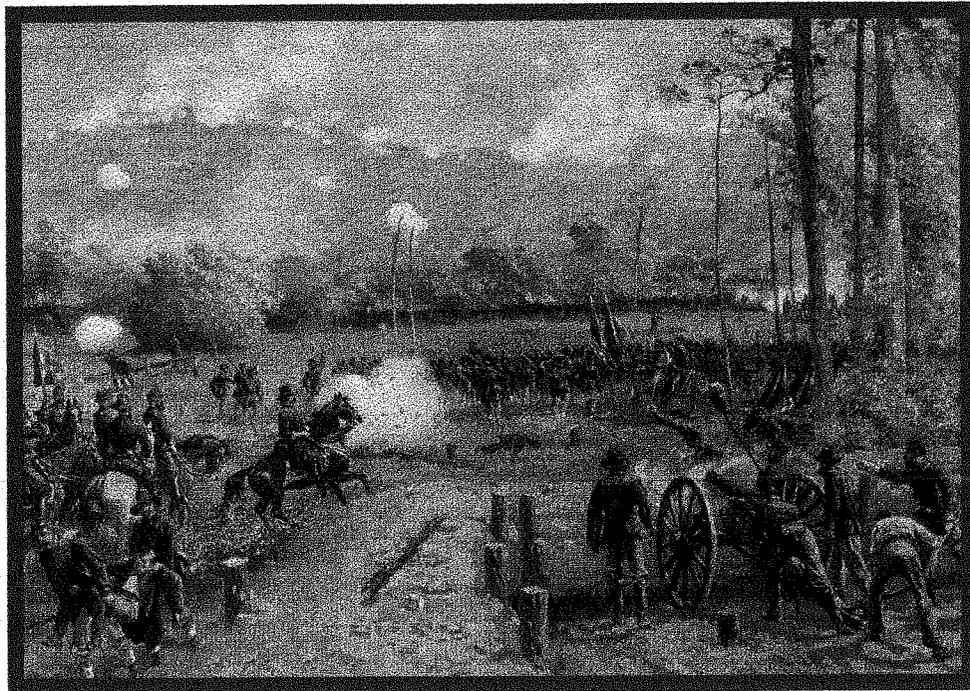


**KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
LOST MOUNTAIN TO BRUSHY MOUNTAIN
EARTHWORKS PRESERVATION PLAN**



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

EDAW, INC.

JANUARY 1998

Cover: Attack on Kennesaw Mountain, by Thure de Thulstrup.
Courtesy of The Seventh Regiment Fund, Inc.



IN REPLY REFER TO:
A98(KEMO)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Kennesaw Mountain
National Battlefield Park
905 Kennesaw Mountain Drive
Kennesaw, GA 30152
(770) 427-4686
(770)528-8399 FAX



December 9, 1997

Dear Reader,

Many years have come and gone since the establishment of Kennesaw Mountain National Historic Site in the early 1900's. With the passing of those years, the boundaries of Atlanta have moved steadily out from the center of the city, in all directions. Cobb County has for the past twenty five years been one of the fastest growing areas of the nation.

During the early 20th Century, many civil war veterans returned to their 1860's battlefields and saw the changes brought about by what was then a slow but consistent development that was changing the dynamics of the historic scene. Inspired by what had been done at Chickamauga and Gettysburg, the veterans set out to save other battlefields in the path of urban development. The changes of the early 20th Century came slowly. Currently, we are faced with many tough issues regarding preservation of historic battlefields and their related lands. The answers are not easy and almost all require serious study before any action is taken.

The 1997 related lands study at Kennesaw Mountain was intended to do just that. Study what was left of the Pine, Lost and Brushy Mountain lines in an effort to help land owners save those pieces of history on their own. Communicating this plan to the public, and gaining a broad base of support for efforts like this, will be the major portion of the challenge that lies ahead.

The National Park Service thanks all those who had input into this plan including EDAW, who patiently gathered the facts from many different places. The real test will follow.....how much of the existing line will we really be able to save in a meaningful way?

Sincerely,

John Cissell

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
LOST MOUNTAIN TO BRUSHY MOUNTAIN EARTHWORKS PRESERVATION PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cobb County, Georgia, has a wealth of historic resources related to the Civil War period. One of the most important events to occur in the county was the Battle of Kennesaw in June 1864. At this time a number of Confederate and Union regiments were temporarily stationed in the County. To reinforce their position at Kennesaw Mountain, the Confederate Army dug a 10-mile trench and redoubt line from Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain. Generals Johnston, Hood, Polk, and Hardee's corps manned this line. Troops were first spread thinly along the 10-mile section, but increased pressure from attacks forced General Johnston to focus on the northern end of the line from French's Hill to the northern end at Brushy Mountain. Johnston and his forces were not successful in holding back the Union Army and eventually they retreated from the defensive line. Following the departure of Confederate forces, Union troops occupied Brushy Mountain. Today approximately seven miles of the original line remain as earthen depressions. The purpose of this project has been to identify existing earthworks and develop a plan to preserve them. An Oversight Committee consisting of representatives from the National Park Service, the City of Marietta, Cobb County Planning, the local neighborhood group PLAN, the Georgia Conservancy, Cobb County schools, and the Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association as well as several local historians and other citizens was formed to advise EDAW, Inc., the consultant, on developing the strategies and recommendations for preserving these earthworks.

EDAW developed a series of maps of earthwork areas. Historians from the Oversight Committee provided the earthwork locations and brief histories for each site. Other data such as future planned land uses, land lots, floodplains, slope, and open space plans were supplied by a number of government agencies. The maps were used to identify the environmental, cultural, and land use opportunities and constraints that exist at the remaining earthwork sites. Thirteen sites were identified. The Committee agreed on an order of implementation for preservation at these sites. They determined that the first sites to be protected should be those with the greatest interpretive value. The most important area is referred to in local legend as Hood's Fort. Starting on June 4, 1864 the forces under General John Bell Hood occupied a ridge just north of the railroad called Brushy Mountain. After General Johnston sent Hood and his troops to the area around Kolb's Farm on Powder Springs Road on June 19, 1864, Union troops took over the earthworks on Brushy Mountain, turned the earthworks so they were facing Kennesaw Mountain, and built a fort, which they called Fort Maxson. This area was identified as the site most in need of protection. Four other sites, Pine Mountain, French's Hill, Gilgal Church, and Lost Mountain, were recommended as the sites to follow. Preservation options were identified for the remaining sites. At these sites, landowners and developers are encouraged to initiate plans for preservation.

Descriptions of policies and preservation strategies applicable to this preservation effort are provided in this report. For each of the 13 study areas, specific policies and strategies are recommended. The recommendations provided in this report are intended to supply those interested in preserving these earthworks with the techniques and strategies to pursue preservation of the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line.

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KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
LOST MOUNTAIN TO BRUSHY MOUNTAIN EARTHWORKS PRESERVATION PLAN**

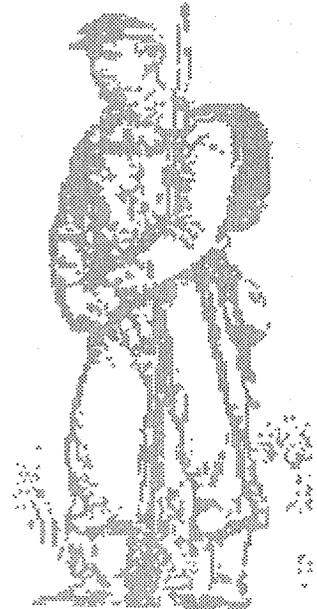
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KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
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1 INTRODUCTION

The single most important historic event to occur in Cobb County, Georgia, and one that has national significance in terms of National Register status, is the Civil War. Kennesaw National Battlefield Park, Kennesaw Civil War Museum in Kennesaw, and the designation of Johnston's River Line as a National Register site are evidence of the historic assets of the County (Roth, 1988). There are a number of surviving Civil War period artifacts in Cobb County that help tell the story of civilian and military life in the County at that time. The focus of this study are the remaining military trenches, redoubts, and ammunitions bunkers, referred to as earthworks, that extend from Canton Road, Bells Ferry Road, and Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain. These trenches were dug by the Confederate Army and by the Union Army during the Atlanta Campaign of 1864.

The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, which took place on June 27, 1864, was a major battle of the Atlanta campaign. It was one of a number of Civil War clashes between Confederate and Union forces in northwest Georgia during the spring and summer of 1864 (Blythe, 1995). Union victories at this and other battles in northwest Georgia led to the fall of Atlanta and marked a pivotal point in the war. Kennesaw Mountain was the last mountain before the Chattahoochee River, which would be the last obstacle the Union forces encountered before reaching Atlanta. Realizing the strategic importance of Kennesaw Mountain, Confederate General Johnston ordered his troops to dig defensive trenches around the Mountain in hopes of preventing the advance of the Union Army. One set of these earthwork trenches extended from Brushy Mountain, northeast of Kennesaw Mountain to Lost Mountain, west of Kennesaw Mountain. Today, evidence of these earthworks exist in many places along the original Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain line. Official preservation of the remains have only occurred at one site, the site of the Battle of Gilgal Church, and preservation of earthworks here has been ancillary to preservation of the historic structures at the site. Continuing commercial development in Cobb County has begun to encroach on several areas with earthwork remains. If development trends continue in this direction the majority of the remaining earthworks will eventually be affected.

Because of the importance of Civil War period earthworks, the National Park Service has headed the development of a preservation effort to save sections of the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line. The plan presented in this report is the result of these endeavors. The plan is intended to provide landowner, local government, and community development leaders with a mechanism for protecting remaining earthworks. The National Park Service, along with a number of local citizen and not-for-profit groups have come together to draft this plan. Although the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line is a part of the history of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, it falls outside the protected Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield area and is therefore not within the direct jurisdiction of the National Park Service. For this reason, an alternative preservation approach, one designed to work closely with the local community, is proposed in this project.

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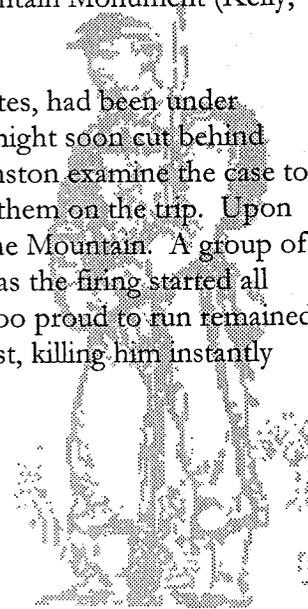
2 BACKGROUND HISTORY

The Atlanta Campaign

Understanding the significance of the entrenchment and other earthwork features along the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain line requires some background knowledge of the reasons why these excavations were necessary. This section provides a brief history of the relevant important events that took place in the vicinity of the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line. Additional information can be found in sources listed in the Bibliography.

Union General William T. Sherman was leading an offensive campaign to take the city of Atlanta. The last major opposition he and his troops faced before reaching the City was from General Joseph E. Johnston's forces at Kennesaw Mountain. Johnston's army constructed trenches as a way to hold back Sherman's advancing army. When General Sherman rode the length of the line, prior to the battle, he was said to have commented that Johnston must have stretched his troops thinly to man the line. General Johnston's fortifications ran for ten unbroken miles from Brushy Mountain all the way to Lost Mountain. Earthworks were cut out of the forward slopes of the hills. Battery emplacements were on the highest ground sited so gunners could hit all probable approaches. Where the line came out in the open, it was strengthened with built-up redoubts. Sherman was right that Johnston's army did not contain sufficient numbers to fully man ten miles of line. Johnston first focused his strength on the Gilgal Church area but when Unions troops moved in and took the area, he shifted his troops to the east. The eastern end of the line, northeast of the railroad, ran along the wooded ridge of Brushy Mountain. Lieutenant General John Bell Hood and his army corps held the ridge. West of Hood, covering from the railroad southwest and holding the center of the line were three divisions commanded by General Leonidas Polk. West of Polk, continuing southwestward to Gilgal Church, was Lieutenant General William J. Hardee's corps. Three of Hardee's divisions were on the trench line and a fourth occupied Pine Mountain Monument (Kelly, 1989).

General Hardee's division at Pine Mountain, commanded by William B. Bates, had been under increasing pressure from Union attacks. Hardee thought the Union army might soon cut behind and totally isolate their position from the main line. Hardee requested Johnston examine the case to decide if Bates' division should be withdrawn. General Polk accompanied them on the trip. Upon assessing the situation, the decision was made to pull Bates' division off Pine Mountain. A group of Union troops saw the generals and fired artillery rounds at them. As soon as the firing started all except General Polk ran for cover. However, Polk being overweight and too proud to run remained in his position. A well-aimed cannon ball is said to have hit him in the chest, killing him instantly (Kelly, 1989). This site is now marked with an historic marker.



