

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME

79000702

HISTORIC

Fort Oglethorpe *Historic District*

AND/OR COMMON

Fort Oglethorpe Historic District

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Barnhardt Circle and Hedekin Road; First, Second and Third Streets; Thomas Road, North Thomas Road, Mitchell Road and West Forrest Avenue; and Hathway Drive and Cross Crescent.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Fort Oglethorpe

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Ninth - Rep. Jenkins

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Catoosa & Walker

CODE

047 & 295

(also in Walker County)

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER: Hospital

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership [See attached lists.]

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Catoosa County Courthouse
Walker County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Ringgold and Lafayette

STATE

Georgia

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

- (a) Architectural and Historical Survey of Catoosa County
- (b) Architectural and Historical Survey of Walker County

DATE

- (a) 1976
- (b) 1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Fort Oglethorpe Historic District is composed of some three dozen architecturally and historically significant buildings and several large, landscaped areas, all arranged according to a carefully ordered plan. These buildings, the landscaping, and the overall plan constitute the legacy of Fort Oglethorpe, an army cavalry base established during the first decade of the twentieth century and decommissioned after World War II. They include a number of single-family residences, duplexes, and apartments surrounding a tree-bordered greensward (Barnhardt Circle), duplexes lining a landscaped street (North Thomas Road), several stables and a blacksmith shop, a powder magazine, water towers, a spring, and a reservoir, a commissary and quartermaster's headquarters, a chapel, theater, gymnasium, hospital, post exchange, officers' club, bandhouse and bandstand, and an overgrown, landscaped park (the "Terrace"). All of the architecturally and historically significant buildings and grounds in the historic district are associated with the founding and development of the army cavalry post from which the city later took its name -- and its form. Most date from the earliest years of the base, and several date from two subsequent periods of growth and development. Many of the buildings -- particularly the residences -- are still used for their original functions (although in a civilian rather than military context); others have been adaptively reused. The landscape retains much of its original appearance. The overall plan has been scarcely altered.

The principal feature of the Fort Oglethorpe Historic District is Barnhardt Circle (#1/green on the enclosed map), a broad, level, oval-shaped, tree-bordered greensward. Barnhardt Circle was the original parade ground and polo field of the cavalry post. It was also the social and landscape center of the base. Originally an uninterrupted greensward, it now harbors several intrusions along its northern and eastern reaches: an elementary school, playgrounds, and athletic fields (#1/red), a health clinic (#2/red), and a public library (#3/red). Its southern stretch remains free from intrusions, however, and is embellished with a row of shade trees and a neoclassical bandstand (#11/blue) (photographed).

Barnhardt Circle was originally surrounded by officers' residences on the south and enlisted mens' barracks on the north. These buildings were set within an encircling greenbelt of trees, lawns, terraces, and walks. All were two-and-a-half-story clapboarded frame structures on stone foundations. They were designed in the prevailing domestic architectural style incorporating irregular Queen Anne massing and open interior plans with a balanced overall effect and neoclassical detailing. They featured broad cross gables, wrap-around porches, Palladian windows, Tuscan columns and a variety of plain and decorated cornices.

Within this overall architectural uniformity of Barnhardt Circle, there were several variations of plan, massing, and detailing, corresponding to the

[continued]

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

different ranks in the military hierarchy. The commanding officer, for example, had a unique house - the only one like it on the circle. It was a rather formal single-family residence with a broad, centrally-located front gable and a one-story high, full width front porch (the ends of this porch have since been enclosed). A dentillated cornice enclosed the gable; cornice returns, emphasized by projection, were supported by large modillion-like brackets. Within the gable were three windows, the central one of which was surmounted by a round arch infilled with a sunburst pattern, sharing a common lintel in a variation of the Palladian window motif. The porch cornice had modillions as well as dentils and was supported by paired Tuscan columns. A lighted transom was placed above the front door.

