

# City of Chickamauga

# HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

## Final Report

*June 15, 2013*



**Atlanta Preservation & Planning Services, LLC**

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<sup>1</sup> All photographs, unless noted otherwise, were taken by Laura Drummond or Jean Spencer on September 16, 2012, or February 6, 2013, or by Laura Drummond on March 22, May 11, or June 8, 2013. Survey photo dates are in parentheses. All other photographs are attributed. Complete reference information can be found in the report bibliography, pages 61-67.

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## INTRODUCTION

### **Executive Summary**

In July 2012, the Chickamauga City Council and the Chickamauga Historic Preservation Commission contracted with Atlanta Preservation and Planning Services, LLC (APPS) to conduct a Phase 1 survey of the historic resources in the City of Chickamauga. The purpose of the survey was for city planning purposes, to assist preservation activities, and to augment the Georgia Historic Resources Survey.

All resources within the specified geographic area were investigated (see Map 1 on page 3). The survey area comprised 439 properties, of which 356 resources met the survey criterion of being constructed prior to 1972. Each of these was digitally photographed, documented, and entered into Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS). GNAHRGIS is the database of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, available online without charge to the public.

The historic resources survey shows that Chickamauga is a historic city; 86% of the surveyed properties are more than fifty years old. Nearly half of those properties were built between 1910 and 1929. Chickamauga is also a residential city; 82% of the buildings in the survey area are housing, most are single-family residences.

The downtown commercial district is small and compact, but it contains two rows of brick commercial buildings built in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The city has some fine examples of the Craftsman, Commercial, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical Revival styles, and a variety of residential and commercial building types. It also claims several noteworthy religious and institutional buildings. Local landmarks include the Gordon-Lee House (1840-1847), the cemetery (1861), the David Griffin Elder House (1892), the train depot (1892), the coke ovens (1897), the water tower (ca. 1910), the Daniel Ashley Jewell House (1913), and Gordon Lee Memorial High School (1930).<sup>1</sup>

The Chickamauga Historic District is the city's only historic district that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is recommended that consideration be given to designating the Chickamauga Historic District as a local historic district. Design guidelines could then be adopted for the district, with the approval of the residents and property owners, which would assist in efforts to retain the historic integrity of the neighborhood. Listing in the National Register provides no protections for historic properties; that can only be achieved at the local level.

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<sup>1</sup> Another landmark, the historic Crystal Springs Bleachery Company (now Crystal Springs Print Works, Inc.), incorporated in 1907, is located outside the survey boundaries.

Two other areas within the survey boundary were identified which contain a majority of properties more than fifty years old, retain a high degree of historic integrity, and are significant in the history and development of the community. These are the Mill Village and the Lower Mill Village, which were constructed as housing for the employees of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company in the first three decades of the twentieth century. It is recommended that consideration also be given to designating these areas as local historic districts, and to seeking their nomination to the National Register.

A further recommendation for a possible nomination to the National Register is the textile mill's original building located at 601 Lee Avenue, just north of the Chickamauga Historic District. This mill is one of only two historic manufacturing facilities within the city, and is the only one inside the survey boundaries. The mill has three buildings, but the original 1960 building retains its historic exterior appearance.

While Chickamauga has a large number of historic resources, it is important that their fabric and building materials be properly maintained for the city to retain its historic character. Doing so will not only preserve resources important in the history of northwest Georgia, but will also increase the city's attractiveness as a tourist destination and film industry location. Chickamauga's proximity to Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Chattanooga, and Lookout Mountain; its location on the Chickamauga Campaign Heritage Trail; and its own historic and architectural resources make it an ideal candidate for heritage tourism. The city has already achieved notable successes preserving its history.<sup>2</sup> It is hoped that this survey will assist in future efforts.

# HISTORIC CHICKAMAUGA!

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<sup>2</sup> The "Historic Chickamauga!" headline is from the 1891 brochure advertising the April 28-29 sale of city lots by the Crawfish Springs Land Company. A copy of the brochure was provided by John Culpepper, City Manager.



## **Project Description**

The historic resources survey commissioned by the City of Chickamauga was funded through a Historic Preservation Fund grant provided through the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service, and administered by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division as part of its Certified Local Government (CLG) Survey and Planning Grant program. Matching funds were provided by the City of Chickamauga.

The survey was sponsored by the City of Chickamauga and the Chickamauga Historic Preservation Commission. The survey was conducted by Laura Drummond of Atlanta Preservation & Planning Services, LLC, with assistance from preservation consultant Jean Spencer.

The historic resources survey required surveying a minimum of 300 buildings, structures, and objects, constructed before 1972, and located within the city limits of Chickamauga. The specific areas to be included in the survey were resources located:

- Within the National Register of Historic Places boundary of the Chickamauga Historic District;
- Within the NRHP boundary of the Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company Coke Ovens;
- Along Georgia Highway 341/Cove Road south of the Chickamauga Historic District from the NRHP boundary to the City of Chickamauga jurisdictional boundary;
- Along Georgia Highway 341/Lee Avenue north of the Chickamauga Historic District from the NRHP boundary to the City of Chickamauga jurisdictional boundary;
- Within the boundaries of the northern mill housing area from West 8<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, West 11<sup>th</sup> Street to the south, Thomas Avenue to the west, and Stewart Avenue to the east; and,
- Within the boundaries of the southern mill housing area from Lee Clarkson Road to the north, 16<sup>th</sup> Street to the south, the Chattooga-Chickamauga Railroad to the west, and 16<sup>th</sup> Street and East 14<sup>th</sup> Street to the east.

There were 439 properties within the defined survey area, 35 of which were vacant parcels, and 48 of which were outside the scope of the survey (that is, they were constructed after 1971). A total of 356 resources were surveyed, photographed, and entered into GNAHRGIS.

## **Previous Preservation Projects**

In the fall of 1975, a survey of historic resources in Walker County, GA, was conducted by Maria King and placed on file in the State Historic Preservation Office in Atlanta. During that survey, on December 26-28, a total of 42 resources in Chickamauga were individually documented, and additional resources in the Mill Village area were noted.

The following year, on March 22, 1976, the Gordon-Lee House became the City's first property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. At that time the house was owned by Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Green, but was purchased by the City in 2007.

In 2000, the city acquired funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency for a flood mitigation project. The City offered residents along West Chickamauga Creek three choices: have their property bought out by the city, have their homes elevated onto a new foundation, or do nothing. Most decided to have their homes elevated. At least 39 of those homes were identified within the boundary of this historic resources survey.

In 2005, a 35-member team of community leaders led a strategic planning effort called Vision Chickamauga to determine the key issues facing the City, and to outline an agenda for the future. Included in the top ten goals were several efforts related to historic preservation.

On July 20, 2007, the Chickamauga Historic District was listed in the National Register.

In 2008, the City passed its Historic Preservation ordinance, and appointed a Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). The Commission participates in statewide training, and encourages preservation efforts in the city and county. It is one of the co-sponsors of this historic resources survey.

On April 4, 2009, the Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company Coke Ovens were listed in the National Register, bringing the total number of listings within the survey area to three.

In May 2011, Chickamauga was designated a Certified Local Government (CLG) by the Historic Preservation Division, making the city eligible for federal Historic Preservation Fund grants.

The following year, the City and the HPC received a CLG grant to fund this historic resources survey.

The City's latest preservation effort is seeking a Community Development Block Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in order to restore the 1948 American Legion Post, also used as the Chickamauga Older American Center and Nutrition Project, located at 414 West 14<sup>th</sup> Street. The building and the 1873 Krupp field gun in the yard are contributing resources within the Chickamauga Historic District.

## **Survey Methodology**

A preliminary tour of the survey area was taken with HPC Chair and City Councilman James Staub on September 5, 2012, after which the surveyor created a map of the proposed survey areas. All mapping was done in ArcGIS, a geographic information systems (GIS) software package. The surveyor coordinated with staff in Walker County's GIS Department, who provided city boundaries and parcels. Michael Haney, the Chief of Police for the City, provided APPS with a list of properties in the city with correct street addresses.

The surveyor attended two webinars in July and August 2012, conducted by Information Technology Outreach Services (ITOS) of the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia. ITOS implemented and continues to maintain the software which runs GNAHRGIS. The webinars provided an introduction to the newly-released beta version of GNAHRGIS (July), and instruction on inputting survey data into the new version (August).

The surveyor conducted preliminary research into the area to identify historic contexts, patterns of development, and significant historic properties. Following this, the intensive field survey began. The surveyor conducted a parcel-by-parcel investigation of the entire survey area. Every parcel was photographed; resources that met survey criteria were photographed several times from the public right-of-way. All resources constructed prior to 1972 were documented. Information for each of the 356 surveyed resources was entered into GNAHRGIS, including at least two photographs of each property. The *Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual* was used as the basic guide directing this historic resources survey and for inputting data into GNAHRGIS. Other sources consulted in the preparation of this report are listed in the bibliography.

Historical research for this report was conducted at the archives of the State Historic Preservation Office, Georgia State University in Atlanta, the Walker County Regional Heritage Museum, and the Chickamauga Public Library. An interview was conducted with John Culpepper, the City Manager and *de facto* city historian. A telephone interview was conducted with James Ogden, III, Staff Historian for the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, concerning the historic commemorative monuments and interpretive signs within the survey area. In addition, members of the Historic Preservation Commission, the community, and local churches provided documentation and historic photographs.

After gathering data about every property within the survey boundary, an Excel spreadsheet was prepared containing all relevant information on each resource. The spreadsheet was loaded into Microsoft Access to produce cross-tabulations and tables. A database file was created in Access, which was then input into ArcGIS to be merged with the parcel data obtained from Walker County. The survey map were then created in ArcGIS.

Outputs from the project include this report, the survey map, data entry into GNAHRGIS, and print copies of every GNAHRGIS entry. Electronic versions of the report and map were

produced. Also provided were digital versions of all survey photographs (1300+), plus scans of historic photographs from various sources, and the slides from the 1975 survey.

On October 5, 2012, the first public meeting was held at the City Civic Center, where the surveyor made a PowerPoint presentation to the Historic Preservation Commission about the historic resources survey project. A second public meeting will be held on August 5, 2013, at the conclusion of the project to inform the HPC, city officials, and the general public of the findings of the historic resources survey.

## DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY OF CHICKAMAUGA

### Introduction

The City of Chickamauga is a small town in Walker County, located in the northwest corner of Georgia. The city is in the northern section of the county, sharing its eastern border with Catoosa County. Located about thirteen miles south of Chattanooga, TN, Chickamauga has a population of 3101, and is a bedroom community for commuters. A city slogan, “Historic Feel, Small Town Appeal,” captures the essential nature of Chickamauga.

### Pre-history

The name “Chickamauga” is a Shawnee word used to describe a band of Cherokee Indians who favored the English during the American Revolution, and who lived in what today is northwest Georgia, southeast Tennessee, and western North Carolina. However, human occupation of the area that came to be the City of Chickamauga dates from the Woodland period (1000 BCE to 1000 CE). This was a time of hunting, gathering, small-scale agriculture, modest villages, and burial mounds. The Mississippian period (900-1600 CE) succeeded the Woodland. These people cultivated maize on a large scale; lived in palisaded towns; and built prominent, platform-type mounds. The Etowah Mounds, north of Cartersville, GA, date from this period.

The limestone springs have always been an attraction for human activity. Named for a Cherokee chief, Crawfish Springs emerges at the head of a ravine, just east of Cove Road. Approximately 20 million gallons of water are produced per day, and it currently serves as the back-up water supply for Walker County and the City of Chickamauga water systems.

### Crayfish Town

The 1700s were the beginning of Cherokee habitation of the land. The Chickamauga Wars of 1776-1794, involving various tribes and tribal factions, mirrored the conflict between the colonists and England. The Chickamaugas were Cherokees with a reputation for hostility and intransigence, but were never a separate tribe. By 1809, the Cherokee National Council was established, which became the authoritative governmental power for their Nation.

Real governmental reform came to the Cherokee in 1820, with the establishment of a bicameral legislature which convened at the new capital, New Echota, near Calhoun, GA. The Cherokee syllabary had been completed, and was widely embraced by the people. Two newspapers a week were published in New Echota: one in Cherokee, one in English. At that time, the Cherokee Nation was divided up into eight judicial and legislative districts. The seat of the Chickamauga District, which included parts of northern Georgia and Alabama, and southeastern Tennessee, was located near the springs at Crayfish Town.<sup>1</sup> A

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<sup>1</sup> *Chickamauga, Tennessee: A Short History*. N.p.: n.d. Available online at [http://notesfromtheninthcircle.blogspot.com/2012\\_05\\_01\\_archive.html](http://notesfromtheninthcircle.blogspot.com/2012_05_01_archive.html).

district courthouse was constructed near what is today Cove Road and part of the Gordon-Lee House property, and court was held there twice a year.

**Image 1. Approximate site of 1820 Cherokee Courthouse, 217 Cove Road.**

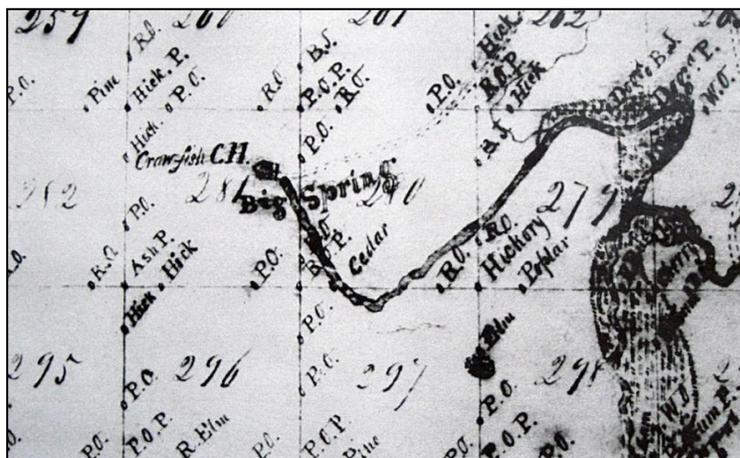


The judicial seat at Crayfish Town was short-lived, however, as the Indian Removal Act was signed into law by President Andrew Jackson on May 28, 1830, affecting about 16,000 Cherokees. The removal was supposed to be voluntary, but great pressure was placed on the Native American tribal leaders as non-native populations were eager for their land. Georgia, at that time the largest state (by area) in the union, was embroiled in a contentious dispute with the Cherokee, especially after 1828, when gold was discovered in the north Georgia mountains. Jackson hoped that the Act would bring a resolution to the conflict.

While some 2000 Indians voluntarily left for federal lands west of the Mississippi River, most did not. Consequently, on January 20, 1838, the Superintendent of Cherokee Removal issued a notice calling for all to be removed to the west. Federal troops under the command of General Winfield Scott arrived at New Echota in June to begin the forced removal, known as the Trail of Tears.

Although the removal was not completed until late 1838, the area was opened to white settlers as the result of the 1832 Cherokee Land Lottery. Walker County was organized in December 1833, but before the county seat of Chattooga (now LaFayette) became incorporated in 1835, the first court for white settlers was held in the Cherokee court house

on Cove Road. Tradition also says that one of the first schools in the area was held in the old log courthouse in 1860.<sup>2</sup>



**Image 2: Section of the 1832 Cherokee Land Lottery map, with the "Crawfish C. H." (Crawfish Court House) clearly marked. This was the site of the Cherokee courthouse established in 1820.**

<sup>2</sup> Chickamauga Yesteryear, 1972, p. 6.

### **Crawfish Springs**

James M. Gordon purchased approximately 2500 acres of Cherokee land lottery tracts around the springs. He also purchased a primitive rock press at a site on West Chickamauga Creek. He re-built the old mill as a two-story, state-of-the-art grist mill, and established a general store there. By the start of the Civil War, Gordon's son-in-law James Morgan Lee, was operating the mill. Gordon died in 1863, but Lee kept the name of Lee and Gordon's Mills. It burned in 1867, and was rebuilt by him. This is the mill that remains today. Lee and Gordon's Mill was one of the leading industries in Walker County in the 1880s, and it saw almost continuous service until 1968. Today the Lee and Gordon's Mill, located outside this survey's boundary, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



***Image 3: Lee & Gordon's Mill on West Chickamauga Creek, taken by George N. Barnard, ca. 1866.***

James Gordon began his Greek Revival style mansion in 1840 (see Images 67 and 68 on pages 53 and 54). It took the slaves seven years to finish the house, which was built using all local materials except nails. The outbuildings included a smokehouse and six, two-room slave quarters. The Gordon-Lee House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and remains the signature ante-bellum structure in the city.

The first of the three historic churches within the survey area was Crawfish Springs Baptist Church, organized in the home of Marcus Johnson in 1850. Mr. Johnson later became, in 1861, the first occupant of what was eventually the city cemetery. The first church building was a log cabin that burned in the early days of the Civil War. It was replaced by a frame structure (later replaced) in 1862. Both early buildings were near the current church campus.

In 1861, Walker County representatives to the Georgia Secession Convention voted against secession, as did most of the other delegations from northwest Georgia. The full effects of the war were felt in the county in 1863, when Union and Confederate troops moved into

the area in anticipation of the conflict known as the Battle of Chickamauga, the second bloodiest battle of the Civil War. On September 18, 1863, Union Major General William S. Rosecrans occupied the Gordon House as his headquarters, and soldiers on their way to battle positions filled their canteens at the springs. The battle began shortly after daybreak on September 19, and continued throughout the next day. As darkness fell on September 20, 1863, federal officer General George H. Thomas withdrew his remaining troops from the battlefield under orders of commanding General William S. Rosecrans. It was a victory for the Confederate forces, commanded by General Braxton Bragg.



***Image 4: Crawfish Springs, taken by Matthew Brady ca. 1863. On the hill beyond the spring is the Dry Valley Road, today Cove Road.***

During and after the battle, the Gordon house became a military hospital, with the library serving as the operating room. An exchange of wounded brought Confederate soldiers to the house, but they were quickly re-located to the military hospital in Dalton. After

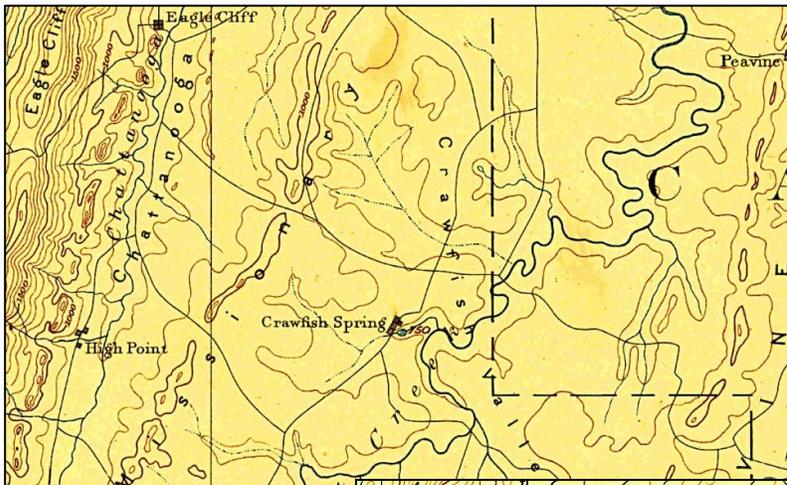
the death of James Gordon, his son-in-law, James Lee, purchased the estate.