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KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
LOST MOUNTAIN TO BRUSHY MOUNTAIN EARTHWORKS PRESERVATION PLAN

3 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of preserving earthworks along the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line is to retain enough of the line for visitors to be able to envision the conditions that existed during the spring of 1864 and the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Because financial resources are not available at this time to protect all earthworks in the area, only sites representative of the character of the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line are targeted for immediate attention. As resources become available the remaining sites can be protected.

4 METHODOLOGY

In order to distinguish sites providing interpretive opportunities, and to identify the factors limiting or promoting protection, an assessment of the opportunities and constraints was performed using a Geographical Information System (GIS). Maps were produced using this system that display environmental, cultural, land use, and future land use features within the study area. Each map identifies areas where opportunities and constraints exist for preservation. Relevant preservation policies were also reviewed and an appropriate policy, or combination of policies, is suggested in Section 8, Study Areas.

Earthwork Locations

Local historians identified existing earthworks along the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line. These locations were reviewed and agreed upon by an Oversight Committee. Because most remaining earthworks are in areas under private ownership, it was not practical to conduct field surveys in the time available for this project; however, at a later time and if resources permit, this would be a worthwhile undertaking.

Data Collection

The 1:24,000 data, roads, streams, and railroads, were obtained from United States Geological Survey (USGS) Digital Line Graphs (DLG). Topographic information was derived from 1:24,000 USGS quadrangle maps. This information formed the base material for subsequent maps. Floodplains and slope information was obtained from the Georgia GIS Clearinghouse website maintained at Georgia Tech. The City of Marietta Planning Department provided census information. Information from Cobb County land use maps and future land use maps was used. The Cobb County Comprehensive Plan was the source for bicycle trail systems, greenways, and historic register sites locations.

Opportunities and Constraints

The study area was divided into 13 smaller study areas where earthwork sections were contiguous, or nearly contiguous. Map analysis revealed preservation opportunities and constraints that exist within each of the 13 study areas. A range of preservation options and strategies was developed that

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
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applies to the individual study areas. Opportunities include environmental conditions prohibiting development, such as floodplains, and steep slopes, which provide justification for preserving the site in its current undeveloped state.

Recommendations

The result of the opportunity and constraint analysis was the identification of areas most feasible to preserve and a suggested mechanism to achieve this. Options available are land purchases, rezoning, easements, or creating an historic overlay district. These topics are explained in Section 7, Preservation Strategies.

5 DESCRIPTION OF REMAINING EARTHWORKS

Originally, nearly 25 miles of wartime entrenchments were constructed by Confederate and Union Armies between Lost Mountain and Brushy Mountain. The Confederate Army constructed over half of these earthworks. After the Confederates fell back to the Kennesaw Line, Union troops occupied these trenches, finished them, and built additional works. Development and erosion processes have reduced the remaining earthworks to less than 7 miles.

The 13 remaining earthwork areas are located between the intersection of Bells Ferry and Canton roads at the east end of the Line and the intersection of State Route 120 and Burnt Hickory Road at the west end of the Line.

The defensive line runs parallel to Kennesaw Mountain in a northeast to southwest direction. The longest contiguous sections are located:

- on Brushy Mountain, near Interstate 75, between New Salem and Stilesboro Road;
- between Kennesaw Due West and Frank Kirk Road;
- on Pine Mountain off Stilesboro Road; and
- on Lost Mountain near State Route 120.

The longest stretch is over 3000 feet.

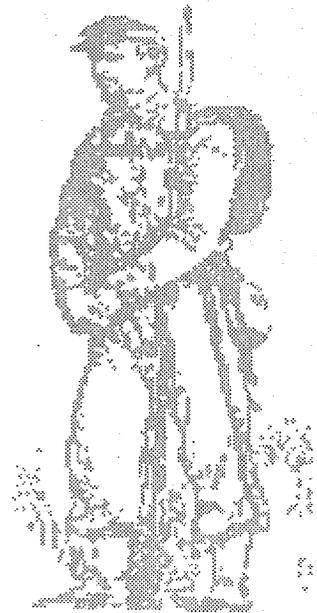
6 EXISTING AND FUTURE CONDITIONS

The study area is predominately rural and very low density residential. Commercial growth is moving in an east to west direction from the city of Marietta along State Route 120 and from the Town Center area along Barrett Parkway. Proximity to Interstate 75 and growth of the Atlanta area continue to encourage urbanization of Cobb Country. The transitional nature of land uses in the study area makes assessing present and projecting future land uses difficult. A general observation is the eastern part of the study area (toward Marietta) is suburban in character and the western part is rural. A number of large stores have been built along Barrett Parkway developing the route as a major commercial center. Gradually, low-density suburban growth is occurring further west and may eventually lead to a transformation of the character of the study area to suburban.

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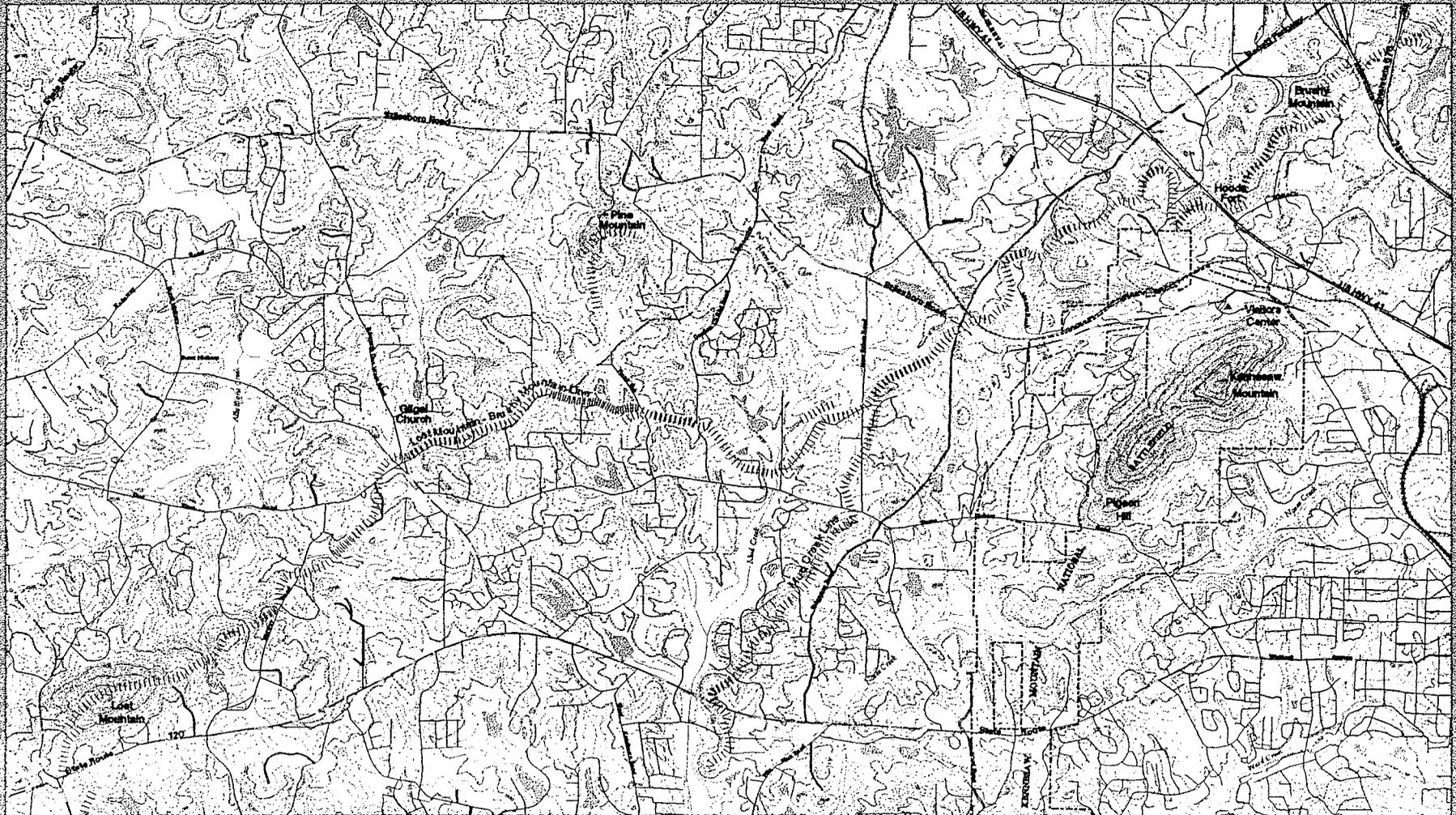
Earthwork Locations Map

This map shows the locations of the existing and the extent of the original earthworks along the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain Line and the Mud Creek Line. This map contains the base material that is used in all subsequent maps



Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield

Lost Mountain - Brushy Mountain Defense Line



- Original Earthworks
- Remaining Earthworks
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Improved Roads
- Unimproved Roads
- Railroads

Earthwork Locations



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



EDAW, Inc.



Projection: State Plane. Base data obtained from 1:24,000 USGS maps. Overlay information obtained from an advisory committee consisting of the National Park Service, EDAW, Cobb County DOT and local historians. Contour interval 20 feet.



January 1998

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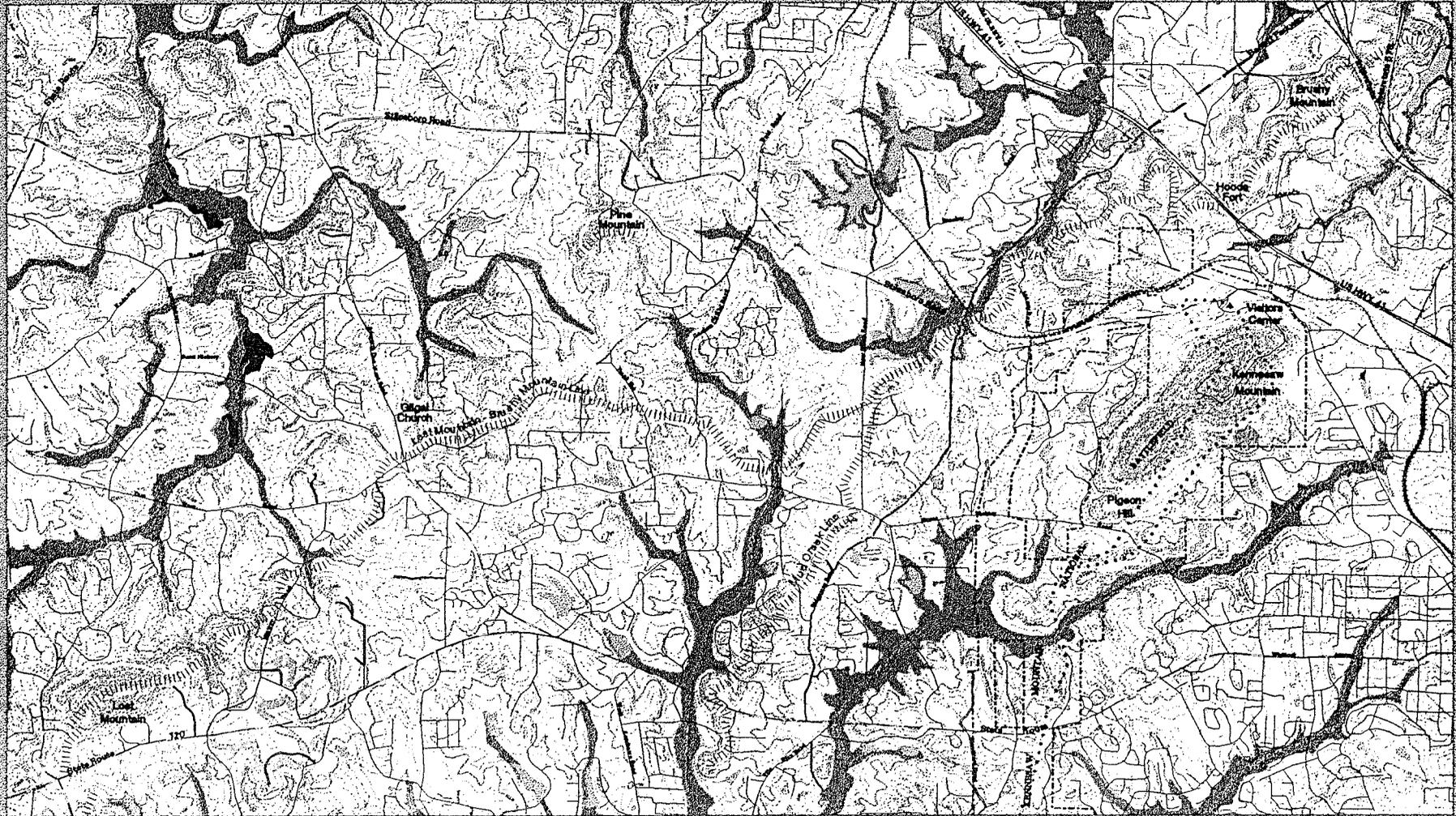
Environmental Opportunities Map

* In addition to base map information mentioned for the Earthwork Location Map, this map includes the addition environmental opportunities. Slope is classified from 15 to 20 percent and 20 percent and higher. Areas in these slope classes are not suitable for development and therefore represent an opportunity for preservation. The same is true for area within the 100-year floodplain. FEMA guidelines recommend avoidance of the 100-year floodplain for all structures and land uses that could be damaged by flooding. The 500-year floodplain is not normally considered at significant risk and development is not restricted. However, when earthworks occur in the 500-year floodplain, justification can be made that preservation as a historic site is a more appropriate land use. Although no earthwork sites are located on wetlands, this map displays National Wetland Inventory information, as this was considered. The map also displays Cobb County's greenway and trail system.



Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield

Lost Mountain - Brushy Mountain Defense Line



- Original Earthworks
- Restoring Earthworks
- Trail Or Greenway
- Roadway
- Area of 100-year Flood
- Area of 500-year Flood
- Slope 15-20%
- Slope > 20%
- High Points (Elevation > 1200 Ft)
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Wetland



Environmental Opportunities
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
 EDAW, Inc.



Projection State Plane. Base data obtained from 1:24,000 USGS maps. Overlay information obtained from an advisory committee consisting of the National Park Service, EDAW, Cobb County DOT and local historians. Contour interval 20 feet.



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Land Use Opportunities Map

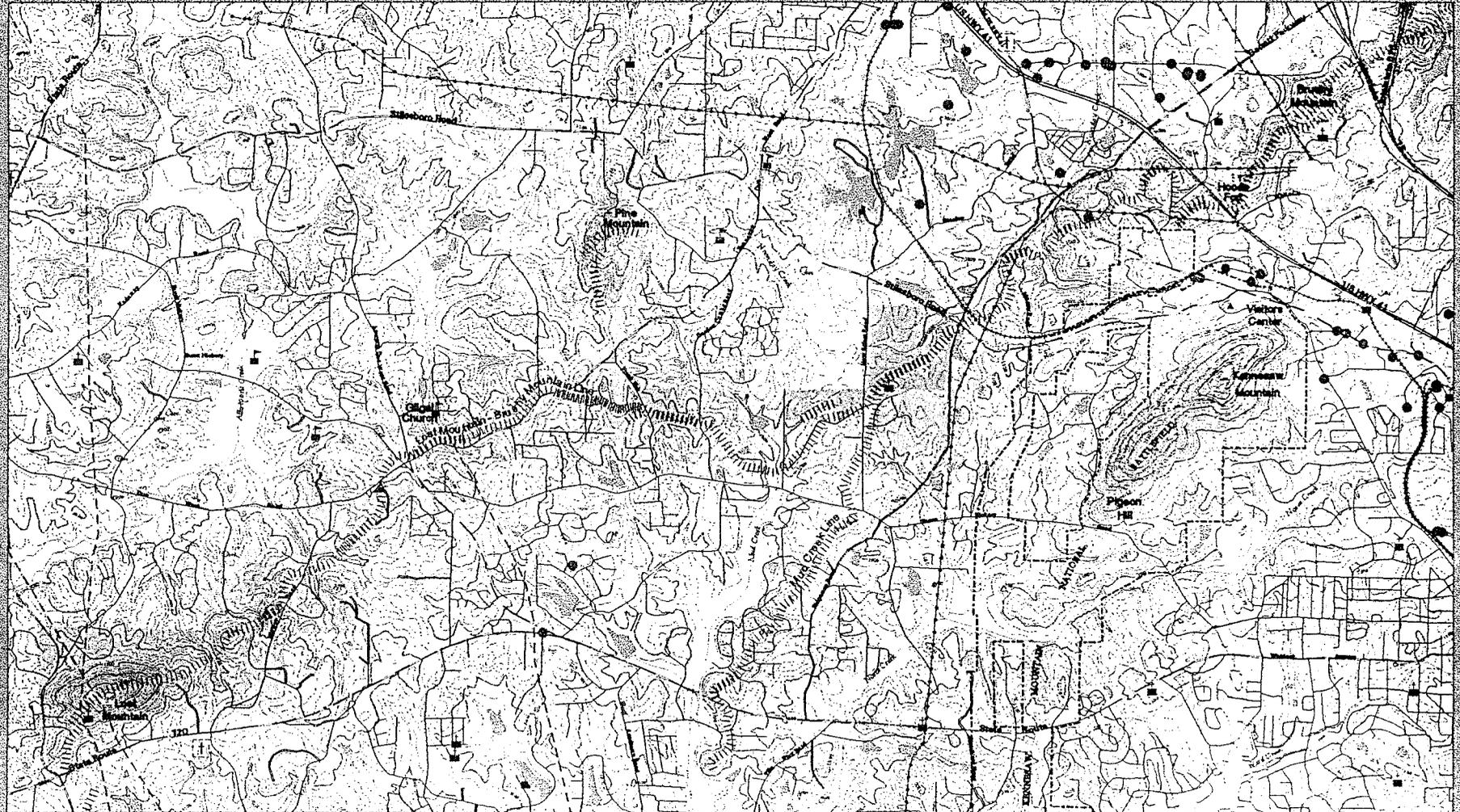
In addition to base information, this map displays land parcel information obtained from Cobb County Planning. The gold and green polygons represent land lots. Three districts are covered on this map. The majority of the map (center area) is District 20. The left (east) portion of the map is District 16, and the lower (south) portion is District 19. The green area of these polygons represents lot sizes exceeding 40 acres. The gold areas are where lot sizes are below 40 acres. Also included on this map are utility, pipelines and transmission lines, churches, schools, cemeteries, and libraries. These areas were identified because preservation of earthworks would complementary current uses.

Industrial/manufacturing sites were considered because these areas were considered vulnerable to future development.



Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield

Lost Mountain - Brushy Mountain Defense Line



- Original Earthworks
- Remaining Earthworks
- Parcels < 40 Acres
- Parcels > 40 Acres
- Pipelines
- Transmission Lines
- Industrial/Manufacturing Site
- Churches

- Schools
- Cemeteries
- Library

Land Use Opportunities

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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Projection State Plane. Base data obtained from 1:24,000 USGS maps. Overlay information obtained from an advisory committee consisting of the National Park Service, EDAW, Cobb County DOT, and local historians. Contour interval 20 feet.

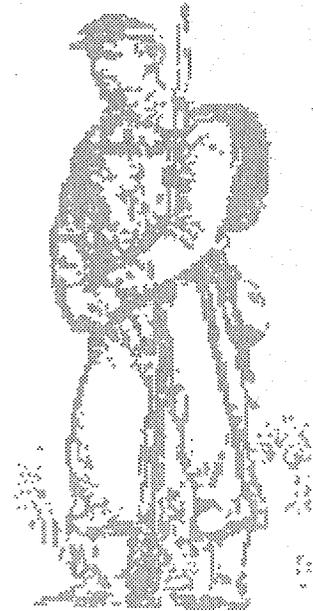
Scale in Feet
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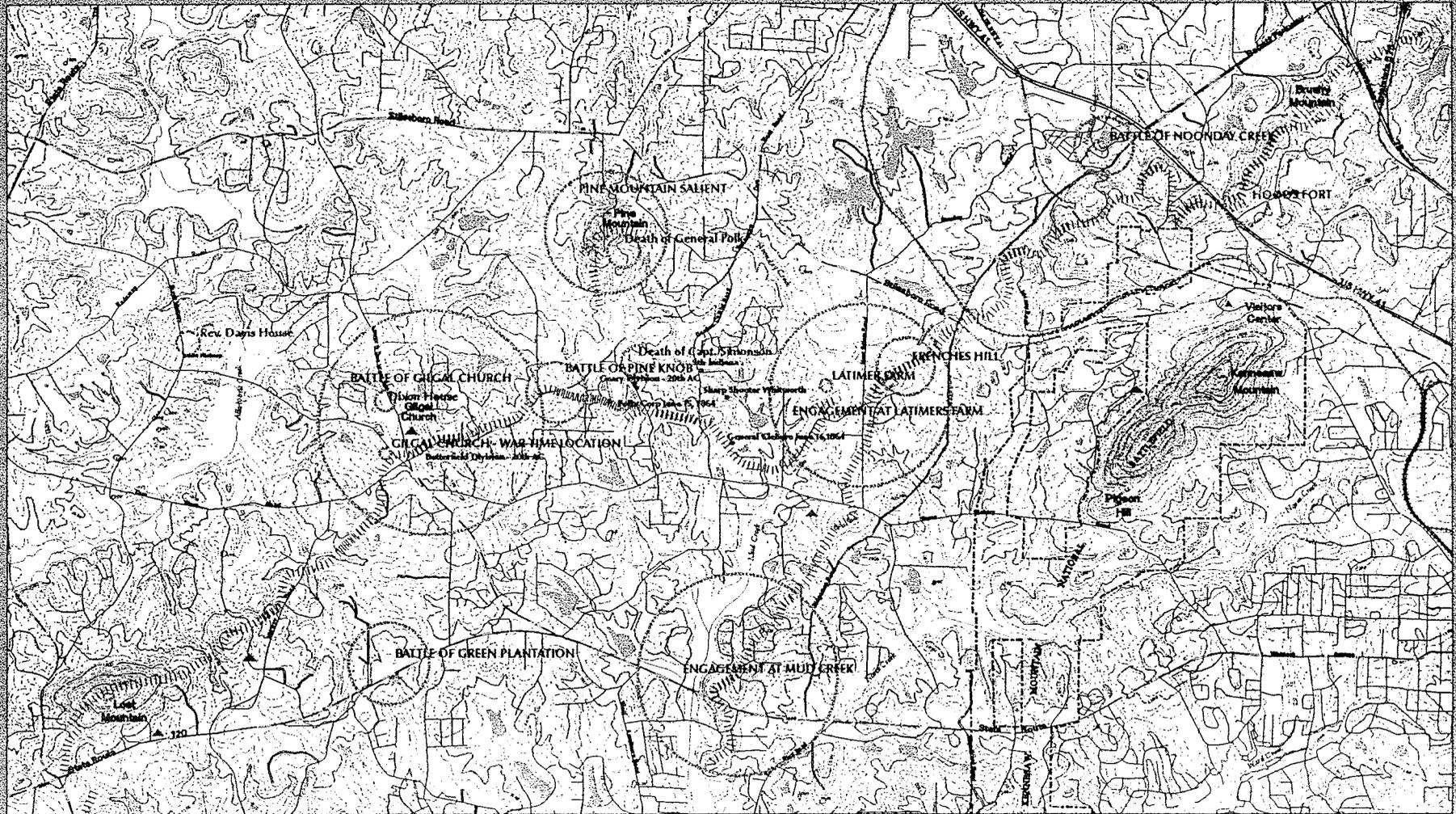
Cultural Opportunities Map

Along with base information, this map displays historical information from the Atlanta Campaign. Historians on the Oversight Committee provided this information. Information includes sites of significant battles, known locations of various divisions, the sites where General Polk and Captain Simonson were killed.



Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield

Lost Mountain - Brushy Mountain Defense Line



- Original Earthworks
- Remaining Earthworks
- Historically Significant Area
- National Register
- Cobb Register
- Both Cobb and National Register
- Important Civil War Event
- Historic Marker



Cultural Opportunities
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
 EDAW, Inc.



Projection: State Plane. Base data obtained from 1:24,000 USGS maps. Overlay information obtained from an advisory committee consisting of the National Park Service, EDAW, Cobb County, DOT and local historians. Contour interval 20 feet.

