NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

tional 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street & number 1200 Bailey Avenue ☐ not for publication N/A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.)

Karen Bonne Tupek 6/25/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Federal Preservation Officer Date

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.)

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

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

[signature] 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

A[illegible]ble National Register Criteria
(Ma[illegible] in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **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.
- ☒ **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
  previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☒ 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
- ☒ 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

A ;e of Property 120.9

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				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

S he 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

r ork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate ;s for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a b..efit 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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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.

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.

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

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

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	"	"	"

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.

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:

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

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

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.

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)

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 riterion 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.

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.

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

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

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.

y 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.

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 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. 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

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)hio 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

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

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.

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 23, 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).

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.

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.

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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.

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
'HOTO 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

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

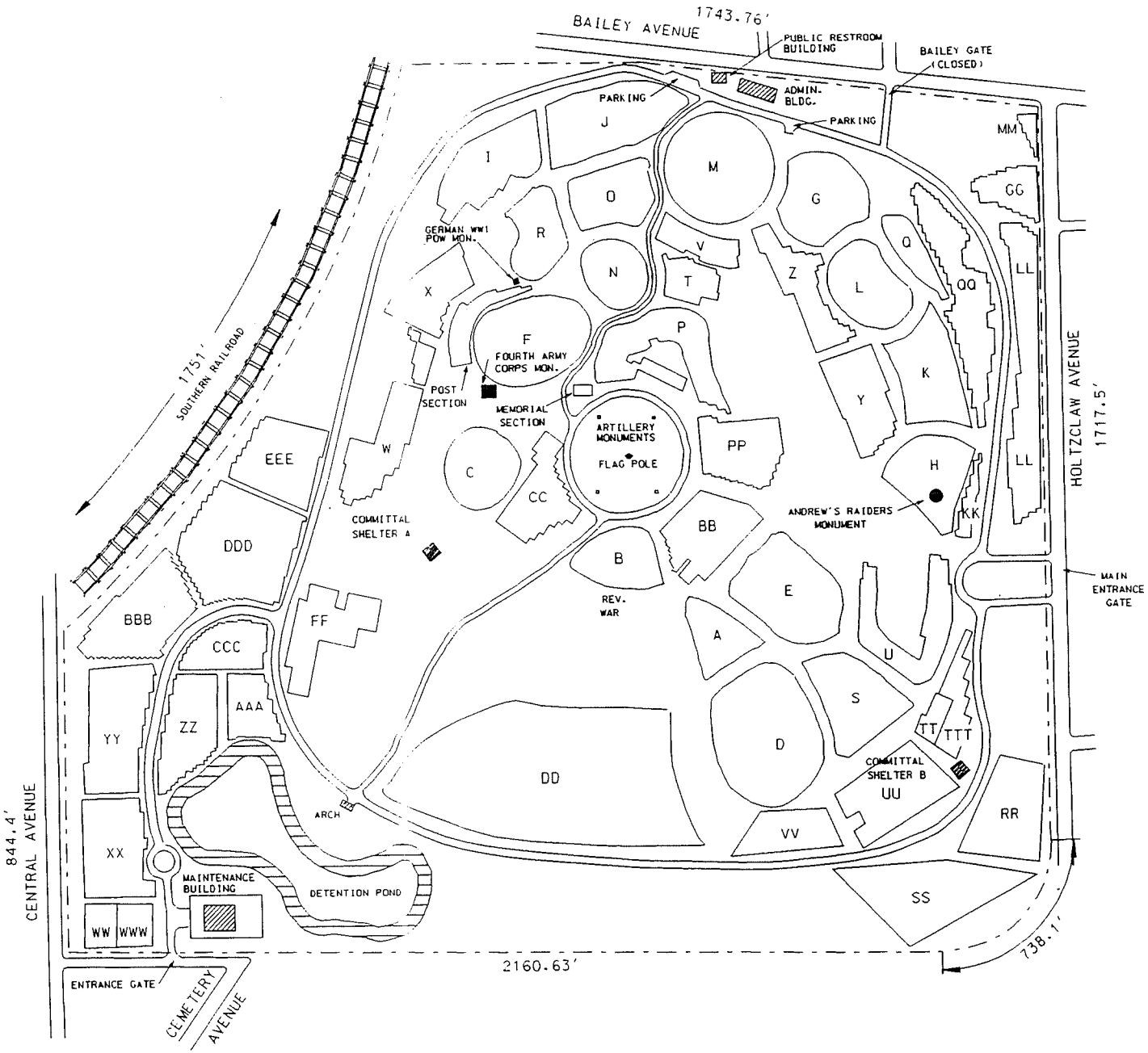
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north
NEG. NO. 65216-7
PHOTO 20 of 23

