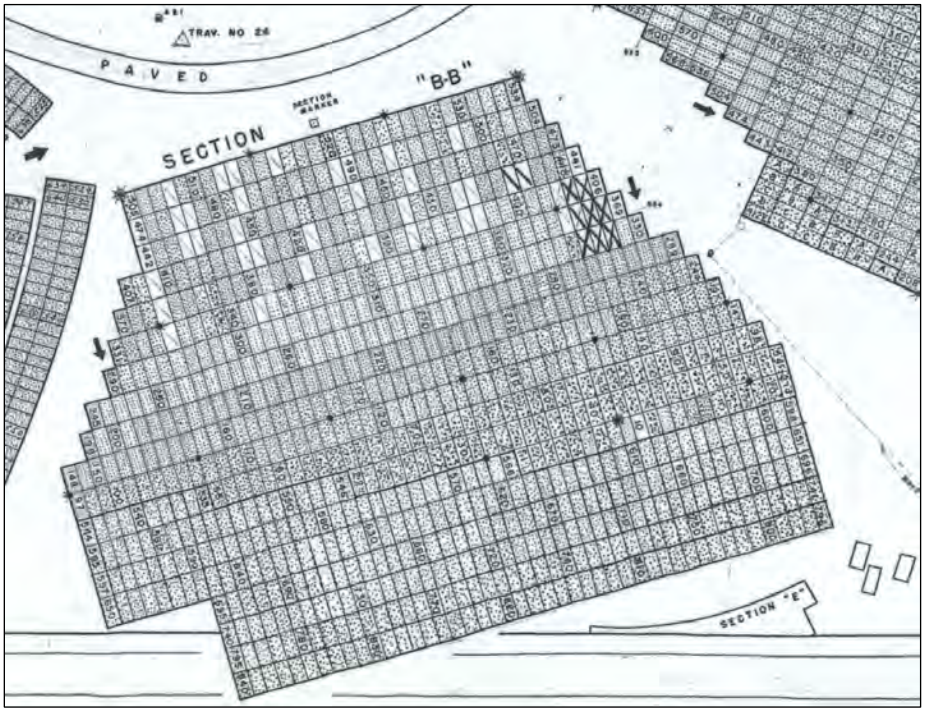
The 1893 map for the future location of Section BB shows a grade that slopes down to the east from the gravel circle drive (Figure 482). The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees.

Figure 482. Plan of the area that will become Section BB, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.39.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section BB was laid out during this period. There are no trees or shrubs shown on the 1956 map for Section BB (Figure 483). Section markers were short, square stone with a slanted top with the section letter on them. The circle drive to the west is paved.

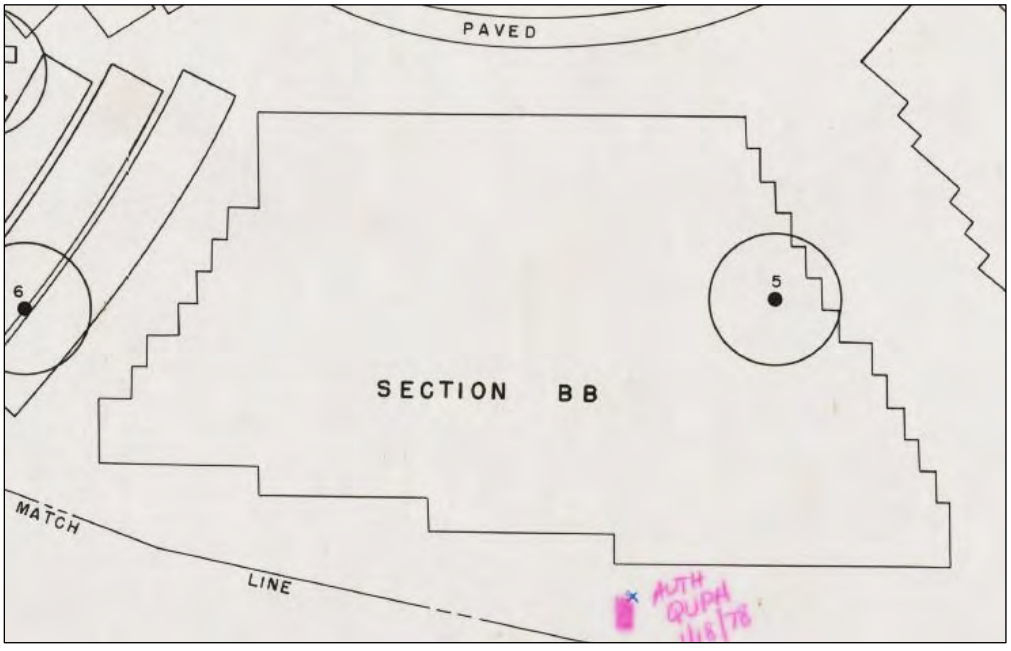
Figure 483. 1956 plan of Section BB (NCA Archives).



5.3.39.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section BB was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) (Figure 484).

Figure 484. 1962 planting plan for Section BB (NCA Archives).



5.3.39.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section BB layout had remained the same (Figure 485 and Figure 486) with the Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*).

Figure 485. Plan of Section BB in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

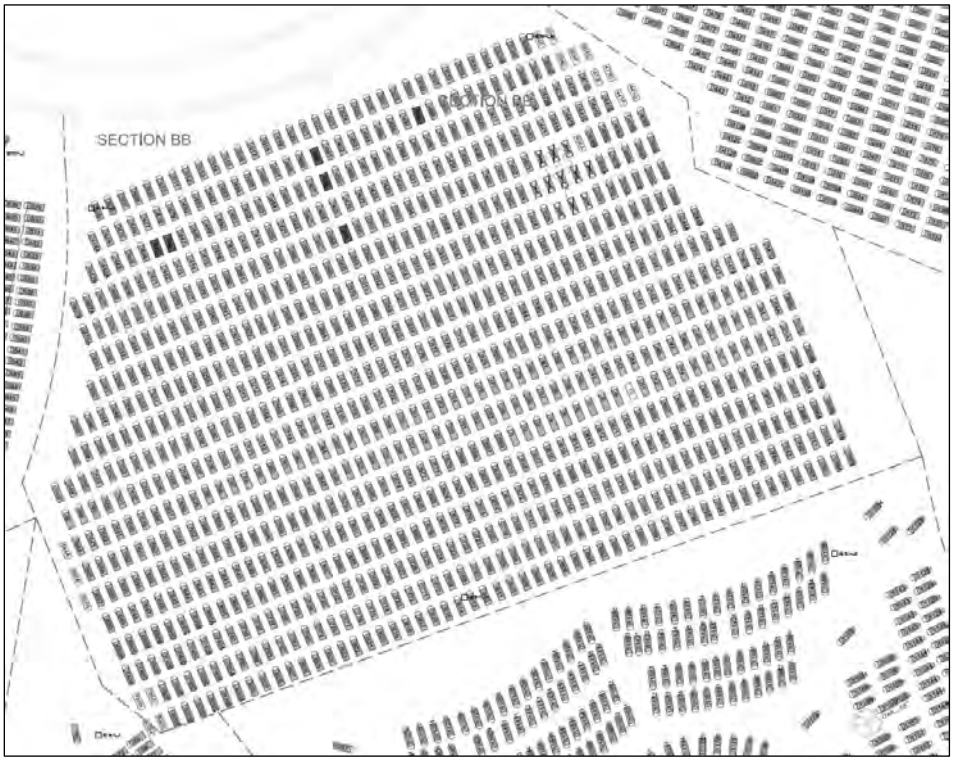


Figure 486. Looking east into Section BB in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.41 Section CC

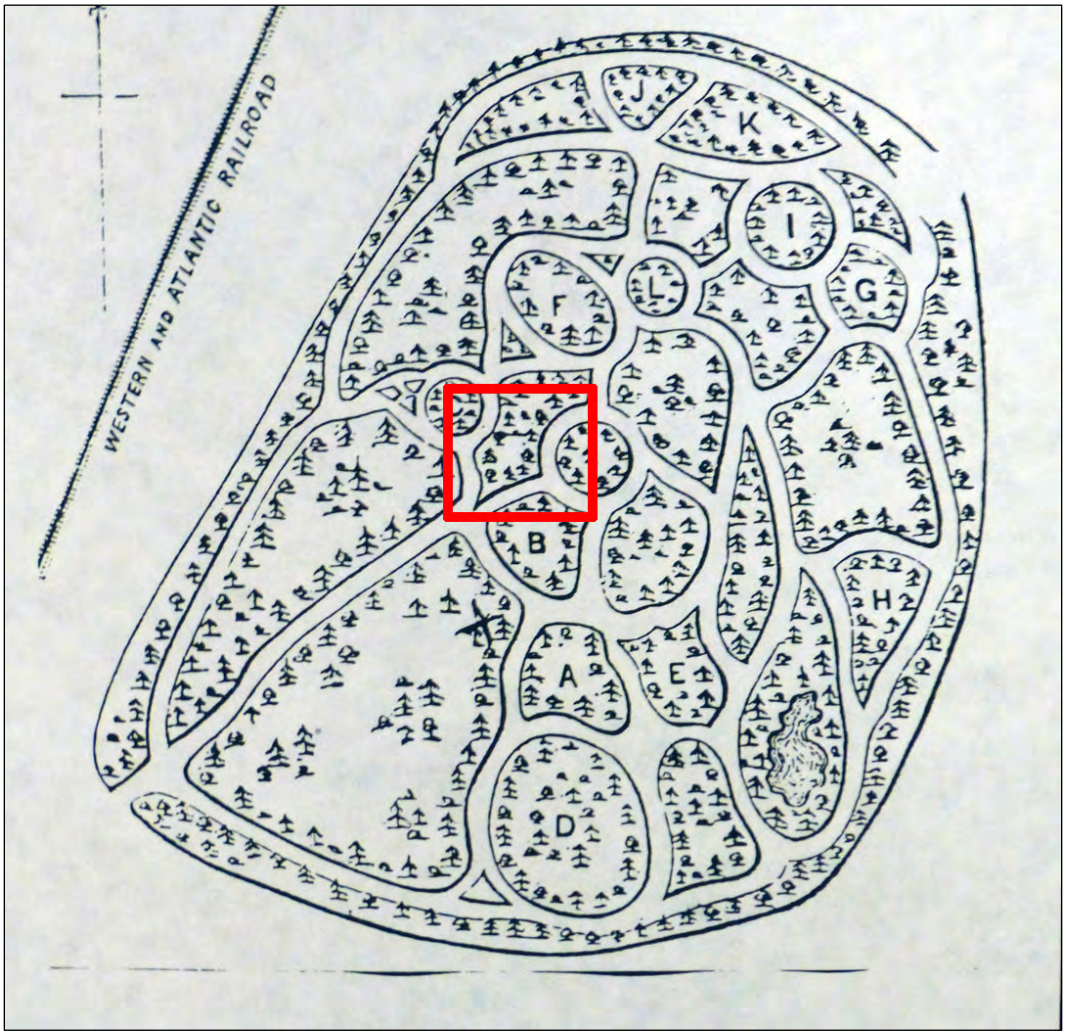
Section CC is located southwest of the apex of the hill and is accessible from the circle drive and MacArthur Drive (Figure 487). Section C is to the north, the Memorial Circle of Honor is to the east across the circle drive, Section B is to the southeast, an open rocky area is to the south, and Section C is to the west. Section CC as an area dates from the founding of the cemetery, but it was not a burial area until the early 1970s. It has 1,234 interments primarily from the 1970s through the 2000s. The shape of the section is an irregular rectangle with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 487. Location of Section CC is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.41.1 Historical development

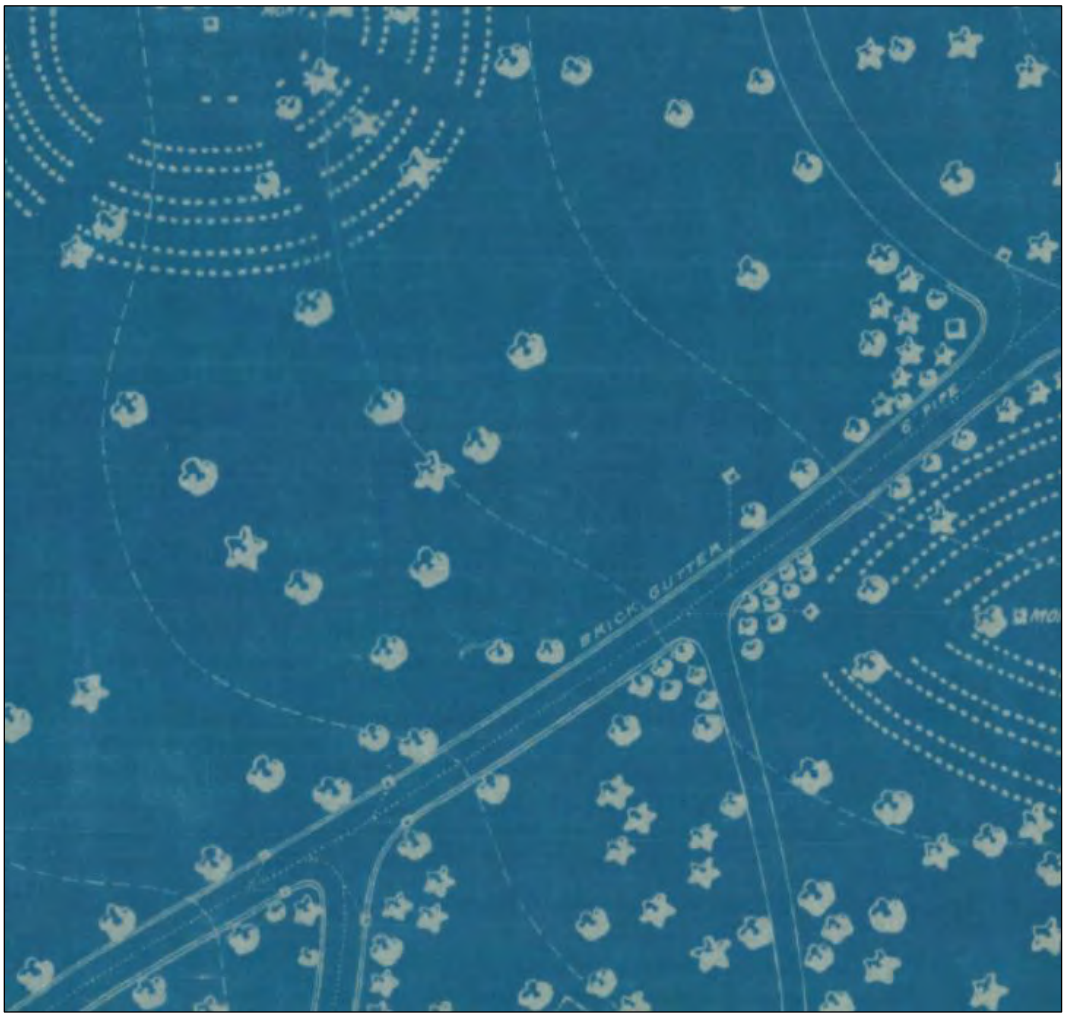
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping throughout Section CC, and that it was surrounded by roads (Figure 488).

Figure 488. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section CC outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 map for the future location of Section CC shows a grade that slopes down to the southwest from the gravel circle drive (Figure 489). There was a gravel drive on the east that separated the area from Section B. The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees.

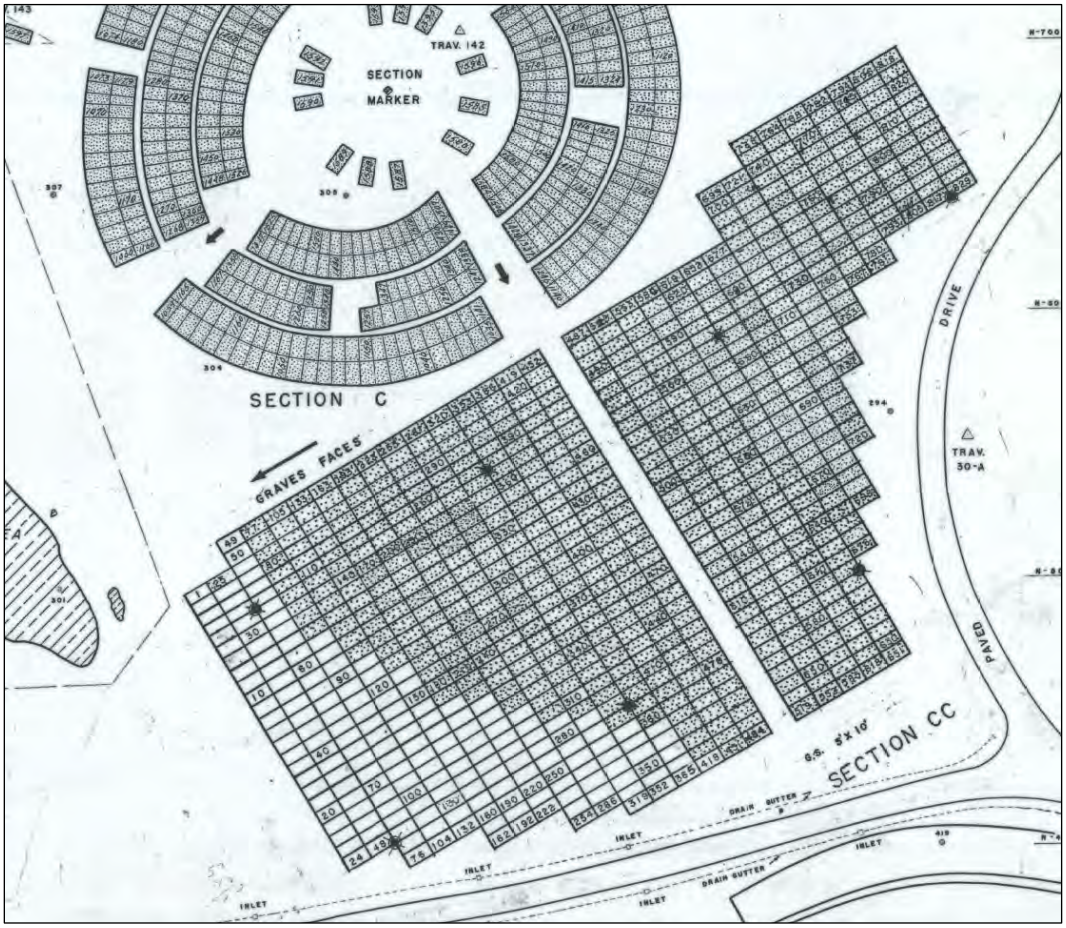
Figure 489. Plan of the area that will become Section CC, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.41.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section CC was laid out during this period. There are no trees or shrubs shown on the 1956 map for Section CC (Figure 490). Section markers were short, square stones with a slanted top with the section letter on them. The circle drive and the road to the east is paved. A rocky area to the west is shown which was not on the 1893 map.

Figure 490. 1956 plan of Section CC (NCA Archives).



5.3.41.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section CC was not shown on the planting plan.

5.3.41.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section CC layout had remained the same, but has no trees (Figure 491, Figure 492, and Figure 493).

Figure 491. Plan of Section CC in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

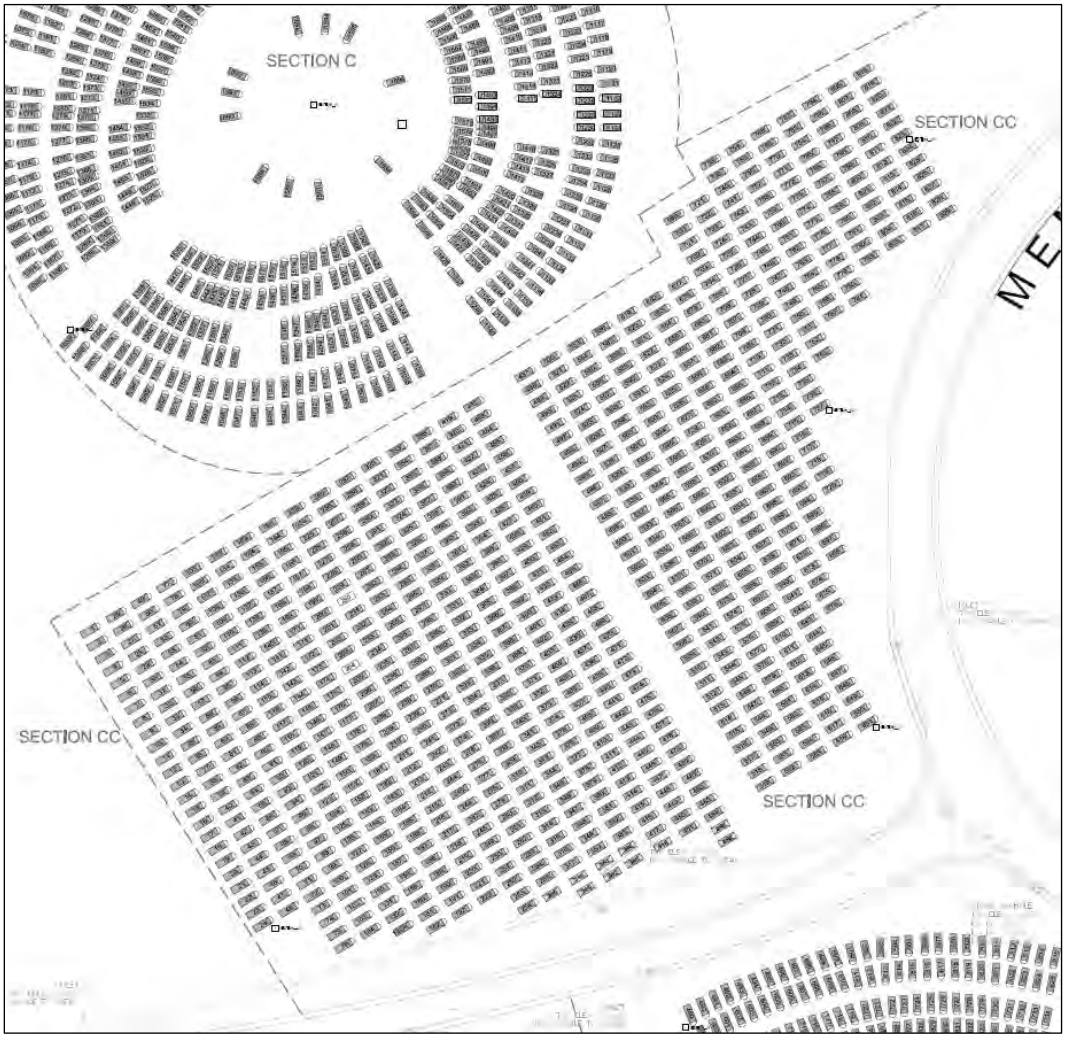


Figure 492. Looking southwest over Section CC with MacArthur Drive on left and circle drive on right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 493. Looking south at Section CC in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.42 Section CM-4

Section CM-4 is located in the western portion of the cemetery, and can be accessed from Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 494). Section I is to the north, an open rocky area is to the east, Section X is to the south, and Section FFF is to the west across Eisenhower Boulevard. It has 159 interments all from 2017 and 2018. The shape of the section is an irregular triangle with headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

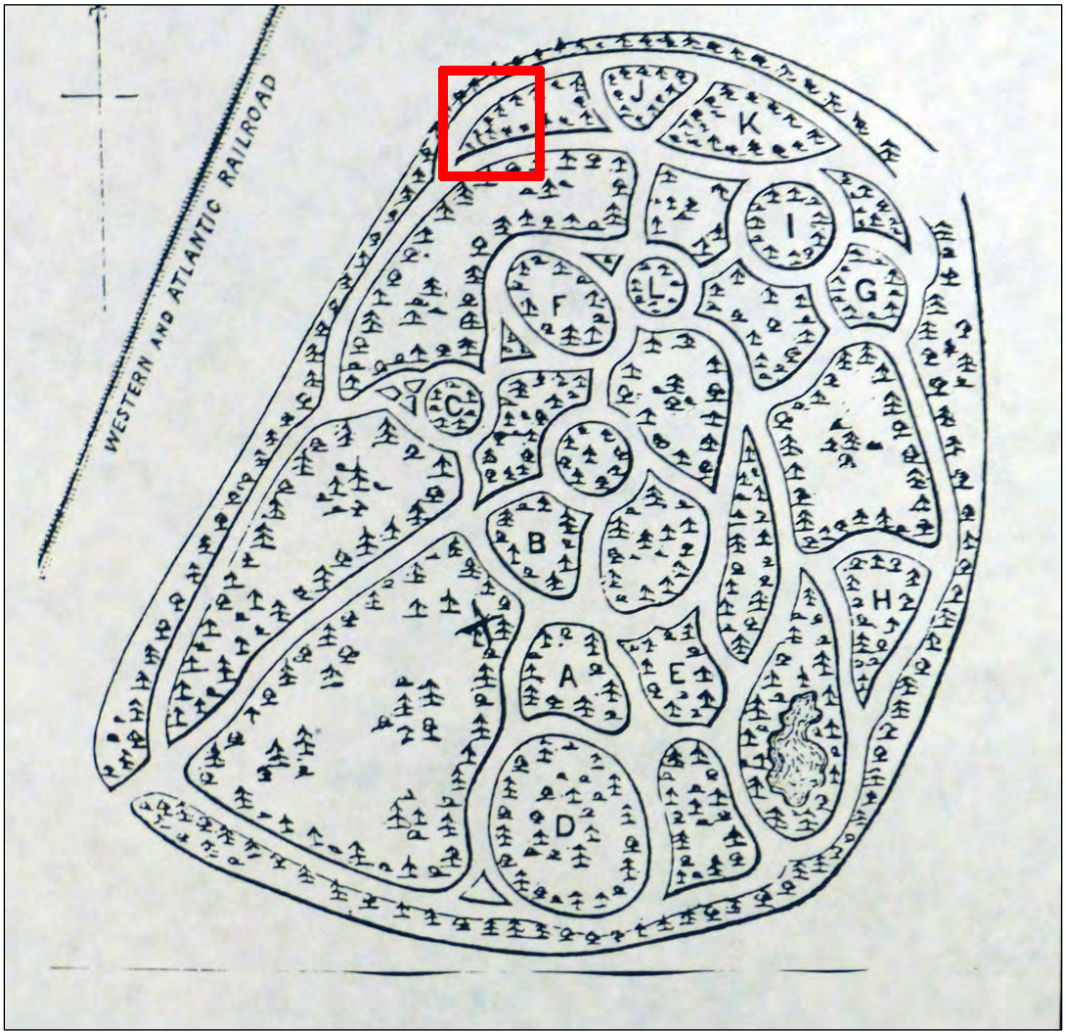
Figure 494. Location of Section CM-4 is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.42.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day CM-4 as part of a larger section with no section letter (Figure 495). The

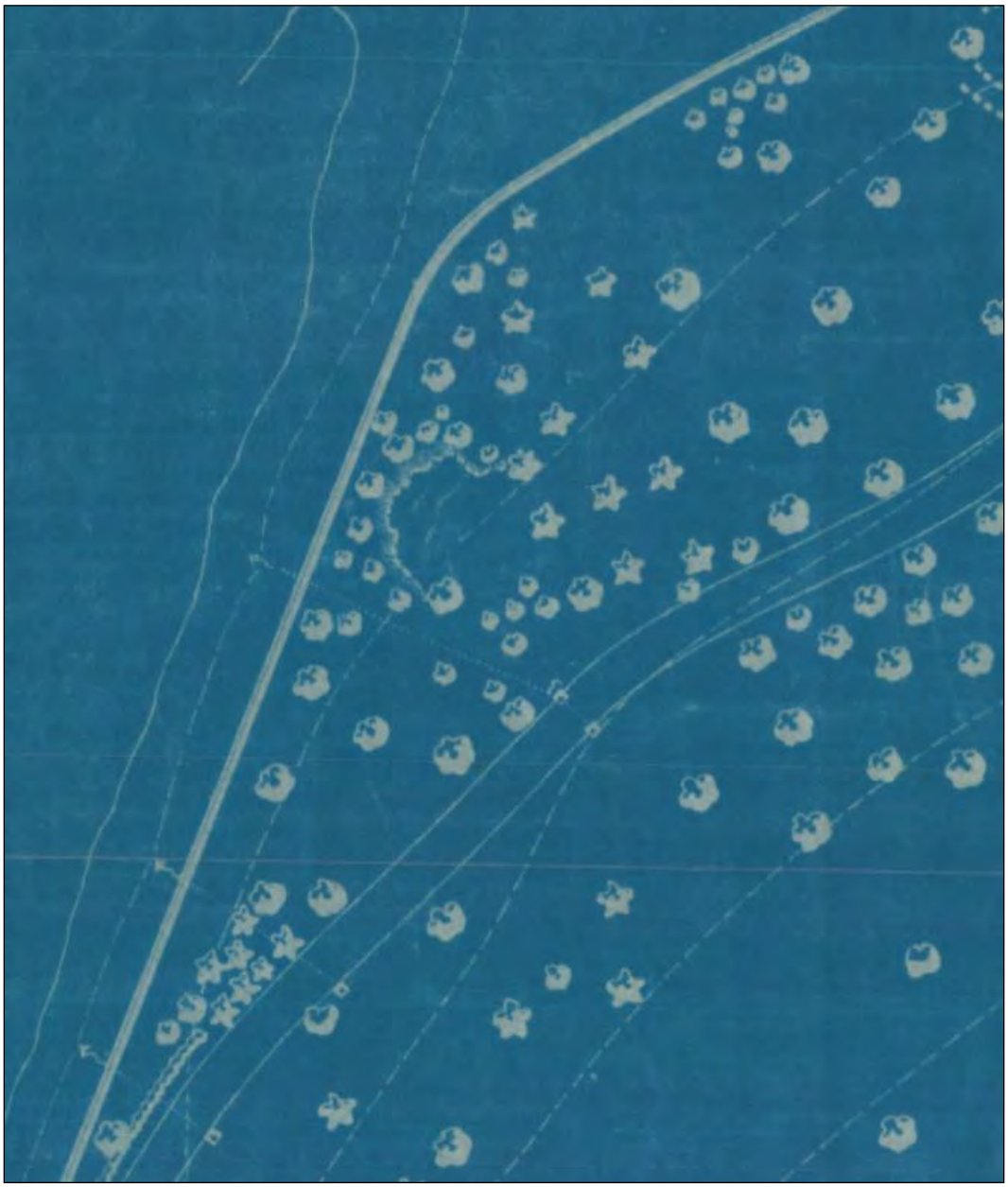
map shows landscaping throughout this area, and that it was surrounded by roads.