The field officers also resided in single-family residences. Slightly smaller than the commanding officer's house, the field officers' houses were also less formal. They featured an L-or-T-shaped plan with an offset front gable and a porch that stretched across the front and along one side of the house. Like the commanding officer's house, the field officers' houses had continuous dentillated cornices around the front gable, and the cornice returns were emphasized by projection. Unlike the commanding officer's house, there were no modillion-like brackets under the cornice returns of the field officers' houses, nor was the Tuscan porch dentillated or modillioned. A more typical Palladian window was set in the front gable and two round-headed windows were set in the end gable. Foundations and piers were concealed by lattice grills.

Captains lived in duplexes at Fort Oglethorpe. These duplexes were centrally planned and massed with a broad, four bay, gabled central section and symmetrical flanking wings. A Palladian window with a vertically-paneled central section and a sunburst-filled round arch was set in the front gable; oval windows with spiderweb tracery and wooden keystones at the compass points were set in the end gables. Porches stretched across the fronts and along the sides of the wings. Cornices on gables and porches were undecorated and, in the gables, terminated in simple returns. Porch supports were chamfered, squared versions of Tuscan columns.

Lieutenants also lived in duplexes around Barnhardt Circle. These were smaller scaled and differently detailed versions of the captains' residences. The gabled central sections were only two bays wide, and the flanking wings were neither as wide nor as deep. Front porches stretched across the front facade and only turned the corners toward the wings; they did not extend along the ends of the wings. Cornices were plain and ended in simple returns. Porch columns were Tuscan. A Palladian window with horizontally paneled central section and a louvered round arch was set into each front gable. Rectangular windows were set into the end gables of some; oval windows in others.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Bachelor officers lived in special quarters at Fort Oglethorpe - a large, apartment-like building at the south end of the Circle. This building was a full three stories high, in contradistinction to all the other buildings on the Circle, but was similarly styled and detailed. It featured the usual cross-gabled form, with short, broad front and rear gabled sections flanked by long wings. A one-story high recessed porch, with paired paneled piers at the corners and paired Tuscan columns within, was contained in the central section and gave access to a front door with side and transom lights. Multi-storied, Tuscan-styled porches fronted the wings. Cornices were undecorated and terminated in simple returns. An oval window with compass point keystones and radiating tracery was set in the gable.

The enlisted men lived in barracks around the north end of Barnhardt Circle. These barracks were two-and-a-half stories high, U-shaped buildings. Their fronts were highlighted by slightly projecting cross-gabled end bays. To the rear, the end bays were extended considerably. Palladian windows were set in the gables. Long, one-story high porches stretched across the entire fronts of these buildings. Cornices were plain, with simple returns. Columns were Tuscan.

All of these residential buildings around Barnhardt Circle were built when Fort Oglethorpe was founded (1902-1904). Most of the officers' residences and the bachelor officers' quarters on the south side of the Circle remain today, relatively unaltered in their landscaped setting, and still used for residential purposes. Some have been subdivided as apartments, others have undergone changes in detail (porch columns, stairways, shutters, windows), and still others have become the objects of preservation and restoration. A very few have been destroyed or replaced. All the barracks on the north side of the Circle have been destroyed and replaced by smaller dwelling units, by vacant lots, or by commercial intrusions; even here, however, the site development -- double sidewalks, wide stairways, and large foundations -- gives mute testimony to their previous existence. All in all, Barnhardt Circle retains its identity as the residential center of Fort Oglethorpe.