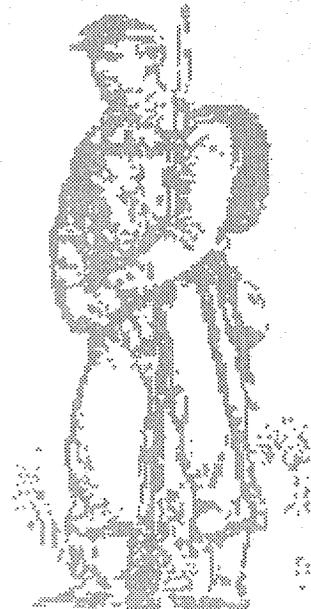


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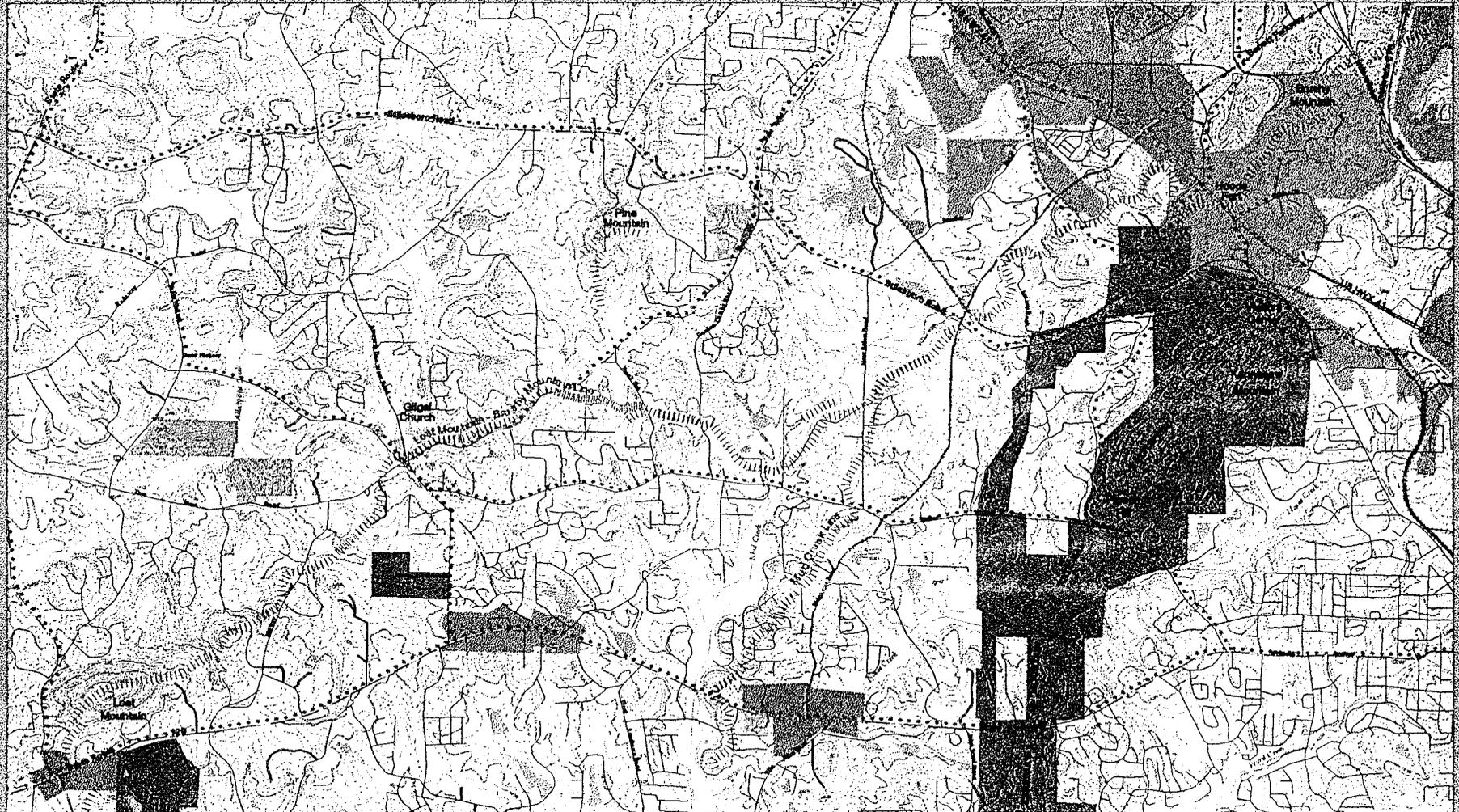
Future Opportunities Map

Along with base information, this map displays future development plans for the study area. The source of this information was the Cobb County and City of Marietta Future Land Use Plans. The various categories are indicated in the legend on this map. Also added to the map are planned bike paths. These pathways will parallel existing roads. The source of this information was Cobb County's Comprehensive Plan. Future land use information was used to determine the areas most at risk of being lost to development. Bike paths were used to identify possible ways to link important sites along the earthworks line. If bike trails are included in future designs, a barrier or guard rail, should be constructed to prevent cyclist from using the earthworks for recreational use.



Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield

Lost Mountain - Brushy Mountain Defense Line



- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Original Earthworks | Open Space/Recreation |
| Remaining Earthworks | Community Service/Institutional |
| Bike Path | Neighborhood Activity Center |
| Very Low Density Residential (0-2 DUA) | Within City Limits |
| Low Density Residential (1-3 DUA) | Greenway |
| Medium Density Residential (2.5-5 DUA) | |
| High Density Residential (5-12 DUA) | |
| Community Activity Center | |
| Industrial Compatible | |
| Regional Activity Center | |
| Park/Recreation/Conservation | |



Future Opportunities
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

EDAW, Inc.



Projection: State Plane. Base data obtained from 1:24,000 USGS maps. City of Marietta and Cobb County future land use maps. Overlay information obtained from an advisory committee consisting of the National Park Service, EDAW, Cobb County, DOT and local historians. Contour interval 20 feet.



January 1998

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
LOST MOUNTAIN TO BRUSHY MOUNTAIN EARTHWORKS PRESERVATION PLAN

7 PRESERVATION STRATEGIES

Preservation often brings increased quality of life for the community and, with that quality of life, increased desirability and property values. A development or community that preserves its piece of history provides an amenity or keynote to the community. The Marietta Country Club and a local subdivision have successfully preserved segments of trenches and integrated them into their identity. The developers of Barrett Lakes Apartments has not only preserved the earthworks but built a boardwalk to straddle the earthwork and used paving stones inscribed with a timeline on the Civil War. They plan to install outdoor exhibits and signs that educate and ask people to preserve the earthworks. The developers are willing to create a partnership with the local schools and the National Park Service to use this interpretive trail for field trips by school children. The community can also benefit from earthwork preservation by attracting heritage tourism.

A variety of strategies are available for the preservation of significant historic resources such as earthworks. These range from fee-simple land acquisition to private landowner stewardship and include easements and land use regulation. Different strategies will be applicable to different situations. Opportunities and incentives for preserving remaining earthworks will help define the best preservation strategies. The following section describes these preservation strategies. Later sections of the report provide specific recommendations for the earthworks by study area and overall.

Fee-Simple Land Acquisition

Typically, "fee-simple" land acquisition is the most direct and certain means of preserving historical resources. This is because one person owns all rights associated with the parcel, including the right to develop the parcel. As a result, "fee simple" acquisition provides a greater level of control over the use of the parcel, and thus a greater level of control for the qualified person or group acquiring the parcel. "Fee simple" acquisition, however, is the most expensive method of land acquisition. In addition to the substantial acquisition costs, "fee simple" acquisition, if made by the government, removes property entirely from local tax rolls and can result in significant maintenance costs. Fee-simple acquisition or its fund raising by a not-for-profit organization such as Civil War Trust, The Association for Preservation of Civil War Sites, or the Conservation Fund's Civil War Battlefield Campaign is also an option (Harper, 1990).

Easement Acquisition

Because "fee simple" land acquisition can be prohibitively expensive, easement acquisition is a particularly useful tool for many public and private agencies wanting to preserve historic sites. In most cases, a conservation easement requires that the owner of the parcel sign a legal agreement restricting the type and amount of development that may take place on a particular portion of their property. Easements may be purchased by a buyer but are typically tax-deductible donations, provided that the easement is perpetual and is donated exclusively for conservation purposes to a qualified conservation organization or public agency. Easements are permanent encumbrances on

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
LOST MOUNTAIN TO BRUSHY MOUNTAIN EARTHWORKS PRESERVATION PLAN

the property's deed. Easements do not have to cover the entire property, restrict development, or require public access (Harper, 1990).

In most circumstances conservation easements provide benefits to all parties. The party acquiring the easement is able to purchase it at a lower cost than through other means, while the donator may enjoy tax benefits and the satisfaction of protecting a valuable community resource (Barrett, 1994).

Bargain Sale of Land

Although land or easement acquisition is the conservation technique most commonly employed, bargain sale of land is another useful land protection tool. The bargain sale of land is usually the preferred option when a landowner needs to realize an immediate income from their land, yet would like the property to go towards conservation purposes. Moreover, a bargain sale involves a combination of donation and purchase, in which the landowner transfers property at a price less than its fair market value. The difference between the appraised value and the price is considered the tax-deductible donation. In doing this, the landowner may obtain tax benefits as well as a direct cash payment. As with fee-simple acquisition, this may apply to a public or private, not-for-profit, organization (Harper, 1990; Land Trust Alliance, 1994).

Deed Restrictions

Preservation objectives can be served by restricting use or development of a piece of property through deed restrictions. A deed restriction is a legal condition typically placed on a deed at the time of sale or exchange. Like an easement, a deed restriction remains on the property and cannot be changed by subsequent owners.

Estate Planning

Landowners wishing to retain ownership and use of the land can preserve their earthworks or other historic resources by making special arrangements in their estate plans. Bequests of land or conservation easements to a public or private organization can ensure preservation. Often estate taxes force the sale of land to generate cash necessary to pay the taxes. Careful estate planning can mitigate this effect. Like a deed restriction, these must be thoughtfully crafted to ensure that the intent of preservation is carried out. Tax or life-income benefits can be realized through estate planning in addition to historic preservation.

Land Use Regulations

Overlay Zoning

An overlay zone applies a common set of regulations and standards to a designated area that may cut across several different pre-existing conventional zoning districts. These regulations and standards apply in addition to those of the underlying zoning district. Historic districts are a common example of overlay districts. They are typically administered by local government staff in association with an historic districts commission. Overlay historic districts often permit the uses and densities permitted in the underlying zone, but require that structures within the historic district be built or maintained in conformance with regulations to ensure historic compatibility (Harper, 1990).

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Transfer of Development Rights

The Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) provides an owner with the opportunity to sell to another party the rights to develop the property. The landowner can protect historic resources, such as earthworks, by relinquished their ability and, more importantly, the ability of future owners from further developing the property. It is important to note that selling the TDR does not affect the landowners ability to use the land; it only prevents future development (Harper, 1990).

Under a typical TDR program, a local government awards development rights to each parcel of developable land in the community or in selected districts, based on the land's acreage or value. Persons can then sell their development rights on the open market if they do not want to develop their property. Land from which rights have been sold cannot be developed (Harper, 1990).

Clustered Development Regulations

Clustered development regulations are another way to protect historically and culturally significant sites. "Cluster zoning" allows for the flexible design and clustering of development to higher densities on portions of a parcel with the trade-off of providing increased open space elsewhere on the parcel. Cluster development techniques typically do not allow increased overall development density, but simply rearrange development to preserve open land and improve site design (Harper, 1990).

Other Regulatory Programs

Many land use and environmental permits require the consideration of historic resources before a permit is issued. Federal actions require that impacts to historic resources either listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are investigated, disclosed, and mitigated, if possible, before a project proceeds. State actions have similar requirements. Preservation interests can be served through these permitting or decision-making processes.

Stabilization Activities

In addition to protecting parcels where earthworks remain, the care and stabilization of earthworks is an important consideration. Controlling erosion and invasive vegetation is necessary to ensure that the integrity of trenches and other features are maintained. Erosion, if left unchecked, can cause the embankments to subside and fill the trench or form gullies that damage the original earthworks. Historic photographs and other records indicate that much of the South, including the Lost Mountain and Brushy Mountain area, was much less wooded during the time of the Civil War than it is today. Natural succession in many areas has resulted in forest vegetation. While trees and tree roots can damage fortifications and obscure the earthworks and other features, the most destructive effect is when the tree is uprooted or falls. Latest research indicates that leaf litter helps prevent soil erosion.

Private Incentives for Preserving Historic Sites

There are numerous incentives available to private landowners that wish to preserve historic resources on their property. A major financial benefit is a reduction in income and property taxes

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(see the above sections for details). Heirs can also benefit by receiving the land with a reduced inheritance or property tax burden.

Access Liability

Recreation use statutes allow public access to private lands while protecting the private landowner from liabilities associated with that access.