The post-war era in the South was a time of near anarchy with disrupted governmental services, food shortages, and failed banks. It was not until the mid-1870s that the situation began to improve. By 1874, some railroads were in operation in north Georgia. That year a Masonic Lodge was established in Crawfish Springs, and around this time the Methodist Church was organized. The two institutions shared a building near the present site of the Methodist Church on Cove Road. The Baptist Church built a new and larger church building in 1883 (later replaced).

It was not until 1887 that work began on a railroad for Crawfish Springs. That same year James Lee, who was the son of a Methodist minister, donated two acres of land to the public for a cemetery. It was located west of the Baptist Church, and was named Citizens' Cemetery. The October 12, 1887, *Walker County Messenger* report that, "It is for the public, without distinction of denomination, section, or class." The cemetery today has over 500 grave markers, primarily granite and marble. The nineteenth century headstones are mostly table markers, from 1' to 3' in height, although there are a few tall obelisks. Markers from the first half of the twentieth century are mostly polished granite with more ornamentation and stylistic detailing, and are built in a range of forms. The cemetery is still in use today.

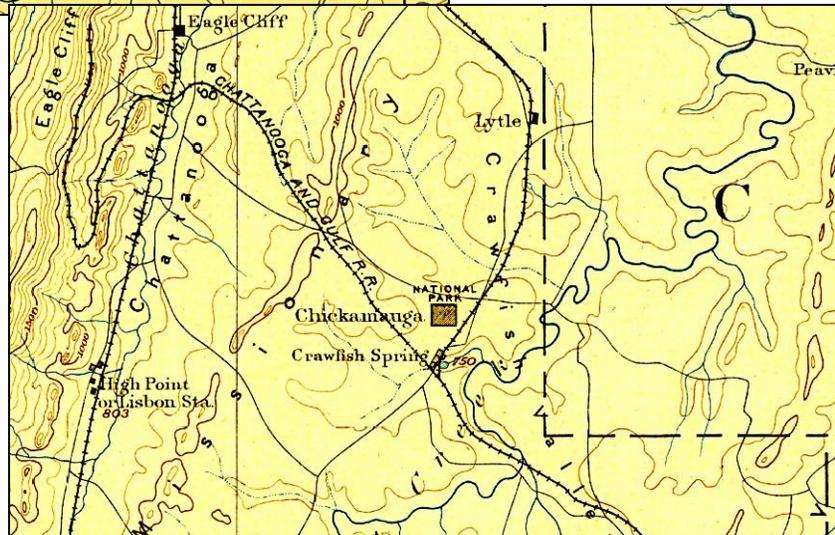
### **Chickamauga, Resort Town**

On March 22, 1888, the first train came to Crawfish Springs.<sup>3</sup> Its arrival signaled the beginning of the town's first building boom, when many new houses and businesses were constructed. The railroad played an important part in the 1889 reunion of the Battle of Chickamauga, bringing between ten and twelve thousand visitors to the area. Crawfish Springs hosted a huge barbecue for the returning soldiers, which raised the town's profile considerably. The reunion was the commencement of the planning for the establishment of what became the nation's oldest military park. The Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, located less than two miles north of downtown Chickamauga, was officially dedicated on September 18-20, 1895. Main Street (formerly Dry Valley Road, later McLemore Cove Road, now Cove Road) in Chickamauga was the site for a number of monuments and signs placed by the park founders, along with two Civil War cannons, near the springs and the Gordon-Lee House. These commemorative objects, owned and maintained by the National Park Service, are still in place, and are included in this survey.



**Map 2. 1886 USGS topographical map shows the relative isolation of Crawfish Springs.**

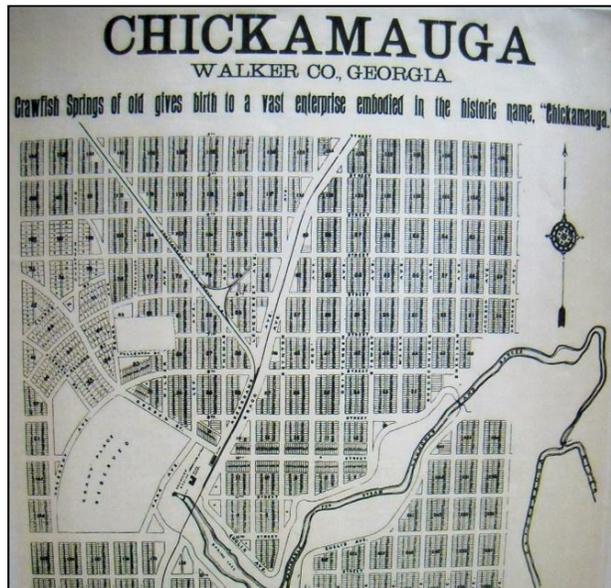
**Map 3. 1892 USGS topographical map shows Chickamauga / Crawfish Spring with two railroads, the national park, and the new neighboring town of Lytle.**



<sup>3</sup> The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad extended from Chattanooga, TN to Carrollton, GA by July 1888. It was acquired by the Central of Georgia Railway in 1891.

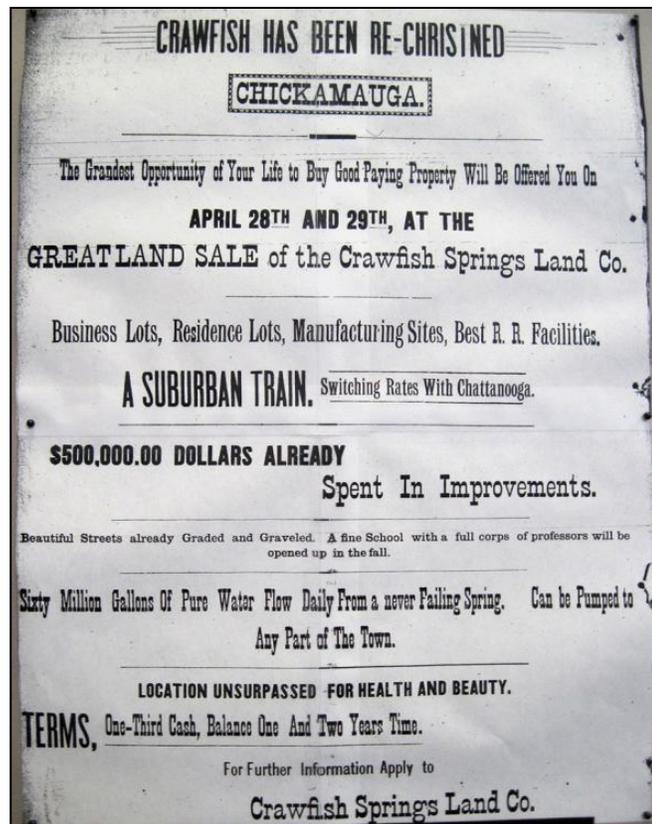
The Crawfish Springs Land Company was initially organized to develop coal and iron mining in the area, but when Gordon Lee<sup>4</sup>, the company's secretary-treasurer, sold much of the old Gordon tract to the company, it became a land syndicate. The company's 77-room Park Hotel, designed by Chattanooga architect William H. Floyd, was constructed in 1890 just north the springs (see Image 69 on page 54). The hotel opened in July, and that same month the streets of town were graded, and construction of the dam across the springs had begun.

**Image 5: Section of town plat, ca. 1890.**



A new town plat was designed by P. P. Hurlburt, and on January 1, 1891, the post office of Crawfish Springs was renamed Chickamauga, by order of the postmaster general. On April 16, 1891, an advertisement was run in the *Walker County Messenger* to promote the Great Land Sale of the Crawfish Springs Land Company.

**Image 6: Ad for the Great Land Sale.**



The city was incorporated on September 11, 1891, and was named Chickamauga in honor of the battle. Its boundary was a circle with a radius of three-quarters of a mile from Crawfish Springs. Running water was provided by the dam and pump house constructed at the springs in 1890. Initially to serve the Park Hotel, the new system eventually provided water to the town. The old undershot water wheel and small grist mill that had stood at the head of the springs were demolished.

<sup>4</sup> Gordon Lee was the oldest son of James Lee. He inherited the Gordon-Lee House, which he occupied until his death in 1927. A prominent civic leader and businessman, he served for twenty years in the U.S. Congress.

**Image 7 (right): Small grist mill and undershot waterwheel, 1892.**



**Image 8 (below): New dam and pump house, 1895.**



Another component of the boom times was the chartering of the Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company in 1891. The next year it began to mine coal at its Durham, Georgia location on Lookout Mountain, and sold coal throughout the region. The

Chattanooga and Gulf Railroad (see Map 3 on page 13), incorporated in 1889, was a 17.2-mile rail line constructed by convict labor, that carried coal from the Durham mine to Chickamauga. Renamed the Chickamauga and Durham Railroad in 1891, the line also offered passenger service, which continued until 1936.

There are extant commercial buildings on Gordon Street which were all built ca. 1891. The three stores, today at 105, 107, and 109 Gordon Street, are all two-story brick buildings. Number 105, opposite the depot, is the oldest. It was constructed by J. F. Bonds, and was the principle general store in town. The store at number 109 was built by Dr. David Griffin Elder, and was the original location of Chickamauga Drug Store.<sup>5</sup> Dr. Elder was a respected medical doctor and pharmacist in the community. He was also interested in horses. His livery stable was located at 307 West 10<sup>th</sup> Street, which was also the original location of his dispensing pharmacy. According to the 1975 Walker County survey, the street eventually known as West 10<sup>th</sup> Street (an extension of Gordon Street east of the railroad), was owned by the Northwest Georgia Farmers Association. The land was a race track for harness horses, which accounts for the wide, straight nature of West 10<sup>th</sup> Street today, a sharp contrast to the other roads in the mill village areas, as well as the rest of Chickamauga.<sup>6</sup>

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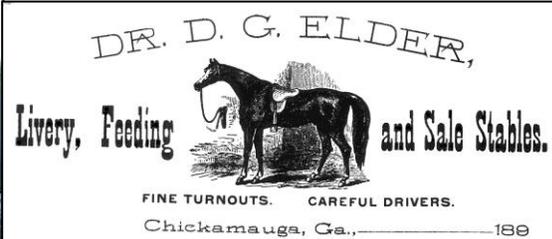
<sup>5</sup> Chickamauga Drug Store is still in business today, but relocated to 114 Cove Road ca. 1950.

<sup>6</sup> *Walker County Survey, 1975*. Architectural survey form CH-47, recorded 12-28-1975 by Maria Riva.



**Image 9: 109-107-105 Gordon Street (left to right). The building on the left was Dr. Elder's Chickamauga Drug Store.**

**Image 10 (below): 1890s ad for Dr. Elder's stables.**



**Image 11: View east on West 10<sup>th</sup> Street from Longstreet Avenue in front of Crystal Springs Print Works, Inc.**



By 1892, the new stone passenger depot was completed by the Central of Georgia Railway (still extant, see Image 25 on page 28, and Image 70 on page 55). Chickamauga became known as a resort destination. New businesses were moving into town, and a pleasure boat concern began operating at the springs. Unfortunately, the boats became a source of controversy when a terrible outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the community in 1893, and the boats were condemned as the source of the typhoid contamination in the water. The resort town, “unsurpassed for health and beauty” quickly went bust, as the nation’s worst economic depression (at the time) hit. Known as the Panic of 1893, its effects were felt in Chickamauga, as the Crawfish Springs Land Company was forced to divest itself of assets. In 1894, the Chickamauga and Durham Railroad Company and the Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company were sold under foreclosure. A second outbreak of typhus occurred in 1895. The boom time was over.

**End of the Nineteenth Century**

Not everything came to a halt, however. The Chickamauga Coal and Coke Company decided, in

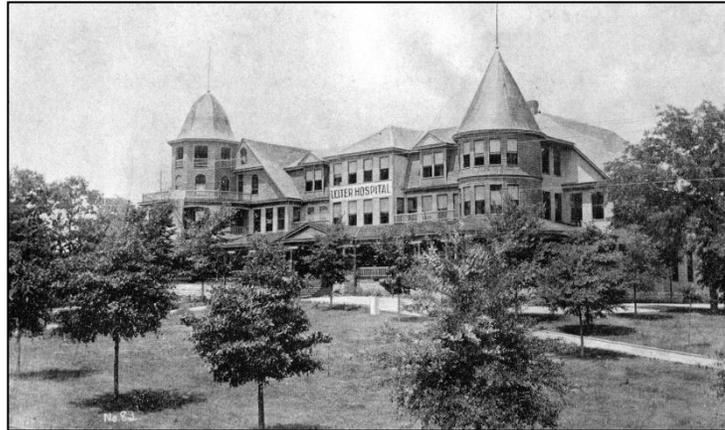


**Image 12. Coke ovens in use, ca. 1898.**

1897, to construct 50 coke ovens just north of downtown. The Chattanooga and Durham Railroad, purchasers of the rail line to the Durham mines, brought coal to the ovens to make coke, then shipped it north to Chattanooga to fuel the iron and steel industry there. Three years later, they constructed another 50 ovens. The coke ovens operation was the first large-scale industry in Chickamauga, and brought many young men into town from the surrounding farms seeking employment. In the 1920s, as the Durham mines began to play out, the coke ovens ceased operation. The Durham rail line continued to operate until the Central of Georgia abandoned it in 1951.

The year 1898 saw the beginning and end of the Spanish-American War (April – August). Camp Thomas was established on the former Chickamauga battlefield as a place to train recruits.

***Image 13. The Leiter Hospital (former Park Hotel), 1898.***



Over the next three months, over 72,000 soldiers passed through the camp. The unsanitary conditions and dirty drinking water led to outbreaks of disease, especially typhoid fever, dysentery, and malaria.

The recently evacuated Park Hotel was on the market. Mrs. Mary T. Leiter purchased it for \$10,000, and gave it to the government to be made over into a hospital for the troops. Mrs. Leiter was wife of Chicago businessman and entrepreneur, Levi Ziegler Leiter, who was a partner of Marshall Fields, the department store magnate. The purchase was completed in June 1898, and within two weeks had been remodeled into the Leiter Hospital. It quickly became overcrowded, with 255 beds in a space that was designed for 130. By the end of August, however, the war had ended, and the hospital closed in the middle of October. The hotel did not re-open until 1902.

### **Twentieth-century Mill Town**

In 1900, Chickamauga had only 92 inhabitants, but things were about to change. Daniel Ashley Jewell, a successful entrepreneur, had, with his brother-in-law, Albert Sidney Bowen, established the successful Bowen-Jewell Bag Company, a textile manufacturing company in Chattanooga. Searching for a good site on which to build a permanent mill, they chose Chickamauga because of the abundant supply of water from the Crawfish Springs and Crystal Spring. Between 35-40 acres of land were purchased from the Lee family in May 1907. The mill was incorporated as the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company on July 5, 1907. By 1909, a bleachery had been completed, designed by Adams & Schneidar and Lockwood-

Green of Greenville, SC (see Images 21 and 22 on page 21, and Image 74 on page 57). The first buildings were constructed of running bond brick with large timbers to support the heavy floors. Foundations were of native stone, and no buildings were over three stories tall. The flat roofs were covered with built-up layers of tar.

Between 1895 and 1914, the water tower was constructed, probably around the time the mill was built. Located on Cove Road at the head of Crawfish Springs, it is 115' tall, holds 200,000 gallons of water, and its motor-driven pump had, in 1929, a capacity of 3000 gallons per minute.

**Image 14. Water tower.**



Chickamauga's second building boom had begun. Between 1907 and 1928, the company constructed housing for its employees. Most of the homes were concentrated in the areas today known as the Mill Village and the Lower Mill Village (two of the historic resource areas surveyed for this project). However, other homes, especially for managers, were constructed on Lee Avenue, Wilder Avenue, and Cove Road. By 1910, the population of Chickamauga had risen to 312. In 1913, D. A. Jewell had a house built for his family at the corner of Gordon Street and Cove Road, which remains one of the finest residences in the City (see Image 66 on page 52). While their house was being built, they stayed at the Park Hotel, then owned by the mill.

**Image 15. 1924 photo of 1914 high school (right) and 1921 auditorium (left).**



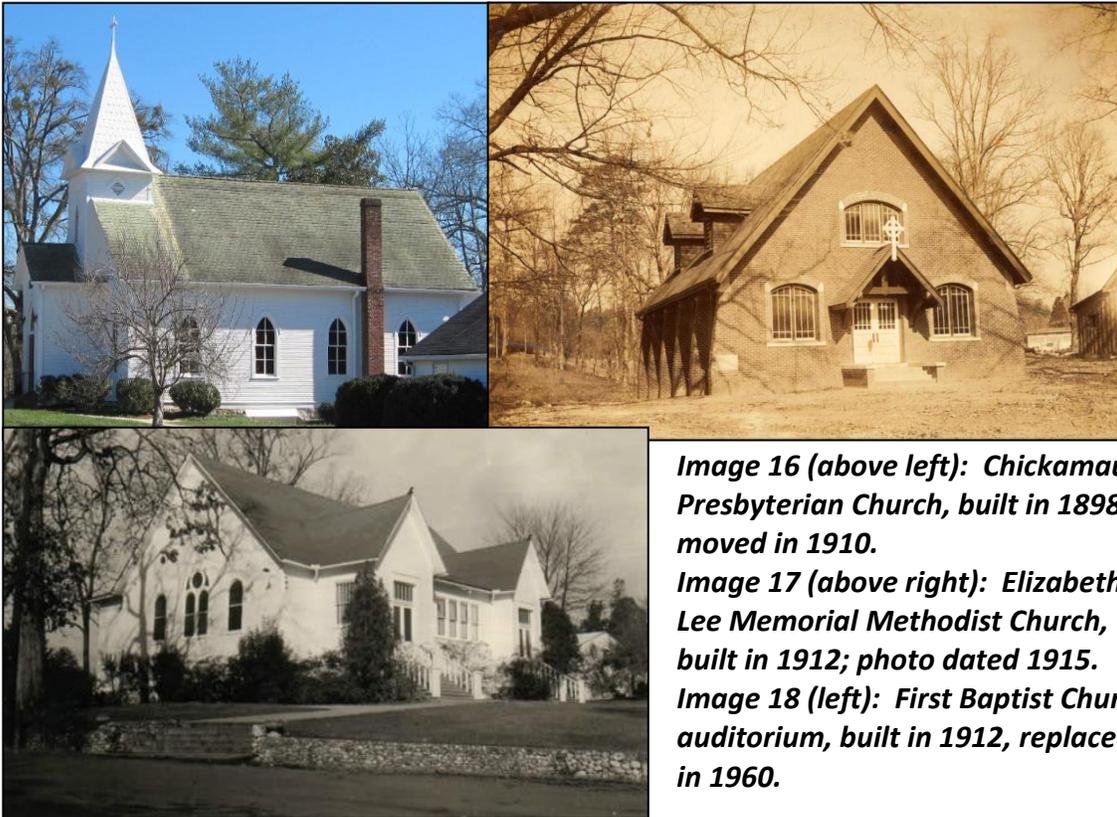
The Chickamauga School District was incorporated in 1905, and a two-room wood school building was constructed, with the Masonic lodge meeting rooms upstairs.