An inventory of the surviving architecturally and historically significant residential buildings around Barnhardt Circle includes:

- the commanding officer's residence, 205 Barnhardt Circle (#15/blue),
(photographed)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 9 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

- three field officers' residences -
 - 7 Barnhardt Circle (#6/blue),
 - 9 Barnhardt Circle (#7/blue), (photographed), and
 - 203 Barnhardt Circle (#14/blue), (photographed);
- five captains' duplexes -
 - 3 Barnhardt Circle (#4/blue),
 - 5 Barnhardt Circle (#5/blue),
 - 13 Barnhardt Circle (#9/blue), (photographed),
 - 207 Barnhardt Circle (#16/blue), and
 - 209 Barnhardt Circle (#17/blue), (photographed);
- six lieutenants' duplexes -
 - 1 Barnhardt Circle (#3/blue),
 - 11 Barnhardt Circle (#8/blue), (photographed),
 - 15 Barnhardt Circle (#10/blue), (photographed),
 - 105 Barnhardt Circle (#13/blue),
 - 211 Barnhardt Circle, #18/blue), (photographed), and
 - 213 Barnhardt Circle (#19/blue);
- and one bachelor officers' quarters -
 - 103 Barnhardt Circle (#12/blue), (photographed).

Two other buildings dating from the founding of Fort Oglethorpe are still standing on Barnhardt Circle: the Bandhouse, at 309 Barnhardt Circle (#20/blue), in which the band practiced and drill was conducted, and the Guardhouse, at 501 Barnhardt Circle (#21/blue). Both buildings partake of the architectural character of Barnhardt Circle.

Outside Barnhardt Circle, adjacent to the officers' quarters and enlisted men's barracks, were located the various services required by military personnel. Most were built when Fort Oglethorpe was first founded. Many of these service buildings remain today, some in nearly original condition, some altered, and most adaptively reused.

On either side of the Northeast Gate are the officers' gymnasium and the post exchange. The gym (#23/blue) (photographed), on the north side of the gate, is a one-story, hip-roofed, clapboarded frame structure. Windows consist of paired double sash separated by a pilaster-like mullion which supports a dentilled transom; triple lights fill the transom above this cross-member. The cornice is deep and decorated by a row of modillions. A partial false

[continued]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

front of plate glass and imitation stonemasonry partly obscures the original front porch. The gym is now used as a furniture store. The post exchange (#22/blue)(photographed), on the south side of the gate, is also a one-story, hip-roofed, clapboarded frame structure. Its wide, overhanging eaves are supported by exposed rafter ends. A hip-roofed porch on the north side features Tuscan columns similar to those of the residential buildings. The front door has transom and side lights. Windows are simple six-over-six double-hung sash. The post exchange is now used as an antique shop. The gymnasium and the post exchange, similar in mass although different in detail, similarly sited along either side of the street, form an impressive entranceway to Barnhardt Circle.

On either side of the East Gate stand the original post chapel and theater. The chapel (#2/blue)(photographed), on the south side of East Gate, is a T-shaped structure, consisting of a square, two-story, clapboarded, hip-roofed main section with an entrance porch fronting on East Gate, and a one-and-a-half-story wing to the rear. The main body of the chapel was designed to look like a house, although subsequent alterations have changed this impression somewhat: the original scheme of light-colored clapboards and contrasting horizontal trim (sill plates, continuous window sills, cornices) has been replaced by a predominantly vertical composition of first- and second-floor windows joined by spandrel panels. The wing features tall, narrow, stained-glass windows which break through the eaves into small, low, hip-roofed dormers. The chapel is still used by the Fort Oglethorpe United Methodist Church. To accommodate modern needs, a brick addition has been built to the west of the chapel. The theater (#1/blue)(photographed), on the north side of the East Gate, dates from the expansion of the base during the 1930s. It is a brick building consisting of a gabled auditorium and an enclosed, prostyle portico fronting on the East Gate. In contrast to the earlier Neoclassical buildings on the base, the theater is Georgian Revival in style. The theater is now used as a Baptist church; the rear of the auditorium has been extended, and a spire has been placed on top of the portico. The theater and chapel flank the East Gate of the post. Originally a principal entrance to Barnhardt Circle, the East Gate was once flanked as well by elegant Neoclassical masonry piers bearing the legend, "Duty, Honor, Country." Between these piers was hung an ornate white gate. Deemed a traffic hazard, the gateway was removed some time ago, and only the bases of the piers remain in the sidewalks.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