8 STUDY AREAS

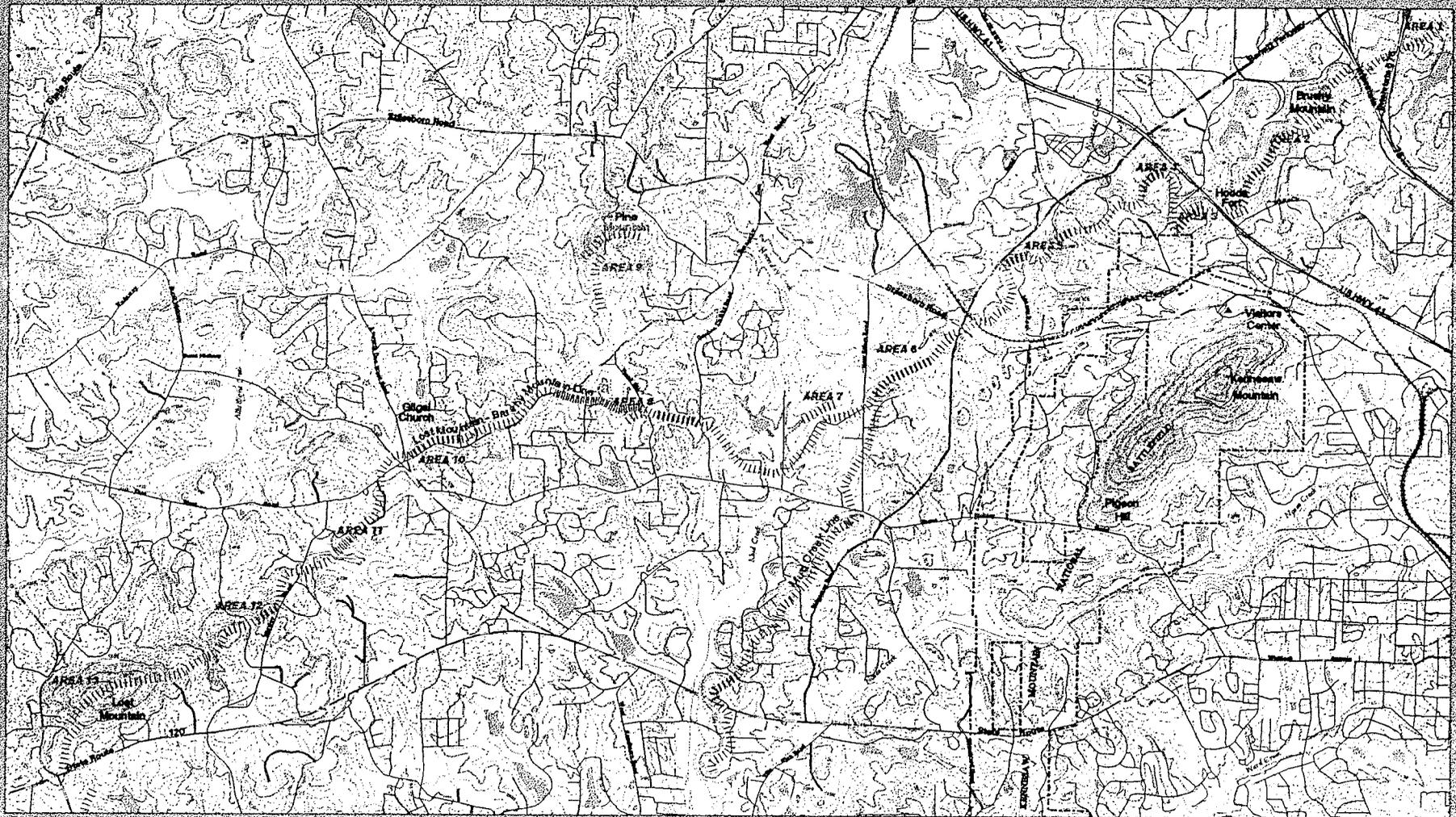
Remaining earthworks are located in areas that have individual and separate conditions, constraints, and opportunities. To ensure that conditions in each area are addressed, the study area was divided into 13 individual areas or sites. The follow section describes the characteristics of each site and the opportunities for preservation. The section could also be used by planners, developers, historic groups, and concerned citizens to gather information about unique areas of the county and thereby help preserve cultural resources. Particular attention was given to Brushy Mountain because this is the location of Hood's Fort/Fort Maxson. This site was identified by the Oversight Committee early in the study as an area in need of immediate attention. The 13 study areas are illustrated in the Study Areas Map.

The descriptions in the following section provide location information referenced to Cobb County's Land Parcel Map. Land lot numbers refer to the tax district number followed by the land lot number.



Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield

Lost Mountain - Brushy Mountain Defense Line



-  Original Earthworks
-  Remaining Earthworks
-  Study Area

Study Areas



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



EDAW, Inc.



Projection State Plane. Base data obtained from 1:24,000 USGS maps. Overlay information obtained from an advisory committee consisting of the National Park Service, EDAW, Cobb County, DOT and local historians. Contour Interval 20 feet.



January 1998

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Area 1 – East End of the Line

Location

Area 1 is located to the east of Interstate 75 and Brushy Mountain.

Land lot: 16:653,654,716

Description

The remaining trenches at this site are located near the summit and down the northeast face until slope levels. The remaining section is approximately 1500 feet long. Although this site has well preserved earthworks and the property has a single owner, the separation from the remaining earthworks by Interstate 75 and 575 lessens the interpretive value of this site and makes it difficult to develop connections to the remaining sites.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks contained on one large lot over 40 acres

Existing Land Use: Undeveloped forest

Adjacent Land Use: Urban Development

Rights-of-Way: None

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None

Slope: The majority of Area 1 has steep slopes. Remaining earthworks are located where slopes are steepest.

Visibility: Area 1 is one of the highest points along the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain line. From this location views included Interstate 75 and 575 and residential, industrial, and commercial development.

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Unique well-preserved rock earthworks

Additional Historic

Resources: None known

Interpretive Value: Low

Seek Public Access: No

Future Plans

Future Land Use: High Density Residential, Industrial Compatible, and Regional Activity Center

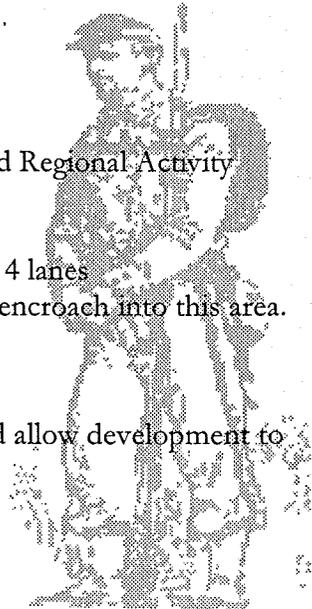
Future Greenways: Future bike path located 2000 feet Northwest

Road Improvements: Interstate 75 northbound will be widened from 3 to 4 lanes

Development Trends: Commercial and industrial land uses are planned to encroach into this area.

Recommendations

- Encourage the landowner to secure a scenic easement.
- Encourage the Transfer of Development Rights around earthworks and allow development to occur in the surrounding areas.



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Area 2 – Brushy Mountain (Site of Hood’s Fort/Fort Maxson)

Location

Area 2 is located to the west of Interstate 75 at the summit of Brushy Mountain.

Land lot: 16:722,723,790,791,792,793,864

Description

The historic significance of this location and the quality of the remaining earthworks make this site a priority to protect. Two trenches remain on Brushy Mountain. The longest, approximately 2000 feet, follows the ridge of Brushy Mountain. The other, approximately 1000 feet, is located several hundred feet to the south, downhill from the summit. To the west, also in Area 2, another earthworks approximately 2500 feet in length extends just to the north of the ridgeline and connects to Brushy Mountain. In June 1864, this area was the site of General Hood’s encampment. After Hood moved on, Union forces occupied the area. Trenches and ammunitions bunkers constructed at this site still remain in good condition.

Land Use Conditions

Property: A major portion of the earthworks is contained on one lot. One other small lot contains the remainder.

Existing Land Use: Forested – undeveloped and residential

Adjacent Land Use: Urban Development

Rights-of-Way: Transmission line right-of-way crossing through the area.

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None

Slope: The majority of Area 2 has steep slopes. Remaining earthworks are located where slopes are steepest.

Visibility: Area 2 is one of the highest points along the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain line. From this location views to the east include Interstate 75 and 575 and residential and industrial development. To the west views include Kennesaw Mountain, low density residential and agriculture.

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Site of historically significant Hood’s Fort/Fort Maxson. Earthwork area well preserved. Unique Civil War storage bunkers are also found here.

Additional Historic Resources: Remains of Hood’s Fort/Fort Maxson

Interpretive Value: High interpretive value due to easy access, elevation, and unique historic features.

Seek Public Access: Yes

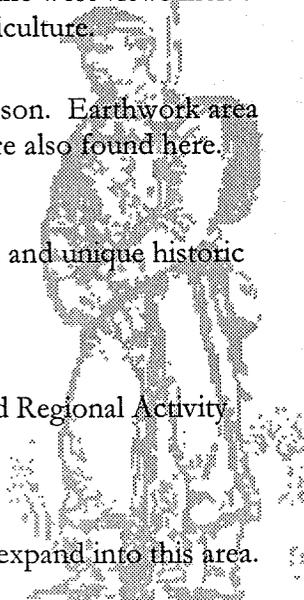
Future Plans

Future Land Use: High Density Residential, Industrial Compatible, and Regional Activity Center

Future Greenways: Future bike path located 2000 feet northwest

Road Improvements: None planned

Development Trends: Commercial and industrial land uses are planned to expand into this area.



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Recommendations:

- Land acquisition is recommended to ensure earthworks at this site are protected. Acquisition can be achieved by negotiating property donations, bargain land sale, or fee-simple purchase.
- Management trust should be sought that could manage and maintain the site after purchase.

The Preservation of Hood's Fort/Fort Maxson

Of all the earthwork sites along the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line, Hood's encampment, often referred to as Hood's Fort, or Fort Maxson by the Union troops, is the clearest to interpret. Deep trenches still exist at this site. Several sections of earthworks include ammunition bunkers and storage areas. After General Hood retreated from the area, Union forces occupied the line. More historical research is needed to ascertain exactly what was built there and by whom. The site is currently difficult to access. New roads and parking will be needed to accommodate visitors if this site is opened to the public. A thorough site survey and base map are needed in order to begin preparation of a site design.



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Area 3 – US Highway 41 (South)

Location

Area 3 is located on to the west of US Highway 41, west of Brushy Mountain.

Land lot: 20:211

Description

This site contains a large County-owner water tank, which is not currently accessible to the public. The area has been subdivided. A number of small lots contain earthworks.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks present on 10 small lots (each under 40 acres)

Existing Land Use: Existing water tank occupies the majority of property. The remainder is forested.

Adjacent Land Use: Low density Residential, open space, community activity center, high density residential.

Rights-of-Way: Transmission line right-of-way crossing through the area.

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None

Slope: Moderate

Visibility: Views are Highway 41 to the east, Kennesaw Mountain to the south and commercial and residential development to the west.

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: This was the site of the Battle of Noonday Creek. The area also has unique bombproof depressions, but remaining earthworks are degraded.

Additional Historic

Resources: Old Peachtree Trail is known to have passed through land lot 19:211 (Roth, 1988).

Interpretive Value: The area has a moderate interpretation value and is easily accessed.

Seek Public Access: Yes

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Industrial, open space

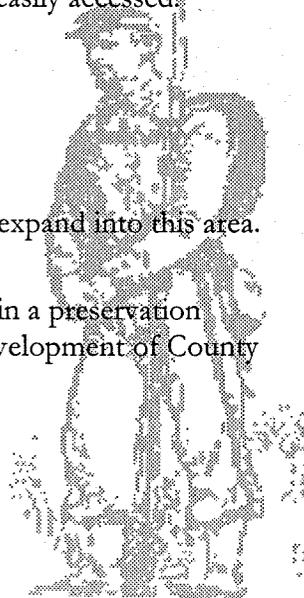
Future Greenways: None planned

Road Improvements: None planned

Development Trends: Commercial and industrial land uses are planned to expand into this area.

Recommendations

- The County-owned land adjacent to the water tank should be included in a preservation easement to protect the remaining earthworks and encourage future development of County facilities in this area.



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Area 4 – US Highway 41 (North)

Location

Area 4 is located to the west of US Highway 41 on the western side of Brushy Mountain.