In 1914, a new, three-story brick building with steam heat and running water was constructed as a high school for boys. Chickamauga High School was designed by Chattanooga architect William H. Sears in the Neoclassical Revival style (see Image 65 on page 51). Located at 402 Cove Road, it serves as offices for the city school system today. The one-story Chickamauga Grammar School auditorium, just north of the high school, was constructed in 1921 as a memorial to soldiers who served in the Great War (later known as World War I). It was in the same Neoclassical Revival style, and later served as a temporary

location for the American Legion Post. The Chickamauga Public Library is located on the auditorium site today.

In 1914, Crystal Springs Bleachery built a community center for its employees on the site of the Park Hotel, which was demolished to make way for the new facility. Built in the Craftsman style, the community center later became a doctor's clinic, apartments, and for several years was the home of Longstreet's Charge Restaurant. In 2004, it was remodeled into condominiums (see Image 75 on page 57).

The early twentieth century was a time of growth for the City's religious congregations. In 1910, Chickamauga Presbyterian Church was organized. They purchased a Universalist Church building, constructed in 1898, and moved it to its present location on West 7<sup>th</sup> Street (then called Lytle Street). In 1912, the Methodists began construction of their new building at 127 Cove Road (still in use today). Also in 1912, the Baptist church was renamed First Baptist Church of Chickamauga, and they constructed their fourth auditorium building at 603 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, which stood until the present sanctuary was constructed in 1960.



**Image 16 (above left): Chickamauga Presbyterian Church, built in 1898, moved in 1910.**

**Image 17 (above right): Elizabeth Lee Memorial Methodist Church, built in 1912; photo dated 1915.**

**Image 18 (left): First Baptist Church auditorium, built in 1912, replaced in 1960.**

The first three decades of the twentieth century brought new commercial development to downtown, as both sides of Gordon Street were filled with one- and two-story brick commercial buildings from the railroad crossing to the intersection with Cove Road and Lee Avenue. In 1910, the Bank of Chickamauga was established, and moved into its new brick building with the corner front entrance at the intersection of Gordon Street and Lee Avenue (see Images 29 and 30 on page 32). The 1930s saw the expansion of the commercial district

north of Gordon Street, primarily along Lee Avenue, with a number of one-story brick storefronts, still in use today (see Image 28 on page 32).

In December 1925, construction began on the new Masonic building at 106 Cove Road to house the Crawfish Springs Lodge. One of the few three-story buildings in the City, it houses retail on the first floor, but the upper stories are for the lodge.

***Image 19: Chickamauga Masonic Temple, 1926.***



In 1927, Gordon Lee died. His will bequeathed a 15-acre tract of land just south of the Gordon-Lee House, along with \$239,000, for the construction of a new high school. Between 1929 and 1932, four, two-story brick buildings were constructed in the Colonial Revival style by R. H. Hunt, a Chattanooga architect. The buildings were two dormitories, a large building housing classrooms, an auditorium, and a gymnasium; and a building to serve as housing for the school superintendent and teachers. Gordon Lee Memorial High School has been expanded over the years, and the dormitories were converted to classrooms.



***Image 20: Central section of the Gordon Lee Building, Gordon Lee Memorial High School, built 1929-1930.***

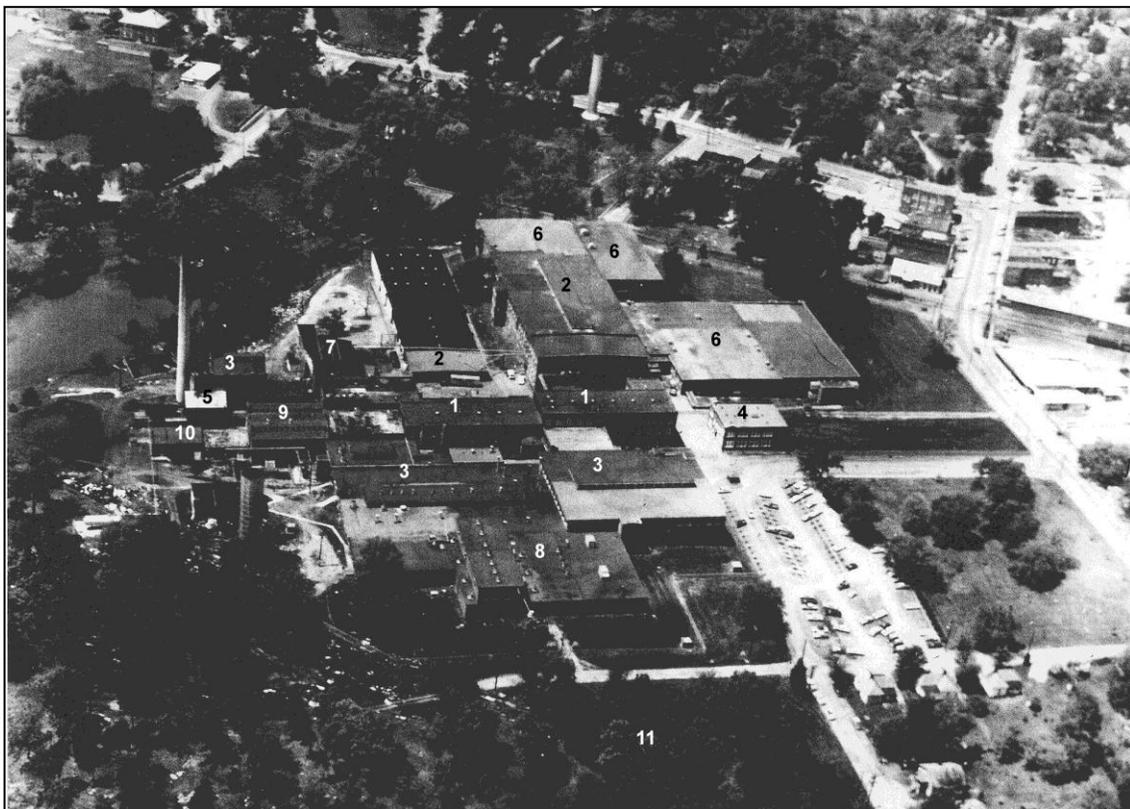
By 1929, Chickamauga had a population of 2000. The city had four miles of paved roads, their grade was nearly level, and the streets had electric lighting. Water from the springs was pumped through 1½ miles of water pipes, and 23 fire hydrants were located throughout town. The prosperity was due primarily to the textile mill.

Descendants of Daniel A. Jewell continued to run the textile company, renamed Crystal Springs Textiles, which expanded over the years, and at one time employed more than 1500 workers. As late as 1951, it still owned 171 company houses (all of which were painted that year). Most had been sold to individual owners by 1958.

**Image 21:  
1927-1928 office building.**



On April 1, 1969, Dan River Mills bought the mill, during what was a time of consolidation of the textile industry throughout the South. In 1982, Dan River announced it was going to close the Chickamauga plant. Three local men, Frank Pierce, Stanley Cunningham, and Steve Tarvin, stepped in and purchased the plant in 1983, saving the town and the area from almost certain economic disaster. Crystal Springs Print Works, Inc. is still operating today.



**Image 22 (below): Crystal Springs Textiles in 1975.**

The numbered buildings are as follows:

1. Original bleachery and bag mill building, 1907. Additions made at undetermined times.

2. Cotton mill building, 1912-1913, with warehouses above.
3. Enlargement and expansion of the bleachery, 1923.
4. Office building, 1927-1928.
5. New boiler house, 1928.
6. Additions to the cotton mill made in the late 1930s-1940s-1950s.
7. Community laundry, 1922.
8. Print shop added to the bleachery, 1946.
9. Cotton gin, later used as a carpenter shop, 1915.
10. Ice plant.
11. Site of warehouse erected in the late 1960s, later demolished.<sup>7</sup>

The Central of Georgia Railway, which had constructed the stone depot in 1892, continued passenger service to Chickamauga until the early 1950s. It became a subsidiary of Southern Railway in 1963, and continued to operate the freight office there until 1968. Its name was changed to the Central of Georgia Railroad in 1971. That year it was announced that the depot would be torn down, causing an outcry from the citizens. The Tsikamagi Garden Club worked enthusiastically to try to save the building. A deal was struck whereby the Chickamauga Board of Education purchased the building, and leased the land from Southern Railway. The building has been used for school and community activities, for arts exhibits and performances, and is now the Walker County Heritage and Train Museum.

Saving the railroad depot spurred the city to further action. Merchants in the commercial district began refurbishing their storefronts. A leader was Grady Mundy, a construction business owner, who purchased the Bonds Building at 105 Gordon Street. He remodeled the front into its existing Colonial Revival style (see Image 9 on page 16, the green building at the far right).

***Image 23. Advertisement of the “Restoring Chickamauga” efforts in 1975.***

Since the 1950s, the city of Chickamauga has developed very little within the historic core of the city, the area covered by this survey. Interstate 75 by-passed the city about ten miles to the east. The 1960s trend of urban renewal, which resulted in the demolition of many historic resources, did not happen in Chickamauga, so it retains many of its nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings. In the 1950s and 1960s, there was some residential development on unimproved lots. Two



<sup>7</sup> Survey, 1975.

small apartment buildings were constructed ca. 1960 at 402-404 Lee Avenue, and another apartment was built at 111 Wilder Avenue ca. 1990. A new Civic Center was constructed at 1817 Lee Clarkson Road in 1994. The Colonial-Revival style public library was built in 2007 with Colonial Revival elements, reflective of the Gordon Lee Memorial High School across Cove Road. Before 2000, there was little demolition, but since then, there have been several instances of historic homes being demolished for new infill development within the survey area. Beyond the survey boundaries, however, there has been significant development, with residential and commercial expansion, especially in the 1990s-2000s.

Freight trains continue to run through the city. In 1982, the line became a unit of Norfolk Southern Corporation when Southern Railway merged with Norfolk and Western Railway. In 1998, the Georgia Department of Transportation purchased from Norfolk Southern the branch line from Chattanooga to Lyerly (running through Chickamauga), and began working to increase its freight traffic. Acquired by Genesee & Wyoming in 2008, the Chattooga & Chickamauga Railway (CCKY) is today a 49-mile short line freight railroad that interchanges with Norfolk Southern. Chemicals, metals, and plastics are some of the commodities transported. Freight cars are often parked on the two sidings adjacent to the crossing at Gordon Street.



***Image 24: View north along the Chattooga & Chickamauga Railway from the railroad bridge over Crawfish Springs towards Gordon Street. Crystal Springs Print Works is on the right; the former Crystal Springs Bleachery community center (now condominiums) is on the left. In the distance is the depot tower, and freight cars parked near the Gordon Street crossing.***

## SURVEY RESULTS

### Survey Areas

The historic resources survey included 356 buildings, structures, sites, and objects, utilized or constructed before 1972, and located within defined areas in the city limits of Chickamauga. The sections included in the survey are specified as follows.

1. CHICKAMAUGA HISTORIC DISTRICT, defined by its NRHP boundaries.
2. COKE OVENS HISTORIC DISTRICT, defined by its NRHP boundaries.
3. COVE ROAD SOUTH, extending along both sides of Georgia Highway 341/Cove Road south of the Chickamauga Historic District from its NRHP boundary to the city limits.
4. LEE AVENUE NORTH, extending along both sides of Georgia Highway 341/Lee Avenue north of the Chickamauga Historic District from its NRHP boundary to the city limits.
5. MILL VILLAGE, within the boundaries of the northern mill housing area from West 8<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, West 11<sup>th</sup> Street to the south, Stewart Avenue to the east, and extending west of the railroad line to Thomas Avenue.
6. LOWER MILL VILLAGE, within the boundaries of the southern mill housing area from Lee Clarkson Road to the north, 16<sup>th</sup> Street to the south, the railroad line to the west, and 16<sup>th</sup> Street and East 14<sup>th</sup> Street to the east.

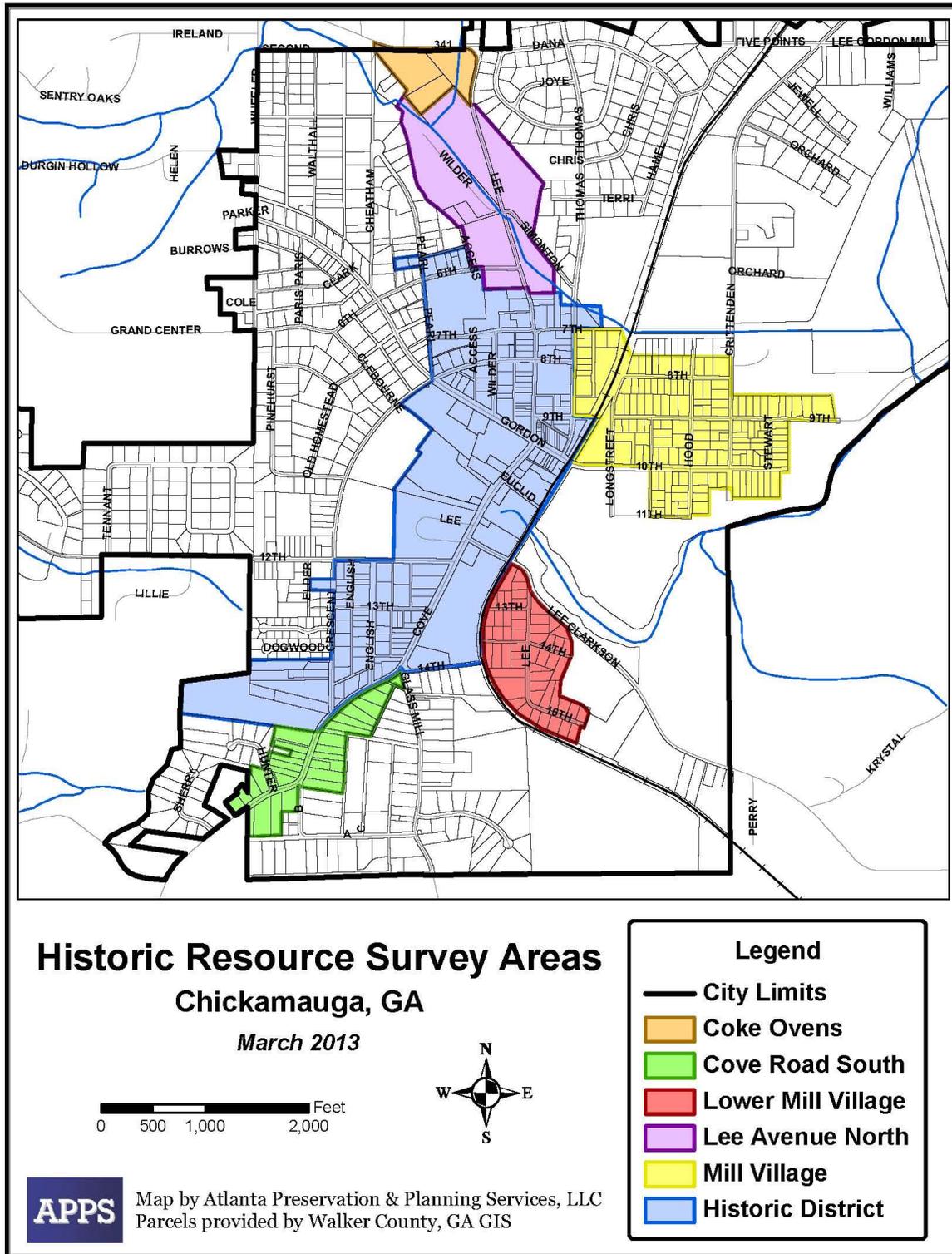
The Map 4 below shows the location of the six areas in the survey. Within each area, every surveyed property was designated as either vacant, outside the scope of the survey, or met the requirements for entry into GNAHRGIS. Table 1 indicates the counts of each designation by area, as well as the survey totals. A total of 439 properties were surveyed, of which 356 have been entered into GNAHRGIS. A total of 48 properties were determined to be beyond the scope of the survey project, with construction dates of 1972 or later. There were 35 vacant parcels.

**Table 1. Survey Area Resources.**

Districts	Total Properties	Entered into GNAHRGIS	Outside Scope of Survey*	Vacant
Chickamauga Historic District	200	167	18	15
Coke Ovens Area	3	2	1	0
Cove Road South	30	26	1	3
Lee Avenue North	8	2	5	1
Lower Mill Village	54	43	6	5
Mill Village	144	116	17	11
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35</b>

\*Construction date 1972 or later.

Map 4. Areas Within the Survey Boundary



### **Construction Dates**

In all the survey areas, with the exception of Lee Avenue North, more than 80% of the properties were entered into the state online historic resources database. This percentage demonstrates the large number of resources that were constructed before 1972, proving that Chickamauga is overwhelmingly a historical city. A closer look at the construction dates of the properties is further confirmation of the City’s retention of its historic buildings, as seen in Table 2.