Figure 495. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section CM-4 outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 map for the future location of Section CM-4 shows a rocky area between the gravel perimeter road and the perimeter stone wall (Figure 496). The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees.

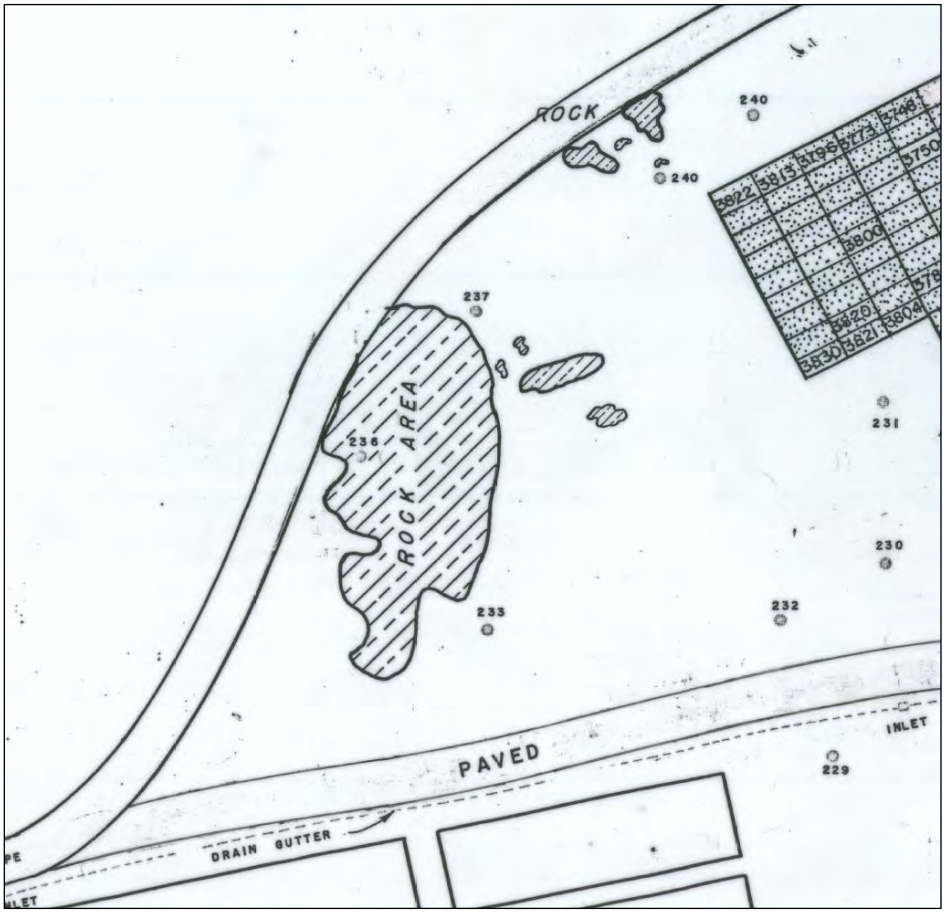
Figure 496. Plan of the area that will become Section CM-4, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.42.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948, and affected the future burial area of CM-4 by removing the old perimeter stone wall and taking out the old perimeter road between it and Section X and building a new road on the west side of the rock outcroppings (Figure 497).

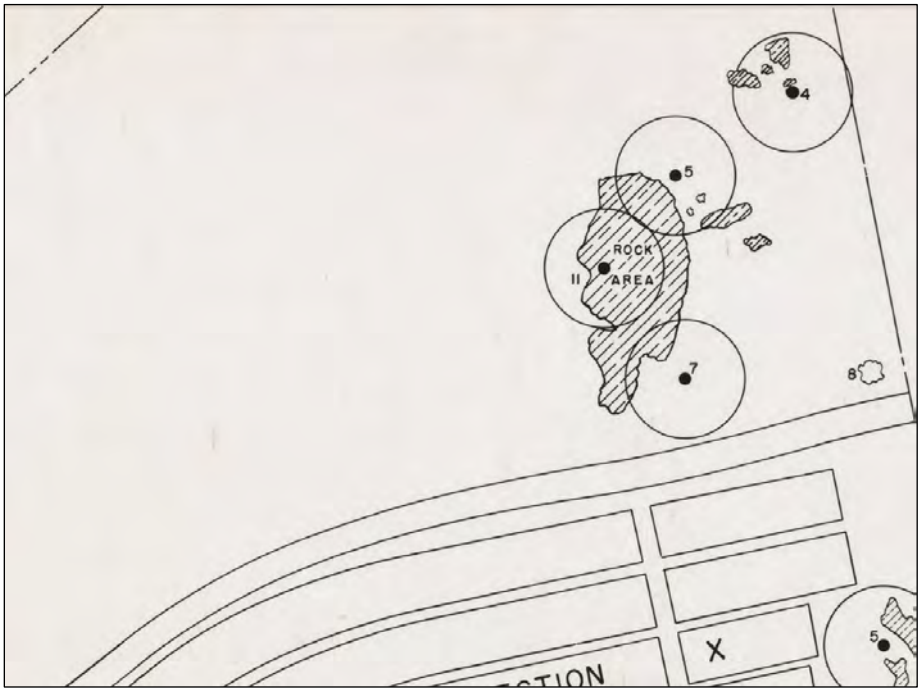
Figure 497. 1956 plan of Section CM-4 (NCA Archives).



5.3.42.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, the future Section CM-4 was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), one White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), one Black Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), and one Chestnut Oak (*Quercus Montana*) (Figure 498).

Figure 498. 1962 planting plan for future Section CM-4 (NCA Archives).



5.3.42.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section CM-4 layout had remained the same (Figure 499 and Figure 500).

Figure 499. Plan of Section CM-4 in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

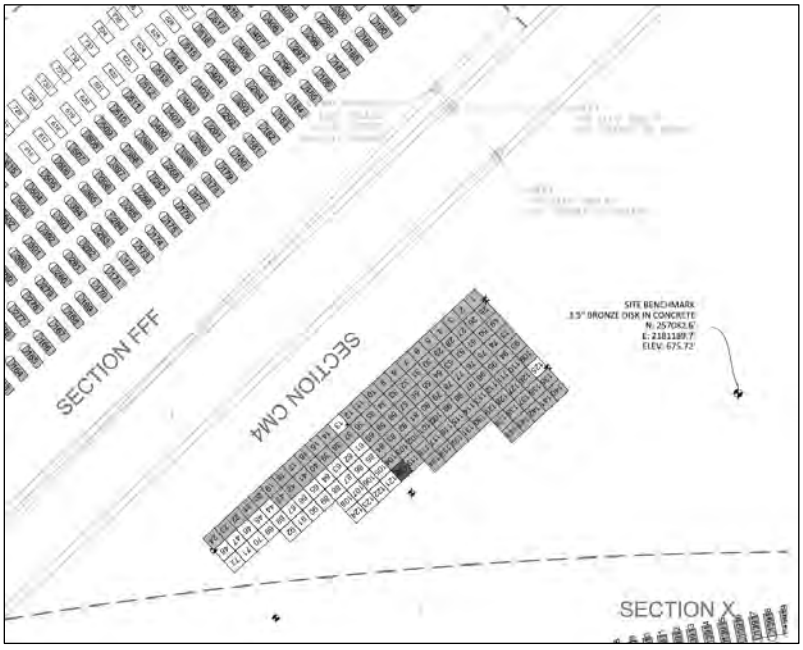


Figure 500. Looking at Section CM-4 in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.44 Sections DD, DD-1, DD-2, DD-3, DD-4, and DD-5

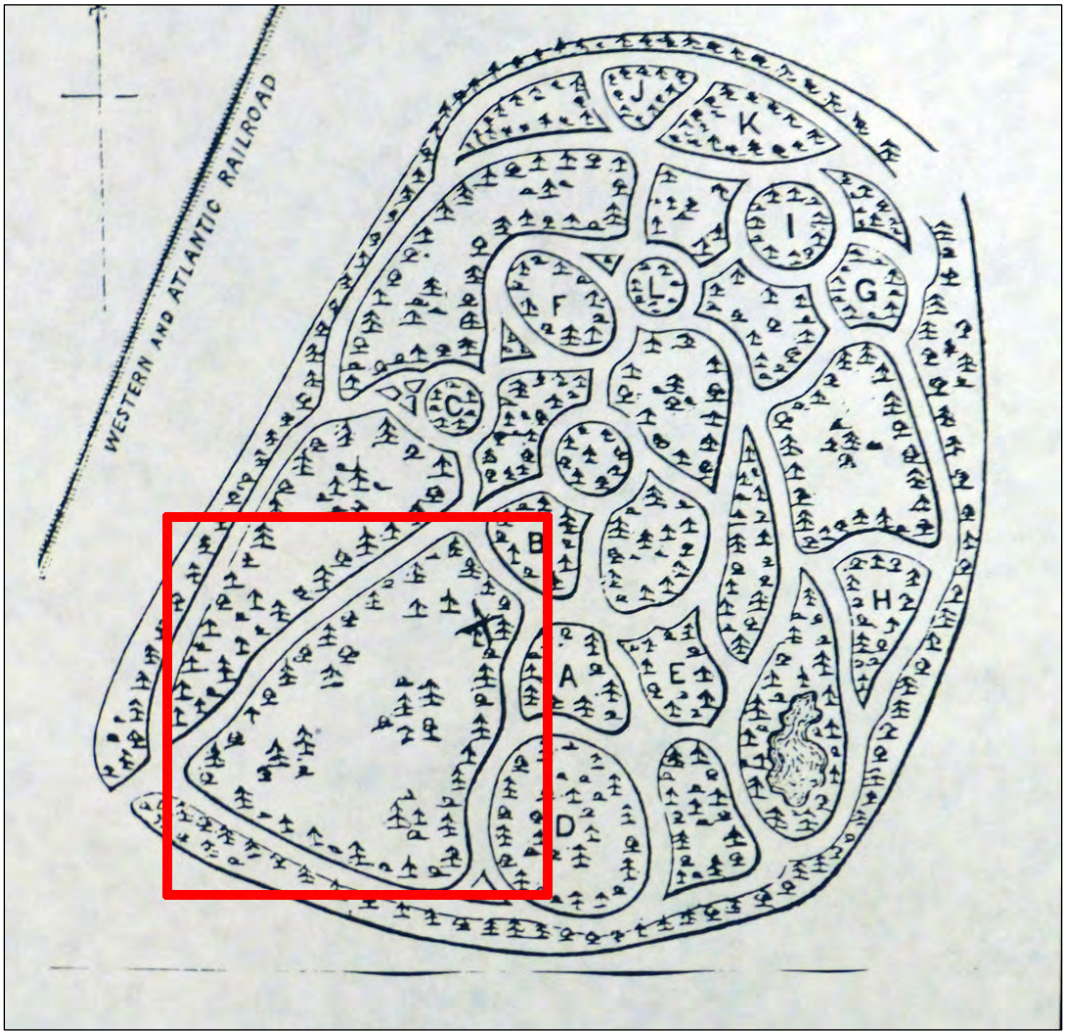
Sections DD, DD-1, DD-2, DD-3, DD-4, and DD-5 are accessible from MacArthur Drive or Eisenhower Boulevard, but there are large portions of the subsections which are only accessible by walking through other sub-sections (Figure 501). Section B is to the north, Section BB is to the east, Sections A and D are to the east, the Gateway Arch, Columbarium, and Spoil Area are to the south, and Committal Shelter A is to the west across MacArthur Drive. Sections DD, DD-1, DD-2, DD-3, DD-4, and DD-5 as an area dates from the founding of the cemetery, but it was not a burial area until the 2000s. It has space for 6,606 interments and is not full. Section DD has interments from the early 1990s through the 2000s, while DD-1, DD-2, DD-3, and DD-5 are from the 2000s. DD-4 is not used yet. The shape of the section is an irregular rectangle with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 501. Location of Sections DD, DD-1, DD-2, DD-3, DD-4, and DD-5 is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.44.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping throughout Sections DD, DD-1, DD-2, DD-3, DD-4, and DD-5, and that the entire area was surrounded by roads (Figure 502.

Figure 502. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Sections DD, DD-1, DD-2, DD-3, DD-4, and DD-5 outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 map for the future location of Section DD shows a grade that slopes down to the south from Section B (Figure 503 and Figure 504). There was a gravel road on the west and the gravel perimeter road was on the south. The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees. In the northwest portion of the area was the Superintendent's Lodge and a fenced area that contained the stable, tool house, privy, and cistern (Figure 505). A gravel drive with a large landscaped median separated the Lodge

from the gravel road on the west. This entire area was landscaped with large deciduous and coniferous trees, small deciduous and coniferous shrubs, and flowerbeds. At the southwest corner of the area was a heavily landscaped area at the intersection of the gravel road and the perimeter gravel road that faced the Gateway Arch. The perimeter gravel road was lined with street trees.

Figure 503. Plan of the area that will become Section DD, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

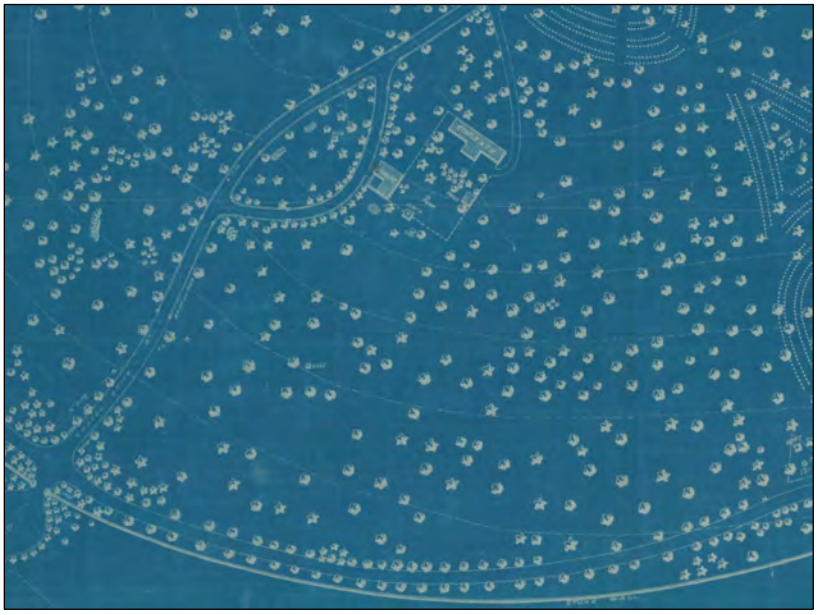


Figure 504. Detail of the Superintendent's Lodge and service area in the future location of Section DD, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

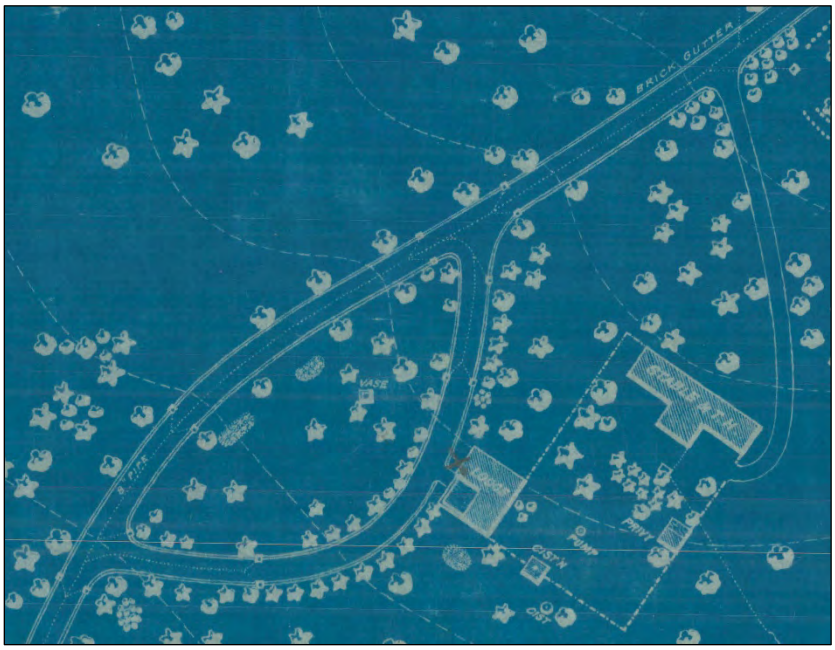
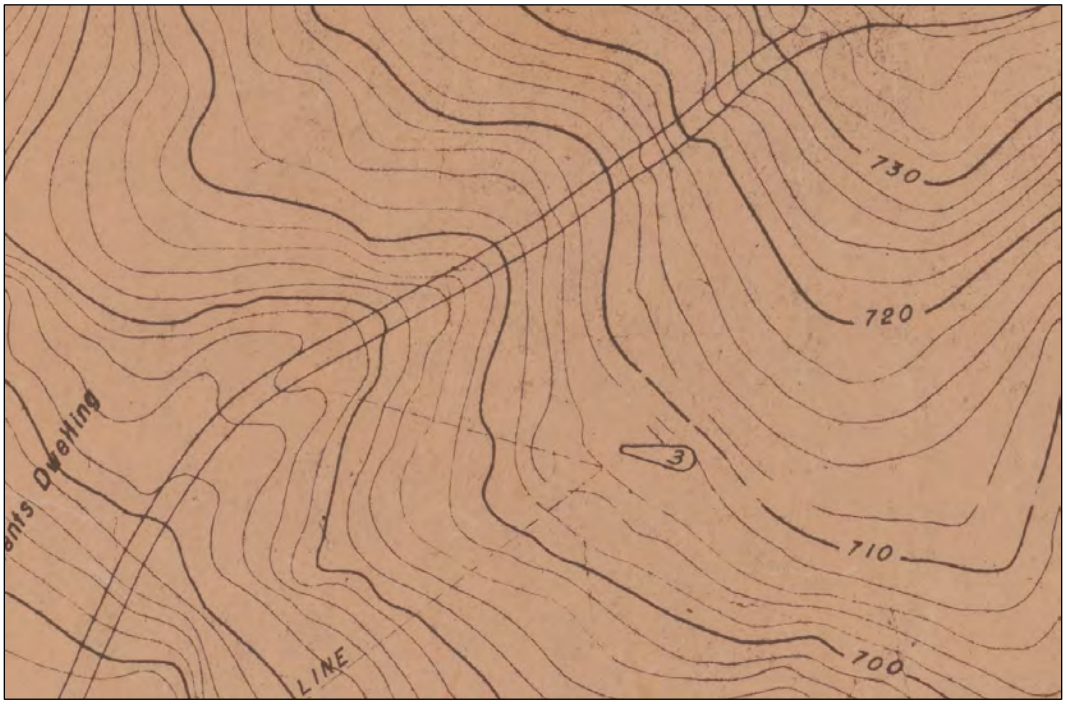


Figure 505. View south of the old stable in Section DD in 1946 (NCA Archives).

5.3.44.2 1948 plan

The 1948 plan did not include any buildings within the old service area compound (Figure 506). The date for demolition of the 2nd Superintendent's Lodge is unknown, but the stable was demolished in 1949.

Figure 506. Detail of plan from 1948 showing no buildings in the old service area compound (NCA Archives).



5.3.44.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section DD was planted with the following trees and shrubs: three Truetree Box (*Buxus sempervirens 'Arborescens'*), one Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), 13 Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), two Common Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*), one White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), three Common Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), three Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), one Mulberry (*Morus Sp.*), one Black Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), one Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), one White Oak (*Quercus alba*), 5 Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), six Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), three Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*), one Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*) three Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), two Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*), one Flameleaf Sumac (*Rhus copallina*) one Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and three American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*) (Figure 507).

Figure 507. 1962 planting plan for Section DD (NCA Archives).

5.3.44.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section DD layout had remained the same, although no burials are located in DD-4 yet (Figure 508 through Figure 520). Section DD has a number of extant trees such as Osage Orange (*Maclura pomifera*), Gingko (*Ginkgo biloba*), Common Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*).