Land lot: 20:211

Description

This area has experienced considerable transition to commercial and residential uses. A large bulk-purchase grocery store is under construction at the base of the hill with earthworks. Development in the remaining earthwork area is unlikely due to steep slopes in the surrounding area. This site has low historic significance and because of development interpretation value is low.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks present on one lot.
Existing Land Use: Development in the immediate vicinity with small patches of remnant forests
Adjacent Land Use: Low density residential, forested
Rights-of-Way: Transmission line right-of-way crossing through the area.

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None
Slope: Gentle
Visibility: Views from this location are of Barrett Parkway to the north. This section of Barrett Parkway is experiencing considerable commercial development.

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Area 4 was the site the Battle of Noonday Creek. Earthworks in this area are well preserved. Remnants of gun emplacements can also be found within this area.

Additional Historic

Resources: Old Peachtree Trail is known to have passed through land lot 19:211 (Roth, 1988).

Interpretive Value: The area has a low interpretation value due to lack of access and commercial development located in front of the earthworks.

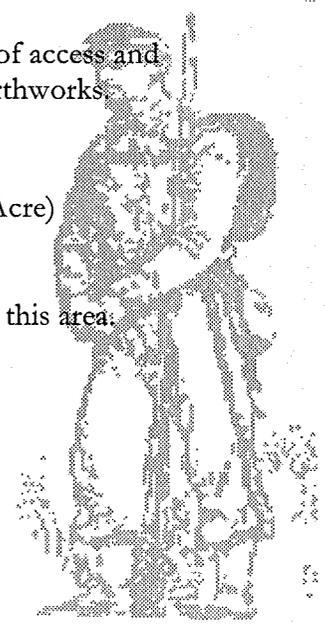
Seek Public Access: No

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Medium density residential (2.5-5 Dwelling Units/Acre)
Future Greenways: None planned
Road Improvements: None planned
Development Trends: Commercial and industrial land uses expanding into this area.

Recommendations

- Voluntary pursuance of easements.



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Area 5 – Barrett Parkway

Location

Study Area 5 is located on to the west of Old US Highway 4, between the railroad and Old US Highway 41.

Land lot: 20:244,245

Description

This area is under considerable development pressure. The earthwork sites parallel Barrett Parkway, which is to the north. There are two sections of earthworks in this area, each approximately 1500 feet long.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks contained on 6 small lots.
Existing Land Use: Forested – undeveloped and residential
Adjacent Land Use: Commercial and residential
Rights-of-Way: Transmission line right-of-way crossing through the area.

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: Yes
Slope: Moderate
Visibility: Views are facing north toward commercial development along Barrett Parkway.

Cultural Conditions

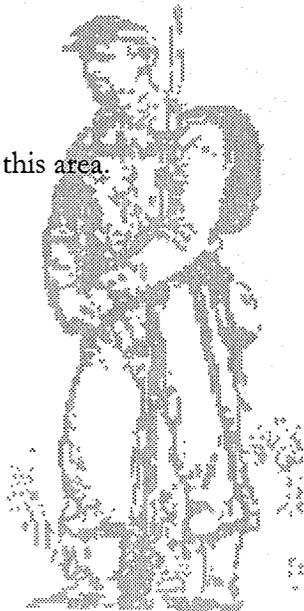
Historic Significance: Moderately well preserved earthworks are located in this area.
Additional Historic Resources: None known
Interpretive value: Low, due to surrounding land uses
Seek Public Access: No

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Low density residential (1-3 Dwelling Unit/Acre)
Future Greenways: None planned
Road Improvements: None planned
Development Trends: Commercial and industrial land uses expanding into this area.

Recommendations

- Voluntary pursuance of easements.



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Area 6 – French’s Hill

Location

Study Area 6 is located to the southwest of Stilesboro Road. The property is currently within the City of Marietta.

Land lot: 20:252

Description

This was an important location during the Atlanta Campaign because it was where the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line and the Mud Creek Line converged. Two trenches along the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain line remain preserved. The longer of the two crosses the ridge of Brushy Mountain, and the shorter is several hundred feet south. Almost the entire length of trenches remain between Stilesboro Road and New Salem Road. The City of Marietta and the developer are currently negotiating on the preservation of the earthworks based on an archaeological survey required by the Planning Development Type I zoning. A resolution by Georgia Civil War Commission is attached to the zoning.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks and trenches span the property.

Existing Land Use: Currently forested, but being developed as low density residential including an 18.51 acre site for a church.

Adjacent Land Use: Forested, low density residential, commercial and institutional uses including a country club and a church and cemetery. A new school may be located in this area. A residential street is planned to breach the trenches on the east side of the study area. A four lane limited access divided highway is just within the eastern boundary of the study area

Rights-of-Way: None

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: 500 year and 100 year floodway

Slope: Very Gentle

Visibility: Views to the northwest are of very low-density residential development (not noticeable from many locations).

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Area 6 is known as “French’s Hill”. Heavy fighting occurred here during the Civil War. The area includes well-preserved earthworks. This was also the location for two battalions during World War I.

Additional Historic

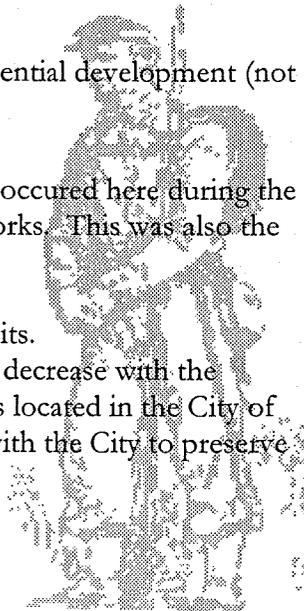
Resources: Civil War trenches, artillery batteries, and skirmish pits.

Interpretive Value: The site is easily accessed. Interpretation value may decrease with the planned future residential developments. This area is located in the City of Marietta. Unique opportunities may exist to work with the City to preserve the remaining earthworks.

Seek Public Access: Yes

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Residential and institutional



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Future Greenways: Potential for a private park with greenbelts along sections of trenches.
Road Improvements: Several residential streets are planned in immediate area with at least one breaching the trenches.
Development Trends: A large residential development is planned for the site.

Recommendations

- The City of Marietta should work with developers to secure open space and easements in areas with remaining earthworks.
- Earthworks in the 100-year floodplain should be set aside for preservation.
- The City should help ensure that a portion of the site be made accessible to the general public.



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Area 7 –Latimer Farm

Location

Study Area 7 is located on to the west of New Salem Road and south of Latimer farm.

Land lot: 20:280

Description

A vicious battle occurred at Latimer Farm during the Atlanta Campaign. The existing section at this site is just to the north of the original main line that no longer exists.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks are present on two lots.

Existing Land Use: Residential Home

Adjacent Land Use: Marietta Country Club

Rights-of-Way: None

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None

Slope: Very little slope

Visibility: Views to the northwest are of very low-density residential development (not noticeable from many locations).

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Study Area 7 was the site of the Battle of Latimer Farm. Part of the original farmhouse can be seen as a piece of a new home.

Additional Historic

Resources: Georgia Historic Marker – Hardee's Salient, Latimer's Farm

Interpretive Value: The area has low interpretation value because of limiting access and the presence of residential developments in front of the earthworks.

Seek Public Access: No

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Low density residential (1-3 Dwelling Unit/Acre)

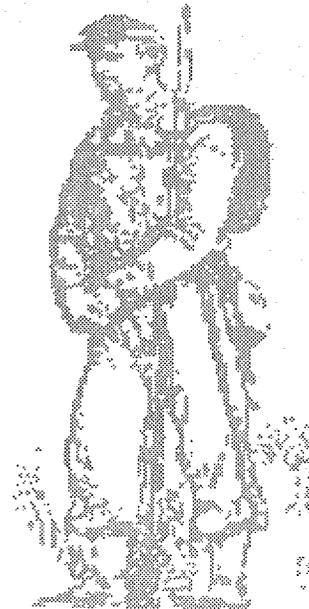
Future Greenways: None planned

Road Improvements: None planned

Development Trends: Continued low-density residential development

Recommendations

- Voluntary pursuance of easements.



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Area 8 – Frank Kirk Road

Location

Area 8 is located on the south of Pine Mountain off of Frank Kirk Road.

Land lot: 20:277,278

Description

Initial efforts at preservation have begun here. Approximately one half the area has a covenant protecting the remaining earthworks on this property. The remaining land is residential, with property owners participating in voluntary preservation of earthworks.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks present on 13 lots.
Existing Land Use: Mix of residential, agriculture and forest
Adjacent Land Use: Mix of residential, agriculture and forest.
Rights-of-Way: None

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None
Slope: Gentle
Visibility: Views face north toward Pine Mountain.

Cultural Conditions

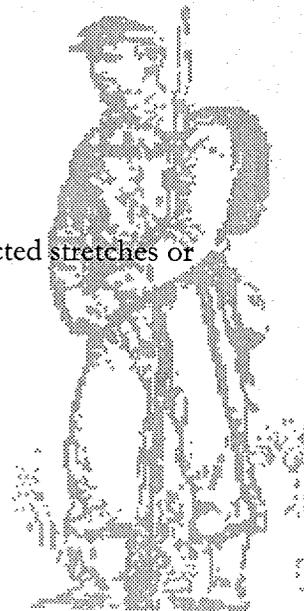
Historic Significance: Well preserved, continuous stretch earthworks and gun batteries
Additional Historic Resources: None known
Interpretive Value: Moderate interpretation value. An existing logging road would provide access, however the area is primarily residential and can only be visited with a special invitation.
Seek Public Access: No

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Low density residential (1-3 Dwelling Unit/Acre)
Future Greenways: None planned
Road Improvements: None planned
Development Trends: Continued low-density residential development.

Recommendations

- Covenants or easements should be obtained on the remaining unprotected stretches of earthworks.



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Area 9 – Pine Mountain

Location

Area 9 is located on Pine Mountain

Land lot: 20:239

Description

Pine Mountain is a significant historic site. An historic marker identifies the location where General Polk was killed. Earthworks in this area are in good condition and can be easily interpreted. Because of the history of the site and its location, just north of the midpoint of the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain Line, a small interpretive center or information kiosk would be well placed here.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks present on nine lots.

Existing Land Use: Residential and forest.

Adjacent Land Use: Residential and forest.

Rights-of-Way: None

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None

Slope: Severe

Visibility: Good vantage point. Views face south. To the southeast views are of Kennesaw Mountain

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: This is the location of where General Polk was mortally wounded. There are well preserved earthworks at this location.

Additional Historic

Resources: Historic monument located at summit of Pine Mountain

Interpretive Value: Interpretation of this site would be high due to easy accessibility, the view of Kennesaw Mountain, and the history of General Polk's death at this location.

Seek Public Access: Yes

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Very low density residential (0-2 Dwelling Unit/Acre)

Future Greenways: None planned

Road Improvements: None planned

Development Trends: Continued low-density residential development.

Recommendations

- The area should be protected through future land use plans and zoning.
- Acquire a portion of Pine Mountain with remaining earthworks.
- Create an interpretation center or information kiosk.



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Area 10 – Gilgal Church

Location

Study Area 10 is located to the east of the junction of Acworth Due West Road and Kennesaw Due West Road, northeast of Lost Mountain.

Land lot: 20:275,276

Description

The area is currently protected and maintained by the Atlanta History Center. A small two-acre parcel is the only portion without legal protection.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks present on four lots.
Existing Land Use: Residential, forest, and institutional land.
Adjacent Land Use: Residential, forest, and institutional land.
Rights-of-Way: Pipeline

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None
Slope: Very gentle slopes
Visibility: Views from the earthwork areas are to the northwest toward Gilgal Church and Acworth Due West Road.

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Many well-preserved earthworks are located in this area. This is the location of the Battle of Gilgal Church and an historic schoolhouse. Battle of Gilgal Church is on the National Register.

Additional Historic

Resources: Near the location of Gilgal Church. Old Sandtown Trail known to have passed through land lot 20:275 (Roth, 1988). Battle of Pine Mountain in land lot 20:276 (Roth, 1988).

Interpretive Value: High

Seek Public Access: Yes

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Community service/institutional and very low and low density residential

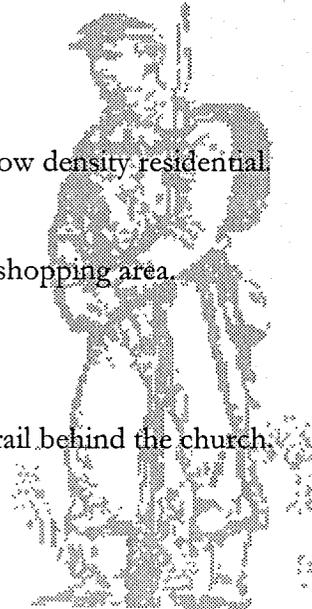
Future Greenways: None planned

Road Improvements: None planned

Development Trends: The area is expected to develop as a neighborhood shopping area.