**Table 2. Survey Area Resources by Construction Decades.**

<b>Decade Built</b>	<b>Total Properties</b>	<b>Chickamauga Historic District</b>	<b>Coke Ovens Historic District</b>	<b>Cove Road South</b>	<b>Lee Avenue North</b>	<b>Lower Mill Village</b>	<b>Mill Village</b>
1800-1840	1	1					
1840-1889	5	5					
1890-1899	25	23	2				
1900-1909	27	18		4		1	4
1910-1919	108	18		2		38	50
1920-1929	92	38		4		3	47
1930-1939	32	21		5			6
1940-1949	21	16		2			3
1950-1959	18	12	1	3		1	1
1960-1969	20	11		5	1		3
1970-1979	12	6		1	2	1	2
1980-1989	6	2			1	1	2
1990-1999	15	3		1	2	3	6
2000-2009	21	11			1	1	8
2010-2013	1						1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>133</b>

There are only two antebellum resources in the survey area, and one of them, the Cherokee courthouse, is an archaeological site. The other is the house built by James Gordon between 1840-1847. After the Civil War, Crawfish Springs remained a small town until the 1890s, which brought new housing for the owners and investors in the Crawfish Springs Land Company, a stone train depot, brick stores on Gordon Street, the coke ovens, and the incorporation of the City of Chickamauga. The creation of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park in 1895 brought 13 monuments, signs, and cannons commemorating the battle to the City. It was the establishment of the Crystal Springs Bleachery in 1907, however, that generated the largest building boom with the construction of housing for mill employees between 1900 and 1929. Construction continued through the Great Depression, World War II, and into the 1960s, but has never reached the levels of the early decades of the twentieth century. The four decades outside the scope of the survey (1972-2013) show more growth, particularly in the early years of the twenty-first century. These new buildings, which include City Hall, commercial establishments, and a carpet mill, are concentrated primarily north and northeast of the downtown area, and are beyond the boundaries of this survey.

The following is a chronological list of Chickamauga’s major historical time periods as represented by surveyed properties:

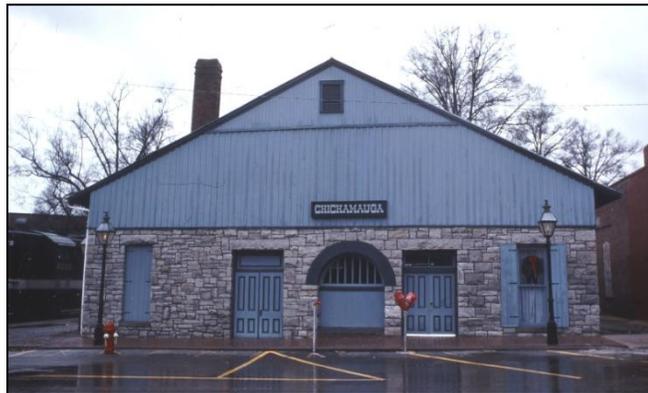
- Crayfish Town: Cherokee occupation (pre-history – 1838 Indian removal)—1 resource
- Crawfish Springs: Antebellum (1838-1859)—1 resource
- Crawfish Springs: Civil War, Reconstruction, and the beginning of the New South era (1860-1889)—4 resources
- City of Chickamauga: 1890s growth—25 resources (6%)
- City of Chickamauga: Mill town building boom (1900-1929)—227 resources (56%)
- City of Chickamauga: Great Depression (1930-1939)—32 resources (8%)
- City of Chickamauga: World War II and post-war era (1940-1949)—21 resources (5%)
- City of Chickamauga: Cold War era (1950-1971)—45 resources (11%)
- City of Chickamauga: Outside survey scope (1972-present)—48 resources (12%)

### **Current Use of Buildings and Properties**

While the City of Chickamauga is a historic town, it is also overwhelmingly residential in nature. Within the survey area, more than 75% of the properties surveyed are currently single-family residences. When apartments and duplexes are included, the percentage of residential properties goes up to almost 80%. Commercial enterprises comprise less than 10% of buildings. There are four churches, three public parks, and a cemetery.

***Image 25: Railroad Depot, 1975.***

The sole museum in the survey area is the former Central of Georgia Railroad Depot, built in 1892 of hand-cut local limestone. Passenger service was discontinued in the early 1960s, but the building continued to be used as the freight and telegraph office until 1968. The bay on the east side of the building was where the telegraph operators worked; railroad tickets were purchased inside the building. The original tile roof was replaced with a metal roof in 1960, and at some point the bay and tower were removed. In 1971, the building was acquired by the city, and has been restored with a reconstructed tower and bay. Inside are the original heart pine floors and wainscoting, panel doors, and plaster walls.



The bay on the east side of the building was where the telegraph operators worked; railroad tickets were purchased inside the building. The original tile roof was replaced with a metal roof in 1960, and at some point the bay and tower were removed. In 1971, the building was acquired by the city, and has been restored with a reconstructed tower and bay. Inside are the original heart pine floors and wainscoting, panel doors, and plaster walls.

The Central of Georgia railway, constructed in 1888, is still in use as a rail line, although the tracks and rail bed have been upgraded over the years.

Major employers in the city are Crystal Springs Print Works, Inc. (the former Crystal Springs Bleachery), and Shaw Industries Group, Inc., but these facilities are located beyond the survey boundaries. One manufacturer is located within the survey area, Burtco Enterprises, whose oldest building was constructed in 1960.

There are fourteen commemorative objects in the survey area, including seven monuments, two Civil War cannons, and seven historic interpretive signs placed along Cove Road as part of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. When the park was established in 1895, Main Street (now Cove Road) was one of the approach roads to the park. The more than 100 miles of approach roads were maintained by the Park Service until the late 1920s, and they contained signs and monuments relating to the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. The roads were turned over to local control, but the National Park Service continues to own and maintain all commemorative markers and objects. The German field gun was brought home to Chickamauga by Gordon Lee after World War I, and is owned by the American Legion Post at 414 West 14<sup>th</sup> Street.

Table 3 shows the current use of the properties within the survey area.

**Table 3. Current Uses of Surveyed Properties.**

Current Use	Total Properties	Chickamauga Historic District	Coke Ovens Historic District	Cove Road South	Lee Avenue North	Lower Mill Village	Mill Village
Archaeological Site	1	1					
Cemetery	2	1			1		
Civil War Cannon	2	2					
Commercial	39	35		1			3
Educational--Offices	1	1					
Educational--School	1	1					
Governmental--Waterworks	1		1				
Interpretive Sign	4	4					
Library	1	1					
Lodge hall	1	1					
Manufacturing--Textile	1				1		
Monument/marker	7	7					
Museum	1	1					
Office	5	4					1
Parking lot	1	1					
Post office	1						1
Public park	3	1	1				1
Railway	1	1					
Religious	4	3					1
Residence	303	108		26	4	47	118
Residence--apartments	1	1					
Residence--duplex	15	7			1	2	5
Senior center	1	1					
Water tower	1	1					
WWI German field gun	1	1					

### **Construction methods and materials**

The large majority of the buildings are of balloon or platform construction, typical of early twentieth-century buildings. A few concrete block structures from the 1940s can be found. The earlier commercial buildings on Gordon Street, dated from the 1890s, may be load-bearing masonry, but the storefronts dating from the 1930s or later are almost certainly western framed with brick veneer.

Residential foundations are usually masonry, either brick or concrete block. Some are piers with infill; others are continuous; and many have been parged with concrete stucco, making it impossible to determine the foundation material. Roof forms are usually gabled: side, front, or a combination of the two. Hipped roofs with a front-gabled ell are common. Roofing materials are most frequently asphalt shingles, although a number have asbestos shingles or are standing-seam metal. Residential siding is most often non-historic vinyl, although there is also some aluminum and some asbestos siding. Wood siding is usually clapboard, although there is some vertical board and T-111 composite.

Commercial foundations are most often brick, although there is some concrete slab construction. Roof forms, especially on Gordon Street, are flat, and the roofing material is built-up tar and asphalt. Commercial buildings virtually always have brick siding, although sometimes wood or vinyl are used for a side wall or as infill around storefront windows.

### **Physical Condition and Integrity**

Most of the buildings in the survey area are in good to fair condition. There are only a few properties that appear to be abandoned and are consequently in very poor condition. The properties most in need of repairs are farther away from the center of town, and are located in either of the mill villages or on the southwest end of the survey boundary.

Demolition by neglect is not the major preservation problem in Chickamauga; rather, the loss of historic integrity through inappropriate repairs is the greater threat. Many of the houses have vinyl or aluminum siding installed over the historic siding, obscuring architectural details such as window and door surrounds, knee brackets, gable end vents and windows, and exposed rafter ends. Asbestos siding, especially the wood-grain patterned shingles first produced in the 1930s, and asphalt sheet siding, are also found, but are not as common as vinyl.

Many buildings have replacement windows, either vinyl (most common in residences) or aluminum (most common in commercial buildings). Enclosed porches with walls and windows are found. Some porches have been extended across front facades, or wrapped around to the side.

Fortunately, most of the additions made to historic resources have been done at the rear of the buildings, and are not generally visible from the right-of-way. Others have been added

at one of the sides, but are usually recessed from the front facade. Only a few additions extend the plane of the front facade, greatly reducing the historic character of the building.

The integrity of commercial properties is most often compromised by replacing storefronts. This is more thoroughly discussed in the discussion of the Chickamauga Historic District character area below.

### **Character of Survey Areas**

The six survey areas have distinctive characters, attributable not only to the buildings, but the streetscapes and landscaping that surrounds them.

The Chickamauga Historic District, as the largest and most centrally located area, has greater diversity within its borders. It includes virtually all the city's commercial properties, the only historic schools, three of the four churches, a Masonic lodge, two parks, the library, a historic house museum and events facility, offices, the train depot (now a museum), and the most architecturally significant buildings in the city.

The historic commercial district is centered at the intersection of Gordon Street with Lee Avenue to the north and Cove Road to the south. It is characterized by concrete sidewalks; designated street crossings; free, on-street, diagonal parking; streetlights; street furnishings, including benches and trash receptacles, street trees, and traffic-calming street islands at the intersection. The only traffic signal and crossing lights in the survey area are located here.



***Image 26 (left). Gordon Street looking east from Cove Road intersection, 1972.***

***Image 27 (below). Similar view to Image 24, 2012.***

A comparison of the two images show the landscaping that has been done along Gordon Street, with the removal of overhead wires, and the installation of street trees and new curbing.



The commercial district extends north for a block along Lee Avenue and south along Cove Road for another long block which begins a mixed use area. The free,

on-street parking is either diagonal, parallel, or perpendicular along both sides of the street, and there are concrete sidewalks on both sides of the roads. Street trees and lights are also present.

Historic doors and windows have been exchanged for aluminum-framed glass, and some transoms have been infilled with plywood. Bulkheads and columns have been removed or enveloped with non-historic materials. Often shed-roofed porticos or canopies extend from above the storefront cornice, obscuring storefront details. These are supported either by wood posts to the sidewalk, or wood brackets into the brick wall piers.

**Image 28. Ca. 1930 storefronts on Lee Avenue, with altered storefronts; photo taken in 2013. The building at far left was built in 2002.**



Several commercial brick buildings appear to have been encased with EIFS (exterior insulation finishing system).



**Image 29 (left). Bank of Chickamauga, 201 Gordon Street, ca. 1937.**

**Image30 (below). Same view of the Bank of Chickamauga, 2013.**



A fire in the 1960s damaged three, two-story commercial buildings on the north side of Gordon Street. The building at 119 Gordon was destroyed completely, and later rebuilt as a small, one-story storefront. The building at 111 Gordon is now a one-story furniture store, while 115-117 Gordon was remodeled into two, one-story storefronts. The antique store at 117 Gordon Street still retains the single door to the side of the storefront that once led to the second floor.



***Image 31. View of north side of Gordon Street of single-story storefronts that were two-stories prior to the 1960s fire. The wood-paneled door at #117 used to lead to the second floor. Photo taken in 2013.***

As the historic district extends south on the east side Cove Road, there are some public buildings, including the library, the civic center, and offices, all of which were constructed after 1971. Remaining historic resources are the ca. 1900 stone building (a former store), the city schools administration building (the 1914 former high school); Dan McNally Park with ball fields and tennis courts; and the 1948 American Legion Post building, that also serves as a senior center. On the west side of Cove Road, from Gordon Street south, are two large estates (the Jewell House and the Gordon-Lee Mansion), the Methodist church, the historic section of the high school campus, and the beginning of the residential area. The concrete sidewalk extends to the end of the district on the east, but ends at West 12<sup>th</sup> Street on the west side, as does the on-street parking.

The high school has some modern buildings, most of which are just beyond the boundary of the Historic District. The Walker County Fire and Rescue buildings between the schools administration building and the park were constructed in the 1990s.

The rest of the historic district is residential, extending south, west, and north of the commercial district. It lacks sidewalks, except along the south side of Gordon Street and Crescent Avenue, where the elementary and middle schools are located just west of the district and outside the survey boundary. The two-lane roads are paved with asphalt, and the entire area is wooded, except in the northwest corner of the district where the cemetery is located. East of the cemetery is the large Baptist church campus, and the smaller Presbyterian church is south of the cemetery.

The Methodist Church has been expanded, but all its buildings, including the parsonage just north of the sanctuary are historic and retain their integrity. The same is true of the Presbyterian Church, located at 700 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street. The sanctuary building was constructed in 1898, but was moved in 1910 to its current location, and the vestibule was added at that time. The education building next door was built in 1950. The Baptist Church's oldest building is the 1950, two-story education building. The present sanctuary was built in 1960, and the fellowship hall in 1962. The gym and activities building was built in 1978.

There are some instances of historic buildings being demolished for new infill. A house purported to be one of the oldest in the city, the Creech House, was constructed in the 1800s at what is now 305 Gordon Street. It was torn down, and a new house constructed in 2007.



**Image 32 (far left):  
The Creech House at  
305 Gordon Street in  
1975.**

**Image 33 (left): 305  
Gordon Street in  
2013.**

The southern end of the Chickamauga Historic District contains a number of non-contributing resources, including houses built in the 1920s and 1930s which have been altered so their historic integrity is compromised. There are also newer houses, dating from the 1970s and 1980s, as well as 2000s. It is not known if these were built on previously unimproved lots, or if historic houses were demolished prior to the new construction.

The Coke Ovens Historic District is a city-owned historic site and conservation area on three parcels of land about a half a mile north of the Chickamauga Historic District on the southwest corner of the intersection of Lee Avenue and Chickamauga Road. The ovens and the railroad remnant are located at the southwest section of the district, and are accessed via Coke Oven Road south from Chickamauga Road/Highway 341. The road and parking area are paved with asphalt. There are some trees, but much of the parcel is grassy open space. In addition to the coke ovens and the coal hoppers, there are a multi-use trail and a wetlands demonstration area. Three small, stone buildings are water well pump houses owned by the Walker County Water Authority. At the Lee Avenue intersection is a 2003 “log cabin” building, which is a water well pump house for the City water system.

**Image 34. View south across the wetlands toward the remaining coke ovens, 2012.**



Lee Avenue North is the survey area is the half-mile long strip of road between the Chickamauga and Coke Ovens Historic Districts. There are three predominant features in this survey area. Just south of the coke ovens is a textile mill, now operated by Burtco Industries. It consists of three buildings, one of which is historic (constructed in 1960). The second feature is the newest section of Chickamauga Cemetery, at the northwest corner of Lee Avenue and West 6<sup>th</sup> Street, which contains recent burials. The third feature is the large mobile home park that spans Lee Avenue north of the cemetery and south of the mill. This area is the smallest of the survey areas, and contains the lowest percentage of historic resources. The majority of the mobile homes date from the 1980s-2000s. Lee Avenue is two lanes here; there are no sidewalks or streetlights, and the area is quite open with few buildings and trees.

Cove Road South is the survey area extending south from the Chickamauga Historic District to the city boundary. This is a residential area that gives the feel of being in transition from rural to suburban. On this short stretch of road are houses dating from most decades of the twentieth century. At the city limit is a ca. 1940 convenience store with gas pumps that is continuously busy. It has been modernized and lacks historic authenticity. The road is paved with asphalt; there are no sidewalks; and many of the driveways here are not paved.

Of the 30 properties in this area, nearly half of them have been changed significantly so they lack historic integrity.

**Image 35 (left). 715 Cove Road, 1975. Image 36 (right): 715 Cove Road, 2013.**



Mill Village is the local name for the northern section of Crystal Springs Bleachery employee housing. It consists of two sections: the largest is east of the railroad and is where the textile mill housing was located. For this project, the section between the Mill Village west of the railroad and the Chickamauga Historic District was also surveyed. Both geographically and chronologically, it is distinct from the mill housing area, but was included so that the core of the city would be surveyed completely.

The textile mill housing section of this survey area is the largest, the oldest, and almost exclusively residential. Most of the mill housing was built in 1917, 1922, and 1927. The area is laid out in a grid, and all the streets are paved with asphalt. There is no curbing, and no sidewalks, except along the south side of West 8<sup>th</sup> Street leading to a non-historic city park (outside the survey boundaries), and along the south side of West 10<sup>th</sup> Street leading to the mill and downtown. West 10<sup>th</sup> Street is the main east-west thoroughfare, and is basically an extension of Gordon Street east of the railroad tracks. Crittenden Avenue is the main north-south road, and it has street markings. Most of the other roads are much narrower and have no street markings. A number of the streets in this area are named for Confederate and Union generals who fought in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. They are marked with large street signs, consisting of descriptive panels on wood posts.



**Image 37: Looking east on West 10<sup>th</sup> Street from Hood Avenue.**



**Image 38 (left):** Looking east on East 9<sup>th</sup> Street from Stewart Avenue.

**Image 39 (below):** Crittenden Avenue street sign.



The section of the Mill Village survey area west of the railroad is a transition area. It consists of businesses, a grocery store, a church, warehouses, and a few residences dating from the 1940s and 2000s. The commercial area has concrete sidewalks, but north in the residential area, there are no sidewalks or street curbing.

Unfortunately, a number of the houses in this mill village area were susceptible to flooding during heavy rains due to the low-lying land. The city of Chickamauga acquired Federal Emergency Management Funds in 2000 to elevate fifty homes in the area. The houses were elevated on concrete block foundations that were parged with concrete stucco, painted, or veneered with stone. All of the porches were rebuilt, and new front stairs were added. The historic integrity of the houses was compromised, but the solution was better than tearing down all the mill houses and replacing them.

**Image 40 (left):** 8 West 8<sup>th</sup> Street, 1975.      **Image 41 (right):** 8 West 8<sup>th</sup> Street, 2013.



Lower Mill Village is the local name for the southern concentration of employee housing for Crystal Springs Bleachery. It is due south of the mill, situated across from Crystal Springs Lake and east of the railroad line. Of its 49 resources, 38 of them were constructed between 1910 and 1919, most in 1912, making this housing earlier than that built in the north Mill Village. The area is completely residential, wooded, with narrow, asphalt-paved roads, and no curbing. The only sidewalk is on the west side of Lee Street.

A few of these houses were raised on elevated foundations in 2000, but not as many as in the upper Mill Village. There are several modern mobile homes in the area, but it is not known if these were placed on unimproved lots, or if existing homes were demolished.