Figure 508. Plan of Section DD in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

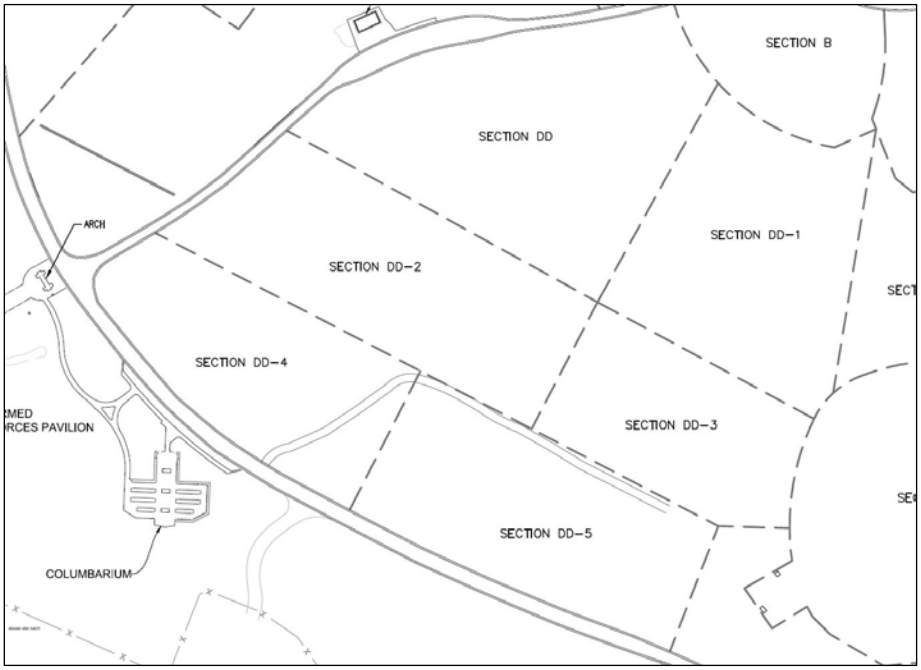


Figure 509. Looking northeast at the grass path between Section DD on the left and Section DD-2 on the right in 2018; this is the former location of the entrance drive to the second Superintendent's Lodge in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 510. Looking southwest over Sections DD and DD-2 and the lake with Lookout Mountain in the background in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 511. Looking southwest down MacArthur Drive toward the Entrance Gate with Section DD-2 on the left in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 512. Looking southwest down MacArthur Drive toward the Entrance Gate with Section DD on the left and Committal Shelter A on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 513. A school group touring Section DD in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 514. Looking west down the grass path between Section DD-3 on the left and Section DD-1 on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

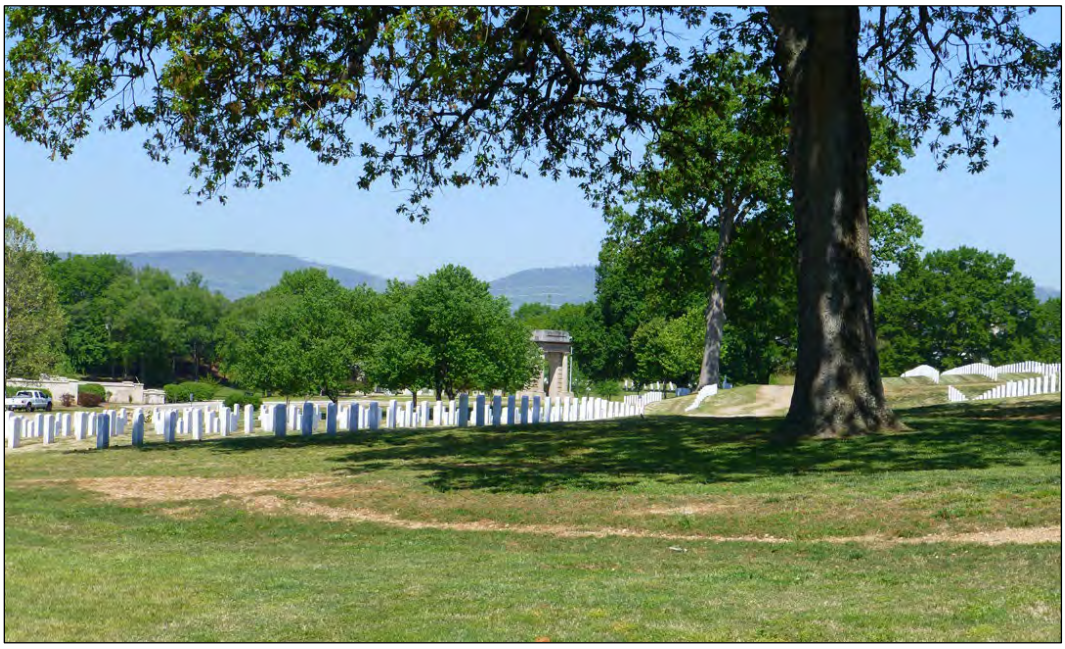


Figure 515. Looking west into DD-1 where a tree has been removed but not replaced in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

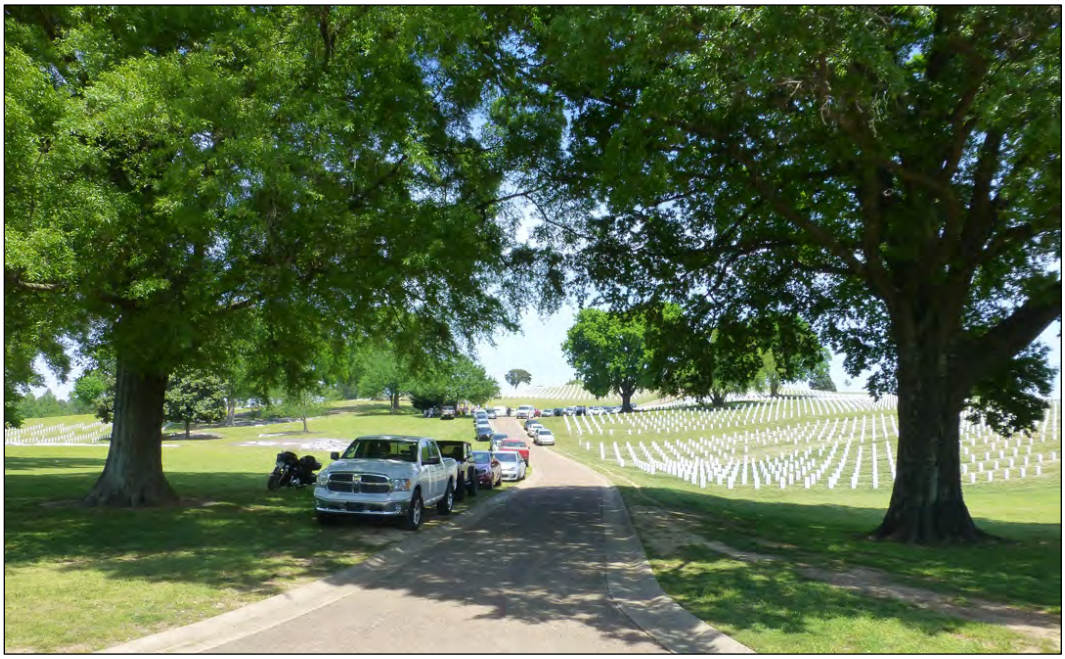
Figure 516. Looking south into DD-1 with a recently planted Red Maple in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 517. Looking south at access road between Section VV on left and Section DD-5 on right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 518. Looking west between DD-5 on left and DD-3 on right with access road in between in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 519. Looking south at tree that dates back to when the second Superintendent's Lodge was located in Section DD in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 520. Looking north from the Gateway Arch along MacArthur Avenue with parking for Committal Shelter A in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).



5.3.45 Section FF

Section FF is located in the western portion of the cemetery, and can be accessed from Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 521). An open, rocky area is to the north, an open, rocky area is to the east, Section AAA is to the south across Eisenhower Boulevard, and Sections CCC and DDD are to the west across Eisenhower Boulevard. It has 1,082 interments, from the 1950s through the 2000s. The shape of the section is an irregular rectangle with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

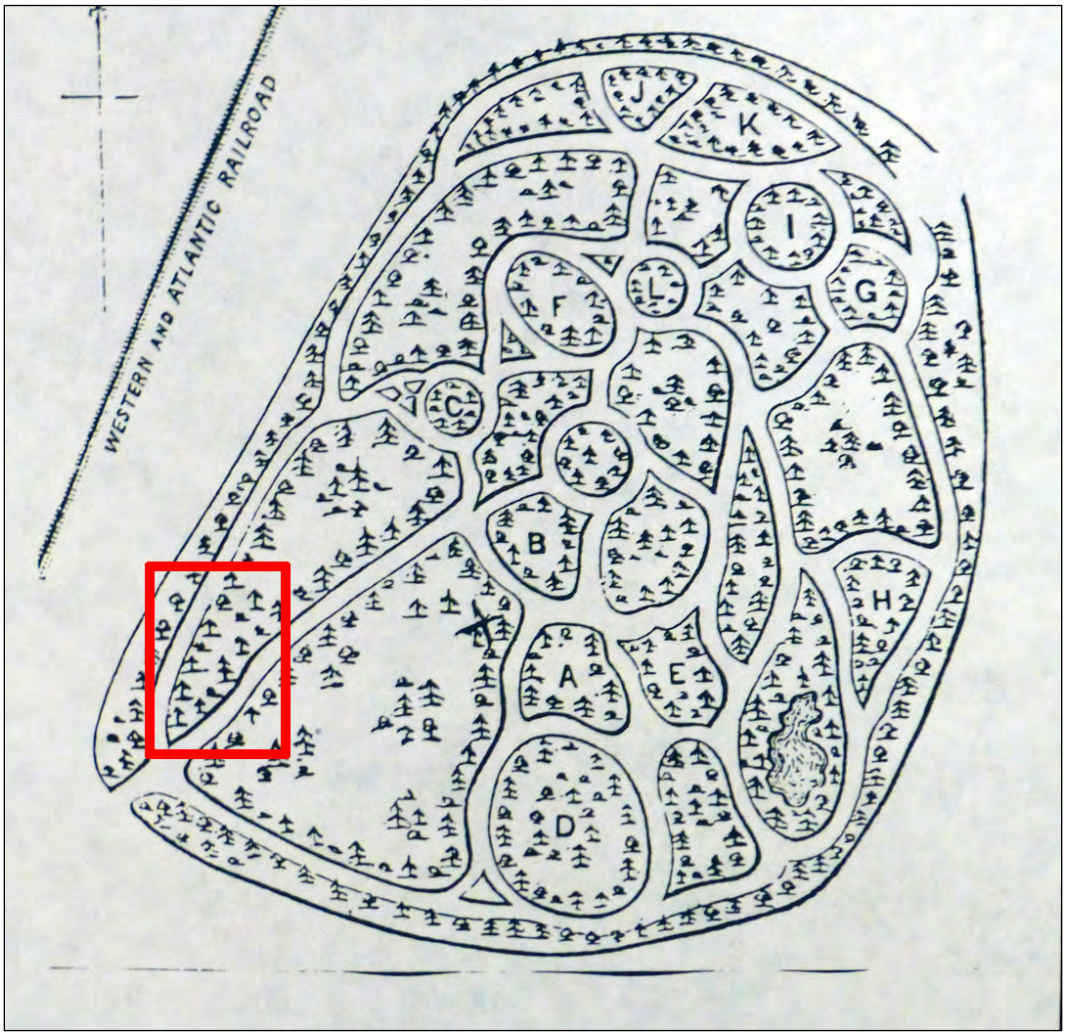
Figure 521. Location of Section FF is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.45.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows present-day Section FF as one large section with no section letter (Figure 522). Section

FF is located in the southern portion of this large section. There is landscaping in this "large" section throughout. The "large" section was surrounded by roads.

Figure 522. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section FF outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 map for the future location of Section FF shows a gentle grade up from the perimeter gravel road (Figure 523). The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees, and was bounded by a rocky area on the north. The perimeter gravel road was lined with street trees.

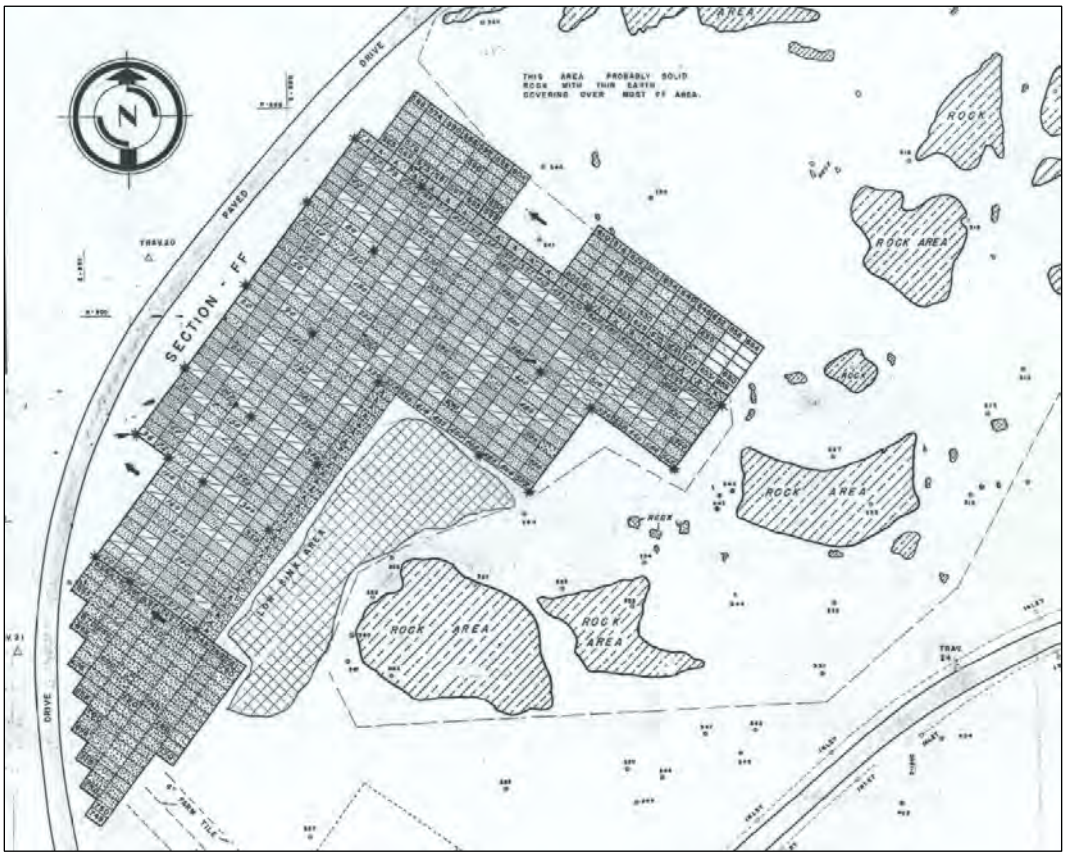
Figure 523. Plan of the area that will become Section FF, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).

5.3.45.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section FF was laid out during this period. There are trees or shrubs shown on the 1956 map for Section FF, but the drawing does not have a tree list (Figure 524). Section markers were short, square stones with a slanted top with the section letter on them. The perimeter road to the west

is paved. A rocky area to the east is shown which was not on the 1893 map. Between it and the burial area is a large area marked “low sink area.” To the north is the rock outcropping with the old burial vault.

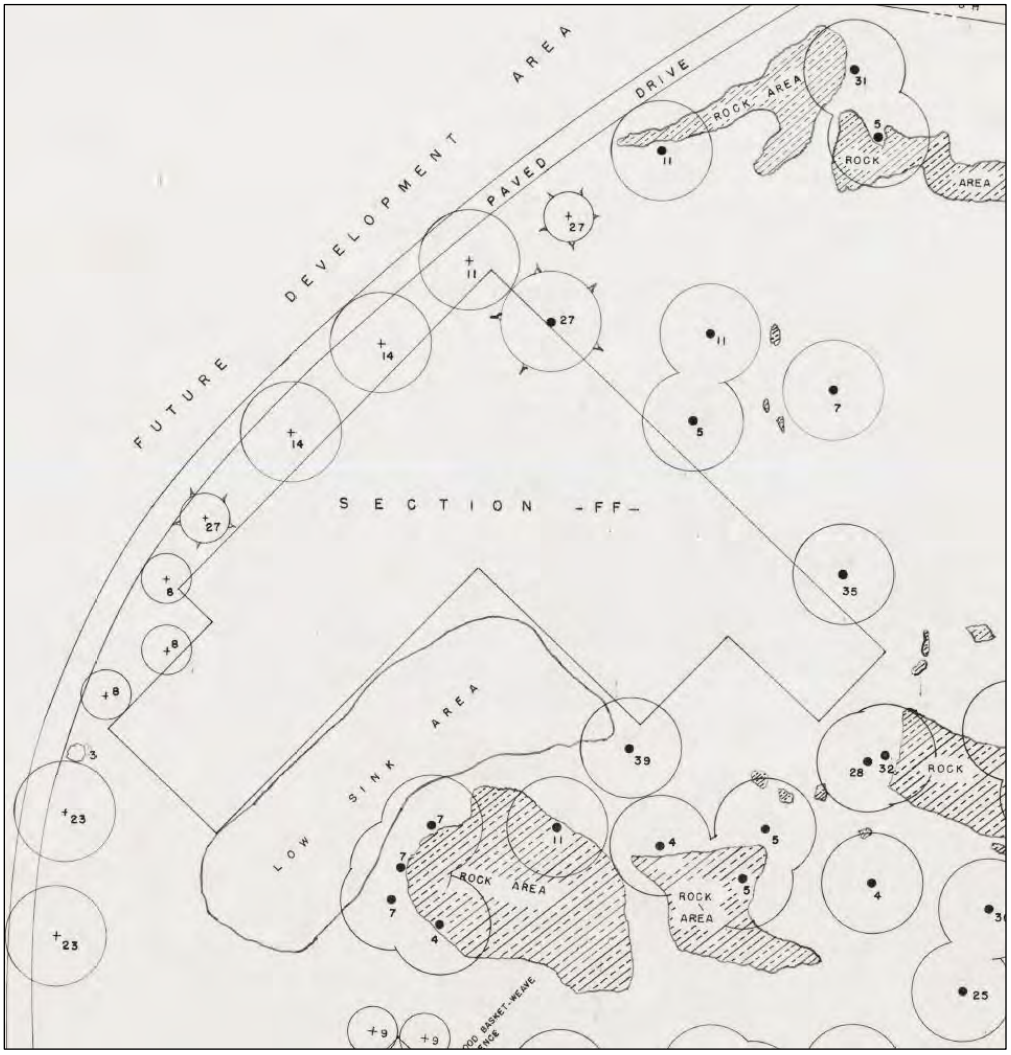
Figure 524. 1956 plan of Section FF (NCA Archives).



5.3.45.3 1960s planting plan

In 1966, Section FF was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) (Figure 525).

Figure 525. 1966 planting plan for Section FF (NCA Archives).



5.3.45.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section FF layout had remained the same (Figure 526 through Figure 530).

Figure 526. Plan of Section FF in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

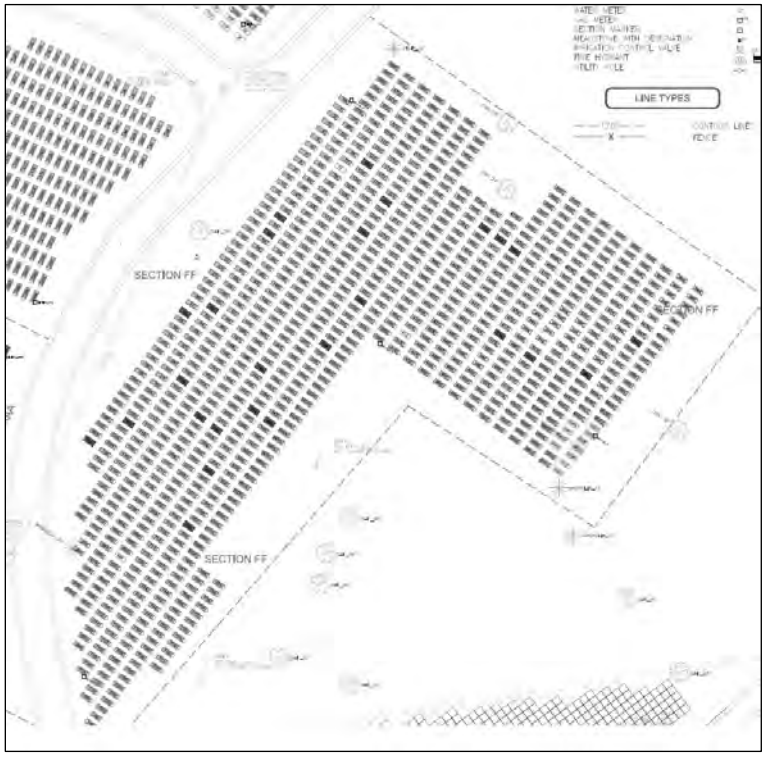


Figure 527. Looking south at the east side of Section FF with the Gateway Arch in the background in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 528. Looking north at trees and a rocky outcropping south of Section FF in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 529. Looking southwest over Section FF in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 530. Looking east at the former burial vault to the north of Section of FF showing how much higher the ground has been raised in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.47 Section KK

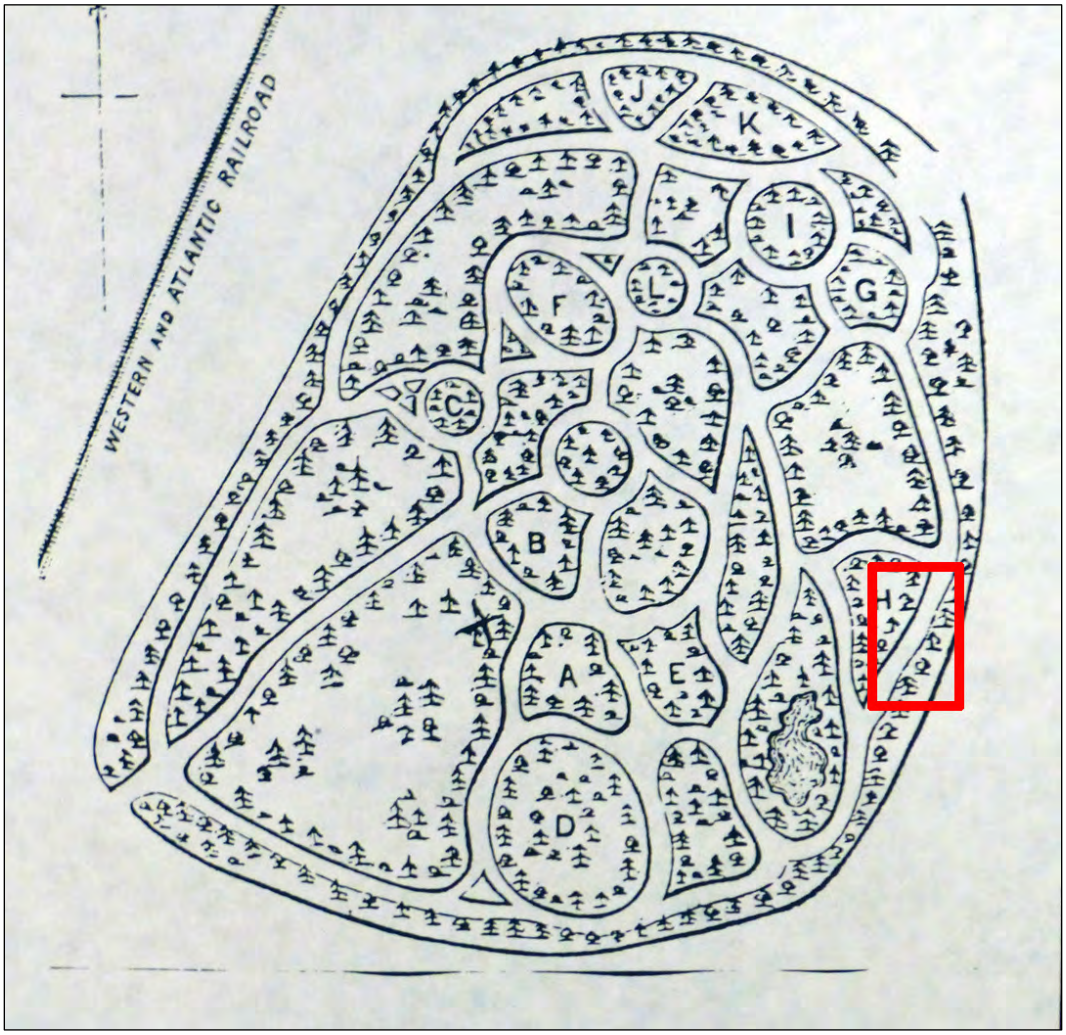
Section KK is located in the east portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 531). Section QQ is to the north, Section LL is to the east across Eisenhower Boulevard, Section U is to the south, and Section H is to the west. Section KK is located in the former right-of-way of the perimeter road and stone wall. It has 243 interments mostly from the 1960s with some outliers through the 2000s. The shape of the section is a rectangle with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 531. Location of Section KK is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.47.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows that the location of future Section KK was the perimeter road and stone wall (Figure 532).

Figure 532. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section KK outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



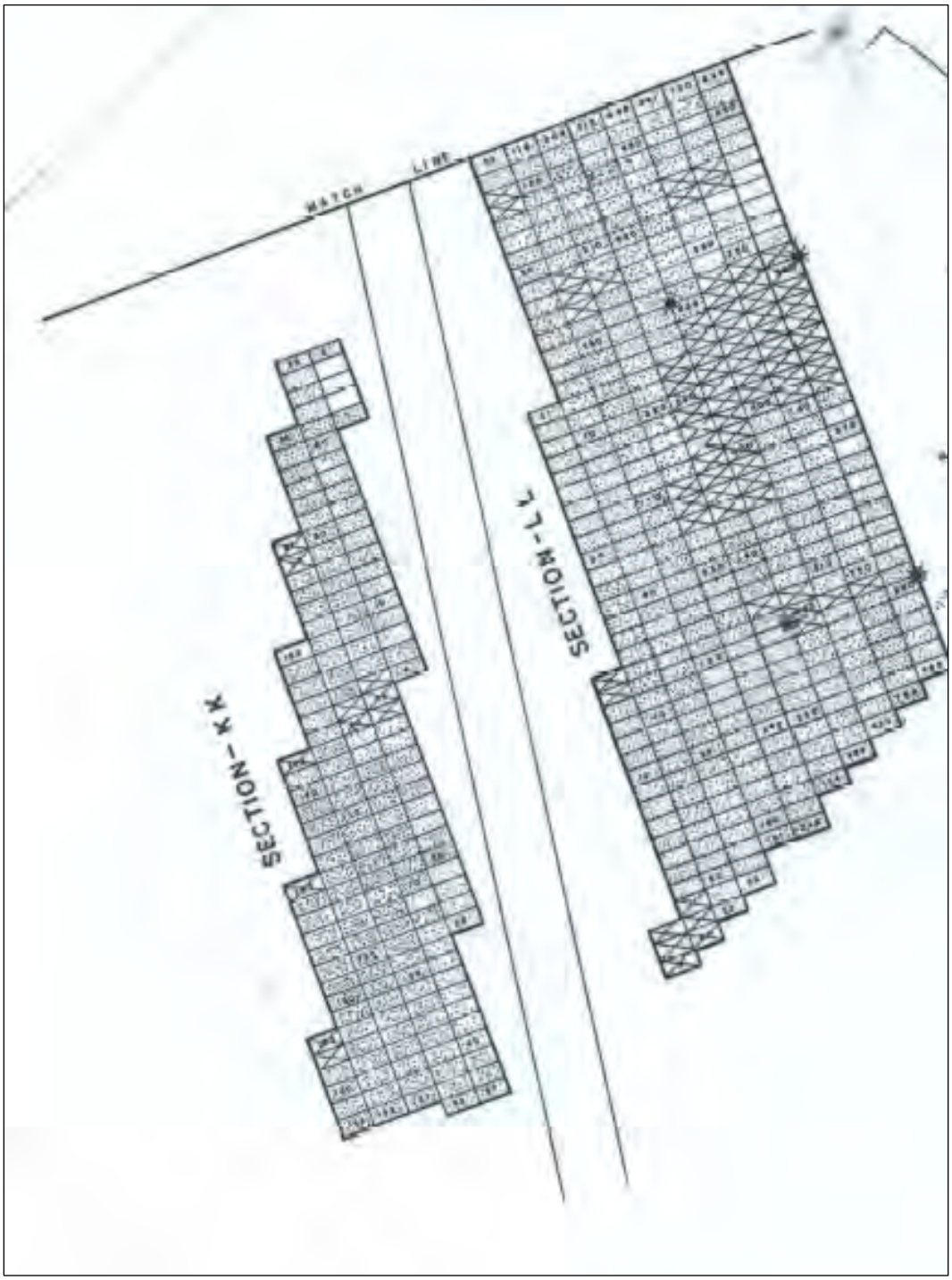
The 1893 plan does not show Section KK.

5.3.47.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section KK was laid out during this period. Section markers were short,

square stones with a slanted top with the section letter on them. The new perimeter road to the east is paved (Figure 533).

Figure 533. 1956 plan of Section KK (NCA Archives).



5.3.47.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section KK did not have a planting plan.

5.3.47.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section KK layout had remained the same (Figure 534 and Figure 535).