The South Gate is another principal entrance to Barnhardt Circle. Opening onto the southern, park-like reaches of the Circle and flanked by officers' residences, the South Gate focuses on the post bandstand (#11/blue)(photographed), an octagonal-shaped, wooden structure designed in the Neoclassical style of its residential neighbors. The bandstand has been restored recently by the Sixth Cavalry of the U.S. Army. The South Gate was originally flanked by tall, elegant, Neoclassical masonry piers from which were hung ornate, wrought-iron gates. This gateway, like that on the east, has been removed.

Southwest of Barnhardt Circle stands the officers' club (#36/blue)(photographed). The officers' club was built in the 1920s during the "golden age" of Fort Oglethorpe and served as the social center of the base. It is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, frame building with a wrap-around porch on two sides and various shed-roofed additions on the other two sides. Multi-paned French doors open onto the porch. A diamond-patterned balustrade once ran along the edge of the porch roof. The porch was illuminated by leaded-glass lamps. Inside are a ballroom with a balcony and a stage, various social rooms, and a kitchen. The officers' club was used for a school in the 1950s; minor alterations, including installation of asbestos siding, were made at that time. Today, the building stands vacant and is currently under consideration for adaptive reuse by the local hospital.

In the vicinity of the officers' club and immediately west of Barnhardt Circle was the "Terrace" (#3/green), a landscaped ground of trees, paths, bridges, gardens, pavilions, streams and pools. This area served for the passive recreation of the officers stationed at Fort Oglethorpe. A degree of status accrued to the officers who lived adjacent to the Terrace on Barnhardt Circle. Today, the area is overgrown and unmaintained. Most of the gardens and paths are all but obliterated, and most of the structures have fallen into ruin. The area is full of archaeological potential, however, as artifacts lie in abundance on or just beneath the surface of the ground.

Northwest of Barnhardt Circle, elevated on a hill, stands the base hospital (#34/blue)(photographed). It consisted of a two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed central section flanked by two-story, hip-roofed wings. The principal facade faced south and was highlighted by a one-story, Neoclassical porch on the ground-floor level and three large gabled dormers in the attic. Although not a high-style architectural design, the hospital was carefully, if plainly,

[continued]

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

detailed, and was solidly constructed of brick on raised stone foundations. The original hospital is now a part of the John L. Hutchenson Memorial Tri-County Hospital which extends to the north (#17/red).

North of Barnhardt Circle ranged the stables for the cavalry horses. The stables were grouped in three rows of four along First, Second and Third streets. Each stable was a long, low, gable-roofed frame structure with a continuous clerestory skylight. A pair of large doors was set at ground level on either end; a smaller door above provided access to the loft. Small windows were evenly spaced along the sides of the buildings. The skylights were protected by louvered panels. The ground in and around the stables was paved with cobblestones. Only three of the stables have survived today (#24, #25 and #26/blue)(photographed). All three are adaptively reused for manufacturing or storage, and all are altered. In most cases, the alterations are superficial, and the structure of the stables and their overall appearance is preserved. The stable area is also the setting for several intrusions in the district (#10-#14/red). In general, these intrusions are of a size, scale, orientation and appearance compatible with the stables, and the streetscape along First, Second and Third streets today is similar in overall effect to that when the base was decommissioned. Unfortunately, nothing remains of the original teamsters' quarters to the east of the stables. North of the stable area stands a blacksmith shop, however, one of several that originally lined Thomas Road. The blacksmith shop (#29/blue)(photographed) is a relatively small, one-story, gable-roofed frame structure with six-over-six sash windows and a large door at one end. The structure is made distinctive by its range of four brick chimneys rising inside the south wall to the height of the roof ridge. A concrete-block addition has been attached to the rear of this blacksmith shop. The entire building is being used as an antique-repair shop. Behind it, to the west, stands a small board-and-batten shed (#30/blue), whose original function is unknown, and which is presently serving for storage.