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 Cemet

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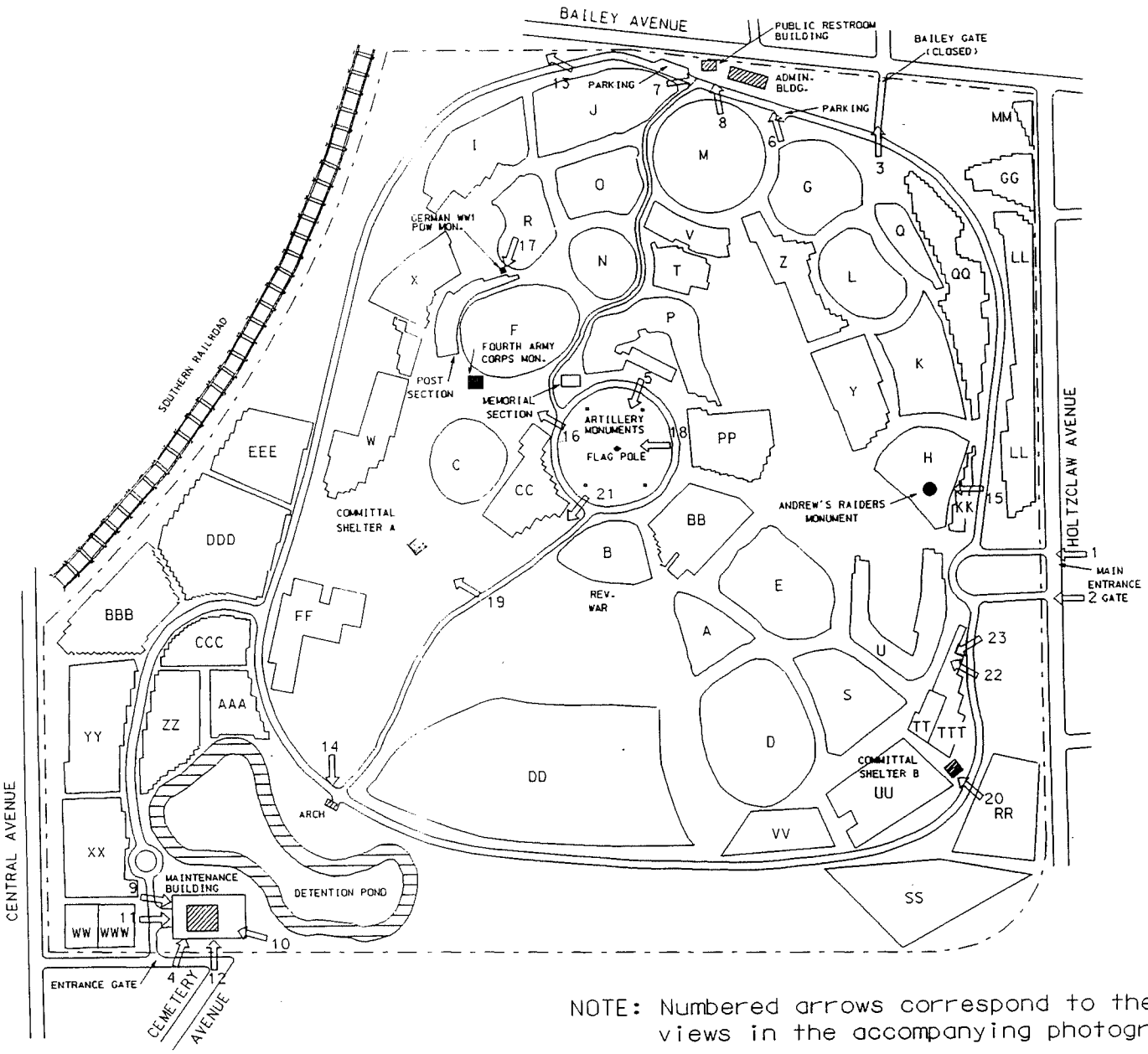


NOTE: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs.