Figure 534. Plan of Section KK in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

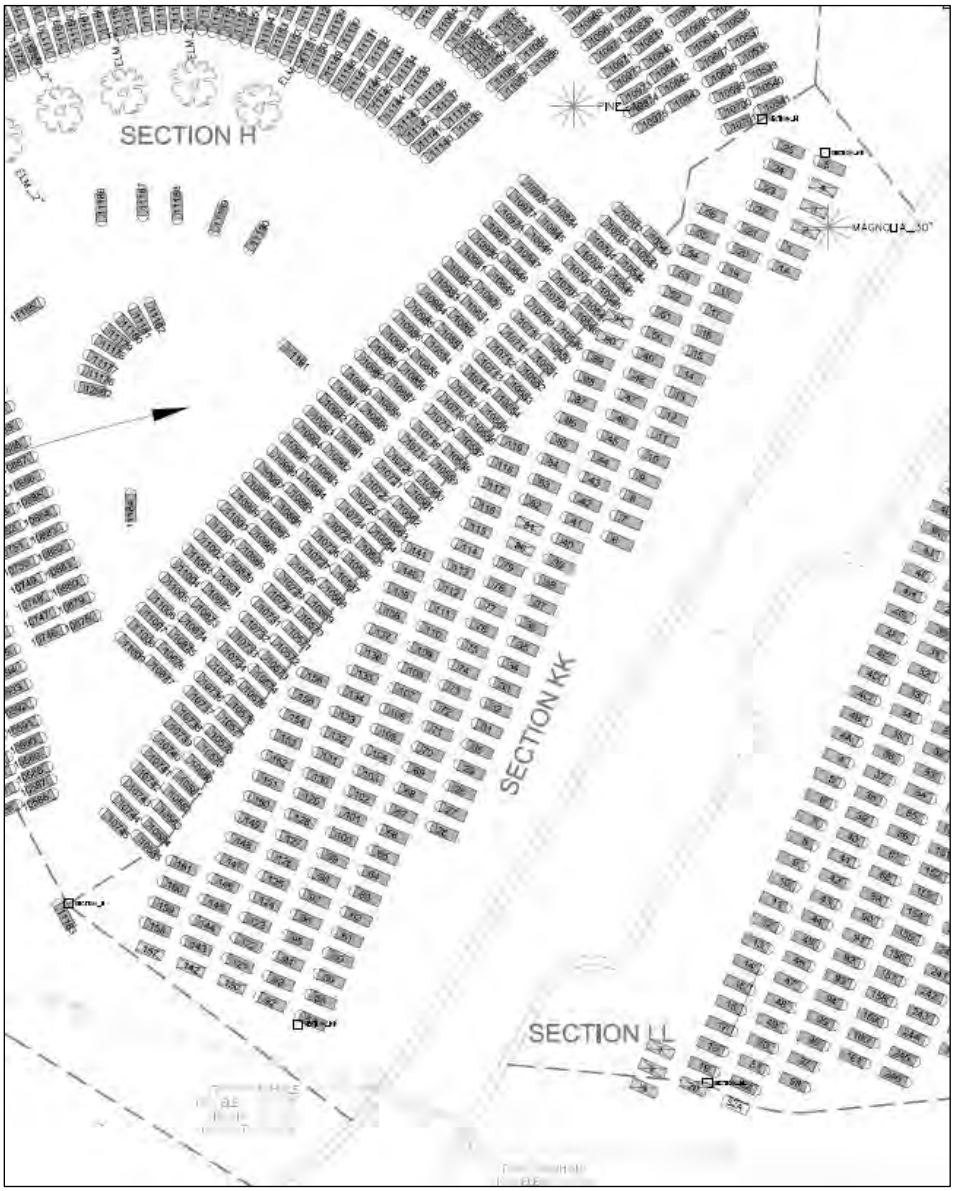


Figure 535. Looking southwest at Section KK in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.49 Section PP

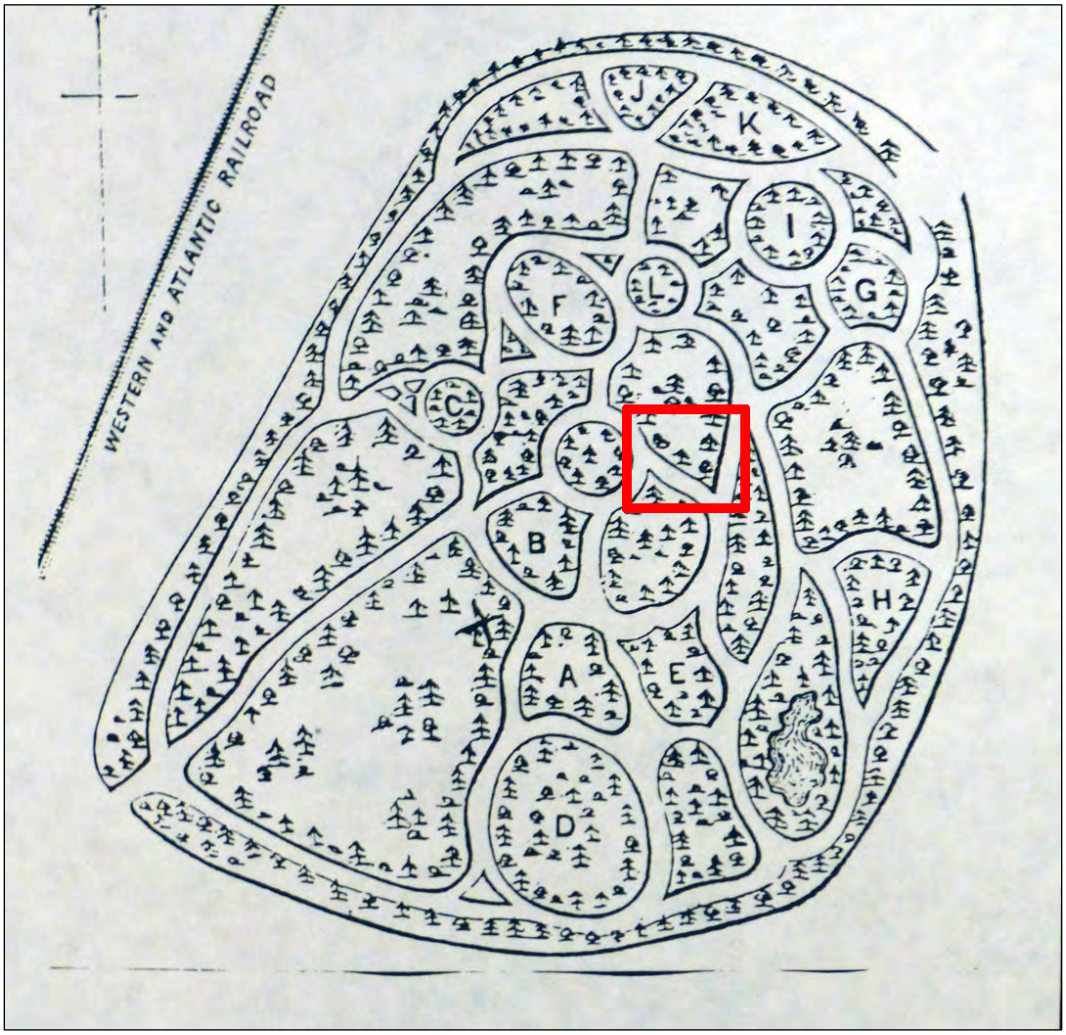
Section PP is located east of the apex of the hill and is accessible from the circle drive (Figure 536). Section P is to the north, Section Y is to the east, an open area and Section BB are to the south, and the Memorial Circle of Honor is to the west across the circle drive. Section PP as an area dates from the founding of the cemetery, but it was not a burial area until the early 1960s. It has 1,714 interments primarily from the 1960s through the 2000s. The shape of the section is an irregular rectangle with the head-stones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 536. Location of Section PP is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.49.1 Historical development

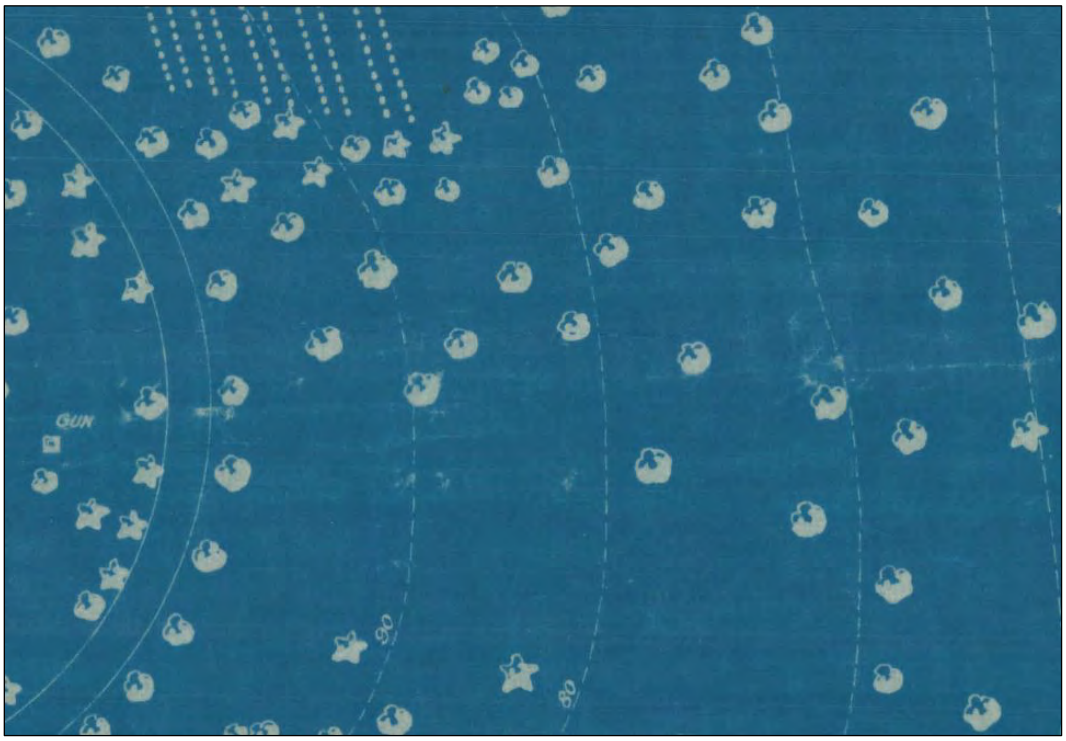
An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows landscaping throughout what will become Sections P and PP, and that it was surrounded by roads (Figure 537).

Figure 537. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section PP outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



The 1893 map for the future location of Section PP shows a grade that slopes down to the east from the gravel circle drive (Figure 538). The area was spread with deciduous and coniferous trees.

Figure 538. Plan of the area that will become Section PP, drawn in 1893 (NARA College Park).



5.3.49.2 1948 plan

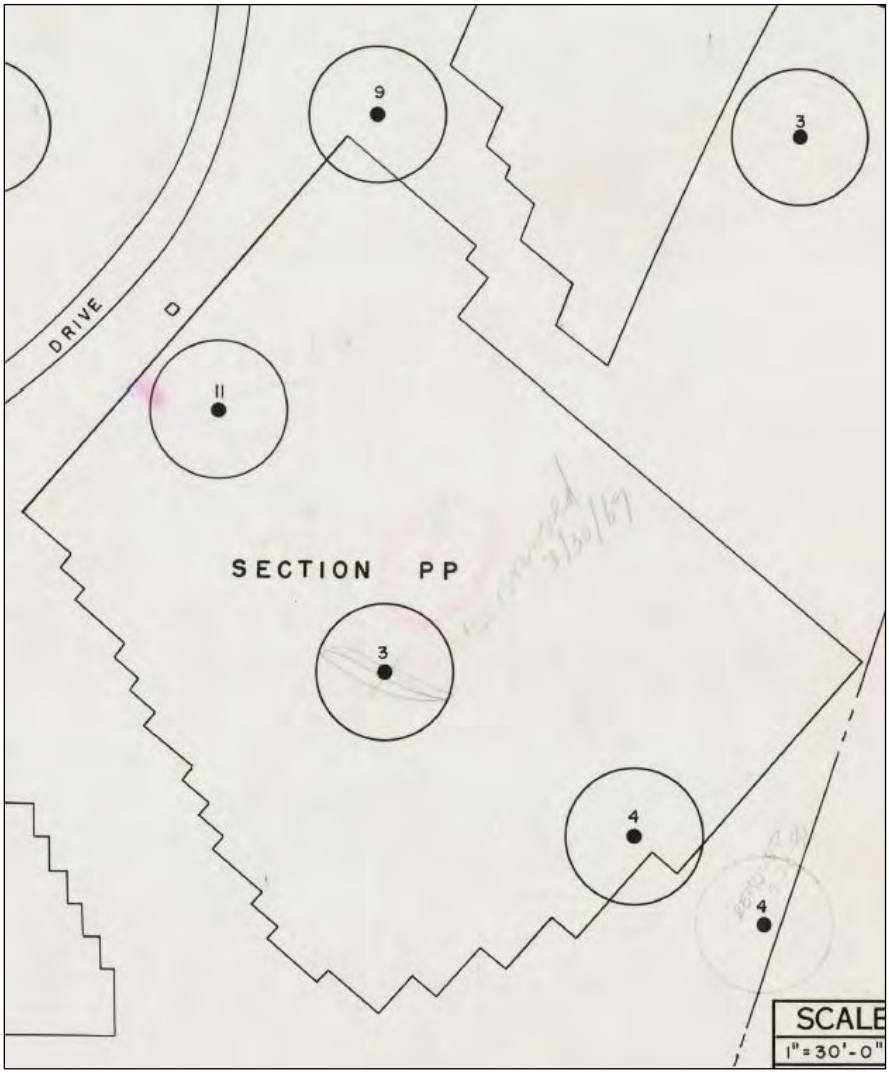
Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section PP was laid out during this period. There are no trees or shrubs shown on the 1956 map for Section BB but a rocky area to the east is shown that was not shown on the 1893 map (Figure 539). Section markers were short, square stones with a slanted top with the section letter on them. The circle drive to the west is paved.

Figure 539. 1956 plan of Section PP (NCA Archives).

5.3.49.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section PP was planted with the following trees and shrubs: one Pignut Hickory (*Carya glabra*), one Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), and one Common Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) (Figure 540).

Figure 540. 1962 planting plan for Section PP (NCA Archives).



5.3.49.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section PP layout had remained the same (Figure 541 and Figure 542).

Figure 541. Plan of Section PP in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

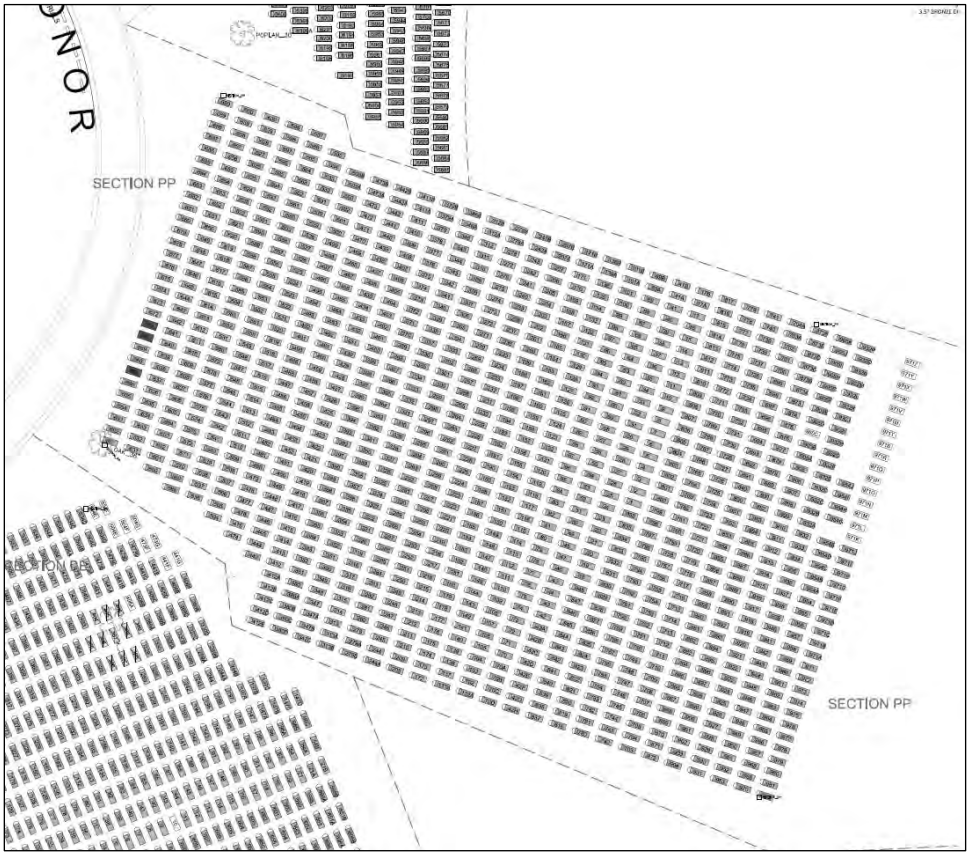


Figure 542. Looking west at Section PP from Section H in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.50 Section QQ

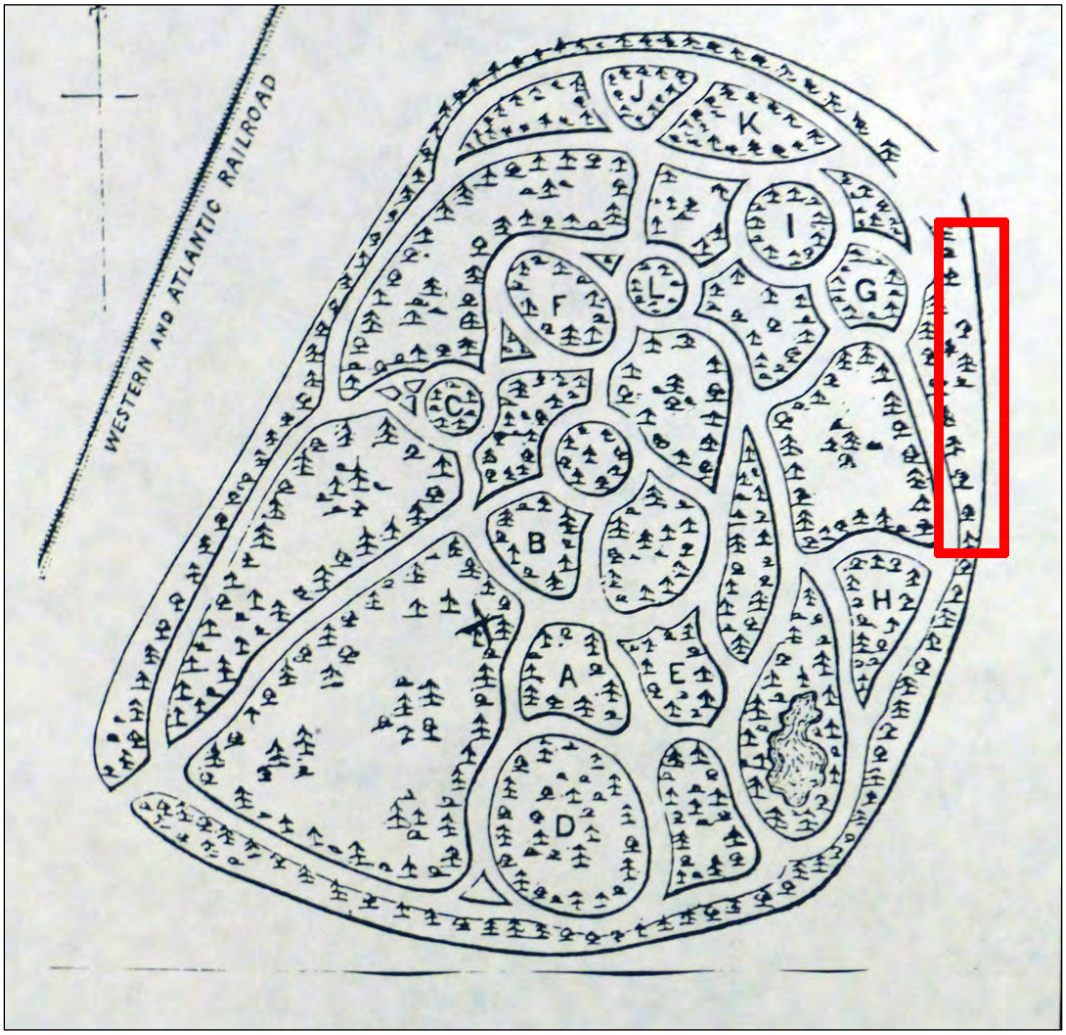
Section QQ is located in the east portion of the cemetery, and is accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 543). Section G is to the north, Sections LL, MM, and NN are to the east across Eisenhower Boulevard, Section KK is to the south, and Sections K and Q are to the west. Section QQ is located in the former right-of-way of the perimeter road and stone wall. It has 1,830 interments mostly from the 1960s through the 2000s. The shape of the section is an irregular rectangle with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 543. Location of Section QQ is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.50.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows that the location of future Section QQ was the perimeter road and stone wall (Figure 544).

Figure 544. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Section QQ outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).



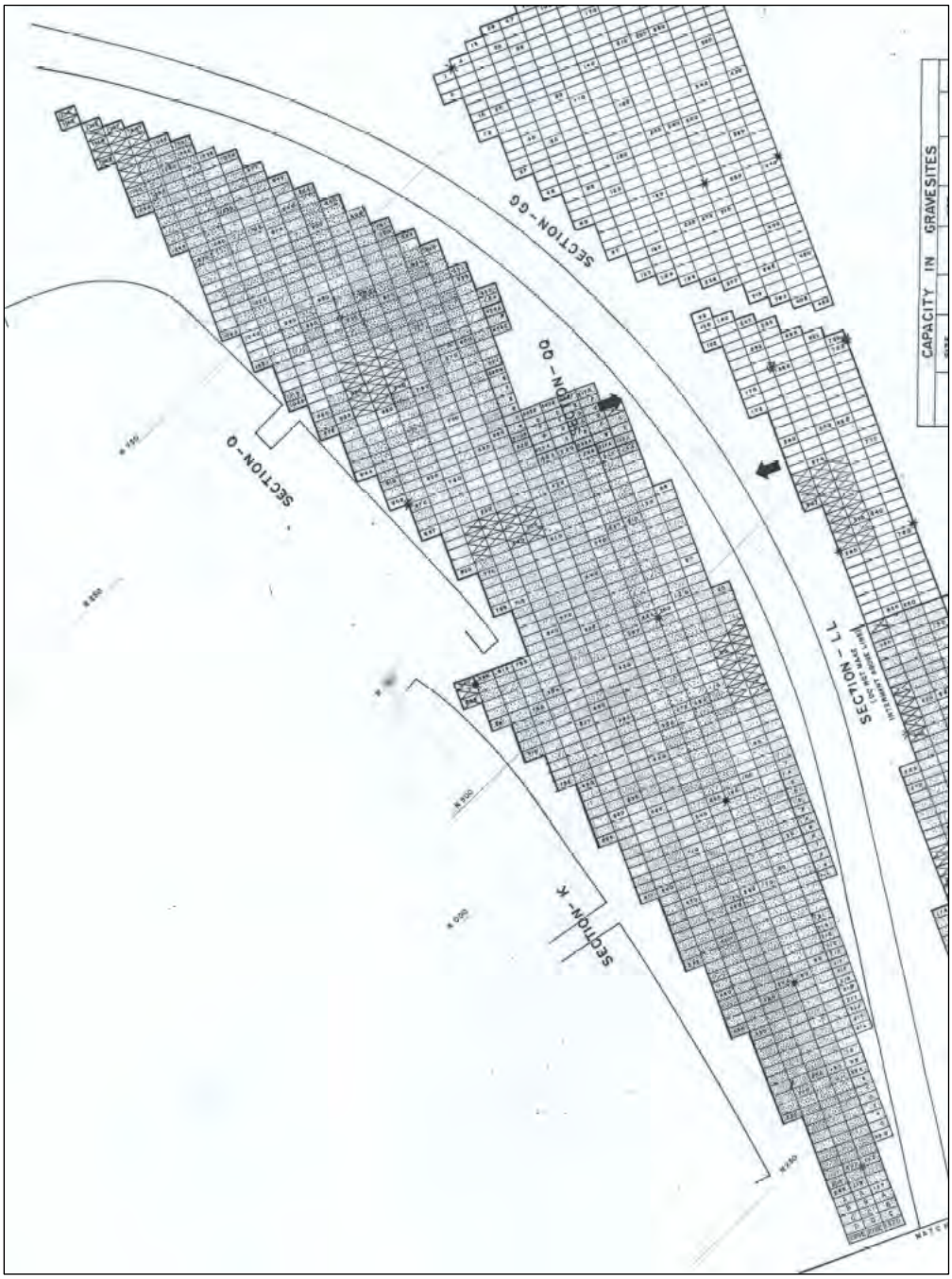
The 1893 plan does not show Section QQ.

5.3.50.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Section QQ was laid out during this period. Section markers were short,

square stones with a slanted top with the section letter on them. The new perimeter road to the east is paved (Figure 545).

Figure 545. 1956 plan of Section QQ (NCA Archives).



5.3.50.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Section QQ did not have a planting plan. Section QQ has one Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), one Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*), and one Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) to the north of it.

5.3.50.4 2000s

In 2018, the Section QQ layout had remained the same (Figure 546 and Figure 547).

Figure 546. Plan of Section QQ in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

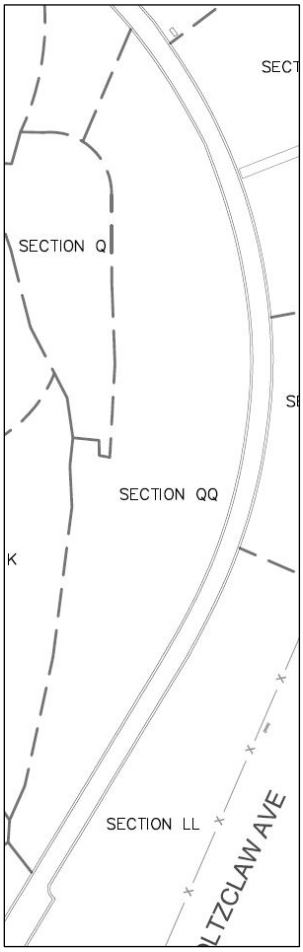


Figure 547. Looking east from Section QQ to Section LL in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.51 Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT

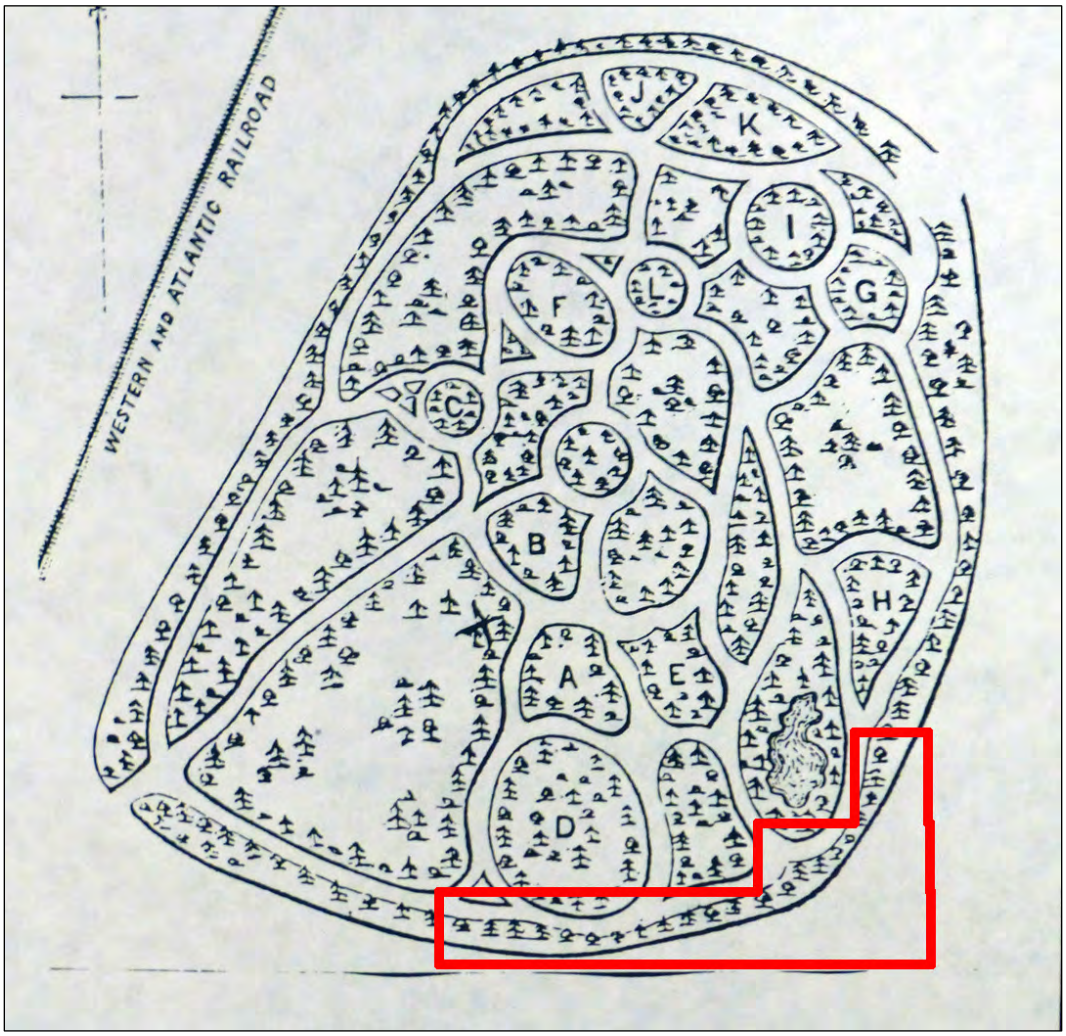
Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT are located in the southeast portion of the cemetery, and are accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 548). Sections DD-1, A, S, and U are to the north, Sections JJ, RR, SS, and Committal Shelter B are to the east and south across Eisenhower Boulevard, and Section DD-5 is to the west. Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT are located in the former right-of-way of the perimeter road and stone wall and a portion of the former Jackson Park. The have 4,355 interments mostly from the 1980s through the 2000s (Section VV is not yet full). The shapes of these sections are irregular with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 548. Location of Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.3.51.1 Historical development

An 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* shows that a portion of the future location for Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT was the perimeter road and stone wall and the rest is not shown (Figure 549).