***Image 42 (left): View of the mill, looking north from the intersection of Lee Street with Lee Clarkson Road.***

***Image 43 (below): Looking west along 16<sup>th</sup> Street.***



## ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

A building can be described by its form and its style. The form refers to the overall massing, footprint, and interior layout of a building. This is called **building type**, or in the case of a residence, **house type**. The style refers to ornamentation applied to the existing building form, but it also refers to the proportion, scale, and massing relationships of the building's parts. This is called **architectural style**. Over time, identifiable building types and architectural styles have developed, and have been defined and labeled. To describe the building types and architectural styles in the survey area, this report will use the nomenclature prescribed by the State of Georgia's Historic Preservation Division.<sup>1</sup>

### House Types

As the majority of buildings in the survey area are residences, house types are very important in describing Chickamauga's historic resources. A simple definition of a house's type is the formula: floor plan + building height = house type.<sup>2</sup> The house type has nothing to do with construction methods or building materials, and only the main section of the house is examined when identifying its type. A house's type can change over time, as additions are made. Type can be important in dating a residence, as some house types were built in specific historic periods. However, other house types have persisted over time, and are less useful in determining a building's age.

One convention in house type names is the use of the terms "cottage" and "house". An important component of any building type is the number of stories (height). In a house type name, a "cottage" refers to a one-story residence, while a "house" refers to a two-story or taller residence. Therefore, a Queen Anne cottage will have only one floor, while a Queen Anne house will have at least two. Exceptions to this convention are the American Small House and the ranch house.

The Chickamauga survey areas contain 24 different house types, as shown in Table 4 on the following page. The most common house types are bungalow, gabled wing cottage, and Queen Anne cottage. Not surprisingly, these are the types of houses built as mill worker housing by the Crystal Springs Bleachery in the four decades of the twentieth century. Less frequent, but still significant, are the ranch house types, Georgian cottage, and American Small house. These six house types will be discussed and illustrated with examples from the survey area. The fact that none of these house types is two-stories demonstrate that the community has had fewer wealthy constituents with the means or inclination to build large, stately homes.

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<sup>1</sup> *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, (Atlanta, GA: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office, 1991), pp. I-1, I-2, I-21.

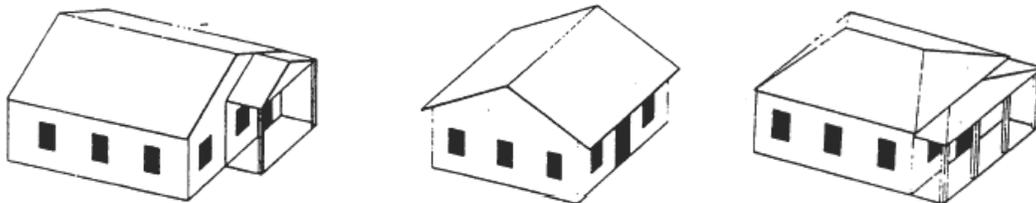
<sup>2</sup> *House Types in Georgia*, (Atlanta, GA: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office, 1991), p. 1.

**Table 4. Survey Resources by House Type.**

House Type	Total Properties	Chickamauga Historic District	Cove Road South	Lee Avenue North	Lower Mill Village	Mill Village
American Foursquare	4	3				1
American Small house	13	10	3			
Apartment buildings	1	1				
Bungalow	87	25	5			57
Double shotgun	5	4				1
English cottage	3	3				
Extended American Small house	2	2				
Gabled wing cottage	58	10	1		30	17
Gabled wing house	2	2				
Georgian cottage	14	11	3			
Georgian house	6	6				
Mid-twentieth century two story	2	1				1
New South cottage	5	3				2
Queen Anne cottage	49	8	3		11	27
Queen Anne house	1	1				
Ranch--bungalow	3	3				
Ranch--compact	5		4	1		
Ranch--courtyard	1	1				
Ranch--half courtyard	4	3	1			
Ranch--linear	9	2	4		1	2
Ranch--linear with clusters	3	2	1			
Shotgun	3	2			1	
Side-gabled cottage	5					5
Split level	2	2				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>113</b>

**Bungalow**

The bungalow was a house type common throughout Georgia between 1900 and 1930. It is characterized by its long, low form; rectangular shape; and its irregular floor plan with no central hall. A porch is an important component, and is often recessed under a front-gabled roof. Roofs are always low-pitched, have wide overhangs, and are most frequently front-gabled or side-gabled, but can be hipped.<sup>3</sup> Bungalows occur throughout the survey area,



<sup>3</sup> *House Types in Georgia*, p. 10. Illustrations from the same source, same page.

but the greatest concentration is in the Mill Village area.

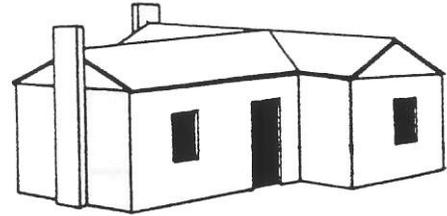


**Image 44 (left): 703 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, ca. 1912 bungalow in the Chickamauga Historic District.**

**Image 45 (right): 906 Stewart Avenue, ca. 1930 bungalow in the Mill Village area.**

### Gabled Wing Cottage

The gabled wing cottage is sometimes called a gabled ell or gable-front-and-wing cottage. It was popular in Georgia from 1875 to 1915, and could be “T” or “L” shaped. It usually has a gabled front and a recessed wing (or ell) that usually, but not always, had a side-gabled roof.<sup>4</sup> The most common type in the survey



area has a half-hip roof on the recessed wing. These occur primarily in the Mill Village and Lower Mill Village areas.



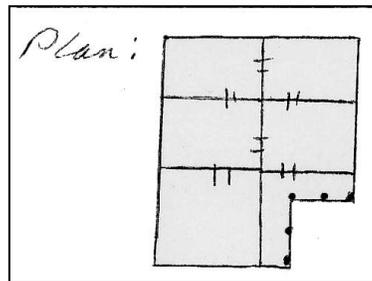
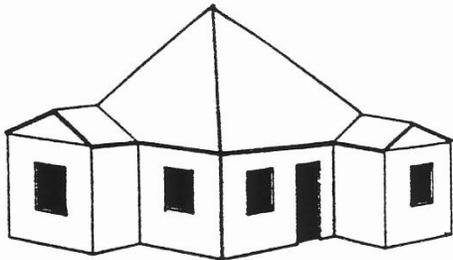
**Image 46 (left): 1006 Boynton Avenue, ca. 1917 gabled wing cottage in the Mill Village area.**

**Image 47 (right): 402 East 14<sup>th</sup> Street, ca. 1912 gabled wing cottage in the Lower Mill Village area.**

<sup>4</sup> *House Types in Georgia*, p. I-28. Illustration from the same source, same page.

### Queen Anne Cottage

The Queen Anne cottage house type is sometimes confused with the Queen Anne architectural style. They both were popular in the 1880s-1890s. Although the two can occur together in the same building, the house type can also occur without any of the decorative elements of the Queen Anne style. A Queen Anne cottage has a central section that is square and often with a hipped or pyramidal roof. Projecting from the front and side of the central block are shallow gabled ells. Unlike the New South cottage, with which it is frequently confused, the Queen Anne cottage has no central hallway, and the room layout is unsymmetrical.<sup>5</sup> The Queen Anne cottage was considered a middle-class house, so it is possible that these houses were for middle managers or supervisors at the mill. While not grand, they are larger and more elaborate than the smaller bungalows and gabled wing cottages. In the survey area, the central block always has a hipped roof.



**Image 48 (left): The 1975 survey floor plan sketch showing five rooms with no central hall for West 10<sup>th</sup> Street houses.**



**Image 49 (left): 9 West 10<sup>th</sup> Street, ca. 1917 Queen Anne cottage in the Mill Village area. Image 50 (right): 901 Crittenden Avenue, ca. 1908 Queen Anne cottage in the Mill Village area.**

### Georgian Cottage

The Georgian cottage house type is defined as “possibly the single most popular and long-lived house type in Georgia.”<sup>6</sup> The name comes from English Georgian architecture and has nothing to do with the state name. The floor plan has a central hallway with two rooms on

<sup>5</sup> *House Types in Georgia*, p. I-28. Illustration from the same source, same page.

<sup>6</sup> *House Types in Georgia*, p. I-26.

each side. Overall, the house is rectangular, almost square, and the roof is hipped or side gabled.<sup>7</sup> In the survey area, Georgian cottages occur exclusively in the Chickamauga Historic District and in the Cove Road South area. This house type was not constructed in the mill village areas.



**Image 51 (left): 223 Lee Avenue, ca. 1902 Georgian cottage in the Chickamauga Historic District.**

**Image 52 (right): 301 Gordon Street, ca. 1922 Georgian cottage in the Chickamauga Historic District.**

### American Small House

The American Small house is a one-story cottage that was widely popular from the mid-1930s into the 1950s. The type was developed during the Great Depression when the country faced economic difficulties, and low-cost housing was needed. It continued to be popular after World War II, when war-time shortages limited building materials. Alternate names for the type is minimal traditional, and Cape Cod. They can be very plain, or may have a small stoop or porch, dormers, and sometimes a garage.<sup>8</sup> In the survey area, they are located on the southwest



fringe of the Chickamauga Historic District.



**Image 53: 516 Crescent Avenue, ca. 1950 American Small House in the Chickamauga Historic District.**

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. Illustration from the same source, same page.

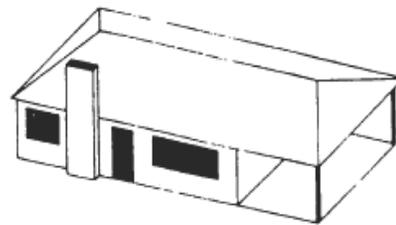
<sup>8</sup> Richard Cloues, "The American Small House," February 12, 2008 addition to *Georgia's Living Places*. Illustration is from Decatur Old House Fair 2013, available online at <http://decaturoldhousefair.com/what-style-is-my-house>.

**Image 54: 522 Crescent Avenue, ca. 1940 American Small House in the Chickamauga Historic District.**



### Ranch House

The ranch house is a mid-twentieth century house type characterized by its long, low form. The shape is generally rectangular, but it can have extensions at the ends, creating a “U” or “L” shape, or resulting in an irregular, sprawling plan. The low-pitched roof is either hipped or gabled, and carports or garages are either attached or integral at the side or back of the house.<sup>9</sup> Ranch houses often have large, rectangular, slab chimneys, the siding can be a mix of materials, such as wood and brick, brick and stone, or horizontal and vertical wood boards. The ranch houses in the survey area are most often linear, but compact, half-courtyard, bungalow, and linear with clusters types are also found. The ranch houses in the survey area are sometimes infill, but usually are on the fringes of the Chickamauga Historic District.



**Image 55: 604 Cove Road, ca. 1957 linear-with-clusters ranch house in the Cove Road South area.**

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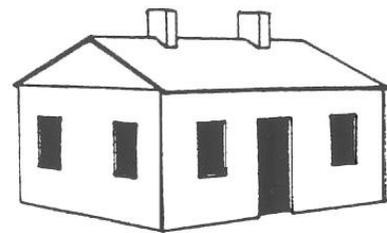
<sup>9</sup> Richard Cloues, “House Types,” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, 2005. Available online at: <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2663>. Illustration is from *House Types in Georgia*, p. 12.

**Image 56: 215 English Avenue, ca. 1960 linear ranch house in the Chickamauga Historic District.**



### **Architectural Styles**

Decorative elements are what most people think of when describing a house's architectural style, but style is about more than embellishment. It is a means of artistic, visual expression conveyed through a building's ornament and motif, but also through the overall form defined by shape, proportion, massing, and the relationship between solids and voids.<sup>10</sup> Sometimes the building materials used contribute to the definition of an architectural style.



A building is said to be "high style" if it incorporates most of the characteristics that define a particular architectural style. However, most buildings do not display all the elements of a style, and some buildings do not display any elements of a defined architectural style. If a building exhibits enough of the elements that the style can be discerned, then it can be labeled as being constructed in that style, or that it contains elements of that style. A building which shows little of the typical stylistic elements, or if no stylistic elements can be discerned, then that building is labeled as having no academic style. Some buildings are transitional, exhibiting a blend of elements from two different styles.

A vernacular building is one that was built using primarily local materials, reflected the local customs, and which often incorporated the builder's own ideas or preferences. It may or may not include elements of a defined architectural style, but usually the function of the building was the primary concern. A building designed by an architect is not "vernacular."

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<sup>10</sup> Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, OH: Ohio Historic Preservation Office and Ohio Historical Society, 1992), p. 73; and *Georgia's Living Places*, p. I-1.

Like building type, style can be useful in dating a structure, as there were certain periods in history when a particular style or group of styles was most popular. Stylistic classifications reveal much about the economic realities and social ideas of society at the time of a building's construction.<sup>11</sup>

The Chickamauga survey area has a few high style residences, but overwhelmingly, most have no defined academic style, as can be seen in Table 5 below. The most common style is the Craftsman, which has local examples of both high style, and Craftsman elements houses. The next most common style is "Plain style" which is applied to ranch houses and split-level houses that do not have one of the other popular styles, some of which are unique to the ranch house type. Commercial Plain is another common style in the survey area. It applies only to the early twentieth century storefronts of Gordon Street and Lee Avenue. Less frequent, but still significant, are the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival, styles. These five styles will be discussed and illustrated with examples from the survey area.

**Table 5. Survey Resources by Architectural Style.**

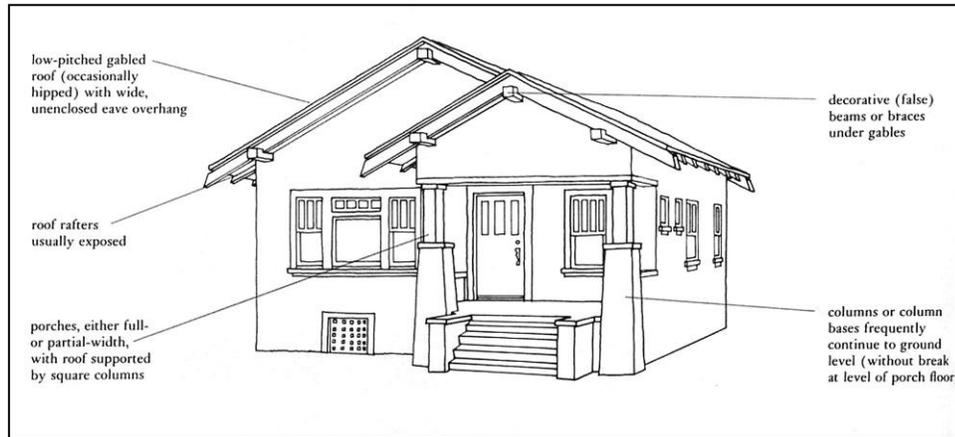
Architectural Style	Total Properties	Chickamauga Historic District	Coke Ovens Historic District	Cove Road South	Lee Avenue North	Lower Mill Village	Mill Village
Academic Gothic Revival	1	1					
Colonial Revival	5	5					
Commercial Plain-style	12	12					
Contemporary	5	4		1			
Craftsman	64	31		3			30
English Vernacular Revival	5	5					
Folk Victorian	4	4					
Gothic Revival	1	1					
International Style	1	1					
Neoclassical Revival	5	5					
No academic style	214	70		16	1	42	85
Plain style	15	6		5	1	1	2
Queen Anne	3	3					
Rustic/Western	2		1	1			

### Craftsman

The Craftsman style was the most popular architectural style of the early twentieth century, and was part of the evolution of the modern house. The style puts an emphasis on woodwork, as seen in the exposed rafters, decorative braces and brackets, and sometime half-timbering. The roof is low-pitched, often gabled but sometimes hipped. The front porch has short, square columns, sometimes battered, that are set on masonry piers that extend to the ground. Windows often are a vertically-oriented multi-light upper sash over a single-light lower sash. Windows in doors, too, have vertical multi-lights. The Craftsman style is most often associated with the bungalow house type; however, not all bungalows

<sup>11</sup> Gordon, *Ohio Inventory*, p. 73.

are Craftsman in style, and many other house types are Craftsman style.<sup>12</sup> Craftsman style houses occur through the entire survey area, although the larger, two-story, more “high style” houses are in the Chickamauga Historic District. The mill village area Craftsman houses are more modest.



**Image 57 (left): 215 Gordon Street, ca. 1902 Craftsman style bungalow in the Chickamauga Historic District.**



**Image 58 (right): 300 Lee Avenue, the Fred H. Henderson house, ca. 1917 Craftsman style American Foursquare in the Chickamauga Historic District.**

Plain Style

The Plain Style is a designation for mid-twentieth century ranch houses and split-levels that have no academic style. It is the most common style for ranch houses, and is embodied in the typical red brick ranch. The emphasis is on the form of the house, which is long, low, and horizontally oriented; the low-pitched roof,



<sup>12</sup> *Georgia’s Living Places*, p. I-19. Illustration from Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), p. 452.

which is hipped or gabled; and the window openings.<sup>13</sup> Plain style is the most common style of the ranch houses in the survey area. They occur primarily in the Lee Avenue North or Cove Road South areas, but there are several infill examples in both mill village areas.



**Image 59: 309 Gordon Street, ca. 1957 Plain style, bungalow type ranch house in the Chickamauga Historic District.**



**Image 60: 608 Cove Road, ca. 1964 Plain style, half-courtyard type ranch house in the Cove Road South area.**

### Commercial Plain

The Commercial Plain style is applied to commercial buildings constructed in the last decade of the nineteenth century and through the 1930s. Like the Plain style of the ranch house, the emphasis is on the form of the building, which is from one to five stories and flat-roofed. The walls are patterned masonry, usually panels of running bond brick, with sparse use of corbelling, dentiling, and other decorative brickwork. Occasionally accents of tile, concrete, or terracotta were inset. A shaped or stepped parapet at the roofline was not uncommon, and a plain cornice could be coped with clay tile. Storefronts were relatively narrow, with plate glass windows above the bulkhead, and entrances with transoms.<sup>14</sup> Within the survey area, the Commercial Plain style storefronts occur exclusively on Gordon Street and Lee Avenue.



<sup>13</sup> Patrick Sullivan, Mary Beth Reed, and Tracey Fedor, *The Ranch House in Georgia, Guidelines for Evaluation* (Stone Mountain, GA: New South Associates, 2010), p. 54. Illustration on previous page is from Decatur Old House Fair 2013.

<sup>14</sup> Illustration from "Facade and Storefront Signage", Central Avenue Special Improvement District, Jersey City, NJ, ©2013, available online at <http://www.jcheights.com/business-signage.shtml>.