Recommendations

- The remaining unprotected parcel should be purchased.
- Good area for an interpretive center.
- Improvements such as interpretation markers should be added to the trail behind the church.



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Area 11 – Midway Road (East)

Location

Study Area 11 is located to the east of Midway Road, northeast of Lost Mountain.

Land lot: 20:297

Description

The existing earthworks are a part on the original main section of the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line. There is no record of any significant military action at this site. The close proximity of this site to a local library may provide some interpretive opportunities.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks present on four lots

Adjacent Land Use: Library located nearby

Existing Land Use: Very low-density residential

Rights-of-Way: None

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None

Slope: Gentle

Visibility: Earthwork locations face northwest. Topographic relief is limited and therefore there are no distant views.

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Moderately degraded earthworks are located in this area.

Additional Historic

Resources: National Register – Part of Battle of Gilgal Church took place in land lot 20:297 (Roth, 1988).

Interpretive Value: Potential interpretation of this site is low because the area is dominated by residential land use; however, a nearby library may provide some interpretation opportunities.

Seek Public Access: No

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Very low density residential

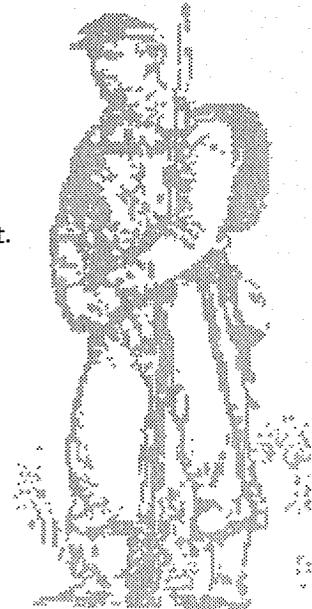
Future Greenways: None planned

Road Improvements: None planned

Development Trends: Continued very low-density residential development.

Recommendations

- Voluntary pursuance of easements.



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Area 12 – Midway Road (West)

Location

Study Area 12 is located to the east of Midway Road, northeast of Lost Mountain.

Land lot: 20:311

Description

Earthworks in this area are degraded.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks present on one lot.

Existing Land Use: Residential.

Adjacent Land Use: Forest

Rights-of-Way: None

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None

Slope: Moderate

Visibility:

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Degraded earthworks are located in this area.

Additional Historic

Resources: Archaeological sites have been located on land lot 20:311 (Roth, 1988).

Interpretive Value: Low, due to lack of access.

Seek Public Access: No

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Very low density residential

Future Greenways: None planned

Road Improvements: None planned

Development Trends: Continued very low-density residential development.

Recommendations

- Voluntary pursuance of easements.



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Area 13 – Lost Mountain

Location

Area 13 is located at Lost Mountain, north of State Route 120 (Dallas Highway)

Land lot: 19:9,10,66 20:337,338

Description

From Lost Mountain it is possible to view the entire extent of the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain line and to Kennesaw Mountain. Two remaining trenches are preserved in this section.

Land Use Conditions

Property: Earthworks present on five lots.

Existing Land Use: Forest and agriculture

Adjacent Land Use: Forest and some residential

Rights-of-Way: Two pipelines

Environmental Conditions

Flood Plain: None

Slope: Steep (greater than 20 percent)

Visibility: Good vantage point to comprehend the scale of the earthworks construction.
Good views to Kennesaw Mountain.

Cultural Conditions

Historic Significance: Moderately preserved earthworks are located at this site. The Battle for Green Plantation was located in close proximity to the study area.

Additional Historic

Resources: Lost Mountain proposed historic district in land lot 19:66 (Roth, 1988).
Lost Mountain Crossroads and General Store and house (Roth, 1988).

Interpretive Value: The area has low historical significance, no battles were fought here.
However, this vantage-point provides an opportunity to see Kennesaw Mountain and view the remainder of the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line.

Seek Public Access: Yes

Future Plans

Future Land Use: Majority of area intended as very low density residential. Small section reserved for community activity.

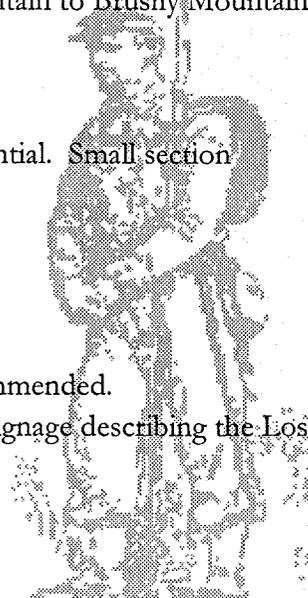
Future Greenways: Open space/park proposed nearby.

Road Improvements: None planned

Development Trends: Residential and retail development

Recommendations

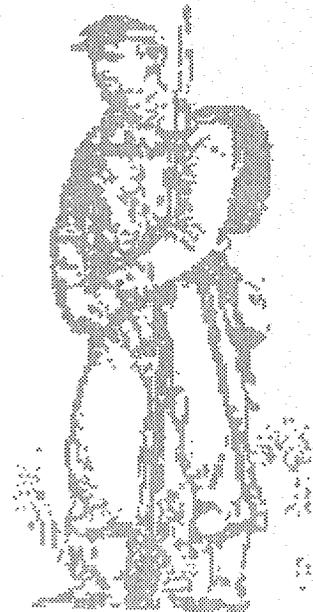
- Property acquisition of a portion of the earthworks in this area is recommended.
- This site would a good location for a visitor's center with interpretive signage describing the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line.



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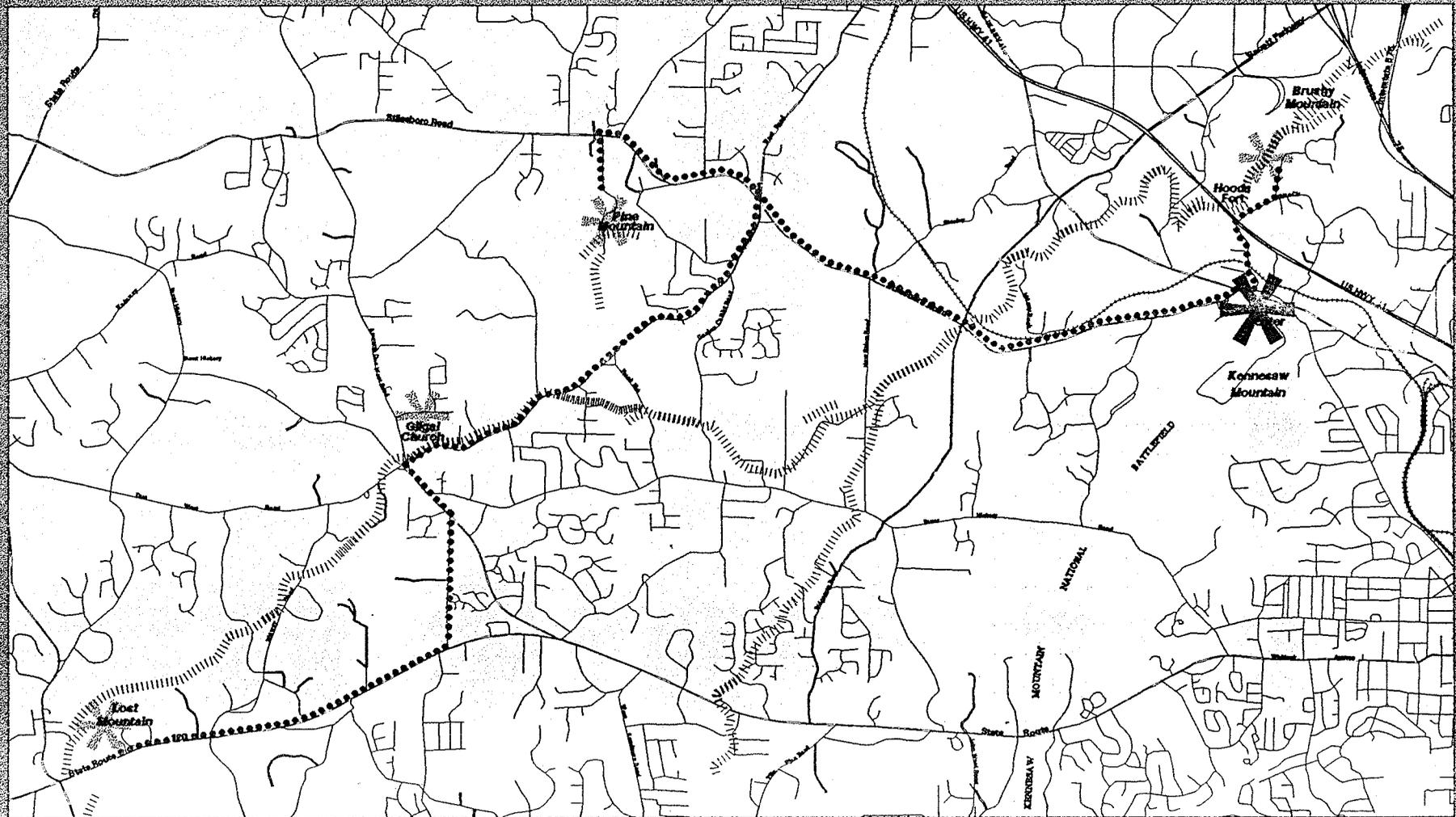
DRIVING TOUR

Vehicles or bicycles can access the various important sites along the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain line. The Conceptual Plan Map shows a suggested system to link the important sites identified in this study. The proposed driving tour would link the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Visitors Center with Lost Mountain. Enroute stops include Hood's Fort, Pine Mountain, French's Hill and Gilgal Church. Cobb County currently plans to add bike trails to many existing roads in the area that will make this tour possible by bicycle on designated bike paths. A brochure providing historical and location information should be produced and made available at the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Visitors Center.



Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield

Lost Mountain - Brushy Mountain Defense Line



-  Original Earthworks
-  Remaining Earthworks
-  Historic Nodes
-  Visitors Center
-  Connectors
(Proposed Road Tour)
(Proposed Bicycle Path)

Conceptual Plan



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



EDAW, Inc.



Projection State Plane. Base data obtained from 1:24,000 USGS maps. Overlay information obtained from an advisory committee consisting of the National Park Service, EDAN, Cobb County, DOT and local historians. Contour interval 20 feet.



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10 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A Citizen's Advisory Committee was established to advise the National Park Service and EDAW, Inc. on the development of this preservation plan. The committee represented a wide range of interests related to the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain Line, including land conservation, local government, neighborhood associations, public education, transportation, and Civil War history. The Committee membership is listed in Appendix A.

To obtain local public opinion regarding earthwork preservation, two open houses were held. The first on October 14, 1997 presented information regarding the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain line, its history and geography, and possible preservation strategies and activities. The second open house held on December 18, 1997, presented a draft of this report and information on how earthworks in the area can be preserved, for people who had not attended the first open house. Both events were publicly announced. Notices were sent to property owners along the line, local government representatives, and the Marietta Daily Journal newspaper. After each open house, the Marietta Daily Journal published a complimentary article describing the efforts being made in this project.

Verbal comments made by attendees at the open house were positive toward preserving the remaining earthworks and the efforts being made in this project. Property owners were interested in techniques such as easements with reduced tax burdens that could be used to preserve trenches on their property.

11 RECOMMENDATIONS

Immediate attention should be focused on ensuring the preservation of sites that offer the finest interpretive experience. These sites include the Hood's Fort/Fort Maxson area, Pine Mountain (where General Polk was killed), French's Hill, Gilgal Church, and Lost Mountain. At these sites, guaranteeing preservation may require the purchase of land through one of the purchasing methods mentioned in Section 7. If there is public and landowner support for less expensive options, such as easements or covenants, that may be preferable. Development trends and land use conditions identified in this study suggest that the Hood's Fort/Fort Maxson area, a section of Pine Mountain, and a section of Lost Mountain will need to be purchased. At these sites a visitor's center or exhibition booth would be appropriate as these areas have well-preserved earthworks and mark the beginning, middle, and end of the earthworks line. Other sites requiring immediate attention, such as Gilgal Church and French's Hill, may be preserved through conservation easements. The majority of the Gilgal Church area is preserved; additional easements are only needed at several locations where preservation has not yet been established. French's Hill is in the process of being developed. As a part of development negotiations between Cobb County and developers, the County should incorporate preservation of earthworks into design and planning standards.