Figure 549. Cemetery diagram in 1866 depicting landscaping in Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT outlined in the red box (NCA Archives).

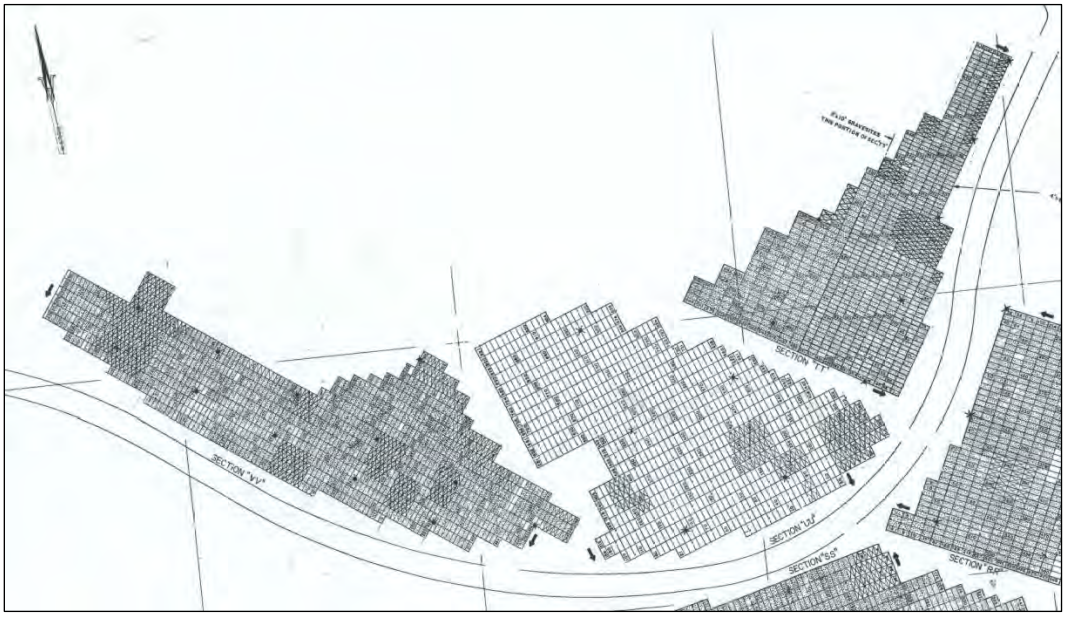


The 1893 plan does not show Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT.

5.3.51.2 1948 plan

Large-scale plans for improving and the cemetery were approved in 1948. Sections TT, UU, and VV were created by the removal of the perimeter stone wall and road and the creation of a new road further south (Figure 550).

Figure 550. 1956 plan of Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT (NCA Archives).



5.3.51.3 1960s planting plan

In 1962, Sections TT, UU, VV, and TTT did not have a planting plan.

5.3.51.4 2000s

In 2018, Sections TT, UU, VV, and TT layout had remained the same (Figure 551 through Figure 555).

Figure 551. Plan of Sections TT, UU, VV, and TT in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

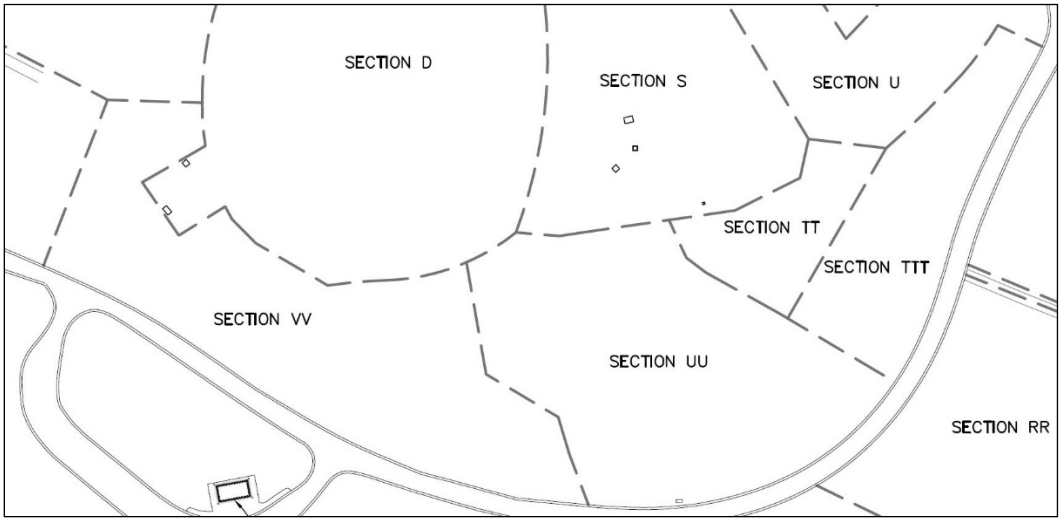


Figure 552. Looking northeast at Section VV and Section UU in the background in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 553. Looking south over Section VV note flat headstones in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 554. Looking south with Section TTT in foreground and Section TT beyond in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 555. Looking at a magnolia between
Section D and Section VV in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.4 Northeast of Eisenhower Boulevard (Sections GG, HH, LL, MM, and NN)

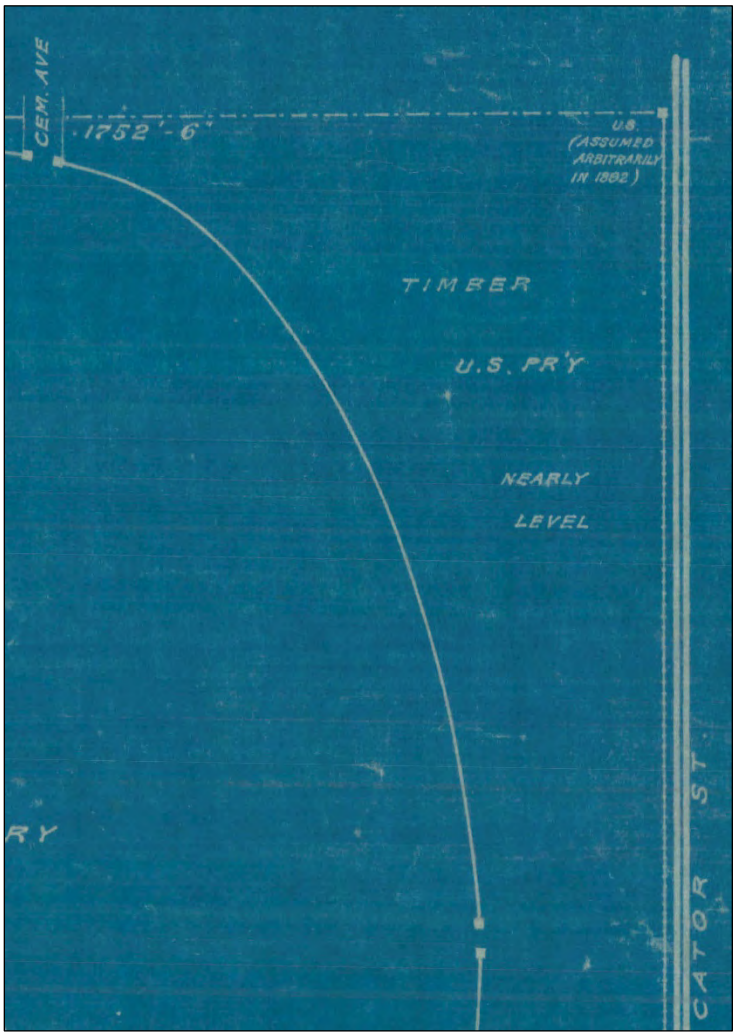
Sections GG, HH, LL, MM, and NN are located in the northeast portion of the cemetery, and are accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 556). The stone wall along Bailey Avenue and former Bailey Avenue Gate are to the north, The Holtzclaw Avenue metal fence is to the east, the Holtzclaw Avenue Entrance is to the south, Sections G and QQ are to the west are across Eisenhower Boulevard, and the Administration Building is directly west of Section GG. Sections GG, HH, LL, MM, and NN are located in the northeast portion of the former Jackson Park. They have space for over 5,000 interments. All of the sections except for LL have space and have interments from the 2010s while Section LL is mostly from the 1970s through the 1980s with some outliers. The shapes of these sections are irregular with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 556. Location of Sections GG, HH, LL, MM, and NN is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.4.1 Historical development

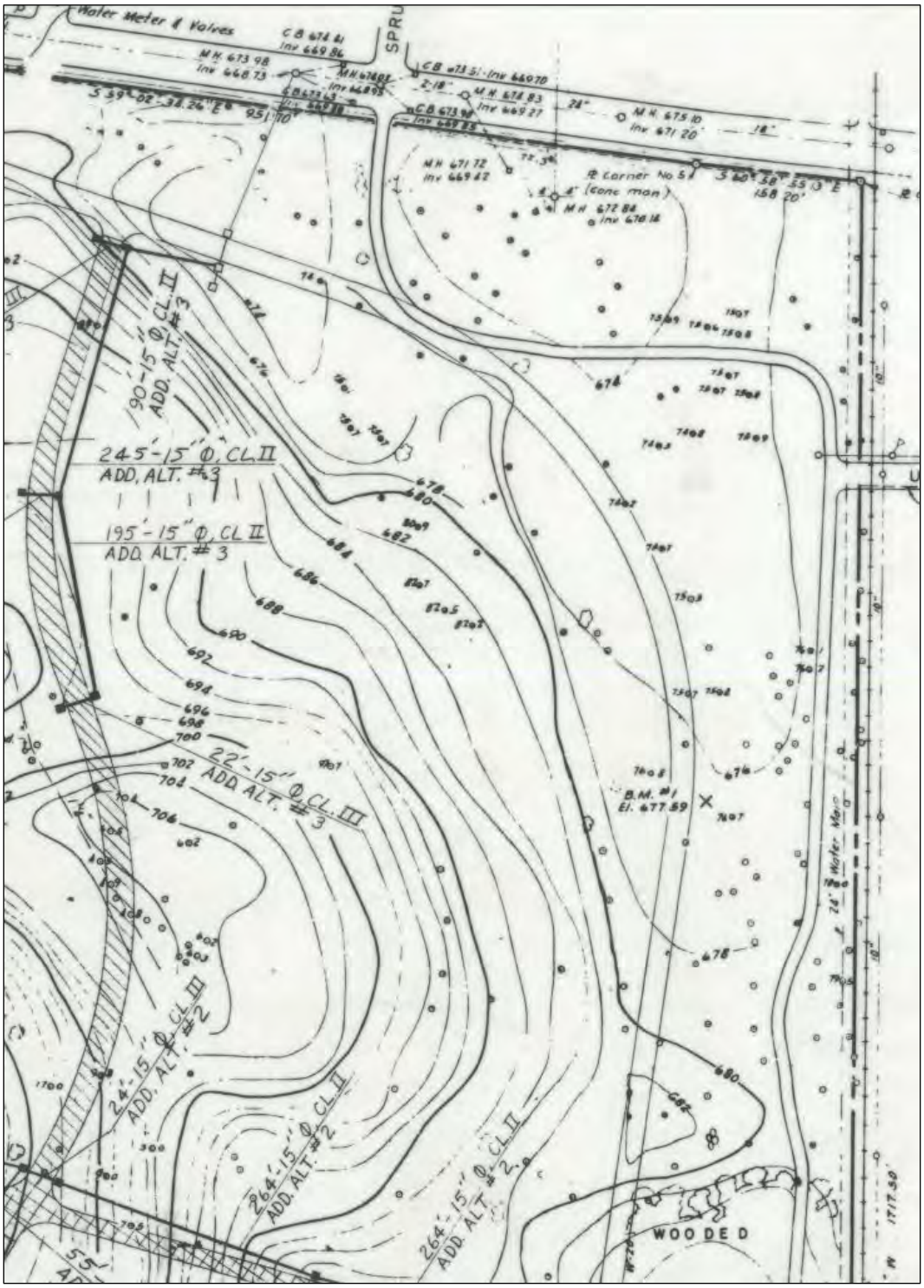
Since Sections GG, HH, LL, MM, and NN were outside the old perimeter stone wall and in the northern portion of the former Jackson Park, they are not shown on the 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. The 1893 map shows the area as having timber and being nearly level (Figure 557).

Figure 557. A portion of the 1893 map depicting area in Sections GG, HH, LL, MM, and NN (NARA College Park).



The 1948 map shows the area of Sections GG, HH, LL, MM, and NN as still part of Jackson Park with many trees and a road for the park that starts at the Spruce Street (future Bailey Avenue Gate) to an entrance on Union Avenue, and then the road heads south to the other parts of Jackson Park (Figure 558). The cemetery's perimeter stone wall is not shown on this map.

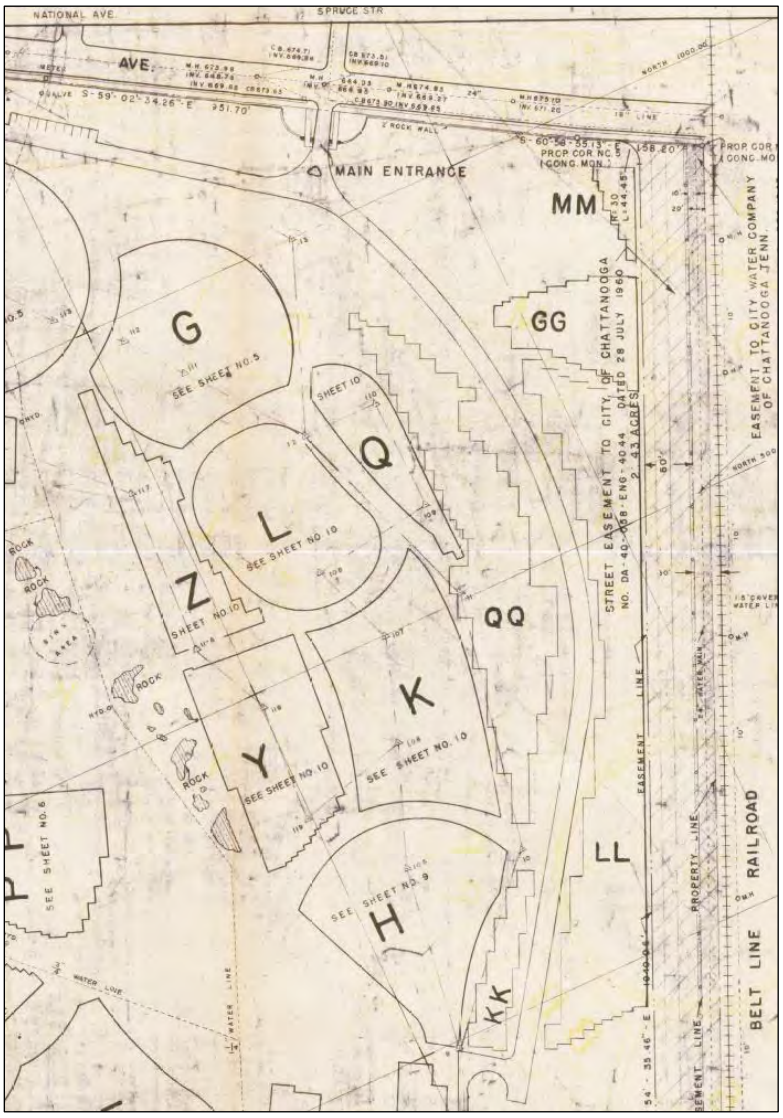
Figure 558. A portion of the 1948 map depicting area in Sections GG, HH, LL, MM (NCA Archives).



The 1956 map shows how the cemetery redeveloped the northern area of the old Jackson Park (Figure 559). The city of Chattanooga connected East

9th Street to Bailey Avenue and used part of the cemetery's property for the right-of-way. The city also constructed Holtzclaw Avenue at this time on part of the property of the cemetery. The former Spruce Street entrance to the park was transformed into the main entrance to the cemetery (Bailey Avenue Gate). The cemetery's stone perimeter wall and the cemetery's perimeter road were removed as well as the old road in Jackson Park. A new road was developed to the north and east of the old road connecting into the new Bailey Avenue Gate. Section QQ was developed in the right-of-way of the old perimeter wall and road and new sections (LL, GG, and MM) were developed on the old park lands.

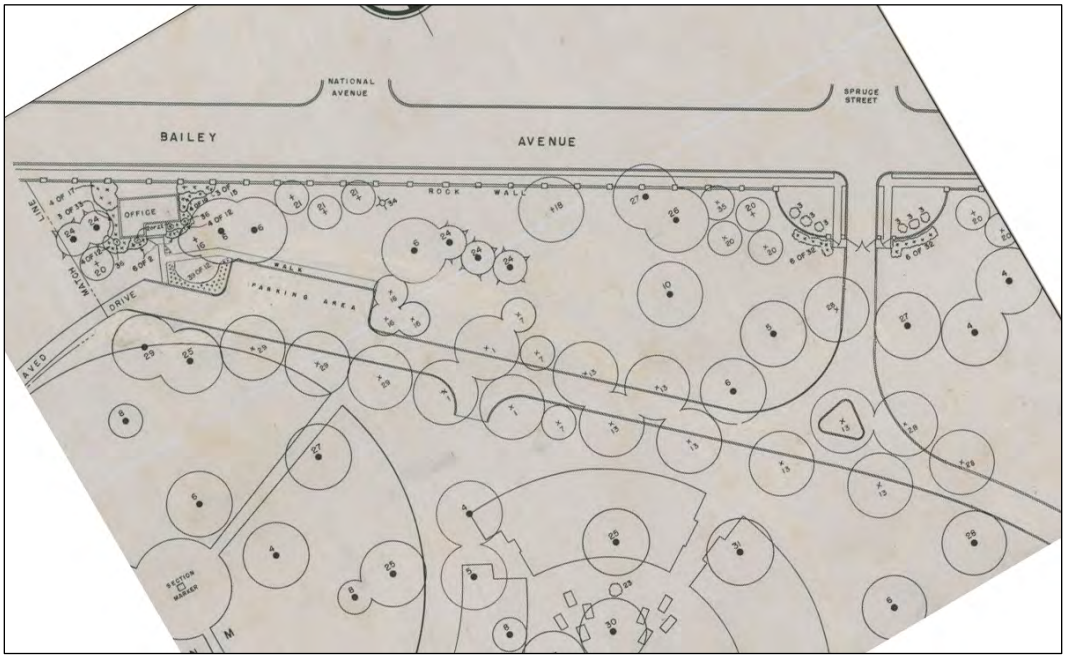
Figure 559. A portion of the 1956 map depicting area in Sections GG, HH, LL, MM (NCA Archives).



5.4.2 1960s planting plan

In 1962, the area from the Restroom Building (shown on drawing as office) to the Bailey Avenue Gate (future Section GG) was planted with the following trees and shrubs: six Red Kurume Azalea (*Azalea Kurume Hinodegiri*), two Common Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*), 47 Convex Leaf Japanese Yew (*Ilex crenata 'Convexa'*), three Keteleer Redcedar (*Juniperus Virginiana 'Ketleeri'*), one Common Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), four Glossy Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), four Leatherleaf Mahonia (*Mahonia bealei*), one Katherine Crabapple (*Malus Katherine*), two Nandina (*Nandina domestica*), two Red Spruce (*Picea rubens*), three Purple Crabapple (*Malus purpurea lemoinei*), three Brown Anglojap Yew (*Taxus media 'Browni'*), one Georgia Linden (*Tilia Georgiana*) and two Hatfield Upright Yew (*Taxus media 'Hatfieldi'*) (Figure 560).

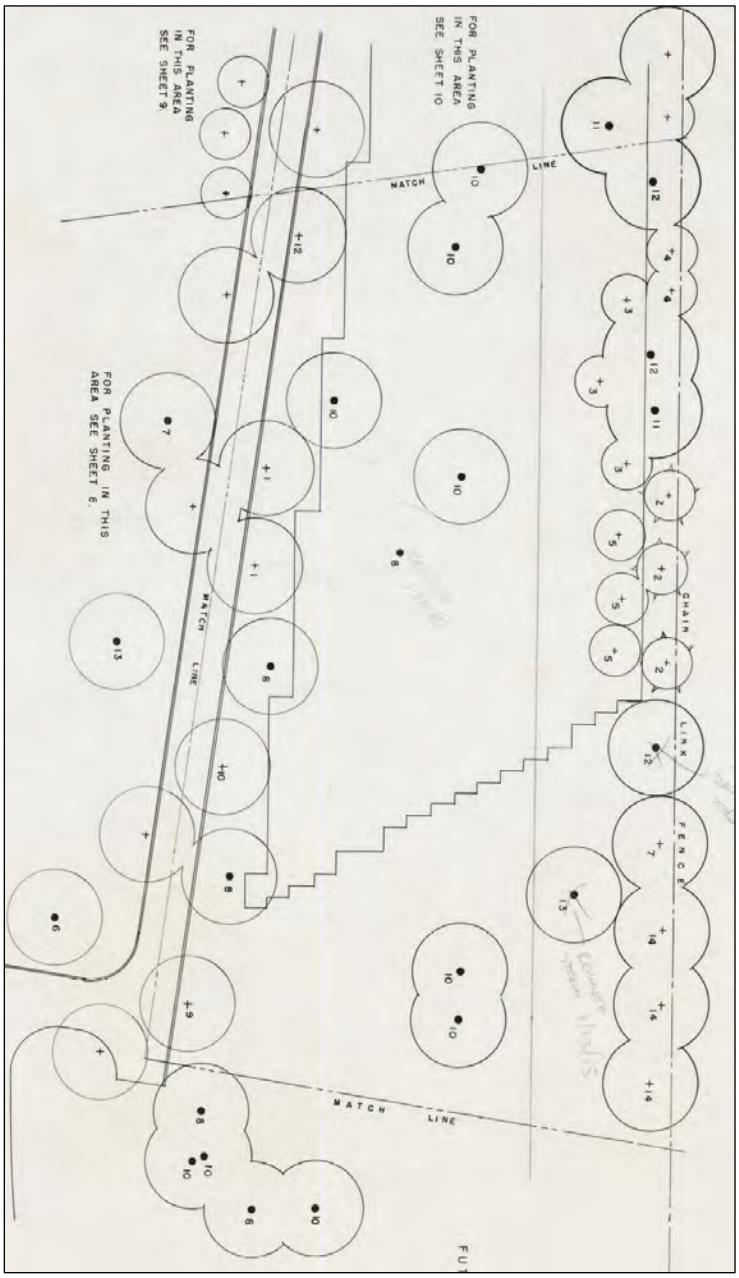
Figure 560. 1962 planting plan for area from Restroom Building to Bailey Avenue Gate (NCA Archives).



In 1966, Section LL was planted with the following trees and shrubs: two Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), three Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), three Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*), two American Holly (*Ilex opaca*), three Common Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), one Cucumbertree Magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), two Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), 5 Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), one Scarlet

Oak (*Quercus coccinea*) ten Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), two Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*) four Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*), two Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*), and three Japanese Pagodatree (*Sophora Japonica*) (Figure 561).

Figure 561. 1962 planting plan for Section LL (NCA Archives).



5.4.3 1984

The 1984 map shows that the new main entrance on Holtzclaw Avenue is open (Holtzclaw Avenue Gate) (Figure 562). Sections LL, MM (shown as GG), and NN (shown as MM) are plotted. Sections GG and HH are not shown. Eisenhower Boulevard is in place.

Figure 562. A portion of the 1984 map depicting area in Sections GG, LL, and MM (NCA Archives).

5.4.4 2000s

The burial sections were reorganized and switched around with Section GG moving in between the Administration Building and the sidewalk to the closed Bailey Avenue Gate, Section HH was created east of that sidewalk, Section NN was created in the northeast corner instead of Section MM, Section MM was created between NN and LL instead of Section GG, and Section LL was extended up to Section MM. The old roadway for the Bailey Avenue Gate was removed, a concrete sidewalk added, and the area relandscaped (Figure 563 through Figure 570).