**Image 61 (left): 107 Gordon Street, ca. 1891  
Commercial Plain style, two-part commercial block  
in the Chickamauga Historic District.**

**Image 62 (below): 207 Lee Avenue, ca. 1900  
Commercial Plain style, one-part commercial block  
in the Chickamauga Historic District.**



### Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style was a result of the 1876 Centennial International Exposition, held in Philadelphia to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. At that time, it became popular to study America's heritage, and colonial architecture gained a new appreciation. Some of the new colonial-style buildings copied originals, while others displayed elements. It became popular to add colonial details to existing buildings (a phenomenon which also happened in 1976). The Colonial Revival style was popular in Georgia beginning in the late 1800s, and continues to be used today.<sup>15</sup>

The Colonial Revival style is characterized by its symmetrical front facade; everything is balanced. The front entrance is the main focus. The front door is frequently surmounted by a pediment (or a broken pediment) supported by pilasters or columns, and is surrounded by sidelights and a fanlight. The roof is hipped or side-gabled, and may have dormers. The windows are 6/6 or 9/9, reflecting the multi-paned windows in early America.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> *Georgia's Living Places*, pp. I-16 – I-17.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. I-17. Illustration on next page is from McAlester, p. 320.



***Image 63: 300 Gordon Street, Robert Houston Jewell House, ca. 1927 Colonial Revival style, Georgian house in the Chickamauga Historic District.***

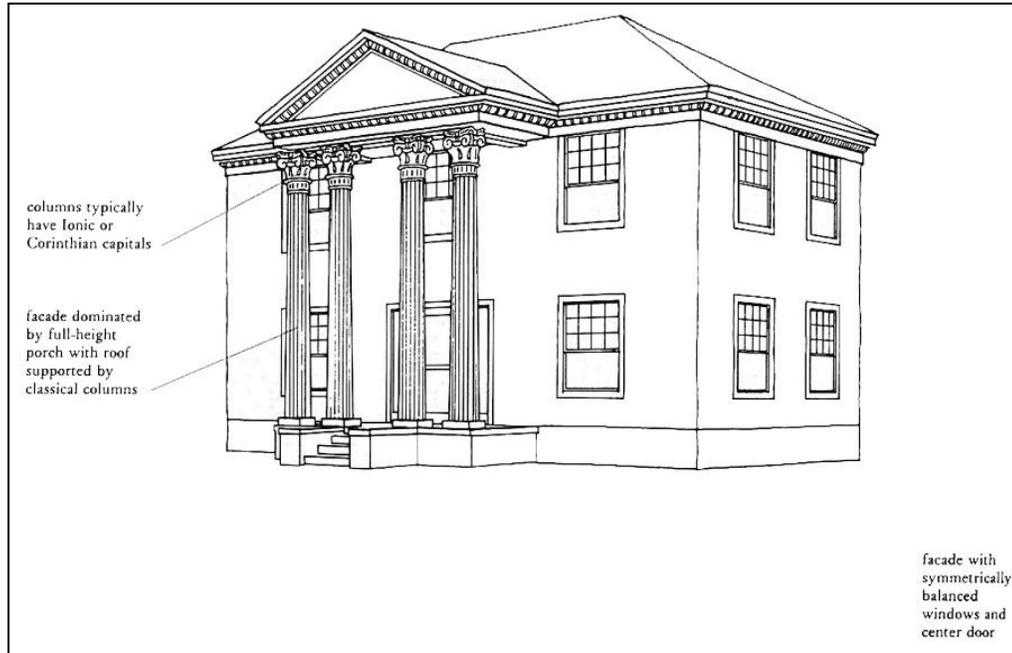


***Image 64: 105 Lee Circle, W. A. Wiley Building at Gordon Lee Memorial High School, 1932 Colonial Revival building in the Chickamauga Historic District.***

**Neoclassical Revival**

The Neoclassical Revival style reflected a renewed interest in the classical architectural styles of the late 1700s and early 1800s, particularly the Greek Revival style. In Georgia, most Neoclassical Revival style buildings were constructed from the 1890s through the 1930s. The style is characterized by its front, full-height portico supported by classically

styled columns of one of the Greek or Roman orders. The front facade is usually symmetrical, and the central doorway is elaborate with transoms, sidelights, and fanlights. The low roof is hipped, and the cornice may have modillions or dentils. There may be a porte-cochere.<sup>17</sup> In the survey area, the Neoclassical Revival style buildings occur only in the Chickamauga Historic District.



***Image 65: 402 Cove Road, former Chickamauga High School, 1914, Neoclassical Revival building in the Chickamauga Historic District.***

<sup>17</sup> Georgia's Living Places, p. I-12. Illustration from McAlester, p. 342.

***Image 66: 105 Cove Road, Daniel Ashley Jewell house, 1913, Neoclassical Revival style, Georgian house in the Chickamauga Historic District, designed by Jefferson D. Alsup.***



## **Chickamauga's Architectural History**

The history of Chickamauga's architectural development began in 1840 and continued through the 1960s, and encompassed a variety of house types, architectural styles, commercial building types, and public and religious institutions. It can be divided into four distinct phases:

1. Mid-nineteenth century beginnings, exemplified by the Gordon-Lee House, constructed by the slaves of James Gordon in 1840-1847;
2. Late nineteenth century resort destination, exemplified by the stone passenger depot, the Park Hotel built by the Crawfish Springs Land Company, and the Queen Anne dwellings of the company's officers;
3. Early twentieth century mill town, exemplified by the Crystal Springs Bleachery's Craftsman style mill employee houses and community building, the downtown commercial corridor, and the Colonial Revival style education buildings;
4. Mid-twentieth century infill, exemplified by American Small and ranch houses.

1. James Gordon built the first architecturally significant building in the area on his approximately 2500 acres of land lottery tracts by Crawfish Springs. His Greek Revival style house, built by slave labor, took seven years to complete. The main house, the smokehouse, and one of the original, two-room slave houses remain. Gordon Lee remodeled the house ca. 1907, using the Chattanooga architectural firm of Adams & Alsup. A Neoclassical Revival portico was added featuring massive, two-story Doric columns. Lee spent \$10,000 on the improvements, which also included installation of new heating, lighting, and water plants. The house was purchased by retired dentist, Frank A. Green, in 1974. He restored the house, furnished it with period pieces, and rented it for weddings and other events. The 13-acre site at 217 Cove Road was listed in the National Register on March 22, 1976, and is located in the Chickamauga Historic District. In 2007, the City agreed to purchase the home, whose value was estimated at \$3.4 million. The State of Georgia gave the city a grant of \$365,000, and a low-interest loan of \$875,000, to purchase the estate and seven acres of land. The rest of the \$1.5 million purchase price (\$260,000) was paid by the city and donors. Dr. Green donated the remaining \$1.9 million value of the estate.

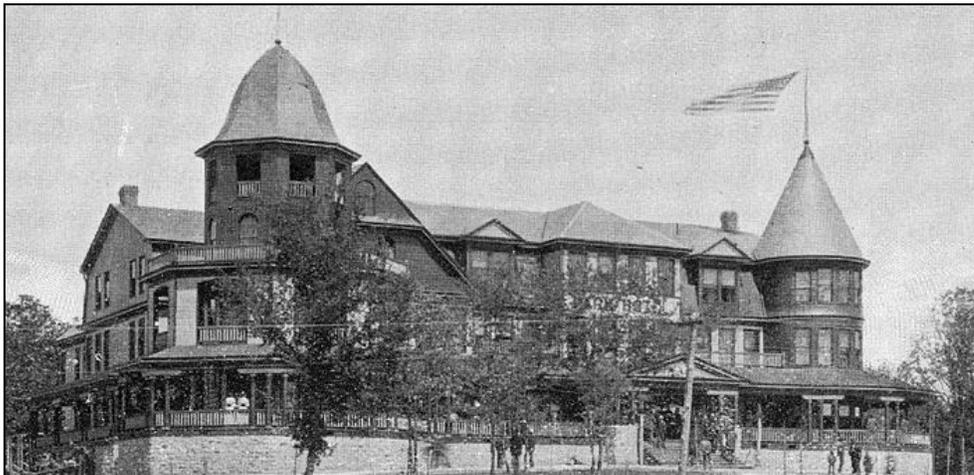


***Image 67: Gordon-Lee House, 217 Cove Road, in 1892, retained its original Greek Revival style.***

**Image 68: Gordon-Lee House in 2013, after its ca. 1907 remodeling into the Neoclassical Revival style.**



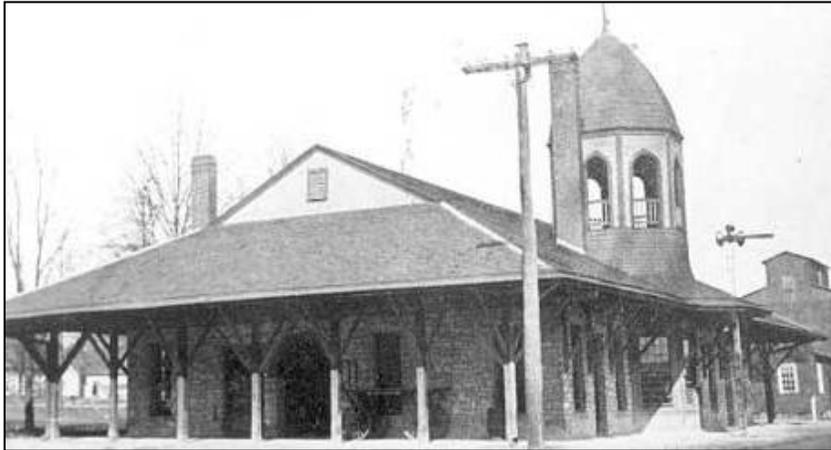
2. March 22, 1888 brought the first train to Crawfish Springs, the spark which ignited the town's first building boom. The Crawfish Spring Land Company claimed that "Crawfish Springs will be one of the greatest summer resorts in the southern states."<sup>1</sup> The architect-designed Park Hotel was constructed in 1890 just above the springs by the Company, and newly-platted town lots were offered for sale in April of 1891. Later that year, the town of Crawfish Springs incorporated as the City of Chickamauga. By 1892, the stone passenger depot (100 Gordon Street) was completed, the first brick stores had been constructed across the street, and Queen Anne style residences were built for company executives and investors. The economic panic of 1893, and outbreaks of typhoid fever put an end to the resort plans for Chickamauga.



**Image 69: The Park Hotel in 1892, constructed in 1890 in the Queen Anne style. It was torn down in 1914 to make room for the community center of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company.**

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<sup>1</sup> Walker County Messenger, Thursday, April 3, 1890.



**Image 70: 100 Gordon Street, Chickamauga's third passenger depot, ca. 1914. Constructed in 1892, it displays elements of the Romanesque Revival style, and is located in the Chickamauga Historic District.**

**Image 71: 407 Cove Road, the James Camp House, ca. 1900, a New South cottage constructed in the Queen Anne style in the Chickamauga Historic District.**



**Image 72: 403 Cove Road, the Dr. D. G. Elder House in 1892 or 1893, in the Chickamauga Historic District.**

One of the few surviving Folk Victorian style houses was built in 1891-1892 by Dr. David Griffin Elder. A graduate of Atlanta Medical College, Dr. Elder married Ella Nora Glenn, daughter of the "Widow Eliza Glenn", whose cabin was used as a headquarters by Federal General William S. Rosecrans, and then was later burned during the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. They moved to Crawfish Springs in 1889. Dr. Elder built a two-story commercial building at 109 Gordon Street (still standing), which served as his medical offices and pharmacy, which was the

original Chickamauga Drug Store. The store is still in operation, but is now located at 114 Cove Road. The Elders had four children. The youngest, Mary Elizabeth Elder Hall, was born in the house in 1894; lived there all her life; and died there in 1986. The house is a gabled wing house type. It has a cross-gabled roof with asbestos shingles, and a wraparound porch. The porch is supported by chamfered posts, and scroll-sawn brackets. The



balustrade is also scroll-sawn, and there are decorative vents in the gable ends. The large brick chimney on the south side of the house has corbelled shoulders. The house is supported by brick piers, which have been infilled with field stone. Over the years, several additions have been made to the rear of the house.

**Image 73: 403 Cove Road in 2013.**

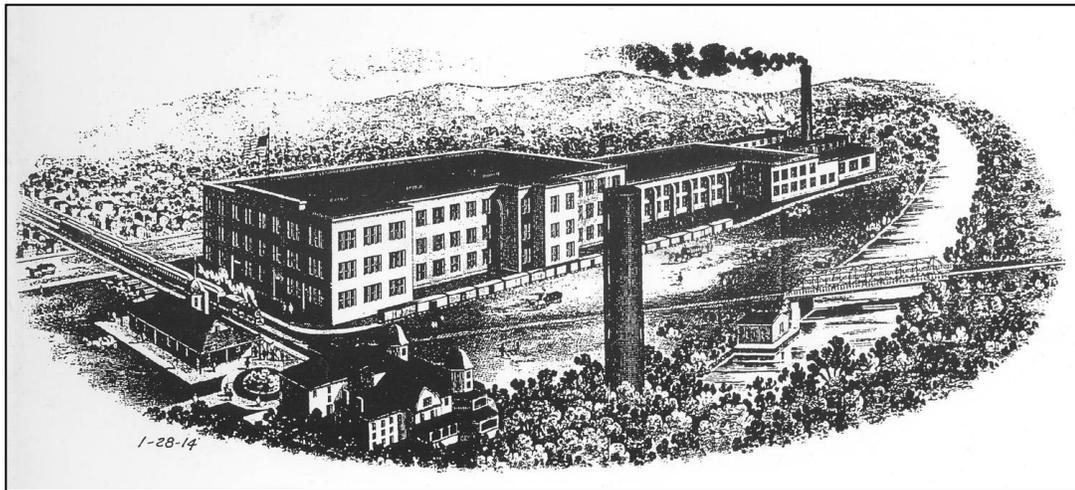
3. Chickamauga's mill town era began in May 1907, when Daniel Ashley Jewell and his brother-in-law, A. S. Bowen, purchased land near the springs from Gordon Lee. They planned to move their successful Chattanooga textile company to the city for the abundant water supply. The Bowen-Jewell Bag Company completed a bleachery at the site in 1909, and added a cotton mill in 1914. The mills were incorporated as Crystal Springs Bleachery Company, and they continued to grow throughout the early decades of the twentieth century.

Between 1907 and 1928, company houses were constructed for mill employees, and the company rapidly became the city's major employer. D. A. Jewell's house, the Neoclassical Revival style house (see image 66 on page 52) designed by Chattanooga architect Jefferson D. Alsup, was completed in 1913. Mill houses were inexpensive and plain, and most had no architectural style. Of uniform construction according to one or two different house types, they were virtually indistinguishable from one another. Most were modest homes, having two to four rooms. Company managers and supervisors had larger residences, with five or more rooms, and often with at least some stylistic ornamentation. Their houses were located closer to the mill. As late as 1951, there were still 171 company-owned houses in Chickamauga, and the company painted them all that year.<sup>2</sup> By 1958, however, all the mill housing had been sold to private individuals.

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<sup>2</sup> From *1951 Scrapbook* in the Walker County Regional Heritage Museum. A company employee submitted a small write-up about the company for inclusion in the city-wide scrapbook.

In 1914, the Park Hotel was torn down, and a community center for mill employees was built on the site above the springs. The new, Craftsman-style buildings had an auditorium and a library.



***Image 74: A sketch of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company created on January 28, 1914, showing the depot and the Park Hotel (lower left corner). Also visible are the water tower (center front), the pump house, and the railroad bridge.***



***Image75: The former community center of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company, constructed in 1914, now condominiums.***

4. Chickamauga continued to operate as a mill town with Crystal Springs Textiles as the major employer until the 1950s. During that decade, the mill significantly reduced its 1500-person workforce, and sold its mill houses to individual owners. During that time, the Central of Georgia passenger service to the city stopped, and the depot was closed. The post-Great Depression period was a time of expansion, and a number of new houses were constructed in the survey area. American Small Houses were built between 1922 and 1955. Of the thirteen American Smalls in the survey area, only three are infill development (built in established neighborhoods of older houses). The rest were constructed on unimproved lots on Crescent Avenue and along the southern end of Cove Road, where new construction was taking place as the city expanded. Ranch houses were built between 1942 and 1971.

Of the 25 ranch house constructed, 11 are infill houses. It is not known if these were on historically vacant lots, or if some older homes were demolished for the new infill. The other ranch houses were built on Crescent Avenue and south Cove Road, where the American Smalls were constructed.

Chickamauga has one International style building within the survey area, the former U.S. Post Office built in 1964 at corner of Cove Road and Euclid Avenue. The building was sold to Elizabeth Lee United Methodist Church in 1984 when the new post office was constructed at 207 West 10<sup>th</sup> Street.



***Image 76: Former U.S. Post Office, built in 1964; now offices for the Methodist Church, on Cove Road at Euclid Avenue.***

Chickamauga has another building within the survey area that typifies a trend in American business architecture in the late 1960-early 1970s. The Chickamauga Telephone Corporation's new building was constructed in 1968 in the environmental style, which used natural materials such as field stone and wood siding in response to the new, earth-friendly consciousness of society at that time. The building also has a drive-through window, a mid-twentieth century innovation reflecting the increasing auto-centric orientation of small business architecture.



***Image 77: Chickamauga Telephone Corporation, 300 Thomas Avenue, built in 1968.***

***Image 78: Previous telephone exchange building at 300 Thomas Avenue ca. 1951. The next year the company was incorporated and converted to the dial system.***



## NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

### **Current National Register Properties**

Of the historic resources surveyed during the Chickamauga Historic Resources Survey, only three are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

1. The Gordon-Lee House, located at 217 Cove Road, is a Georgian house constructed in 1840-1847 in the Greek Revival style, and renovated ca. 1907 to its current Neoclassical Revival style. It was listed in the National Register on March 22, 1976, NRIS #76000654.
2. The Chickamauga Historic District is a district of 122 contributing and 56 non-contributing resources (at the time of listing), with a period of significance from ca. 1840 to 1958. Its boundaries are roughly West 6<sup>th</sup> Street to the north; Cove Road to the south; Crescent Avenue to the west; and the railroad line to the east. It comprises an area of approximately 130 acres. It was listed in the National Register on July 20, 2007, NRIS #07000700.
3. The Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company Coke Ovens, located on Georgia State Highway 341, is a battery of 36 beehive ovens located in a city park, with a period of significance from 1897-ca. 1929. Its boundaries are roughly Georgia State Highway 341 to the north; the textile mill at 601 Lee Avenue to the south; Coke Oven Road to the west; and Lee Avenue to the east. It comprises an area of 1.82 acres. It was listed in the National Register on April 9, 2009, NRIS #09000188.