The commissary and quartermaster's headquarters (#28/blue)(photographed) were situated north of the stables. They occupied very long, narrow buildings. These were clapboard frame structures with a minimum of stylistic detailing;(boxed cornices and cornice returns are the only overt Neoclassical motifs). Spur lines from nearby railroad tracks serviced these buildings. Today, the tracks are gone and only a portion of one building survives.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

Some other buildings and complexes, scattered around the base, complete the scene at Fort Oglethorpe. In addition to Barnhardt Circle, there were two smaller residential areas at the post. The non-commissioned officers' quarters were located at the foot of the hill to the northeast of the hospital. Known locally as the "Old Staff Line" and more affectionately as the "Little Treasures," the quarters have been lost, replaced by a stretch of landscaped ground (#4/green). However, Sergeant's Row has survived intact. Sergeant's Row consists of eight Georgian Revival duplexes set in a suburban setting along North Thomas Road (#32/blue)(photographed). Each duplex is built of brick and has a slate-shingled hip roof. Double-car garages in the basements open onto North Thomas Road, and fan-lighted front doorways open onto broad lawns and wooded grounds (#5/green). Sergeant's Row was built during the 1930s and is occupied today by the staff of the nearby county hospital.

In view of Sergeant's Row stand the ruins of the base veterinary stable (#31/blue). This stable, which burned recently, was built of brick and was situated a healthy distance away from the other stables. Also situated a healthy distance away was the base powder magazine (#33/blue)(photographed). This corrugated-sheet metal shed was isolated in the middle of an open (now wooded) area (#5/green). With a modern concrete block and sheet metal addition to its rear, the powder magazine serves today as a storage and maintenance facility for the county hospital.

Several reminders of the post waterworks remain. In the northeast corner of the district is Cloud Spring (#27/blue), a major source of water for the base. Although the original springhouse has been removed to the nearby Lake Winnepesaukah Amusement Park, the 1906 concrete cistern is intact. On the west side of the district, south of Thomas Road, stand several water tanks (#35/blue). The original water tank, fabricated from riveted boiler plate, rests on top of a Richardsonian Romanesque brick cylinder (photographed); the other two water tanks, later additions, stand upon steel girders.

The district boundaries follow closely the extent of the architecturally and historically significant remains of Fort Oglethorpe. To the south stretches the Chickamauga National Military Park commemorating the Civil War battle here. Property to the west has been subdivided and developed with many small shotgun-style houses; these houses date from the early twentieth century, and

[continued]

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

may have been intended for military or civilian personnel associated with the base, but have no direct connection with the history of the post. North of Fort Oglethorpe is predominantly post-World War II housing. Along the eastern edge is an almost unbroken border of recent commercial development fronting on U.S. Highway 27.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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DATE ENTERED APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

LIST OF ARCHITECTURALLY AND HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES AND THEIR OWNERS
FORT OGLETHORPE HISTORIC DISTRICT

[Numbers are keyed to the blue numbers on the enclosed sketch map.]

- ✓ 1. Calvary Memorial Baptist Church
(formerly the military base theater)
Corner of Lafayette Road (U.S. 27 and East Gate)
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 2. Fort Oglethorpe United Methodist Church
(formerly the military base chapel)
Box 2366
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 3. Mr. Lawrence Dugan
1 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 4. Mr. A.W. Tapp
3 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 5. Mr. A.D. Phillips
5 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 6. Mr. Lawrence Black
7 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 7. Mr. A.Z. Ross
9 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 8. Ms. Catherine Farmer
11 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 9. Mr. Gary Strange
13 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 10. Mr. Myron Shultes
15 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 11. City of Fort Oglethorpe
City Hall
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 12. Mr. Jackie Carroll
103 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 13. Mr. A.D. Phillips
5 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(property owned is 105 Barnhardt Circle)
- ✓ 14. Mr. Burl Newport
203 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓ 15. Mr. Clarence McGregor
205 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 3