Figure 563. Plan of Sections GG, HH, LL, MM and NN in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

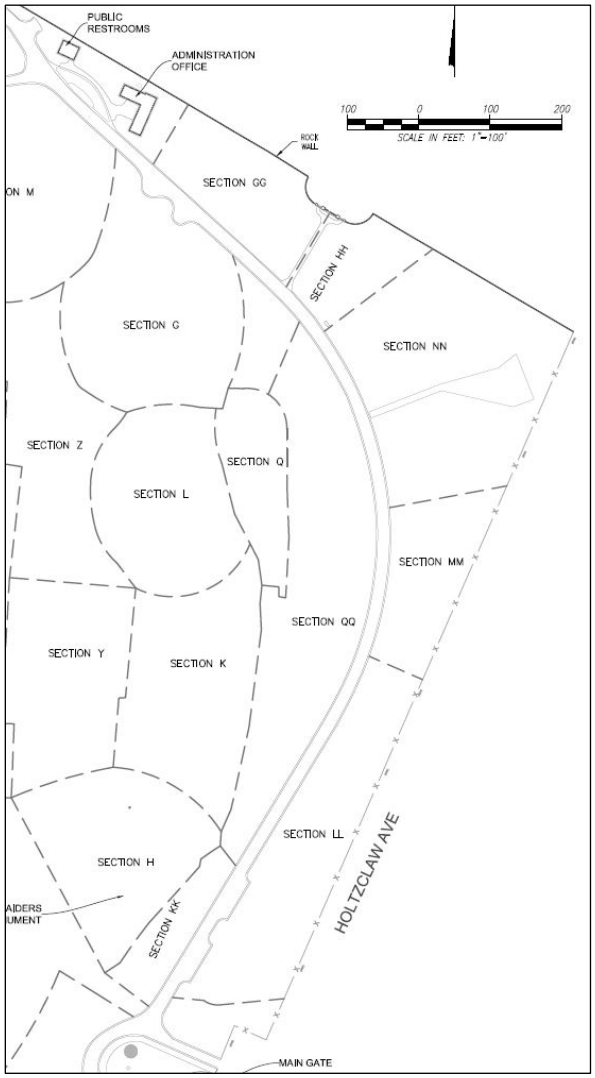


Figure 564. Looking at the Administration Building in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 565. Looking west at the landscaping between Section GG and the Administration Building in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 566. Looking west over Section GG with the Administration Building in the background in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 567. Looking north at the closed Bailey Avenue Gate with Section GG on the left and Section HH on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 568. Recently planted trees along the Bailey Avenue stone wall in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 569. Looking southeast along Eisenhower Boulevard with Section HH on the left and Section QQ on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 570. Looking north toward Section LL from the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.5 Southeast of Eisenhower Boulevard (Sections JJ, RR, and SS)

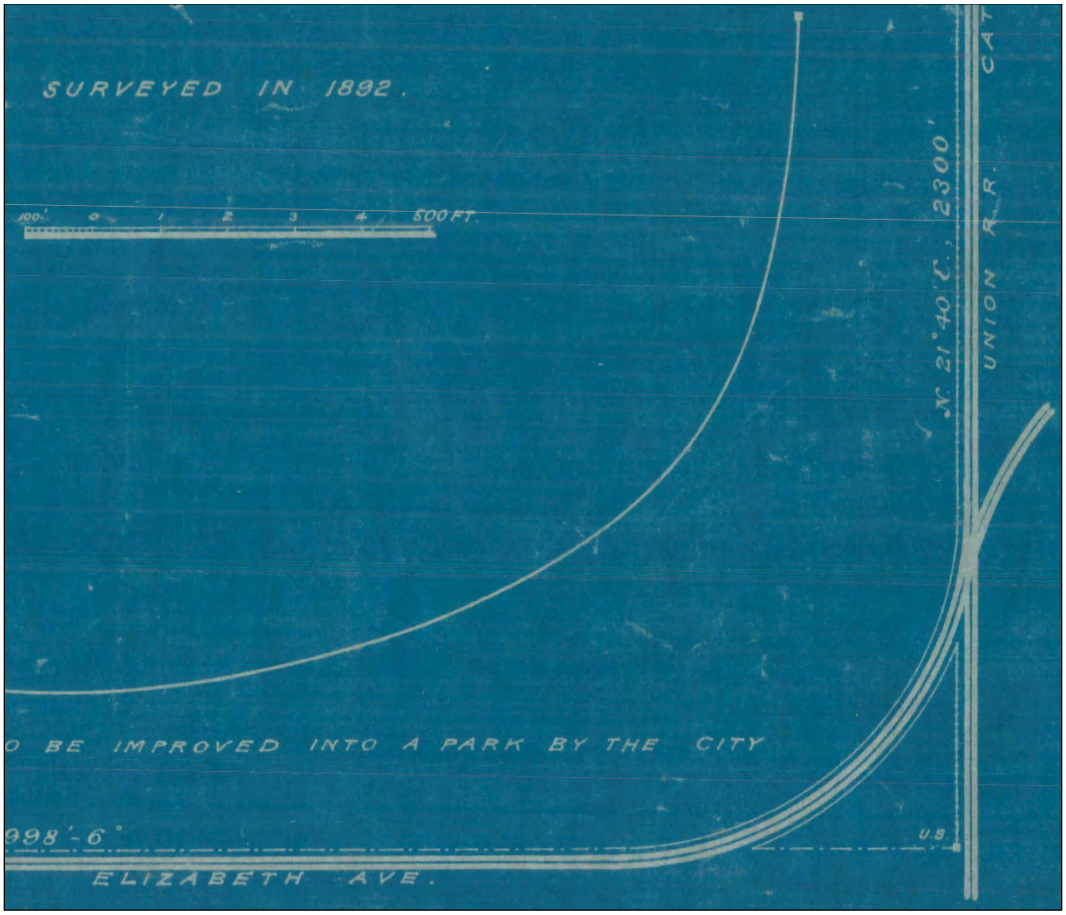
Sections JJ, RR, and SS are located in the southeast portion of the cemetery, and are accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 571). The Holtzclaw Avenue Gate is to the north, the Holtzclaw Avenue metal fence is to the east, a chain-link fence is to the south, the Spoil Area is on the west, and Sections DD-5, VV, UU, and TTT are on the west across Eisenhower Boulevard. Sections JJ, RR, and SS are located in the southeast portion of the former Jackson Park. They have space for 4,165 interments. All three sections are mostly full and have interments from the 1980s through the 2010s. The shapes of these sections are irregular with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows. To the west of Section S is a large expanse of the former Jackson Park that has not yet been developed into burial space. This area is one of the most forested within the cemetery boundaries. It includes Committal Shelter B and a drive around the shelter from Eisenhower Boulevard. The west boundary of this area is the fenced Spoil Area.

Figure 571. Location of Sections JJ, RR, and SS is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.5.1 Historical development

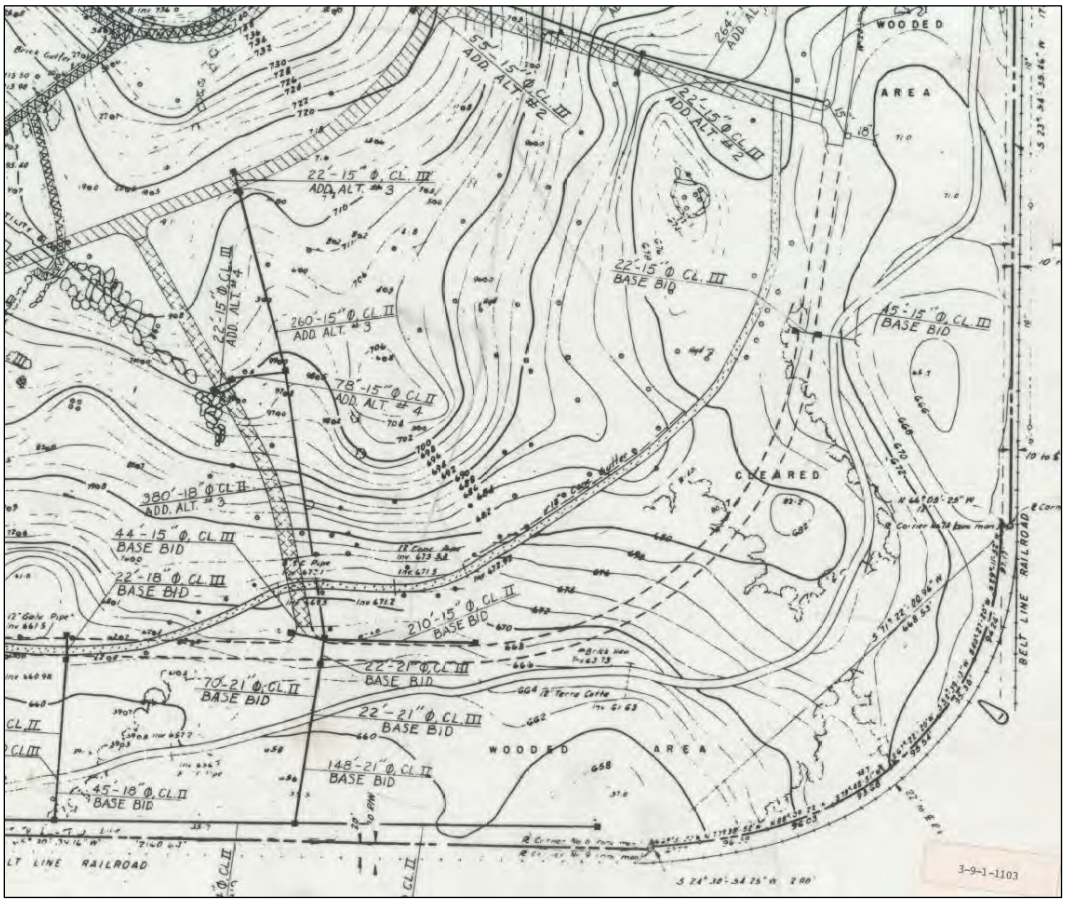
Since Sections JJ, RR, and SS were outside the old perimeter stone wall and in the southern portion of the former Jackson Park, they are not shown on the 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. The 1893 map does not have information for this area (Figure 572).

Figure 572. A portion of the 1893 map depicting area in Sections JJ, RR, and SS (NARA College Park).



The 1948 map shows the area of Sections JJ, RR, and SS as still part of Jackson Park with many trees and a road for the park that winds through the park to an entrance on Polk Street (Top Street) (Figure 573). Most of this area is shown as wooded. The cemetery's perimeter stone wall and road is shown on this map, but it also has a dotted road for the location of the new road (Eisenhower Boulevard).

Figure 573. A portion of the 1948 map depicting area in Sections JJ, RR, and SS (NCA Archives).



By 1956, the area was still undeveloped and shown as “Future Development Area”. The city of Chattanooga also constructed Holtzclaw Avenue at this time on part of the property of the cemetery. The former Spruce Street entrance to the park was transformed into the main entrance to the cemetery (Bailey Avenue Gate). The cemetery’s stone perimeter wall and the cemetery’s perimeter road were extant, but the old road through Jackson Park had been removed (Figure 574).

Figure 574. A portion of the 1956 map depicting area in Sections JJ, RR, and SS (NCA Archives).

5.5.2 1960s planting plan

There was not a planting plan for the southeast portion of the cemetery in the 1960s. In the mid-1960s, the old stone perimeter wall was removed in sections (Figure 575).

Figure 575. View east of the southeast portion of the perimeter road in 1965 before the perimeter wall was completely removed (NCA Archives).

5.5.3 1984

The 1984 map shows that the new main entrance on Holtzclaw Avenue is open (Holtzclaw Avenue Gate). Section JJ is not shown, but Sections RR and SS have been plotted. Eisenhower Boulevard is in place in between Sections TTT, UU, VV and Sections RR and SS (Figure 576).

Figure 576. A portion of the 1984 map depicting area in Sections RR, and SS (NCA Archives).

5.5.4 2000s

Section JJ was added to the southeast. Committal Shelter B, its surrounding drive, and the Spoil Area were added to the southeast portion of the cemetery in 2002 (Figure 577 through Figure 583).

Figure 577. Plan of Sections JJ, RR, and SS in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

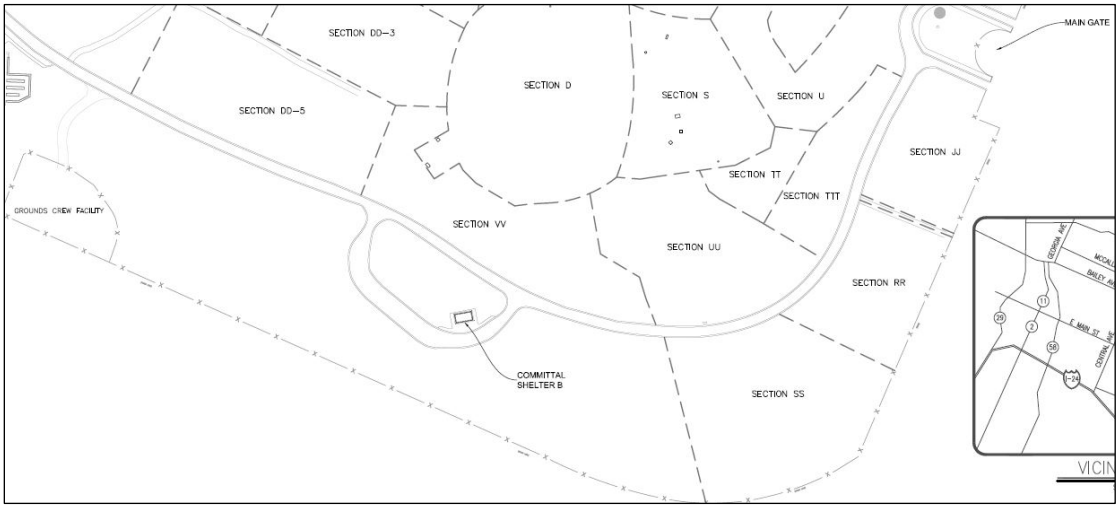


Figure 578. Looking southeast toward Section JJ with the Holtzclaw Avenue Gate on the left and Eisenhower Boulevard in the foreground in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 579. Looking east at the parking area and drive for Committal Shelter B 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 580. Looking east at Committal Shelter B in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 581. Looking south at the Spoil Area in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 582. Looking south on the east side of the Spoil Area in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

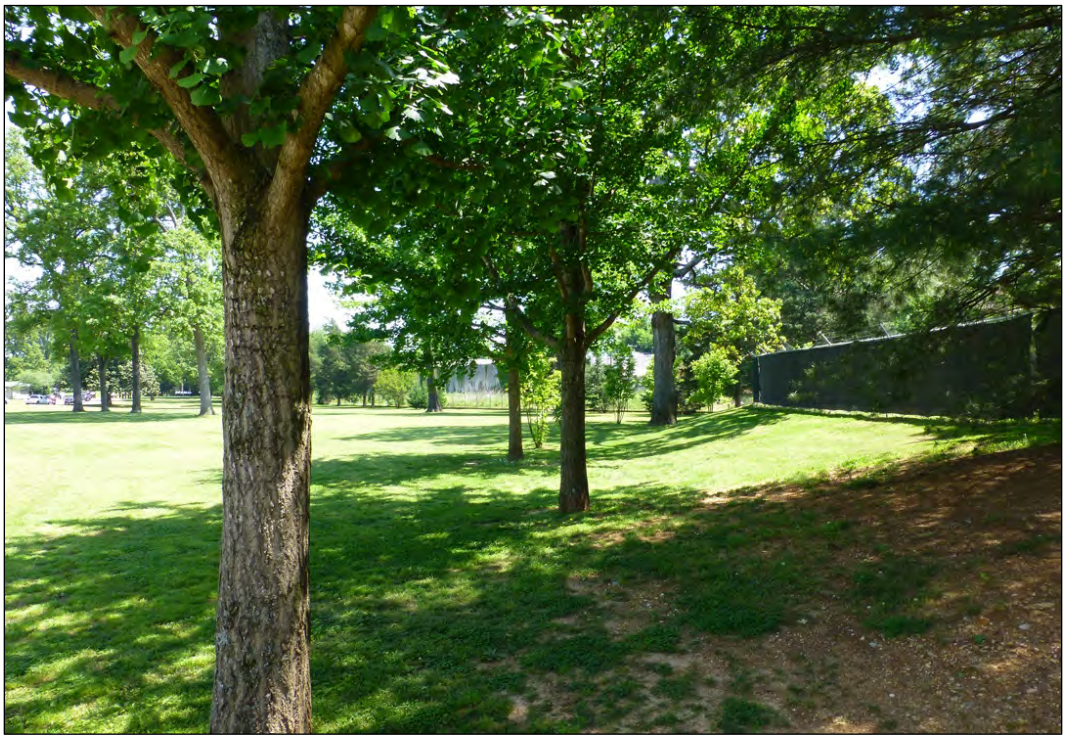


Figure 583. Looking east at the trees in the former Jackson Park in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.6 Southwest of Eisenhower Boulevard (Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3)

Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3 are located in the southwest portion of the cemetery, and are accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard and Nimitz Drive to the Back Gate (Figure 584). Section FFF is to the north, Section W, Section FF, CM-5, and DD-4 are located to the east across Eisenhower Boulevard, the Spoil Area is directly to the east, and chain-link fences are to the south and west. They have space for 6,851 interments. Most of these sections are full and have interments from the 1980s through the 2010s (Sections DDD, EEE, CM-2, and CM-3 are not yet at capacity). The shapes of these sections are irregular with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 584. Location of Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.6.1 Historical development

Since Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3 were outside the old perimeter stone wall and in the southwest portion of the property, they are not shown on the 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. The 1893 map has little information for this area except that Cemetery Avenue was a gravel road lined with deciduous trees, there was a large gravel area right outside the Gateway Arch lined with coniferous trees (Figure 585). There was also a train station at the intersection of Cemetery Avenue and the future East 13th Street, and a house and outbuildings leased to Mrs. McIntyre. The area between the train tracks and the perimeter road and wall was a slough (Figure 585, Figure 586, and Figure 587).

Figure 585. A portion of the 1893 map depicting area in Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3 (NARA College Park).

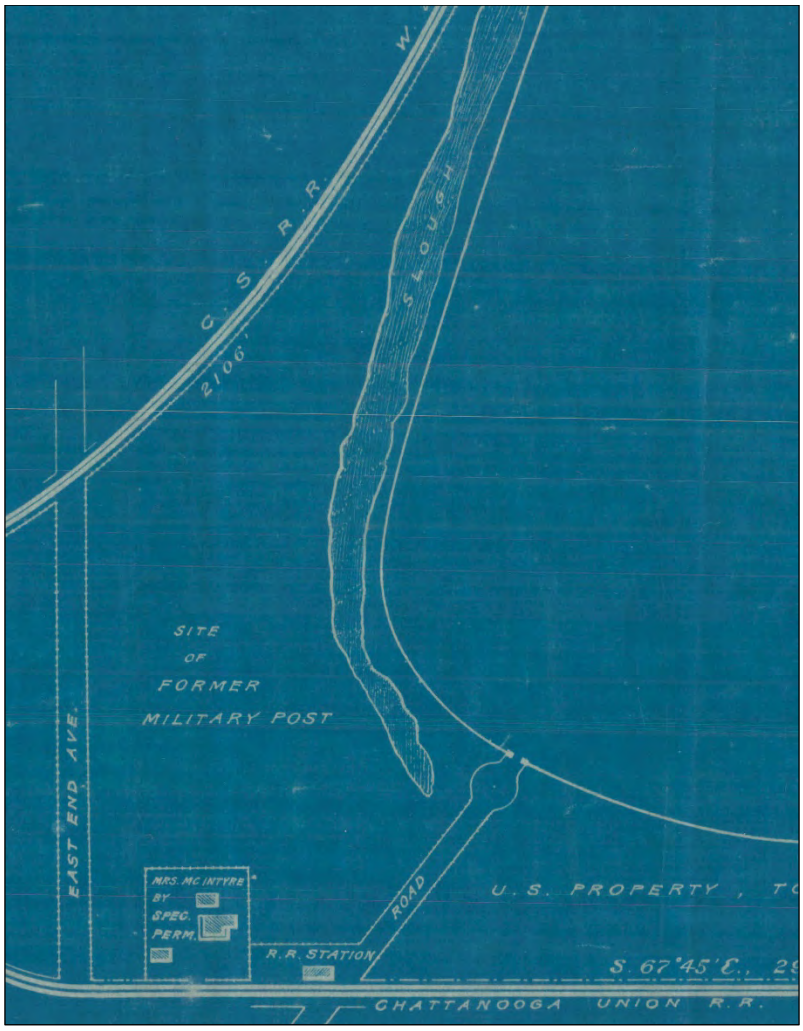
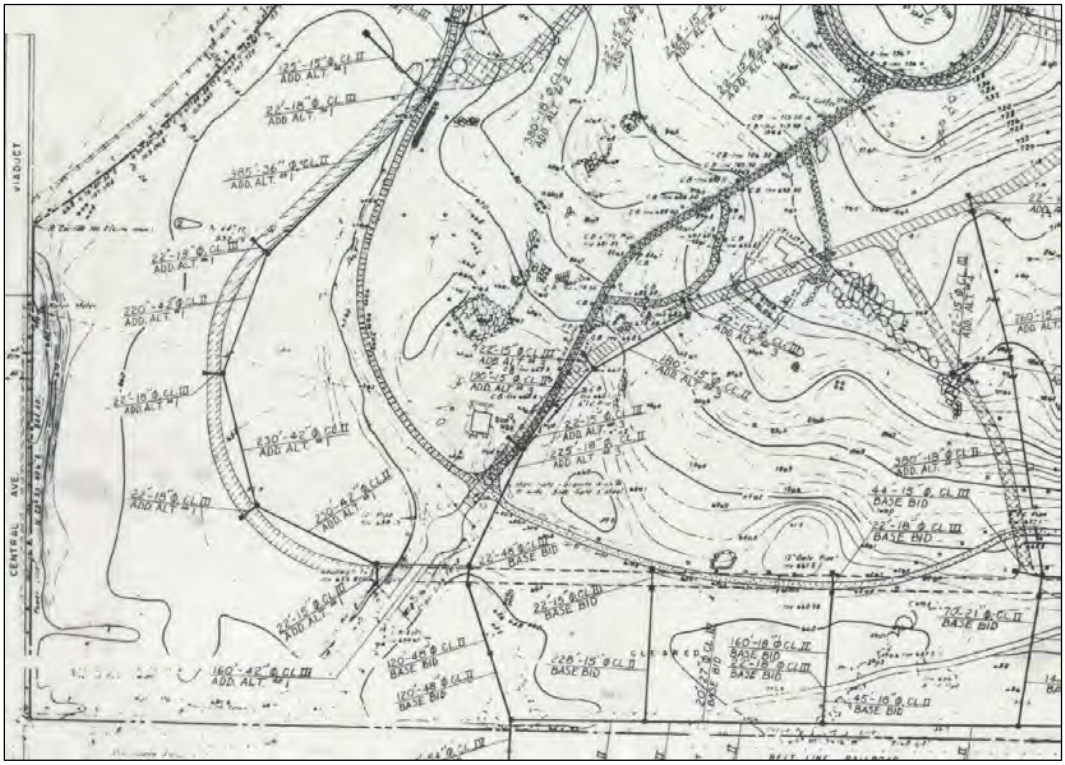


Figure 586. View southwest of the Gateway Arch and Cemetery Avenue showing flooding in 1946 (NCA Archives).

Figure 587. View west from the perimeter road showing flooding in the slough in 1946 (NCA Archives).

The 1948 map does not show Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3. The cemetery's perimeter stone wall and road is shown on this map, but it also has a dotted road for the location of the new road which was never built (Figure 588). Cemetery Avenue, the round paved area in front of the arch, and the Gateway Arch were extant.

Figure 588. A portion of the 1948 map depicting area in Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3 (NCA Archives).



By 1956, the area was still undeveloped and shown as "Future Development Area." The cemetery's stone perimeter wall and road, Cemetery Avenue, the round paved area in front of the arch, and the Gateway Arch were extant. Two service buildings were constructed along the south fence west of Cemetery Avenue (Figure 589 through Figure 593).

Figure 589. A portion of the 1956 map depicting area in Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3 (NCA Archives).

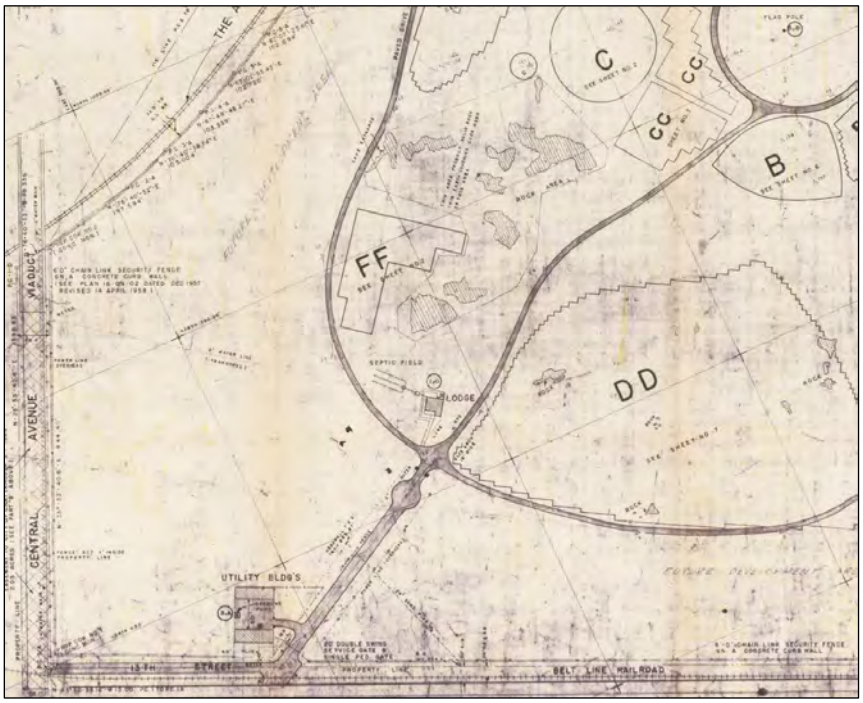


Figure 590. A portion of the 1956 map depicting the vicinity of Superintendent's Lodge (NCA Archives).

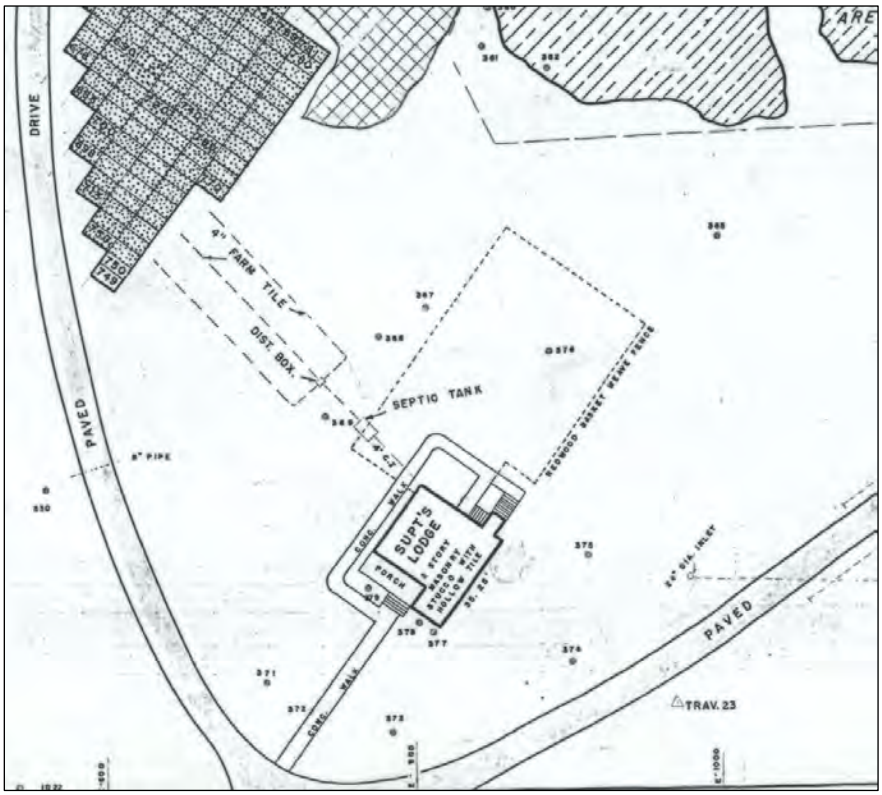


Figure 591. View southwest of the west perimeter road in 1965 before the area was raised (NCA Archives).