There is another category of National Register listing of objects within the survey area. It includes seven stone monuments and four cast-iron interpretive signs, all of which were placed in the Cove Road area near Crawfish Springs between 1895 and 1898 by veterans of the Battle of Chickamauga (September 19-20, 1863), and by the War Department. The markers are all considered contributing objects to the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, which was listed in the National Register on October 15, 1966, NRIS #66000274. The objects are owned and maintained by the National Park Service.

### **Properties that Appear to be Individually Eligible**

There are a number of properties in the survey area that “appear” to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register. These were judged according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR 60.4<sup>1</sup>, which state that any building, site, structure, district, and object may be eligible for listing in the NRHP if it:

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<sup>1</sup> Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36: Parks, Forests, and Public Property, Chapter I: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Part 60: National Register of Historic Places, Section 60.4: Criteria for Evaluation.

- a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For a property to qualify, it must meet one of the above four criteria by being associated with an important historic context, and by retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.<sup>2</sup> Of the 439 properties surveyed, 130 properties (30%) were judged to be individually eligible, most under Criterion C. Another 27 properties (6%) “may” be individually eligible. However, the majority (268, or 61%) were considered ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Table 6 shows the breakdown of the eligibility categories by specific survey area.

**Table 6. National Register Eligibility by Survey Areas.**

Survey Areas	Total Properties	Appear to be Eligible	May be eligible	Not eligible	NR Listed
Chickamauga Historic District*	200	75	19	94	12
Coke Ovens Area**	3			1	2
Cove Road South	30	4	1	25	
Lee Avenue North	8	1		7	
Lower Mill Village	54	16	4	34	
Mill Village	144	34	3	107	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>14</b>
<i>*One property individually listed; 11 signs &amp; monuments are contributing objects in the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, which is NR listed.</i>					
<i>**Three separate properties comprise the district; two contain contributing structures.</i>					

While many properties are not individually eligible, most of them are located in areas where there is a concentration of other buildings with which they share a common history, and with which they are linked by arrangement and by physical development. Such a group of properties could meet the requirements for a nomination to the NRHP as a historic district.

<sup>2</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Services, Cultural Resources, 1997), p. 3.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Chickamauga Historic District**

The Chickamauga Historic District currently has 185 resources, 129 (70%) of which are contributing.<sup>1</sup> One of the purposes of this project was to survey properties immediately north, east, and south of the district, to determine if there were enough historic resources in those areas to consider expanding the district.

The Lee Avenue North area has seven resources, only one of which appears to be eligible for individual listing in the NRHP. The 1960 building of the textile mill located at 601 Lee Avenue is also the sole resource in this area that retains historic integrity. Because it is not contiguous to any boundary of the Chickamauga Historic District, it is not recommended that the district boundary be extended to include any of the Lee Avenue North area.

The Cove Road South survey area comprises 27 resources, the majority of which are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, only 13 of the properties retain historic integrity. Therefore, it is not recommended that the district boundary be extended to include the entire Cove Road South area.

However, there are seven resources in the Cove Road South survey area that retain historic integrity. These properties are located at 602, 604, 608, 610, 707, 711, and 713 Cove Road. Consideration should be given to extending the boundary of the Chickamauga Historic District to include these seven properties at the southern end of the district along Cove Road.

***It should be noted that this historic resource survey report does not in any way change the Chickamauga Historic District nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. District boundaries, the period of significance, and the contributing/non-contributing status of properties within the district are in no way affected by this survey report or any recommendations included herein. Any amendments to the Chickamauga Historic District must be made through the NRHP process in 36 CFR 60, as amended.***

### **Lee Avenue North**

The sole resource in this survey area that appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register is the original, 1960 building in the textile mill at 601 Lee Avenue. It is recommended that consideration be given to seeking a nomination to the NRHP for this property. It is more than fifty years old, retains the historic integrity of its exterior materials<sup>2</sup>, and is locally significant as one of only two historic manufacturing facilities within the City of Chickamauga.

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<sup>1</sup> There are 56 non-contributing properties in the district, and 15 vacant properties.

<sup>2</sup> This survey did not include building interiors. Properties were observed only from the public right-of-way.

### **Lower Mill Village**

The Lower Mill Village survey area has 49 total resources. Of those, 29 resources retain historic integrity (59%). It is recommended that consideration be given to seeking both National Register and local historic district designation for the Lower Mill Village survey area.

### **Mill Village**

The Mill Village survey area has 133 total resources. Of those, 60 resources retain historic integrity. Most of the resources retaining historic integrity are located east of the Central of Georgia Railroad line. The majority of the properties west of the railroad tracks lack historic integrity. It is recommended that consideration be given to seeking both National Register and local historic district designation only for the Mill Village survey area that is located east of the rail line.

### **Additional Recommendations**

Chickamauga is fortunate to have such a large number of historic resources. However, it is important that the historic integrity of those resources be retained through appropriate maintenance. There are some derelict properties, especially in the mill village areas, which need immediate repair; otherwise, they will become health and safety hazards, and could be lost. A significant number of the houses in the survey areas are in fair condition. They, too, need to be appropriately maintained so that they do not deteriorate further.

Buildings that are not maintained not only lower property values, but they are vulnerable to loss through demolition. This hurts the historic authenticity of the area in two ways. First, a historic resource is lost, and cannot be easily reconstructed. Second, new infill development in place of the lost resource is not always sensitive to the historic context in which it is located, further reducing the historic integrity of the area. It is recommended that property owners be encouraged to maintain their historic homes, and to do so in ways that do not harm the historic materials and finishes.

Chickamauga is very fortunate to have the historic commercial corridor consisting of 16 properties on Gordon Street between the rail line and Cove Road. Many of the businesses, however, have been altered or covered over their historic storefronts. It is possible to rehabilitate a commercial property so that it is attractive and useful, but still retains its historic character. The dentist office at 107 Gordon Street is an excellent example of a properly restored two-block commercial building. Even the sign is appropriate. It is recommended that commercial property owners be encouraged to restore historic facades, and be educated about the availability of state and federal tax incentives for the rehabilitation of their properties.



***Image 60. Dentist's office sign at 107 Gordon Street.***

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## Table of GNAHRGIS Identification Numbers

GNAHRGIS ID Number	Street No.	Street Name	Year Built	Building Name / Notes	Parcel No.	Survey Area	Current Use	House Type	Architectural Style
242452	308	16th Street	1912		3014 037	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242453	309	16th Street	1912		3014 036	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242454	400	16th Street	1912		3014 038	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242455	401	16th Street	1912		3014 035	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242456	402	16th Street	1912		3014 039	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242457	403	16th Street	1912		3014 033	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242458	405	16th Street	1912		3014 032	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242459	406	16th Street	1912		3014 041	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240848	902	Boynton Avenue	1917		3011 081	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240851	903	Boynton Avenue	1917		3011 080	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240855	904	Boynton Avenue	1917		3011 082	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240858	1002	Boynton Avenue	1917		3011 071	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240860	1004	Boynton Avenue	1917		3011 072	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240861	1006	Boynton Avenue	1917		3011 073	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241860	0	Coke Oven Road	1897	Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company Coke Ovens; see State Rte. 223 @ Hwy 341 (2 parcels, 1 GNAHRGIS entry)	3002 003A	Coke Ovens Area	Public park	N/A	N/A
241986	0	Cove Road	1900	Former Bohanon's Store	3010 064	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style

GNAHRGIS ID Number	Street No.	Street Name	Year Built	Building Name / Notes	Parcel No.	Survey Area	Current Use	House Type	Architectural Style
242497	0	Cove Road	1964	Offices for Elizabeth Lee United Methodist Church.	3010 061B	Historic District	Office	N/A	International Style
242533	0	Cove Road	1910	Water tower	3010 063	Historic District	Water tower	N/A	N/A
242709	0	Cove Road	1890	Cove Road at Euclid Avenue--Site of dam and pump house	3010 063	Historic District	Public park	N/A	N/A
242961	0	Cove Road	1895	Georgia Co's A, E, F; 3rd Confederate Cavalry Marker - Chickamauga, GA	MT-1280	Historic District	Monument	N/A	N/A
242960	0	Cove Road	1895	4th Georgia Cavalry Marker - Chickamauga, GA	MT-1282	Historic District	Monument	N/A	N/A
242958	0	Cove Road	1895	2nd Georgia Cavalry Marker - Chickamauga, GA	MT-1279	Historic District	Monument	N/A	N/A
242957	0	Cove Road	1895	3rd Confederate Cavalry Marker - Chickamauga, GA	MT-1287	Historic District	Monument	N/A	N/A
242465	100	Cove Road	1956	Pizzeria	3010 060	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242466	105	Cove Road	1913	Daniel Ashley Jewell House	3010 068	Historic District	Residence	Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival
240725	106	Cove Road	1926	Masonic Temple; 1st floor retail-Bare Walls Too	3010 059	Historic District	Lodge hall	N/A	No academic style
242467	114	Cove Road	1950	Chickamauga Drug Store	3010 061A	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242468	127	Cove Road	1913	Elizabeth Lee Memorial United Methodist Church	3010 067	Historic District	Religious	N/A	Academic Gothic Revival
242468	127-B	Cove Road	1951	Manse for Elizabeth Lee United Methodist Church	3010 067	Historic District	Residence	Georgian house	English Vernacular Revival
81236	217	Cove Road	1847	Gordon-Lee House	3010 066	Historic District	Commercial	Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival
242711	217-B	Cove Road	1820	Cherokee Courthouse site	3010 066	Historic District	Archaeological Site	N/A	N/A
242964	217-C	Cove Road	1895	Civil War Cannon--South	3011 066	Historic District	Cannons/Guns	N/A	N/A
242965	217-D	Cove Road	1895	Civil War Cannon--North	3012 066	Historic District	Cannons/Guns	N/A	N/A
243033	217-E	Cove Road	1895	Wheeler's Cavalry Corps marker	3012 066	Historic District	Interpretive Sign	N/A	N/A
243034	217-F	Cove Road	1895	Hospitals, Right Wing Union Army marker	3012 066	Historic District	Interpretive Sign	N/A	N/A

<b>GNAHRGIS ID Number</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Building Name / Notes</b>	<b>Parcel No.</b>	<b>Survey Area</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>House Type</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
243035	217-G	Cove Road	1895	Field Headquarters Army of the Cumberland marker	3012 066	Historic District	Interpretive Sign	N/A	N/A
242469	240	Cove Road	1970		3010 065	Historic District	Office	N/A	No academic style
243037	306	Cove Road	1895	Cavalry Corps. Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell	3014 004A	Historic District	Interpretive Sign	N/A	N/A
242472	402-404	Cove Road	1914	Chickamauga City Schools Offices, former Chickamauga High School; Walker County Fire & Rescue; City Civic Center; Dan McNally Park	3014 004	Historic District	Educational--Offices	N/A	Neoclassical Revival
242471	403	Cove Road	1892	Dr. David Griffin Elder and Ella Nora Glenn Elder House	3014 003	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing house	Folk Victorian
242475	407	Cove Road	1900	James Camp House	3014 002	Historic District	Residence	New South cottage	Queen Anne
242480	409	Cove Road	1932		3014 001A	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	Craftsman
242481	411	Cove Road	1927		3014 001	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	Queen Anne
242482	503	Cove Road	1922		3013 060	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242484	503-B	Cove Road	1962		3013 060	Historic District	Residence	Mid-twentieth century two story	No academic style
242488	505	Cove Road	1922		3013 059	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242489	507	Cove Road	1922		3013 058	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242490	509	Cove Road	1922		3013 057	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242491	511	Cove Road	1922		3013 056	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242492	513	Cove Road	1922		3013 055	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242493	515	Cove Road	1900		3013 054	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	No academic style
242464	519	Cove Road	1940		3013 053A	Historic District	Residence	English cottage	English Vernacular Revival

GNAHRGIS ID Number	Street No.	Street Name	Year Built	Building Name / Notes	Parcel No.	Survey Area	Current Use	House Type	Architectural Style
242494	521	Cove Road	1957		3013 052	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--half courtyard	No academic style
242630	602	Cove Road	1956		3013 066	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--linear	Plain style
242631	604	Cove Road	1957		3013 067	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--linear with clusters	Contemporary
242495	605	Cove Road	1945		3013 029	Historic District	Residence	English cottage	English Vernacular Revival
242632	608	Cove Road	1964		3013 068	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--half courtyard	Plain style
242633	610	Cove Road	1962		3013 069	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--compact	Plain style
242634	612	Cove Road	1962		3013 070	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--compact	No academic style
242635	702	Cove Road	1927		3017 013	Cove Road South	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242496	703	Cove Road	1920		3013 001	Historic District	Residence	Georgian house	Craftsman
242636	704	Cove Road	1960		3017 014	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--linear	Plain style
242637	706	Cove Road	1917		3017 015	Cove Road South	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242645	707	Cove Road	1919	Queen Anne cottage, changed to linear ranch house ca. 1960	3017 012	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--linear	Plain style
242638	710	Cove Road	1955		3017 017	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--linear	No academic style
242646	711	Cove Road	1907		3017 011	Cove Road South	Residence	Georgian cottage	Craftsman
242639	712	Cove Road	1947		3017 018	Cove Road South	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242647	713	Cove Road	1932		3017 010	Cove Road South	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242648	715	Cove Road	1907		3017 009	Cove Road South	Residence	Georgian cottage	No academic style
242640	716	Cove Road	1970		3017 019	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--compact	No academic style
242649	717	Cove Road	1927		3017 008	Cove Road South	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242650	719	Cove Road	1907		3017 007	Cove Road South	Residence	Georgian cottage	No academic style
242651	723	Cove Road	1960		3017 006	Cove Road South	Residence	Ranch--compact	No academic style
242652	725	Cove Road	1937		3017 005	Cove Road South	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style

<b>GNAHRGIS ID Number</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Building Name / Notes</b>	<b>Parcel No.</b>	<b>Survey Area</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>House Type</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
242653	801	Cove Road	1926		3017 003	Cove Road South	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242641	802	Cove Road	1936		3017 020	Cove Road South	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242654	803	Cove Road	1922		3017 002	Cove Road South	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242655	805	Cove Road	1900		3017 001	Cove Road South	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242642	806	Cove Road	1939		3017 021	Cove Road South	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242643	812	Cove Road	1936		3017 022	Cove Road South	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242656	910	Cove Road	1940		3017 056	Cove Road South	Commercial	N/A	Rustic/Western
242498	0	Crescent Avenue	1970	South of 325 Crescent Avenue	3013 028	Historic District	Residence--duplex	Ranch--bungalow	No academic style
242500	325	Crescent Avenue	1920	aka 532 Cove Road	3013 027	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	No academic style
242501	402	Crescent Avenue	1930		3013 018	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242502	404	Crescent Avenue	1930		3013 019	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242503	405	Crescent Avenue	1950		3013 009	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242504	406	Crescent Avenue	1930		3013 020	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242505	408	Crescent Avenue	1930		3013 021	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242506	506	Crescent Avenue	1960		3013 023	Historic District	Residence	Split level	Plain style
242668	510	Crescent Avenue	1968		3013 024	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--linear with clusters	Plain style
242507	516	Crescent Avenue	1950		3013 025	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style

GNAHRGIS ID Number	Street No.	Street Name	Year Built	Building Name / Notes	Parcel No.	Survey Area	Current Use	House Type	Architectural Style
242508	521	Crescent Avenue	1945		3013 004B	Historic District	Residence	Extended American Small house	No academic style
242508	522	Crescent Avenue	1940		3013 026	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242510	527	Crescent Avenue	1940		3013 003	Historic District	Residence	Extended American Small house	No academic style
240726	801	Crittenden Avenue	1917		3011 027	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240727	803	Crittenden Avenue	1917		3011 026	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240728	805	Crittenden Avenue	1917		3011 025	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240729	807	Crittenden Avenue	1917		3011 024	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240731	900	Crittenden Avenue	1924		3011 037	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240730	901	Crittenden Avenue	1908		3011 098	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240759	902	Crittenden Avenue	1927		3011 038	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240732	903	Crittenden Avenue	1917		3011 096	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240766	903-B	Crittenden Avenue	1967		3011 097	Mill Village	Residence	Mid-twentieth century 2 story	No academic style
240760	904	Crittenden Avenue	1927		3011 039	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240733	905	Crittenden Avenue	1917		3011 095	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240735	906	Crittenden Avenue	1929		3011 040	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240761	908	Crittenden Avenue	1928		3011 041	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240784	910	Crittenden Avenue	1927		3011 042	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240875	1	East 9th Street	1927		3011 028	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240876	3	East 9th Street	1927		3011 029	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240877	5	East 9th Street	1927		3011 030	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style

<b>GNAHRGIS ID Number</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Building Name / Notes</b>	<b>Parcel No.</b>	<b>Survey Area</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>House Type</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
241862	6	East 9th Street	1932		3011 036	Mill Village	Residence	Side-gabled cottage	Craftsman
241863	7	East 9th Street	1927		3011 031	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241864	8	East 9th Street	1927		3011 035	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241865	9	East 9th Street	1937		3011 032	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241866	10	East 9th Street	1927		3011 034	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241867	101	East 9th Street	1925		3012 001	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241868	103	East 9th Street	1930		3012 002	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241869	105	East 9th Street	1925		3012 003	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241870	107	East 9th Street	1935		3012 004	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241971	2	East 10th Street	1927		3011 055	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241972	3	East 10th Street	1927		3011 043	Mill Village	Residence	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style
241973	4	East 10th Street	1927		3011 054	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241974	6	East 10th Street	1917		3011 053	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241975	7	East 10th Street	1927		3011 044	Mill Village	Residence	Side-gabled cottage	Craftsman
241976	8	East 10th Street	1927		3011 052	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241977	10	East 10th Street	1927		3011 051	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241978	11	East 10th Street	1927		3011 045	Mill Village	Residence	Side-gabled cottage	Craftsman
241979	12	East 10th Street	1925		3012 013	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241980	100	East 10th Street	1925		3012 012	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241981	504	East 13th Street	1912		3014 058	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241982	505	East 13th Street	1912		3014 063	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242669	506	East 13th Street	1912		3014 059	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241983	507	East 13th Street	1912		3014 062	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style