- ✓16. Mr. Lewis Myers
207 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓17. Mr. Robert Deskins
209 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓18. Ms. Mary Cowart
211 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓19. Mr. Fred Shirley
1309 South Crest Road
Rossville, Georgia
(property owned is 213 Barnhardt
Circle, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia)
- ✓20. St. Gerard's Catholic Church
309 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓21. Mrs. Raymond Brown
501 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓22. Mrs. Evelyn Clark/Moore's Antiques
400 Lafayette Road
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓23. Mr. Grady Wallin/Post Furniture Store
324 Lafayette Road
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓24. Gray Yarn Mills
First Street
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
- ✓25. Monarch and Fairlane
First Street
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
26. Mr. George Hackler/Feed Store and
Garden Center
308 Lafayette Road
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
27. John L. Hutchenson Memorial Tri-
County Hospital
Hathway Road
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(property owned is the site of
the base spring and reservoir)
28. Jorges Carpet
(formerly the commissary and quar-
termaster's headquarters)
West Forrest Avenue
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
29. Mr. Clarence McGregor
205 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(property owned is on the north-
west corner of Thomas Road and
Second Street)
- ✓30. Jemco, Inc.
Second Street
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(property owned is on the north-
east corner of Thomas Road and
Third Street)
- ✓31. John L. Hutchenson Memorial Tri-
County Hospital
Hathway Road
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(property owned is the ruins of
a brick horse stable along Mit-
chell Road)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 4

- ✓ 32. Same as #31.
(property owned consists of eight brick houses - originally sergeants' quarters - along the east side of North Thomas Road)
- ✓ 33. Same as #31.
(property owned is a corrugated metal shed - the original powder magazine - located off Mitchell Road)
- ✓ 34. Same as #31.
(property owned is the hospital building which consists of the original military base hospital plus a modern addition)
- ✓ 35. City of Fort Oglethorpe
City Hall
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(property owned consists of three above-ground water-storage tanks)
- ✓ 36. Same as #31.
(property owned is the original officers' club near the intersection of McFarland Road and Park City Road)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 20 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 5

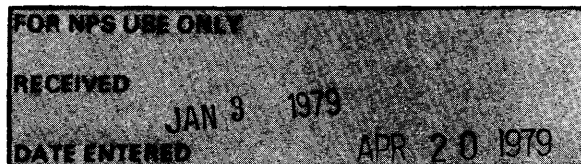
LIST OF INTRUSIONS AND THEIR OWNERS
FORT OGLETHORPE HISTORIC DISTRICT

[Numbers are keyed to the red numbers on the enclosed map.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>✓ 1. Fort Oglethorpe Elementary School
Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(one-story, flat-roofed, brick school building, with associated playgrounds and athletic fields)</p> <p>✓ 2. Fort Oglethorpe Health Center
Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(one-story, flat-roofed, brick building)</p> <p>✓ 3. Fort Oglethorpe Library
Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(one-story, flat-roofed, brick building)</p> <p>✓ 4. Coosa Valley Baptist Association
17 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(the "Baptist Building" - a one-story, hip-roofed, brick building)</p> <p>✓ 5. Mr. Jackie Carroll
103 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a parking lot for the adjacent apartment building)</p> <p>✓ 6. Katherine Allen
201 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a two-story, gable-roofed, brick quadraplex with a columned, two-story front porch)</p> | <p>✓ 7. Mrs. E.M. Carden
301 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a one-story, gable-roofed, brick and frame house)</p> <p>✓ 8. Mr. Fred Shirley
1309 South Crest Road
Rossville, Georgia 30741
(property owned is 303 Barnhardt Circle, a one-story hip roofed, brick duplex)</p> <p>✓ 9. Mr. Leonard Fant
307 Barnhardt Circle
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a one-story, flat-roofed, brick house)</p> <p>✓ 10. Church of Nazarene
Second Street
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a one-story brick building)</p> <p>✓ 11. Tennessee Cabinet Company
211 Second Street
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a one-story, gable-roofed warehouse)</p> <p>✓ 12. Danube Carpet Mills, Inc.
First Street
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(one-story, gable-roofed, sheet-metal building with flat-roofed side additions (retains some components of original stable building))</p> |
|---|--|