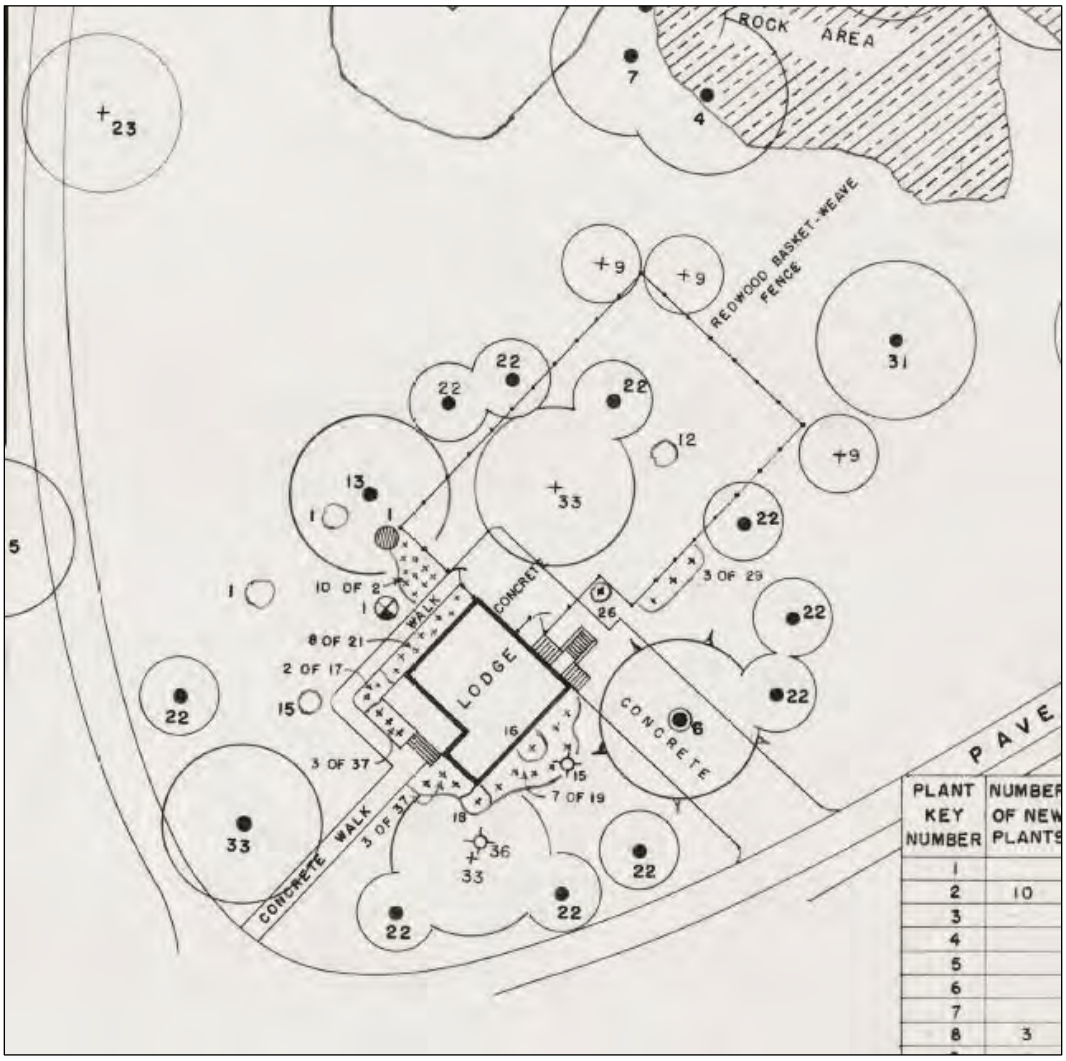
Figure 592. View north of the west perimeter road in 1965 before the area was raised (NCA Archives).

Figure 593. View northwest of the third Superintendent's Lodge in 1965 (NCA Archives).

5.6.1 1960s planting plan

In 1966, the Lodge Area was planted with the following trees and shrubs: four Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*), ten Pink Torch Azalea (*Azalea Kaempferi HYB. Fedora*), one Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica*), three Red-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida 'Rubra'*), one Thorny Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus pungens*), one White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), two Shrubalthea (*Hibiscus syriacus*), two Burford Chinese Holly (*Ilex cornuta 'Burfordi'*), two Littleleaf Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata 'Microphylla'*), seven Compact Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus Chin. Pfitzer Compacta*), eight Mountain Laurel Kalmia (*Kalmia latifolia*), ten Common Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), one Chinese Photinia (*Photinia serrulata*), three Laland Firethorn Pyracantha (*Coccinea lalandei*), three Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*), one Lilac (*Syringa Sp.*) and six Brown's Anglojap Yew (*Taxus media 'Browni'*) (Figure 594).

Figure 594. A portion of the 1966 planting plan depicting the vicinity of Superintendent's Lodge (NCA Archives).



5.6.2 1984

The 1984 map shows that Cemetery Avenue has been removed and the chain-link fence surrounding the two service buildings has been enlarged. A road has been added from Eisenhower Boulevard on the north to a new gate on East 13th Street (Back Gate). Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, and WWW are shown. A sizeable lake has been added between the Gateway Arch and the Service Area in the area that typically flooded (Figure 595).

Figure 595. A portion of the 1984 map depicting area in Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW (NCA Archives).

5.6.3 2000s

Portions of Section YY were given to Section XX, and to CM-1 and CM-2, while the portion of Section WWW closest to the drive was given to CM-3. A third building was added to east of the two existing service buildings. The Armed Forces Pavilion was added to the area in between the lake and the Gateway Arch. The Columbarium was added to the east of the Gateway Arch (Figure 596 through Figure 620).

Figure 596. Plan of Sections WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, WWW, CM-1, CM-2, and CM-3 in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

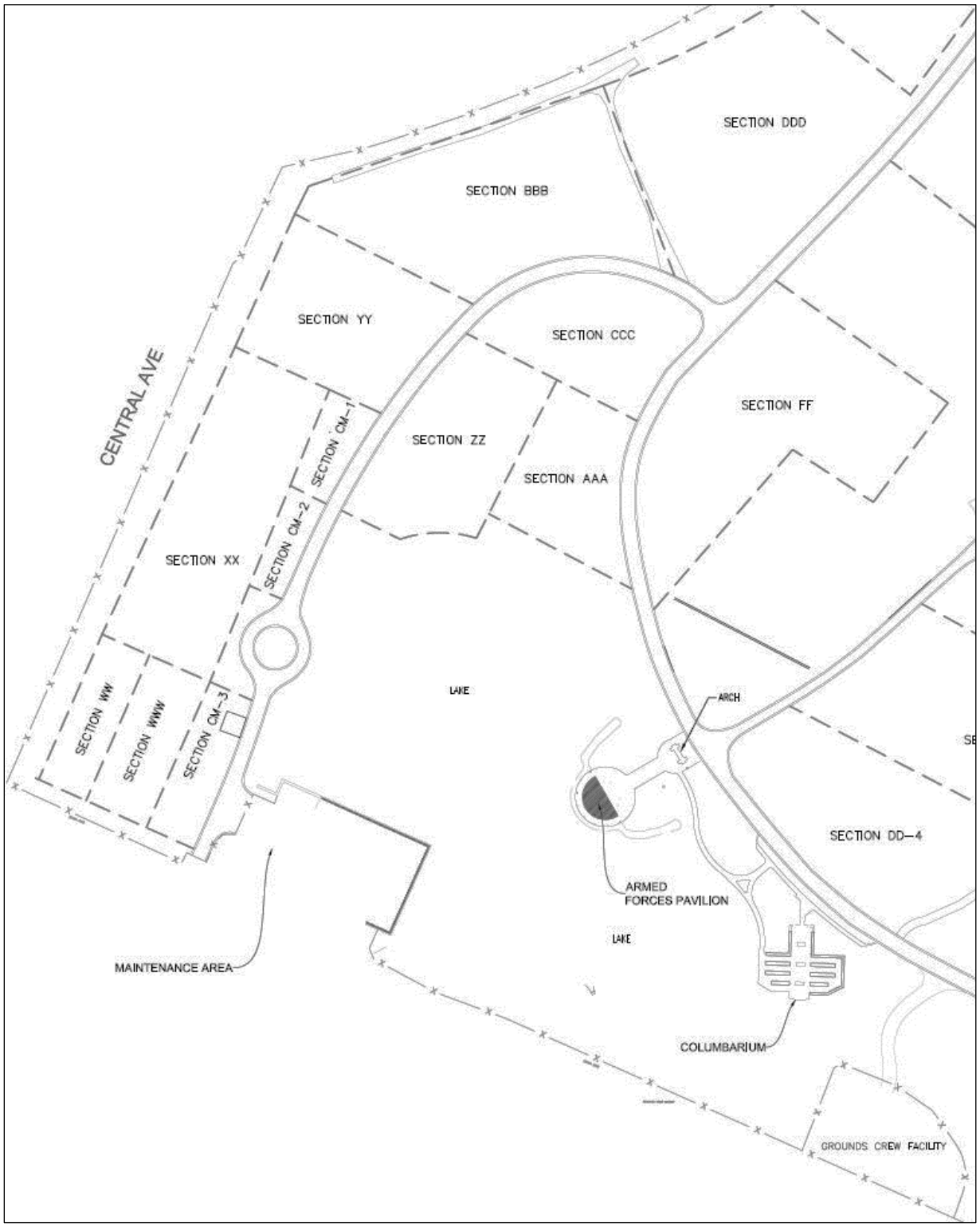


Figure 597. Looking northeast at the Gateway Arch which was constructed in the 1880s; the sidewalk that connects it to the Armed Forces Pavilion is in the right-of-way of the old Cemetery Avenue entrance road (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 598. Looking southwest at the lake which was added between the Service Buildings and the Gateway Arch and the lake in the 1980s; it was placed in an area with constant flooding along the old Cemetery Avenue entrance road (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 599. Looking southwest at the Armed Forces Pavilion which was constructed between the Gateway Arch and the lake in the late 1990s; it was placed within the right-of-way of the old Cemetery Avenue entrance road (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 600. View west toward flagpoles and landscaping at the Armed Forces Pavilion (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 601. View southwest toward electrical equipment on light pole at the Armed Forces Pavilion (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 602. View east toward the Columbarium (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 603. View southwest toward the lake
from Eisenhower Boulevard (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 604. View west along the lake from the Columbarium
toward the Gateway Arch (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 605. View south toward trees south of the Columbarium (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 606. View toward the west with Section ZZ past the lake (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 607. View toward the northwest of Section DDD (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 608. View toward the west of Section DDD (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 609. View toward the service buildings across the lake showing the landscape berm hiding the complex (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 610. View toward the north of the landscaped area between the service complex and the lake (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 611. View toward the north of the lake and the Armed Forces Pavilion which are both on the former right-of-way of Cemetery Avenue of Section XX (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 612. View toward the east of the lake with the Columbarium in the distance (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 613. View toward the southeast with a small traffic circle in the foreground, the service complex to the back left, and the Back Gate to the right (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 614. View toward the entrance of the service complex (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 615. View toward the west of Section XX (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 616. View toward the east of Section XX (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 617. View toward the north of Section YY (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 618. View toward the south of landscaping along the East 13th Street chain-link fence and Section CM-3 in the foreground (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 619. View toward the south of parking area to the west of Nimitz Drive and east of Section CM-2 (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

Figure 620. View toward the west of trees along west boundary beyond Section WW (ERDC-CERL, 2018).

5.7 Northwest of Eisenhower Boulevard (Sections FFF and GGG)

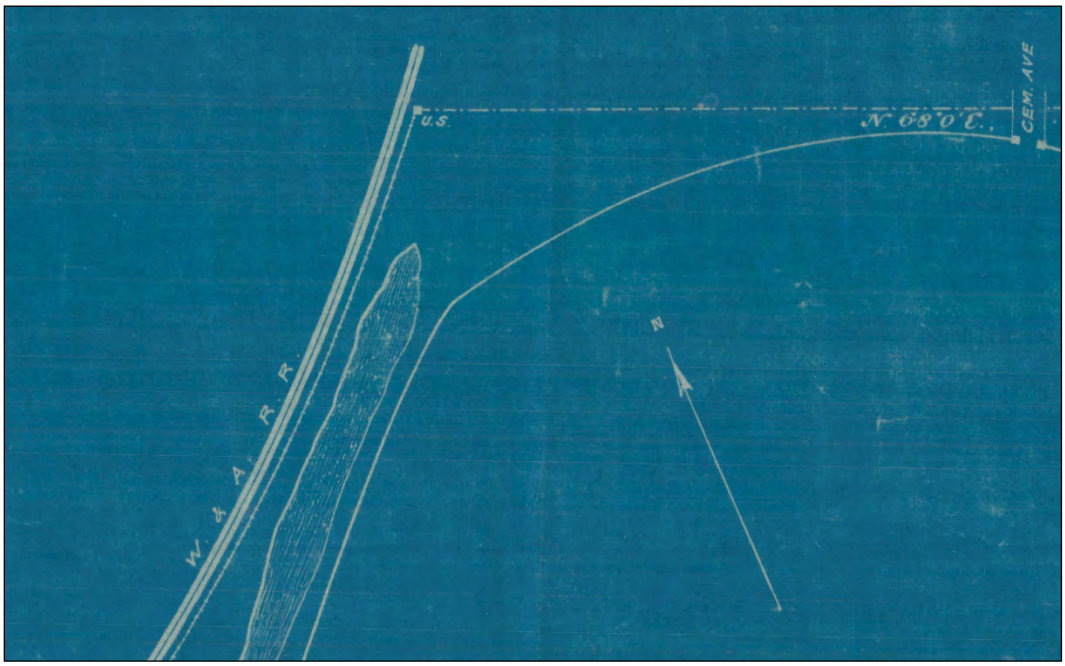
Sections FFF and GGG are located in the northwest portion of the cemetery, and are accessed by Eisenhower Boulevard (Figure 621). The stone wall along Bailey Avenue is to the north, the Restroom Building is on the east, Sections, I, J, CM-4, X, and W are to the east across Eisenhower Boulevard, and a chain-link fence and the railroad are to the west. They have space for 2,302 interments. Both sections are mostly full and have interments from the 2000s. The shapes of these sections are irregular with the headstones in typical National Cemetery rows.

Figure 621. Location of Sections FFF and GGG is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).

5.7.1 Historical development

Since Sections FFF and GGG were outside the old perimeter stone wall they are not shown on the 1866 map from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. The 1893 map does not have much information for this area, but the area that will be developed into Section FFF is shown as a slough (Figure 622).

Figure 622. A portion of the 1893 map depicting area in Sections FFF and GGG (NARA College Park).

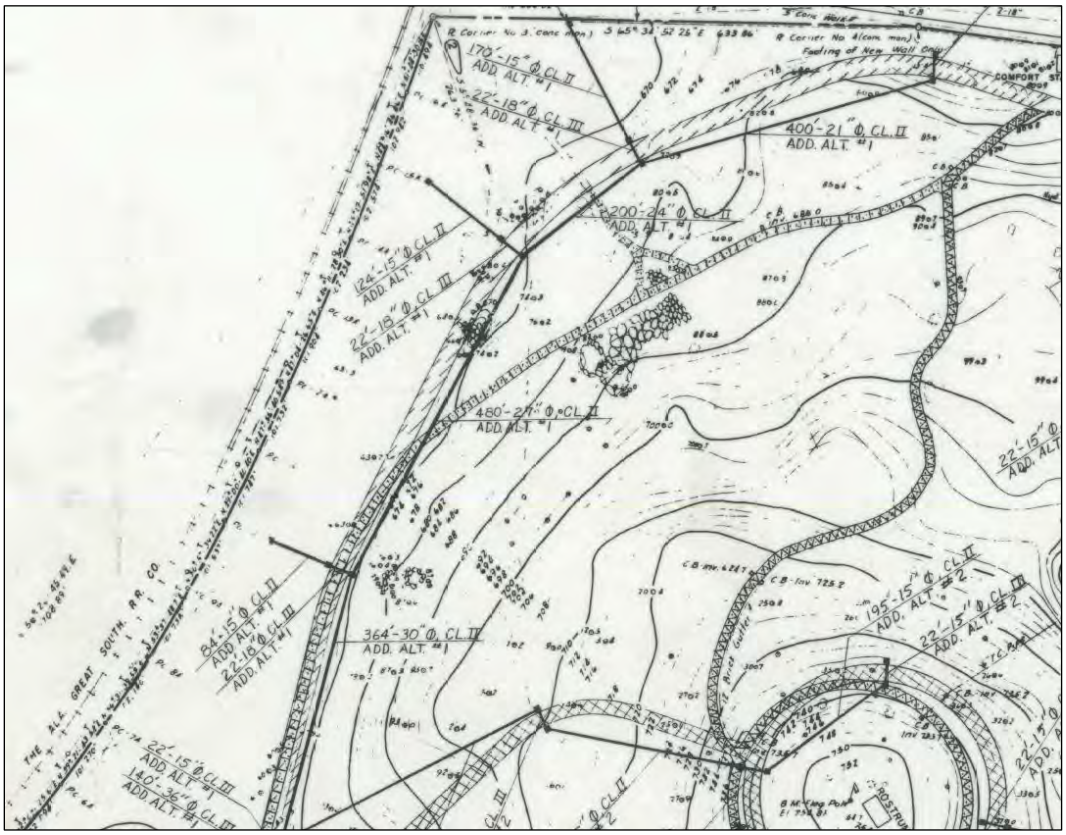


A new administration building (current Restroom Building) was constructed on the east side of the area by 1935 (Figure 623).

Figure 623. View north at the Administration Building (now Restroom Building) in 1946 (NCA Archives).

The 1948 map does not show landscape information for the area, but the cemetery's perimeter stone wall and road are shown on this map (Figure 624). They were scheduled for removal and a new road (Eisenhower Boulevard) was to be built between the new sections and Sections I and J. The cast iron gates at National Avenue were scheduled for removal.

Figure 624. A portion of the 1948 map depicting area in Sections FFF and GGG (NCA Archives).



By 1956, the area was still undeveloped and the improvements had not been enacted, the old cast iron gates at National Avenue were removed and the new Bailey Avenue stone wall was constructed (Figure 625). A new road was also being developed north of Sections I and J with the old perimeter road scheduled to be removed (Figure 626).

Figure 625. A portion of the 1956 map depicting area in Sections FFF and GGG (NCA Archives).

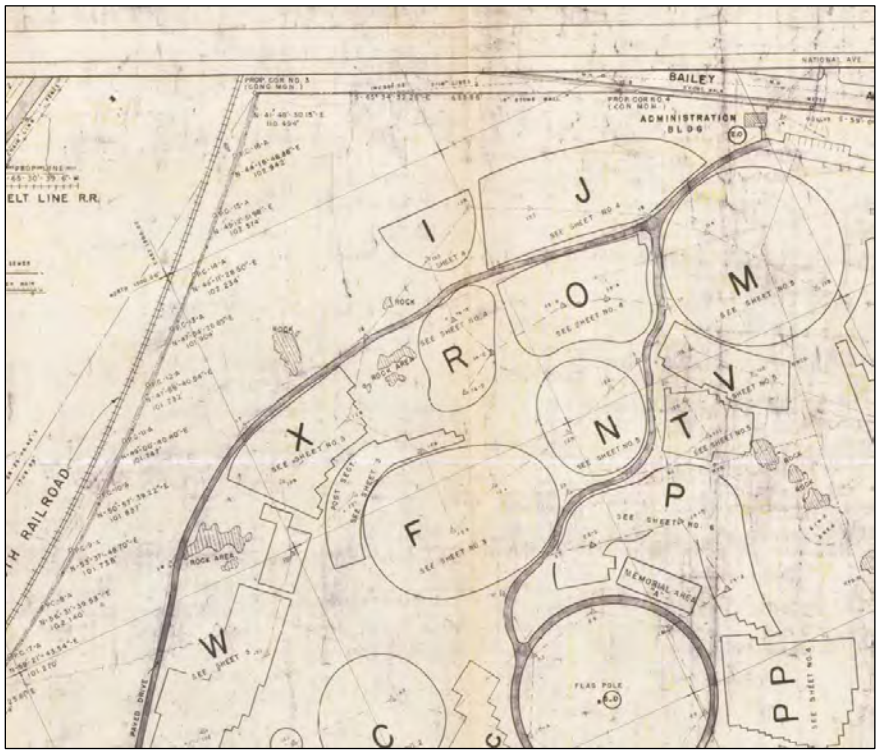
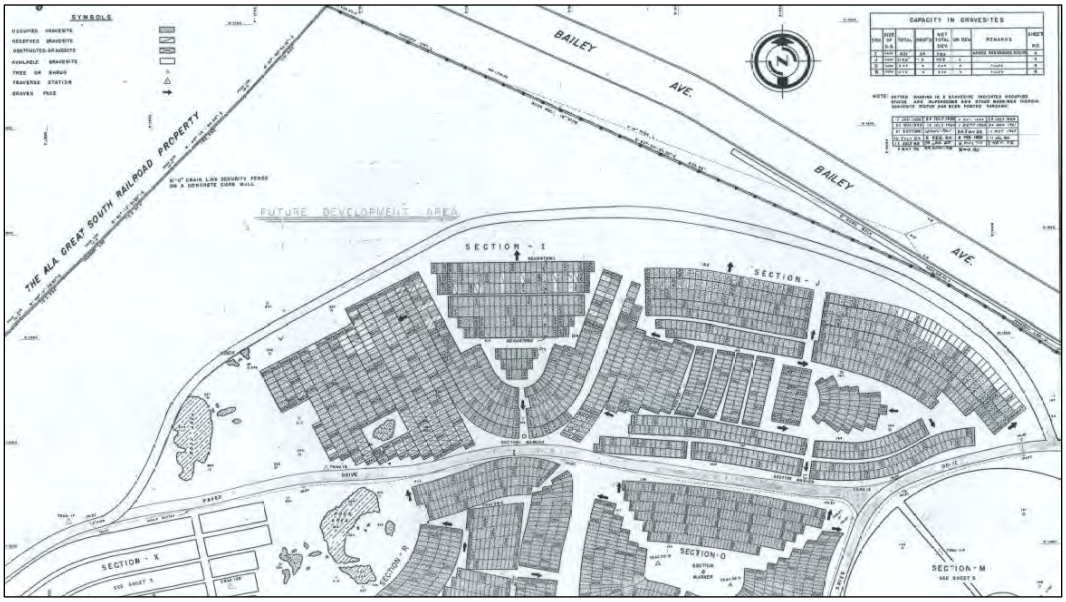


Figure 626. Detail of drawing from 1956 showing new road north of Sections I and J (NCA Archives).



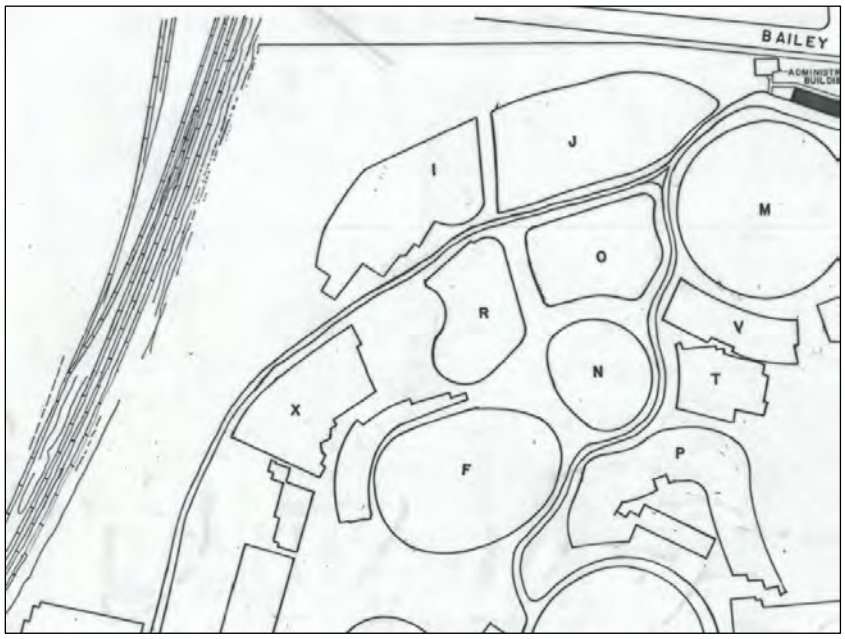
5.7.2 1960s planting plan

There was not a planting plan for the northwest portion of the cemetery in the 1960s.

5.7.3 1984

The 1984 map does not show Sections GGG and FFF as plotted. The original perimeter road is extant separating Sections I and J from Sections O, R, and X (Figure 627).

Figure 627. A portion of the 1984 map depicting area in Sections FFF and GGG (NCA Archives).



5.7.4 2000s

The layout of GGG and FFF have not changed since they were plotted out (Figure 628 through Figure 635).

Figure 628. Plan of Sections FFF and GGG in 2009 (Veterans Administration).