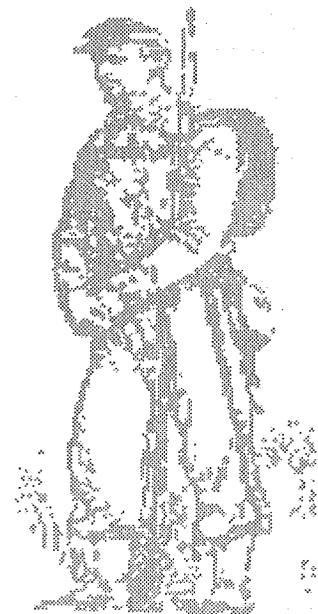
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Preservation at other earthwork sites along the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line should be pursued once the sites mentioned above have been protected. In most cases, the appropriate method of preservation will be to encourage the landowner to participate in easement programs. Local governments, including Cobb County and the City of Marietta, should begin to include earthwork preservation into their comprehensive plans and zoning regulations.

The Oversight Committee identified Kennesaw Mountain Historic Association (KMHA) as the organization most suitable to administer fund raising and maintenance for sites that are purchased. KMHA in concert with organizations like the Trust for Public Lands would coordinate land and easement transactions.

The following list summarizes the order of implementation recommended by the Oversight Committee.

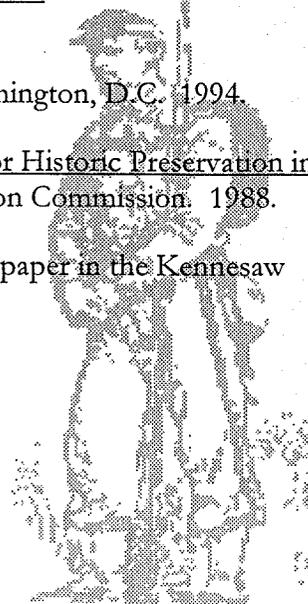
- I. Acquire Priority Sites; these include the Hood's Fort/Fort Maxson area, Pine Mountain, French's Hill, Gilgal Church, and Lost Mountain.
- II. Create a Driving Tour of Priority Sites.
- III. Developed Bike and Trail Connections between Priority Sites.
- IV. Acquire Scenic Easements and Covenants of Remaining Sites.
- V. Encourage Voluntary Preservation of Remaining Earthworks.
- VI. Modify Future Land Use Plan, Comprehensive Plan, and Zoning Regulations.
- VII. Provide Information to Planners and Developers.
- VIII. Public Education (see Appendix C for syllabus).



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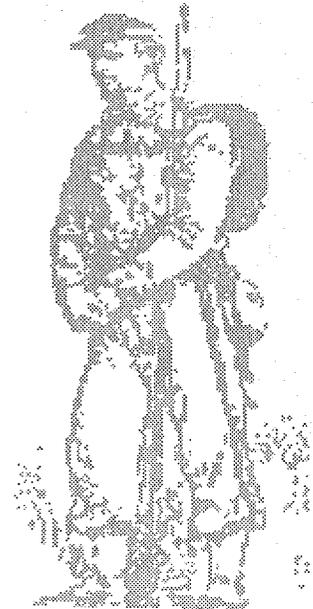
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APPENDICES



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APPENDIX A

Members of the Oversight Committee

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
John Cissell	National Park Service
Marilyn Hause-Loftus	National Park Service
Roger Henze	Cobb County Department of Transportation
Jim Coleman	Retired Regional Director, National Park Service
Thomas Bott, AICP	City of Marietta Department of Planning & Zoning
Jim Durrett	Georgia Conservancy
Christy Trombetti, HP Planner	Cobb County Community Development Department
Robert Crowe	Cobb County Preservation Commission
Dr. Phil Secrist	Georgia Civil War Commission
Grady Ireland	Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association
Jean Hayes	Friends of Kennesaw Mountain
Oliver Keller	The Trust for Public Lands / Georgia Conservancy
Toria Morgan	PLAN, Inc.
Ginny Eckert	Cobb County Schools



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APPENDIX B

Protecting Earthworks

Brief Historical Overview

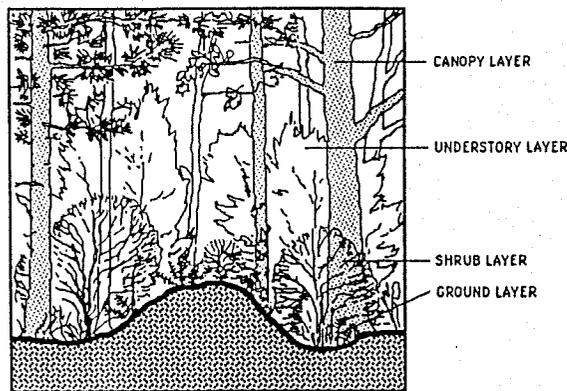
The development and use of earthworks--or field fortifications--have a history that spans centuries and continents. However, their use in the United States is primarily associated with the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with by far the greatest number, and remaining examples, being those constructed during the Civil War.

Dennis Hart Mahan, West Point's Class of 1824 valedictorian, published the most complete text on the art and use of earthworks available at the time of the Civil War. It was titled, *A Complete Treatise on Field Fortification, with the General Outlines of the Principles Regulating the Arrangement, Attack, and the Defense of Permanent Works*. He purposefully wrote in a style so that any literate soldier could understand and employ its techniques. Many extant earthworks were taken straight out of Mahan's treatise, but just as many were thrown up on the field of battle by desperate soldiers trying to survive the onslaught of the enemy's fire.

In order to understand the historical context of the earthworks you protect, it is necessary to do a little research. Understanding the battle the earthworks are associated with will often help identify their form and use. Earthen fortifications could range from something as large as the permanent fortification of Fortress Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, built after the battle of Stones River as a supply depot for the Union Army. Or in contrast, and closer to home, are the miles of Union earthworks, some with sophisticated forms, but many hastily constructed to protect the soldiers as they were being advanced upon.

Earthworks Today

Throughout the many National Park Service units that contain the remains of Revolutionary and Civil War earthworks, only a portion of these irreplaceable historical resources are managed for interpretive purposes. The greatest number exist in a semi-managed state and are usually forested. The long-term protection of these earthworks through various vegetation management techniques has been debated within and outside the park service. In 1991 the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office undertook an unprecedented study titled *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual*. It studied a limited number of Virginia parks and concluded that earthworks under a native multi-layered canopy are the best protected of all, with trees providing the primary stabilization, and shrubs, understory trees, vines and herbs augmenting the effect. Further research has shown that earthworks in a forested condition do not erode because the humus of the forest floor, when undisturbed, absorbs rain with almost zero runoff even on steep slopes.



Ten years later, a second study is being completed both to study the results of the first report's recommendations and to supply information that the Manual did not include. Part of this work includes evaluation forms (on the back is an abbreviated example for your use) that will allow parks, and anyone else with an interest in preserving earthworks, the information they need to evaluate the earthwork's current condition and plan for its long-term preservation using the most cost and environmentally sound techniques. The handbook is titled, *Earthworks Landscape Management Field Handbook* and should be available some time after the first of the year. Check with the park for more information and to see copies of the *1991 Manual* or Drafts of the *Handbook*.

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Earthworks Evaluation Form

Here are a list of questions to consider if you plan to begin, or to alter the management of your earthworks.

1. Location: Describe (Line or Point features) and locate on a map if possible. Give overall dimensions.

2. Historic Significance: Place earthwork(s) in context of known battle or event.

3. Vegetation Cover Types: Check most appropriate type.

Pine-dominated forest Mixed pine and deciduous forest Deciduous dominated forest
Bottomland /flood plain forest Rough grass cover (rarely mown) Marsh/Wetland
Scrub regrowth Grass (frequently mown) Other

4. Reason for Management (other than preservation) describe:

a. Protected, with little or no direct interpretive activity

b. Intermediate level of interpretation--visible from adjacent trails or drive:

c. Heavily interpreted and visited:

5. Notable Problems Types (preferable keyed to map/plan):

Erosion, sedimentation resulting from recreational, interpretation activity.
 Wildlife burrowing, compaction
 Hazardous trees (dead, diseased, on top or end of earthwork)
 Persistent exotic species (kudzu, jap. honeysuckle, english ivy, etc.)
 Other, describe:

6. Condition: Cover effectiveness

Good (greater than 80% combined cover with living plants, mulch and leaf litter)
 Poor (50% - 80% cover)
 Unacceptable (less than 50% cover)

7. Visual quality/legibility of Earthworks

Generally attractive, consistent vegetation cover with earth form legible
 Inconsistent, partially legible
 Chaotic mix of plant growth forms; form illegible

These questions should help you decide what you have and in what condition your earthworks are. After you answer the questions, consider how much time you have spent maintaining them in this condition and what level of effort you or your staff can provide to maintain the earthwork some other way. It may be that by leaving them alone and monitoring the earthworks for hazardous conditions, will keep your earthworks protected long into the future.

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APPENDIX C

Example Class Outline for Teachers

The following outline includes some suggestions on the topics that could be incorporated into an elementary school class on Civil War earthworks.

What are earthworks?

How long ago were they built?

Civil War, summer of 1864.

Soldiers used rifles and muskets.

Soldiers traveled by foot and on horseback.

What do earthworks look like now? And what did they look like when they were being used?

Trenches often remain, but the wood reinforcements and gun resting positions usually do not.

Show students historic photographs of what the trenches looked like.

What was it like to be down in an earthwork trench?

Many soldiers got sick because it was cool and wet down in the trenches.

Why were they built?

What was their purpose?

Military strategy to provide a firing position.

Two types of trenches – defensive and offensive.

Defensive (Confederate) – dug deep and used as a firing position to keep back enemy.

Offensive (Union)– dug quickly (not as deep) to fire at enemy in opposing trench and move quickly forward to new trench closer to enemy. Many times the Union troops would take advantage of trenches dug by the Confederates. They would occupy the trenches and through some additional digging convert them for their use.

Why did the troops want to be in the ground?

Position allowed them to see enemy advancing while they were somewhat protected from mortar fire and shrapnel.

How long did it take to dig the trenches?

The Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain line took several weeks to dig. The soldiers were already tired and demoralized by this time.

Soldiers dug the trenches with bayonets, boards, mess gear, and their bare hands.

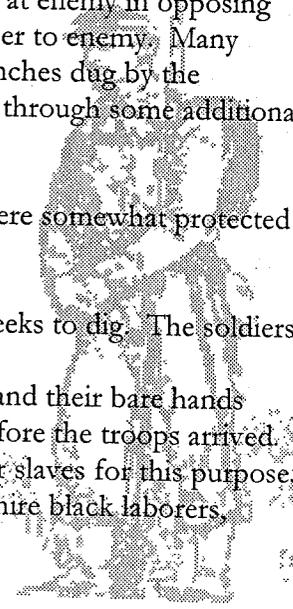
Whenever possible generals would have the trenches dug before the troops arrived.

General Johnston paid plantation masters for the use of their slaves for this purpose.

While General Sherman gave permission for his officers to hire black laborers,

called “contraband”, to dig Union earthworks.

How long did the soldiers use these trenches?



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Confederate soldiers occupied the trenches from June 4th until June 19th 1864 when General John Bell Hood and his troops were sent to Kolb Farm on Powder Springs Road to protect the left end of the Confederate Line. Then the Union troops occupied the trenches and were there until July 2nd 1864.

Finding earthworks

What are the give-away signs of earthworks?

Depressions, rocks, sometimes parts of the wood reinforcements

What are the sorts of artifacts found in earthworks?

Uniform buttons, sometimes bits of clothing or satchels, bullets

Creating earthworks

Create an imitation earthwork in the classroom so children may understand their purpose. Building materials could include Georgia red clay, or any clay, small stones, Popsicle sticks, staws, dowels, etc.

Saving earthworks/saving history

Tour the earthworks along the Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Line (see driving tour). Surviving earthworks are a tangible piece of history. Children can be motivated to learn more about the Civil War by seeing and understanding these remains.

Suggested Reading List

Discover Kennesaw Mountain: A Book for Children by Dick Ruehrwein, Cincinnati, Ohio: Creative Company, 1992.

Battle in the Civil War: Generalship and Tactics in America 1861-65 by Paddy Griffith, Nottinghamshire England: Field Books, 1986.

Kennesaw Mountain & The Atlanta Campaign by Dennis Kelly, published by the Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association, 1996.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Teacher's Handbook by Lila Roybal and Willie Ray, available at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Visitors Center.

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