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CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 6

- ✓ 13. Color Strand
Second Street
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a one-story, brick factory)

- ✓ 14. Fort Oglethorpe State Bank
Thomas Road, between Second and
Third Streets
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a modern, one-story, brick bank
building)

- 15. Battlefield Beauty Academy
Thomas Road between First and
Second Streets
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a one-story, flat-roofed, con-
crete-block building)

- ✓ 16. Jemco, Inc.
Second Street
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a one-story, gable-roofed, con-
crete-block building)

- ✓ 17. John L. Hutchenson Memorial Tri-
County Hospital
Hathway Drive
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a modern concrete, brick and
plate-glass addition to the north
side of the original military
base hospital)

- 18. Garner's General Contractor
Corner of McFarland Gap Road and
Park City Road
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742
(a one-story, brick building with
detached sheds)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 7

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPED AREAS
FORT OGLETHORPE HISTORIC DISTRICT

[Numbers are keyed to the green numbers on the enclosed map.]

1. Barnhardt Circle -- A broad, open lawn or field bordered by trees; the original military base parade and polo ground (owned for the most part by the City of Fort Oglethorpe and the Gatoosa County Board of Education).
2. Tree-covered buffer zone between Barnhardt Circle and Lafayette Road (U.S. 27) to the east and McFarland Gap Road to the south (owned by the Chickamauga National Military Park).
3. Landscaped area consisting of woods, paths, bridges, streams, pools, pavilions and gardens originally known as "the Terrace" (owned by the John L. Hutchenson Memorial Tri-County Hospital).
4. Landscaped area of greenswards and trees (owned by the John L. Hutchenson Memorial Tri-County Hospital).
5. Landscaped area of woods and fields, an isolated setting for the military base powder magazine (#33) and veterinary stables (#31) (owned by the John L. Hutchenson Memorial Tri-County Hospital).
6. Tree-covered buffer zone along "Sergeant's Row" (#32) at the edge of the military base (owned by the John L. Hutchenson Memorial Tri-County Hospital).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1902-1904; World War I
 Years; World War II Years BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The primary significance of the Fort Oglethorpe Historic District lies in the fact that it encompasses the physical remains of historic Fort Oglethorpe. Fort Oglethorpe was established in the first decade of the twentieth century to provide a permanent replacement for the temporary George H. Thomas Camp. Camp Thomas had been founded in 1898 to train troops for the Spanish-American War. It was located within the Chickamauga National Military Park as a result of an 1896 act of Congress authorizing the use of national parks for military maneuvers. Concern over the integrity of the military park and the ad hoc nature of the camp led to the decision to build a permanent installation elsewhere. Land north of the park was acquired, and a fort was constructed between 1902 and 1904. On January 8, 1905, the new base was commissioned as Fort Oglethorpe. At that time, it was the only post in the United States with provision for a full regiment of cavalry.