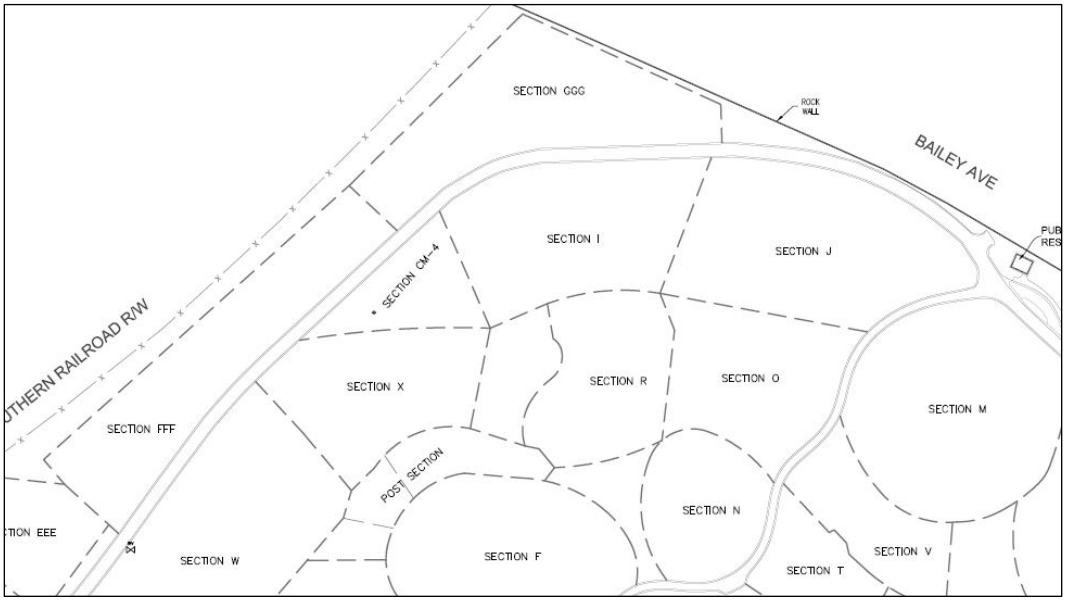


Figure 629. View looking northwest at the Restroom Building in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 630. View looking west along the Bailey Avenue stone wall on the right and Eisenhower Boulevard on the left in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 631. View looking north at landscaping along the Bailey Avenue stone wall from Section J in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 632. View looking west toward Section GGG in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 633. View southeast over Section FFF toward Section CM-4 in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

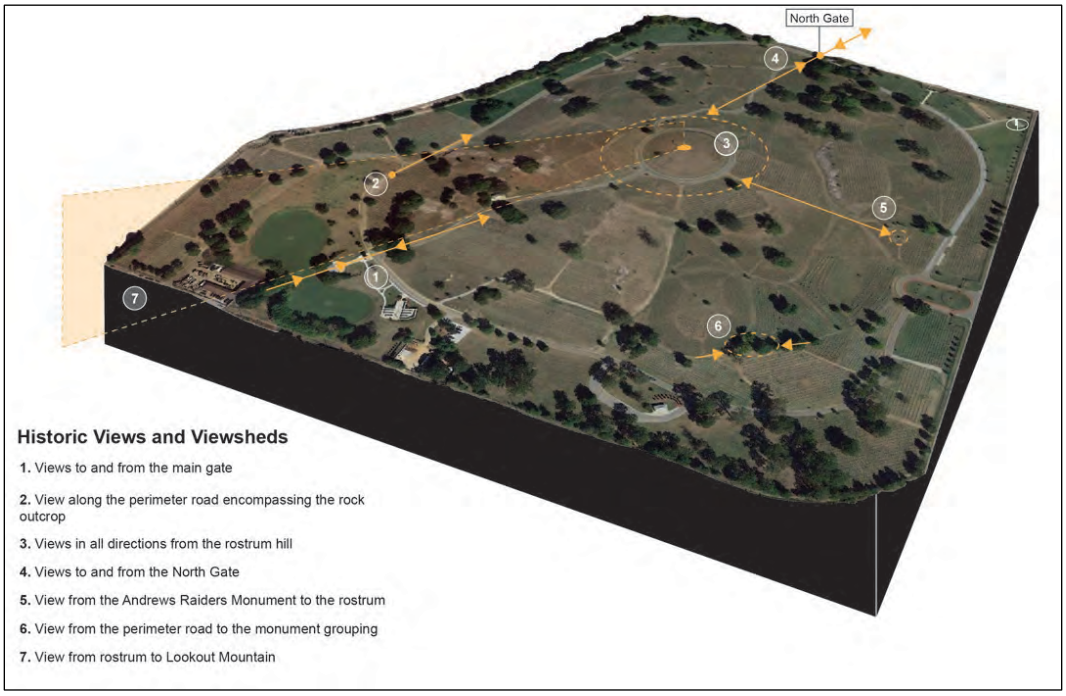
Figure 634. View looking north along Eisenhower Boulevard with Section FFF on the left and Section CM-4 on the right in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

Figure 635. View looking north along between Section FFF on the right and the boundary fence and trees on the left in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).

5.8 Views and viewsheds

Views of a site and viewsheds through a site are important components of historic landscapes. Views and viewsheds are how all landscape features are seen as a complementary whole. A landscape, such as Chattanooga National Cemetery, was designed to emphasize certain views of the site that had aesthetic qualities that would make them memorable. Chattanooga National Cemetery has seven historically significant viewsheds: views to and from the Gateway Arch; view north along current Eisenhower Boulevard toward the rock outcroppings; views in all directions from the hill; views to and from the old North Gate; view from the Andrews Raiders Monument to the hill; views along the perimeter road; and views to and from Lookout Mountain (Figure 636).

Figure 636. Diagram of historic viewsheds at Chattanooga National Cemetery (ERDC-CERL, 2018).



8. Views to and from the main gate (Figure 637 and Figure 638).

Figure 637. View north toward the Gateway Arch from Cemetery Avenue, c.1900 (NARA College Park).

Figure 638. View south toward the Gateway Arch, c.1900 (NCA Archives).

9. View along the perimeter road encompassing the rock outcrop (Figure 639 and Figure 640).

Figure 639. View north along perimeter road (near present-day Section X), 1886 (NARA College Park).

Figure 640. Two women sitting at rock outcropping, 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).

10. View in all direction from Rostrum hill (Figure 641).

Figure 641. Looking southwest along drive from hill (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

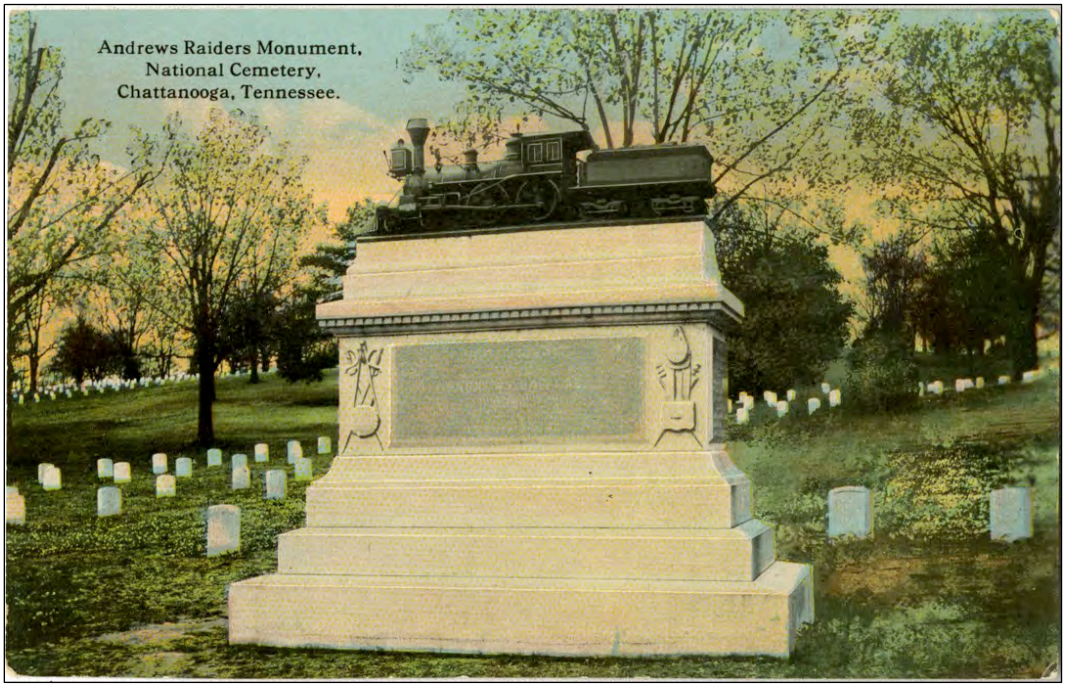
11. Views to and from the North Gate (Figure 642 and Figure 643).

Figure 642. View of the North Gate, c.1900 (NARA College Park).

Figure 643. View south from the North Gate, c.1900 (NCA Archives).

12. View from the Andrews Raiders Monument to the Rostrum (Figure 644).

Figure 644. Postcard view of the Andrews Raiders Monument, c.1900 (NCA Archives).

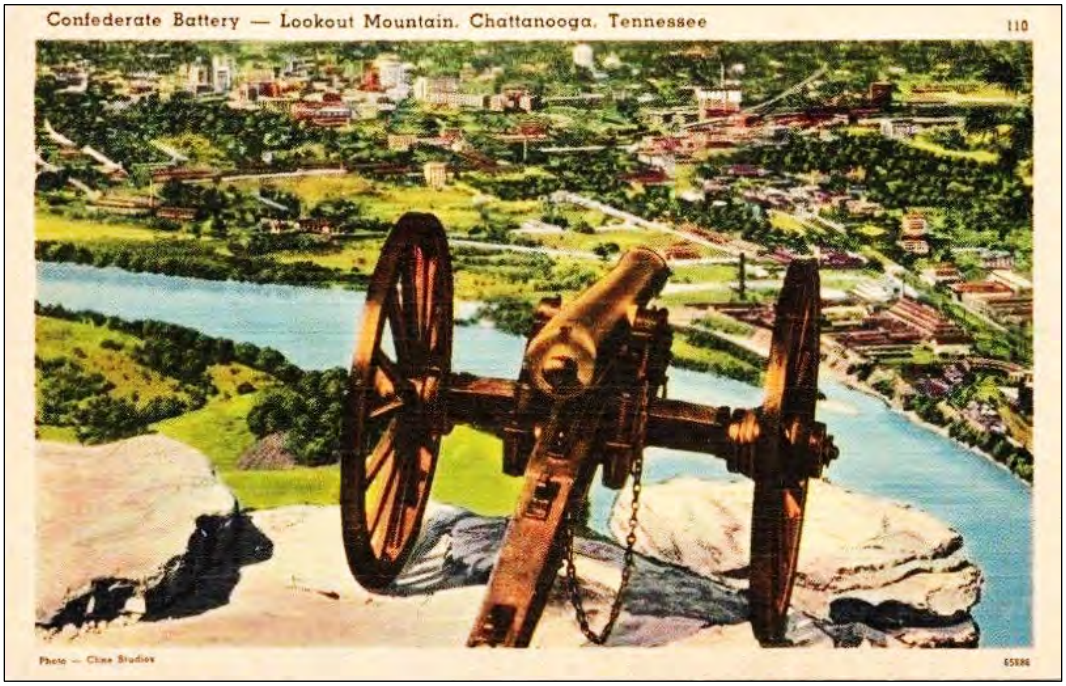


13. View from the perimeter road to the monument grouping (Figure 645).

Figure 645. View along perimeter road, c.1900
(University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library).

14. View to and from Rostrum toward Lookout Mountain (Figure 646).

Figure 646. View northeast from Lookout Mountain down Cemetery Avenue toward hill with flagpole at the cemetery in 2018 (ERDC-CERL).



The seven historic views and viewsheds shown above for Chattanooga National Cemetery retain partial integrity. Generally the missing trees and other landscaping has affected their integrity. Look at the end of the Current Condition chapter (Chapter 4) for comparable views and viewsheds.

5.9 Overall summary of integrity for the cemetery

Generally the roads and grass pathways between sections are intact, as are the views and viewsheds. The substantial issue for integrity in the cemetery is the lack of tree replacement and removal of the smaller scale vegetation such as smaller flowering trees, shrubs, and planters as well as the benches that historically scattered the cemetery landscape. In addition, the removal of Cemetery Avenue with the creation of the lake and the lack of a monumental main entrance that historically linked the city of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain with the cemetery hill. On the hill, there is the lack of the rostrum which served as a focal point and the ceremonial heart of the cemetery. Following is a series of "Then and Now" comparisons utilizing historic photographs and present-day photographs that exemplify the changes in the overall landscape of the cemetery (Figure 647 through Figure 662).

Figure 647. Looking northeast at the Gateway Arch in 1965 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 648. Looking northeast from the Gateway Arch up MacArthur Drive in c.1900 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 649. Looking northwest at the third Superintendent's Lodge in 1965 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

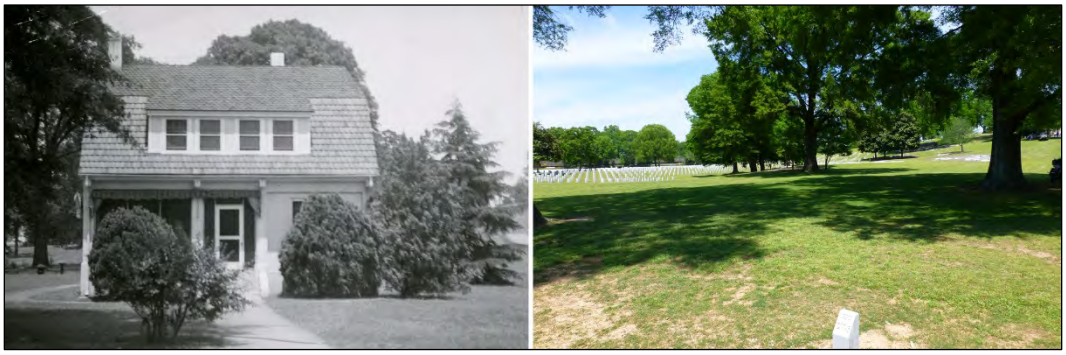


Figure 650. Looking north at the Flagpole in 1878 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NARA Washington, DC and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 651. Looking north at the Rostrum in c.1900 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 652. Looking north at the Rostrum in 1946 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 653. Looking north at the MacArthur Drive in 1965 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

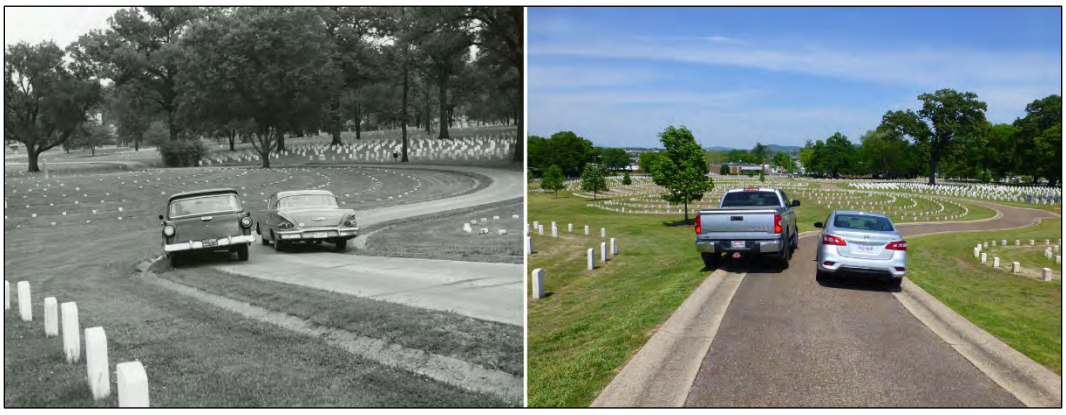


Figure 654. Looking north at the MacArthur Drive in c.1900 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 655. Looking northwest at Section H and the Andrews Raiders Monument in 1956 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 656. Looking southwest at Section H and the Andrews Raiders Monument in 1902 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

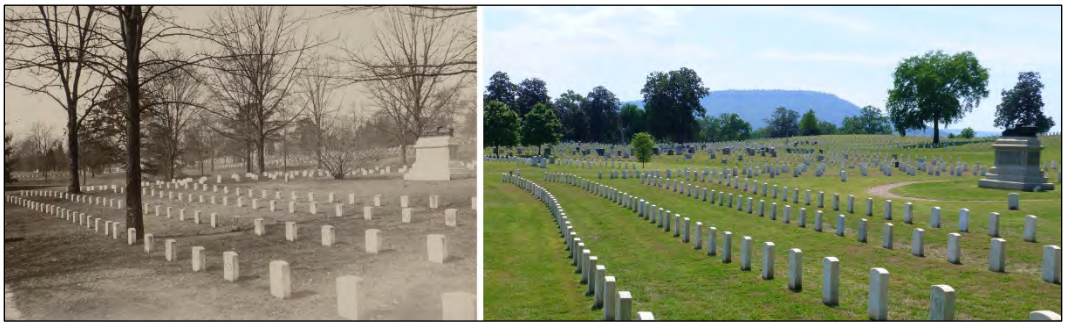


Figure 657. Looking northwest at Section H and the Andrews Raiders Monument in 1902 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, Library of Congress and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 658. Looking east with Section S and the old perimeter wall and road in 1956 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

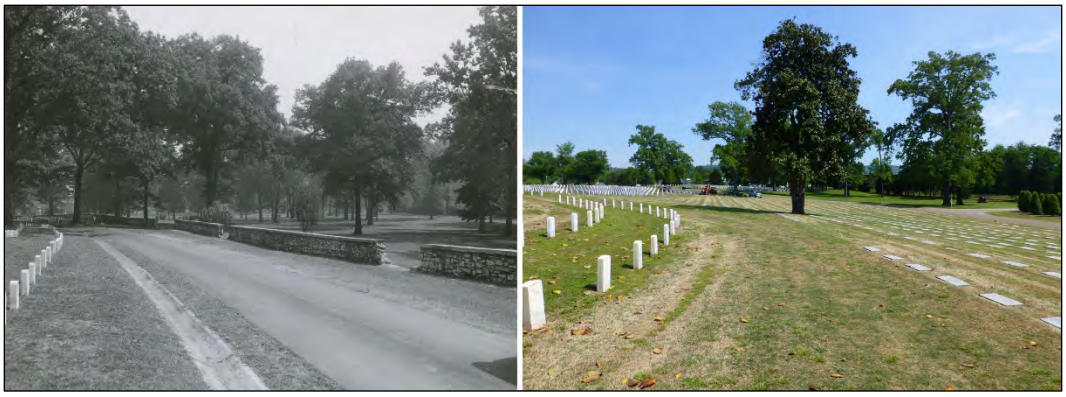


Figure 659. Looking northwest at Section AAA and the Central Avenue Bridge in 1946 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 660. Looking north at the west perimeter road (now Eisenhower Boulevard) in 1886 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NARA College Park and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 661. Looking north at the west perimeter road (now Eisenhower Boulevard) in 1965 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

Figure 662. Looking south at the Bailey Avenue Gate in 1932 on the left and 2018 on the right (left, NCA Archives and right ERDC-CERL).

6 Summary and Recommendations

6.1 Landscape features

The Chattanooga National Cemetery was established in 1863 and was designed by Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne, U.S.A. The original cemetery design was circular in shape with placement of burial sections of various shapes dictated by the rocky terrain. A curvilinear roadway bisected the site and encircled the top of the hill. The flagpole was located at the highest elevation within the cemetery at the top of the hill. The cemetery was originally bordered by a stone wall, which has been replaced as the cemetery has expanded over the years. A second roadway ran along the interior of the perimeter wall. The main entrance to the cemetery, until 1981, was Cemetery Avenue to the Gateway Arch. Since the 1940s, administration facilities are located to the north along Bailey Avenue, and the service area to southwest of the cemetery.

6.1.1 Character-defining landscape features

Key character-defining landscape features that reflect the original design intent of the cemetery include the following:

- The landscape inside Eisenhower Boulevard still has most of the character-defining features of the original cemetery. The oldest burial sections (sections A-S) are in the same locations depicted in the 1866 plan in *Harpers Weekly*. Even the newer sections (such as BB, P, U, QQ etc.) for the most part correspond to unlettered sections in same layout plan from 1866.
- The oldest geometric burial sections are still mostly intact, meaning for the most part no new burials have been added to detract from the original design (unlike Marietta National Cemetery). In addition, the separations between the geometric burial areas continued even after the 1940s expansion.
- Historically the eastern portion of the cemetery, formerly leased to Chattanooga for a city park, was wooded in character, and the southeastern portion remains the most wooded section of the cemetery.
- The axial relationship of Lookout Mountain, the Gateway Arch (the former main entrance), the flagpole on the hill, and since the 1940's, the Bailey Avenue entrance has been maintained.

- The roadways after the addition of the Gateway Arch, MacArthur Drive, and the circle drive at the top of the hill and since the 1940s, Eisenhower Road, and since the 1980s, Holtzclaw Avenue Gate and Nimitz Drive.
- Flagpole/flagstaff at the highest point in the cemetery.
- Deciduous trees arrayed in a picturesque design throughout the site, providing areas of shade and the feeling of open and enclosed spaces.
- Uniform and regularly spaced white marble headstones.
- View from the former main entrance north toward the flagpole.
- The screening of the service areas from public view by berm and vegetation.

6.1.2 Character-defining buildings and structures

Key character-defining buildings and structures include the following:

- The Gateway Arch, built as the main entrance in 1879, is the only remaining structure from the picturesque period.
- The highest point of the cemetery, now called Memorial Circle, contained the flagpole, rostrum (demolished 1958), four upright gun monuments, and since 1992 new memorial monuments.
- The restroom, formerly an administration building built in 1936, rectangular in shape and covered with limestone faced walls.
- The Bailey Avenue stone wall and gate built between 1945 and 1948.
- Service buildings located in the southwest corner of the cemetery. The first two buildings built in 1949 and the third wing connecting the two built in 1981.
- Original chain-link fence along the south side of the cemetery. In 1945, chain-link fence was also added on the west side along the railroad line and Central Avenue.
- The main entrance gate and fence along Holtzclaw Avenue constructed by 1981.
- The Administration Building, constructed in 1988, is an L-shaped building faced in limestone and located between the restroom and the Bailey Avenue gate.
- The Armed Forces Memorial, a pavilion located adjacent to the Gateway Arch and the lake, was constructed in 1996.
- The Columbarium, constructed in early 2000-2010, is concrete block faced in cast stone.

- Committal Shelters A and B built in 2002.

6.2 Landscape treatment

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing professional standards and providing advice on the stewardship of cultural resources listed on or as eligible for the NRHP. The Secretary's standards describe four basic approaches to the treatment of historic landscapes.[90]

6.2.1 Restoration approach

Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. This process includes reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period and removal of features from all other periods. The approach can be considered only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the loss of extant elements from other historical periods, and when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned. [91]

Restoration is not an appropriate approach for the Chattanooga National Cemetery since changes to the cemetery have occurred over an extended period of time (1866–present), and the period of significance extends in perpetuity.

6.2.2 Reconstruction approach

Reconstruction is the act or process of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time and in its historic location. The approach is appropriate only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant features

[90] National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, edited by Charles A. Birnbaum with Christine Capella Peters, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996), 3.

[91] Ibid., 89–90.

that characterize other historical periods. In addition, there must be substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and the work must be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.[92]

Reconstruction is a viable path for maintaining the Chattanooga National Cemetery since this report contains sufficient documentary evidence to reconstruct elements of the landscape that have changed or have been removed from the cemetery over the years—particularly the removed trees, street trees, shrubs, and other landscaping features such as benches.

6.2.3 Preservation approach

Preservation involves applying measures to sustain the *existing* form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach focuses on stabilizing and protecting extant historic resources, rather than replacing missing elements. It is appropriate when a historic property is essentially intact and does not require extensive repair or replacement; depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate; and when continuing or new use does not require additions or alterations.[93]

Preservation is a potential management treatment for the Chattanooga National Cemetery due to the large amount of intact resources.

6.2.4 Rehabilitation approach

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach is appropriate when depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate, repair or replacement of deteriorated features is necessary, and alterations or additions are needed for a new use.[94]

Rehabilitation is appropriate for Chattanooga National Cemetery as the landscape has changed over time, and the new projects provide the opportunity for rehabilitation of the historic landscape that meet the Standards.

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[92] Ibid., 127–129.

[93] Ibid., 17–18.

[94] Ibid., 47–48.

6.3 Management issues and recommendations

The Chattanooga National Cemetery is federally owned and operated by the NCA, and the cemetery is listed on the NRHP. As such, the NCA consults for all undertakings that affect the cemetery with the State of Tennessee, Tennessee Historical Commission. The THC serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for consultation purposes.

6.3.1 Management issues

Current landscape management issues include the following:

- The closure of the former main entrance and the construction of the lake and new service building has changed the character of the cemetery.
- The entrance drive, formerly Cemetery Avenue, no longer exists. The only entrance now from the southwest is the Back Gate. The area outside the cemetery to the southwest is highly industrial and a new building blocks the former entrance road (Cemetery Avenue).
- Removal of hedges and shrubs has negatively impacted the design and feel of the cemetery.
- Lack of a plan listing tree species and age and estimated replacement date.
- Tree removal without replacement has led to a lack of tree diversity, and a lack of diversity can lead to massive loss from disease and/or pests.
- Lack of seating areas, which were provided historically.
- Lack of a rostrum for a cemetery that previously had one also detracts from the cemetery's story.
- Visitors are unaware of the landscape design history of the cemetery.
- Visitors are unaware of significant trees in the cemetery.

6.3.2 Historic landscape recommendations

The following actions are recommended to address the issues outlined above in section 6.3.1:

- Do not add new internments into geometric sections inside Eisenhower Boulevard.

- Consideration should be given to opening the Bailey Avenue entrance to consistent pedestrian use for the bus stops along Bailey Avenue.
- The Memorial Circle of Honor has lost its focus with the demolition of the Rostrum in 1958 and the removal of the vegetation. The addition of the memorials without an overarching location plan has diminished the historic character as well.
- Develop a memorial and monument location plan.
- Develop a plan to replace the missing Bivouac of the Dead plaques and the missing "An Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries" plaques.
- Consideration should be given to rebuilding the original rostrum.
- Develop a management plan that preserves the historic characteristics of the cemetery landscape and its features.
- Develop a planting plan based on historic vegetation planting patterns and plans. For example, some recent tree replantings are in rows and not in keeping with the picturesque historic character.
- Review tree removal policy and consider renewing tree planting efforts.
- Place tree species identification plaques near significant trees.
- Review the Section 106 consultation procedures to make sure all undertakings that affect the landscape are included in the consultation process. For example, design of the Armed Forces Memorial Pavilion did not take into effect the picturesque design of the cemetery. Emphasis should be the Gateway Arch and is now instead on the pavilion.
- Establish consistent maintenance guidelines for all buildings, structures, and objects.
- Develop a master plan that takes into account the historic landscape for the next 25-year period.
- Update NCA real property and heritage asset list with corrected construction dates and NRHP eligibility codes.
- Future development of the southeast area (former site of Jackson Park) should retain the wooded character.
- The design of the old main entrance (former Cemetery Avenue) should be reimagined so the changes from the late 1940s to the late 1990s coexist better with the picturesque design of the cemetery and the Gateway Arch.
- The NCA and the city of Chattanooga should work together to improve the Back Gate entrance area since this was originally an important focus of the design and layout of the cemetery. For example, find ways to

improve access to the cemetery from the southwest, if even just pedestrian, from Central Avenue and Main Street bus lines since Main Street is becoming a commercial destination.

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14. ABSTRACT

This project was undertaken to provide the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration with a cultural landscape survey of Chattanooga National Cemetery. The 120.9-acre cemetery is located within the city limits of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and contains over 50,000 burials. Chattanooga National Cemetery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 20 November 1996, as part of a multiple-property submission for Civil War Era National Cemeteries.

The National Cemetery Administration tasked the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) to inventory and assess the cultural landscape at Chattanooga National Cemetery through creation of a landscape development context, a description of current conditions, and an analysis of changes over time to the cultural landscape. All landscape features were included in the survey because according to federal policy on National Cemeteries, all national cemetery landscape features are considered to be contributing elements.

15. SUBJECT TERMS
National cemeteries--United States, Chattanooga (Miss.), Historic preservation, Landscape protection, Cultural property--Protection

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