<b>GNAHRGIS ID Number</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Building Name / Notes</b>	<b>Parcel No.</b>	<b>Survey Area</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>House Type</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
241983	508	East 13th Street	1912		3014 060	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241985	509	East 13th Street	1912		3014 061	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241953	400	East 14th Street	1912		3014 024	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241956	402	East 14th Street	1912	aka 301 Lee Avenue	3014 025	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241958	403	East 14th Street	1912		3014 020	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241960	404	East 14th Street	1912		3014 026	Lower Mill Village	Residence--duplex	Shotgun	No academic style
241962	405	East 14th Street	1912		3014 019	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241964	504	East 14th Street	1912		3014 049	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241966	505	East 14th Street	1912		3014 054	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241967	506	East 14th Street	1912		3014 050	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241968	507	East 14th Street	1912		3014 053	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241969	508	East 14th Street	1912		3014 051	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
241970	509	East 14th Street	1912		3014 052	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242512	101	English Avenue	1920		3013 041	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242513	105	English Avenue	1920		3013 040	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	No academic style
242514	107	English Avenue	1930		3013 039	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	No academic style
242515	111	English Avenue	1957		3013 038	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--linear with clusters	Plain style

GNAHRGIS ID Number	Street No.	Street Name	Year Built	Building Name / Notes	Parcel No.	Survey Area	Current Use	House Type	Architectural Style
242516	201	English Avenue	1940		3013 037	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242517	203	English Avenue	1940		3013 036	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242518	205	English Avenue	1940		3013 035	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242519	207	English Avenue	1945		3013 034	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242511	208	English Avenue	1952		3013 049	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--half courtyard	Contemporary
242520	211	English Avenue	1958		3013 033	Historic District	Residence	Split level	Plain style
242521	215	English Avenue	1960		3013 032	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--linear	Plain style
242522	217	English Avenue	1955		3013 031	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	Craftsman
242523	0	Euclid Avenue	1914	Crystal Springs Bleachery community center; now condos	COMMON AREA	Historic District	Residence	N/A	Craftsman
243111	0	Euclid Avenue	1898	Tennessee 4th Regiment marker	COMMON AREA	Historic District	Monument	N/A	N/A
243110	0	Euclid Avenue	1895	11th Michigan Infantry marker	COMMON AREA	Historic District	Monument	N/A	N/A
243112	0	Euclid Avenue	1895	2nd Regiment, Michigan Cavalry marker	COMMON AREA	Historic District	Monument	N/A	N/A
242972	0	Gordon Street	1888	Central of Georgia Railroad; today the Chattooga & Chickamauga Railway	CCKY	Historic District	Railway	N/A	N/A
240709	100	Gordon Street	1892	Central of Georgia Railroad Depot	3010 053	Historic District	Depot	N/A	No academic style
240710	101	Gordon Street	1930	Oliver's Custom Cabinets	3010 035	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
240711	104	Gordon Street	1900	Oh Fiddle-Dee-Dee Shoppe	3010 054	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
240712	105	Gordon Street	1895	Originally J. F. Bonds Building, now Chocolate Therapy Café	3010 052	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Colonial Revival

<b>GNAHRGIS ID Number</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Building Name / Notes</b>	<b>Parcel No.</b>	<b>Survey Area</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>House Type</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
240713	107	Gordon Street	1891	Dentist's office	3010 051	Historic District	Office	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
240714	108	Gordon Street	1915	Former Liberty Theater, now Basket Case coffee shop	3010 055	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
240715	109	Gordon Street	1891	Original Chickamauga Drug Store and Dr. D. G. Elder's office	3010 050	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
240716	110	Gordon Street	1900	Old Mill General Store	3010 056	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
240717	111	Gordon Street	1963	Galleries furniture store	3010 049	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
240718	112	Gordon Street	1930	Le Frou Frou	3010 057	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
240719	115	Gordon Street	1900	Sophie's Gifts	3010 048	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
242712	117	Gordon Street	1922	Bare Walls antiques	3010 047	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
240721	119	Gordon Street	1910	Jamocha Bean	3010 046	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
240722	120	Gordon Street	1925	116-Georgia Power; 120-Nance Jewelry; 122-Primetime Pizza	3010 058	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
240723	121	Gordon Street	1910		3010 045	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
242526	201	Gordon Street	1910	Bank of Chickamauga	3010 015	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242527	215	Gordon Street	1902		3010 014	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242528	300	Gordon Street	1927	Robert Houston Jewell House	3010 069	Historic District	Residence	Georgian house	Colonial Revival
242529	301	Gordon Street	1922		3010 005	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	No academic style
242530	302	Gordon Street	1958		3010 070	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--linear	No academic style
242531	307	Gordon Street	1930		3010 003	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	English Vernacular Revival
242532	309	Gordon Street	1957		3010 003A	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--bungalow	Plain style
240740	806	Hood Avenue	1917		3011 023	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240742	900	Hood Avenue	1912		3011 089	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style

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240745	904	Hood Avenue	1917		3011 091	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240762	1002	Hood Avenue	1922		3011 059	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240763	1003	Hood Avenue	1912		3011 065	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240746	1004	Hood Avenue	1917		3011 060	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240770	1005	Hood Avenue	1917		3011 064	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240773	1007	Hood Avenue	1917		3011 063	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240748	1008	Hood Avenue	1902		3011 061	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240749	1009	Hood Avenue	1917		3011 062	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242545	0--North	Lee Avenue	1907	North building on parcel just north of 223 Lee Avenue	3010 023	Historic District	Residence--duplex	Double shotgun	Craftsman
242710	0--South	Lee Avenue	1907	South building on parcel just north of 223 Lee Avenue	3010 023	Historic District	Residence--duplex	Double shotgun	Craftsman
240724	102	Lee Avenue	1930	Peaches Fine Millinery and Penland Realty	3010 044	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242546	104	Lee Avenue	1930	Café & Gift	3010 043	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242547	108	Lee Avenue	1930	J. A. Barber & Style	3010 042	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242548	110	Lee Avenue	1932	Ali & Co. Boutique	3010 041	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242549	112	Lee Avenue	1932	Wanda's Curl-N-Chat	3010 040	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242550	200	Lee Avenue	1912	Originally mill housing for Crystal Springs Bleachery, then J. Avery Bryan's Funeral Home; Chickamauga Public Library from 1963-1975; then owned by the Jewell family.	3010 027	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242551	201	Lee Avenue	1900	Los Potros Mexican Restaurant	3010 017	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style

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242552	202	Lee Avenue	1922	Originally mill housing for Crystal Springs Bleachery	3010 026	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242553	205	Lee Avenue	1900	Chickamauga Florist	3010 018	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
242554	207	Lee Avenue	1900	Bond Auto Parts	3010 019	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
242692	211	Lee Avenue	1900	Unoccupied	3010 019	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Commercial Plain-style
242544	215	Lee Avenue	1949	W. Leroy Wilson & Sons Funeral Home	3010 020	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242555	219	Lee Avenue	1902	My Grief Journey	3010 021	Historic District	Commercial	Georgian cottage	No academic style
242543	223	Lee Avenue	1902		3010 022	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	Craftsman
242556	226	Lee Avenue	1895	Thomas W. Lee House	3010 025	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	Folk Victorian
242557	300	Lee Avenue	1917	Fred H. Henderson House	3006 038	Historic District	Residence	American Foursquare	Craftsman
242558	303	Lee Avenue	1922		3006 041	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242559	306	Lee Avenue	1933		3006 037	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242560	307	Lee Avenue	1922		3006 042	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242561	401	Lee Avenue	1922		3006 021	Historic District	Residence	Georgian house	Craftsman
242542	402-404	Lee Avenue	1960	Evitte's Apartments	3006 028	Historic District	Residence--apartments	Apartment buildings	No academic style
242562	405	Lee Avenue	1922	Owned by First Baptist Church	3006 022	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242563	408	Lee Avenue	1927		3006 027	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242534	410	Lee Avenue	1922		3006 026	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	Craftsman
242628	555	Lee Avenue	1970		3006 016	Lee Avenue North	Residence	Ranch--compact	Plain style

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242629	601	Lee Avenue	1960	Burtco Enterprises carpet mill; 3 bldgs: 1960, 1972, 1998	3002 002	Lee Avenue North	Not in use	N/A	No academic style
242564	105	Lee Circle	1930	Gordon Lee Memorial High School	3009 025	Historic District	Educational--School	N/A	Colonial Revival
241948	0	Lee Clarkson Road	1922	aka 404 Euclid Avenue	3014 023	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242462	1206	Lee Clarkson Road	1904		3014 015	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241945	1613	Lee Clarkson Road	1912	aka 402 Euclid Avenue	3014 022	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242565	1201	Lee Street	1922		3014 067	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242566	1203	Lee Street	1922		3014 066	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242567	1205	Lee Street	1912		3014 065	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242568	1207	Lee Street	1912		3014 064	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242569	1300	Lee Street	1952		3014 016	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Ranch--linear	Plain style
242570	1301	Lee Street	1912		3014 057	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242571	1304	Lee Street	1912		3014 017	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242572	1305	Lee Street	1912		3014 056	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242573	1308	Lee Street	1912		3014 018	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242574	1309	Lee Street	1912		3014 055	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242575	1400	Lee Street	1912		3014 027	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242576	1401	Lee Street	1912		3014 048	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style

GNAHRGIS ID Number	Street No.	Street Name	Year Built	Building Name / Notes	Parcel No.	Survey Area	Current Use	House Type	Architectural Style
242463	1405	Lee Street	1912		3014 047	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242577	1409	Lee Street	1912		3014 046	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242578	1504	Lee Street	1912		3014 030	Lower Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242579	100	Pearl Street	1948		3006 050	Historic District	Residence--duplex	American Foursquare	No academic style
242580	303	Pearl Street	1939		3005 030	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241860	0	State Route 223 at Hwy 341	1897	Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company Coke Ovens; see 0 Coke Oven Road (2 parcels, 1 GNAHRGIS entry)	3002 003	Coke Ovens Area	Public park	N/A	N/A
240777	900	Stewart Avenue	1925		3012 005	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240780	901	Stewart Avenue	1927	aka 117 East Avenue	3011 033	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240750	902	Stewart Avenue	1927		3012 006	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240782	903	Stewart Avenue	1971		3011 050	Mill Village	Residence	Ranch--linear	Plain style
240754	904	Stewart Avenue	1935		3012 007	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240783	905	Stewart Avenue	1928		3011 049	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240785	906	Stewart Avenue	1930		3012 008	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240786	907	Stewart Avenue	1927		3011 048	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240787	908	Stewart Avenue	1925		3012 009	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240788	909	Stewart Avenue	1927		3011 047	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240789	910	Stewart Avenue	1925		3012 010	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
240790	911	Stewart Avenue	1927	aka 15 East 10th Street	3011 046	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240791	912	Stewart Avenue	1925		3012 011	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241941	101	Thomas Avenue	1970	Jackson's	3010 036	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242581	200	Thomas Avenue	1955	Shop Rite grocery store	3010 034	Mill Village	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242582	203	Thomas Avenue	1942		3010 029	Historic District	Residence	American Foursquare	No academic style
242584	203-B	Thomas Avenue	1947		3010 029	Historic District	Residence--duplex	Double shotgun	No academic style

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242583	205	Thomas Avenue	1937	B&C Construction Company	3010 029	Historic District	Office	Shotgun	No academic style
242585	300	Thomas Avenue	1968	Chickamauga Telephone Corporation	3010 031	Mill Village	Office	N/A	No academic style
242586	304	Thomas Avenue	1948	South of 308 Thomas Avenue; another 304 Thomas Avenue is south of this parcel.	3006 034	Mill Village	Residence	American Foursquare	No academic style
242588	308	Thomas Avenue	1942		3006 033	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242589	309	Thomas Avenue	1932		3006 036	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242590	402	Thomas Avenue	1930		3007 002	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242460	0	West 6th Street	1861	Chickamauga Cemetery	3006 017	Historic District	Cemetery	N/A	N/A
242598	701	West 6th Street	1947		3006 014	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242599	705	West 6th Street	1882		3006 013	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242600	709	West 6th Street	1922		3006 011	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242601	800	West 6th Street	1922		3006 010	Historic District	Residence--duplex	Double shotgun	Craftsman
242603	410	West 7th Street	1960	On same parcel as 412 West 7th Street; this is the west building	3007 003	Mill Village	Residence	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style
242604	501	West 7th Street	1902		3006 031A	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242605	503	West 7th Street	1932		3006 030	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242606	505	West 7th Street	1922		3006 029	Historic District	Residence	English cottage	English Vernacular Revival
242602	603	West 7th Street	1960	First Baptist Church; aka 0 Lytle Street	3006 018	Historic District	Religious	N/A	Neoclassical Revival
242607	603-B	West 7th Street	1912	Owned by First Baptist Church; east of sanctuary and parking lot	3006 019	Historic District	Religious	Bungalow	Craftsman
242608	700	West 7th Street	1898	Chickamauga Presbyterian Church; aka 0 Lytle Street	3006 048	Historic District	Religious	N/A	Gothic Revival

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240862	6	West 8th Street	1917		3011 002	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240863	8	West 8th Street	1917		3011 003	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240864	100	West 8th Street	1922		3011 004	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240865	101	West 8th Street	1942		3007 021	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
240866	102	West 8th Street	1917		3011 005	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
240867	106	West 8th Street	1917		3011 007	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240868	108	West 8th Street	1917		3011 008	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240869	200	West 8th Street	1922		3011 009	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240870	202	West 8th Street	1917		3011 010	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240871	204	West 8th Street	1917		3011 011	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240872	205	West 8th Street	1962		3007 016	Mill Village	Residence--duplex	Ranch--linear	Plain style
240873	206	West 8th Street	1917		3011 012	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
240874	208	West 8th Street	1917		3011 013	Mill Village	Residence	Gabled wing cottage	No academic style
242609	700	West 8th Street	1922		3010 009	Historic District	Residence--duplex	Bungalow	No academic style
242610	705	West 8th Street	1917		3006 053	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242611	709	West 8th Street	1906		3006 052	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	Folk Victorian
242612	711	West 8th Street	1942		3006 051	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--bungalow	Contemporary
241871	103	West 9th Street	1925		3011 021	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style

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241872	105	West 9th Street	1925		3011 020	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241873	108	West 9th Street	1917		3011 099	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241874	109	West 9th Street	1920		3011 019	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241875	200	West 9th Street	1922		3011 101	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241876	203	West 9th Street	1925		3011 018	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241877	204	West 9th Street	1927		3011 102	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241878	205	West 9th Street	1925		3011 017	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241879	206	West 9th Street	1917		3011 103	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241880	207	West 9th Street	1925		3011 016	Mill Village	Residence--duplex	Double shotgun	No academic style
241881	208	West 9th Street	1917		3011 104	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241882	210	West 9th Street	1917		3011 105	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241883	211	West 9th Street	1917		3011 015	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241884	213	West 9th Street	1917		3011 014	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
241885	500	West 9th Street	1969	Chickamauga Auto Center	3010 037	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
242613	509	West 9th Street	1920	At rear of 200 Lee Avenue	3010 027	Historic District	Commercial	Shotgun	No academic style
242614	510	West 9th Street	1965		3010 038	Historic District	Commercial	N/A	Colonial Revival
241886	1	West 10th Street	1917		3011 094	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241887	2	West 10th Street	1917		3011 056	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241888	4	West 10th Street	1912		3011 057	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241889	5	West 10th Street	1922		3011 093	Mill Village	Residence	New South cottage	No academic style
241890	6	West 10th Street	1917		3011 058	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241891	9	West 10th Street	1917		3011 092	Mill Village	Residence	New South cottage	No academic style
241892	100	West 10th Street	1922		3011 066	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
241893	101	West 10th Street	1917		3011 086	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style

GNAHRGIS ID Number	Street No.	Street Name	Year Built	Building Name / Notes	Parcel No.	Survey Area	Current Use	House Type	Architectural Style
241894	103	West 10th Street	1917		3011 085	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241901	104	West 10th Street	1917		3011 067	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241905	106	West 10th Street	1917		3011 068	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241908	107	West 10th Street	1907		3011 084	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241910	108	West 10th Street	1907		3011 069	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241917	109	West 10th Street	1912		3011 083	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241919	110	West 10th Street	1912		3011 070	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241921	201	West 10th Street	1917		3011 079	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241923	203	West 10th Street	1917		3011 078	Mill Village	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
241924	307	West 10th Street	1915	Original site of Dr. Elder's livery stable and pharmacy. In 1915, Glenn Hardware Store built.	3011 076	Mill Village	Commercial	N/A	No academic style
241927	103	West 11th Street	1927		3011 075	Mill Village	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242591	500	West 12th Street	1920		3013 042	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	Craftsman
242592	504	West 12th Street	1953		3013 043	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--half courtyard	Contemporary
242593	600	West 12th Street	1925		3013 017	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242594	604	West 12th Street	1925		3013 017A	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242595	502	West 13th Street	1922		3013 046	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242596	504	West 13th Street	1922		3013 047	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242597	509	West 13th Street	1960		3013 044	Historic District	Residence	Ranch--courtyard	Contemporary

GNAHRGIS ID Number	Street No.	Street Name	Year Built	Building Name / Notes	Parcel No.	Survey Area	Current Use	House Type	Architectural Style
242499	604	West 13th Street	1925	SE corner Crescent Avenue & West 13th Street; aka 0 Crescent Avenue	3013 022	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242470	414	West 14th Street	1948	American Legion Memorial Post 217; Chickamauga Older American Center and Nutrition Project	3014 005	Historic District	Senior center	N/A	No academic style
242967	414	West 14th Street	1873	88MM C73 Krupp field gun	3014 005	Historic District	Cannons/Guns	N/A	N/A
242615	100	Wilder Avenue	1895	Clarkie Lee Nunnally House	3010 006	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne house	Folk Victorian
242616	105	Wilder Avenue	1897	aka 105 Wilder Street	3010 013	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242617	106	Wilder Avenue	1912		3010 007	Historic District	Residence	Gabled wing house	No academic style
242618	107	Wilder Avenue	1910		3010 012	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	Craftsman
242619	108	Wilder Avenue	1900		3010 008	Historic District	Residence	New South cottage	Neoclassical Revival
242620	113	Wilder Avenue	1922		3010 010	Historic District	Residence	New South cottage	Craftsman
242621	200	Wilder Avenue	1917		3006 045	Historic District	Residence	Bungalow	No academic style
242622	202	Wilder Avenue	1917	Former Methodist Church parsonage	3006 046	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	No academic style
242623	203	Wilder Avenue	1922		3006 044	Historic District	Residence	Georgian cottage	Craftsman
242624	203-B	Wilder Avenue	1922		3006 044	Historic District	Residence	American Small house	No academic style
242625	206	Wilder Avenue	1910		3006 047	Historic District	Residence	Queen Anne cottage	Queen Anne
242626	207	Wilder Avenue	1971		3006 043	Historic District	Residence	N/A	N/A