Sketch Map
Chattanooga National Cemetery
Hamilton County, Tennessee

N

NOT TO SCALE

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

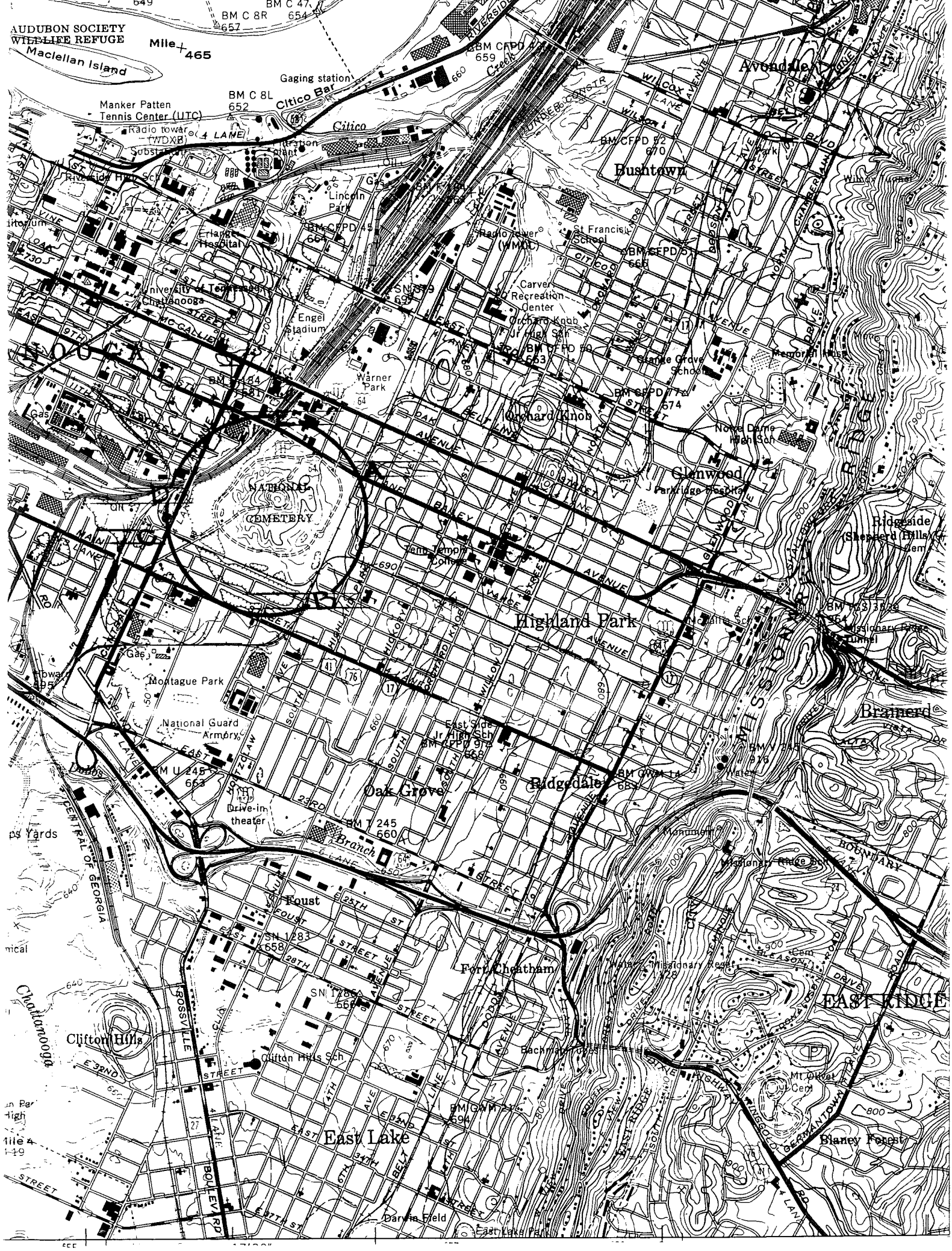
☐ **Documentation insufficient**
(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

W. Ray Luce
for Keeper of the National Register

Date: 4/29/80

FHR 8-265 2/79

GPO 942 576



AUDUBON SOCIETY
WILDLIFE REFUGE
Mile 465
Maclellan Island
Gaging station
Citico Bar
Citico
Manker Patten
Tennis Center (UTC)
Radio tower
(WDXB)
Substation
Riverside High Sch
Lincoln
Park
Erlanger
Hospital
University of Tennessee
Chattanooga
Engel
Stadium
Warner
Park
Radio tower
(WMOC)
St Francis
School
Carver
Recreation
Center
Orchard Knob
Jr High Sch
Grange Grove
School
Memorial Hosp
Orchard Knob
Notre Dame
High Sch
Glenwood
Parkridge Hospital
Avondale
Bushtown
Ridgeside
(Shepherd Hills)
Cem
NATIONAL
CEMETERY
Tenn Temple
College
Highland Park
McCallie Sch
Missionary Ridge
Tunnel
Brainerd
Montague Park
National Guard
Armory
East Side
Jr High Sch
Ridgedale
Oak Grove
Drive-in
theater
Branch
Monument
Missionary Ridge Sch
Foust
Fort Cheatham
Missionary Reset
EAST RIDGE
Clifton Hills
Clifton Hills Sch
Bachman Tubes
Mt Olivet
Cem
East Lake
Blaney Forest
Darwin Field
East Lake Park
Chattanooga
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA
ROSSVILLE
BOULEVARD
BELT LINE
AVENUE
STREET
BOUNDARY