During World War I, Fort Oglethorpe became a major military base. Sixteen hundred buildings were constructed (most of them were outside the historic district, and few have survived), and 60,000 troops received training here. Detention camps for German prisoners of war and enemy aliens were also built. Dwight D. Eisenhower, then a captain, was stationed at the post during this period of time. By 1919, Fort Oglethorpe had expanded to incorporate three contiguous camps: Greenleaf, Forrest, and McLean. In that year as well, Fort Oglethorpe became the permanent home of the Sixth Cavalry. Between the world wars, Fort Oglethorpe became a social center for the Chattanooga-North Georgia area. Sunday-afternoon polo matches on the parade ground in Barnhardt Circle, strolls through the Terrace, and parties and balls at the officers' club were the highlights of this heightened social life. The mood sobered again during World War II. The horse cavalry was finally discontinued, and the post underwent a second phase of development and diversification. An induction center was set up, and a provost marshal school was established. Again, prisoners of war and enemy aliens were stockaded here. From January, 1943 to July, 1945, the third Women's Auxillary Corps Training Center was located at Fort Oglethorpe. In April, 1944, Major Elizabeth C. Strayhorn was appointed commanding officer and became the first woman in United States history to hold the position of post commander. In 1945, the women's training

[continued]

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Art Work of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Chicago: Gravere Illustration Co., 1906. Available in the downtown Chattanooga Bicentennial Library.
 Fort Oglethorpe Preservation Society. Guide to the Historic District of Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. 1975.
 Maps located in Fort Oglethorpe Library or in Chickamauga National Military Park. TVA Townlift Committee. Fort Oglethorpe Historic District Report. 1977.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 178 (estimated)

QUADRANGLE NAME Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.-Tenn.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,6 65,89,6,0 3,86,88,0,0

B 1,6 65,91,0,0 3,86,77,6,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C 1,6 65,82,6,0 3,86,77,4,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D 1,6 65,82,4,0 3,86,87,8,0

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Fort Oglethorpe Historic District is described by a yellow line on the accompanying map entitled "Fort Oglethorpe Historic District."

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Georgia	13	Catoosa	047
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Georgia	13	Walker	259

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Cloues, architectural historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural Resources

DATE

September, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

270 Washington Street, S.W.

TELEPHONE

404/656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia 30334

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elizabeth A. Lyon

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

10/13/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

4.20.79

ATTES:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William H. Graham Jr

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

4.20.79

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

center was closed, and the base became a distribution center for processing returning soldiers. Shortly thereafter, the post was declared obsolete and sold as surplus property.

Throughout its nearly fifty-year history, the original buildings and grounds of Fort Oglethorpe -- the buildings and grounds encompassed by this historic district -- stood (both literally and figuratively) at the center of this military installation. Barnhardt Circle was always the setting for the officers' residences and the enlisted men's quarters. Surrounding the Circle were the various services required by military personnel, and until World War II at least, to the north of the Circle ranged the horse stables and their related furnishing outlets and supply depots. Many new buildings -- some within the historic district -- were added during the course of its history. Notable among them are the officers' club of the 1920s and the theater and Sergeant's Row of the 1930s. All in all, the remaining buildings and grounds in the Fort Oglethorpe Historic District convey a rather complete and accurate picture of the base. While the early years of the post are most fully represented, no era of its history is without representation. Of special note is this very fact that the early-twentieth-century buildings and grounds have survived the intense military activity of the World War I and World War II periods.

A second factor in the significance of the Fort Oglethorpe Historic District is represented by the relationship between Fort Oglethorpe and the City of Fort Oglethorpe. After World War II, Fort Oglethorpe was declared obsolete and sold as surplus property on the open market. On February 17, 1949, the City of Fort Oglethorpe was incorporated. Military Fort Oglethorpe had become civilian Fort Oglethorpe almost overnight. In a sense, a planned community had been established, the first new town in Georgia in twenty-five years.

The remains of the base were a sound foundation for the new town. Housing was plentiful in the commodious houses around Barnhardt Circle and the substantial duplexes along North Thomas Road. Recreational grounds were available in Barnhardt Circle, the Terrace, and elsewhere. Educational, cultural, commercial and industrial possibilities were manifest in the post exchange, the officers gymnasium, the theater, the chapel, the officers' club, the stables, and the other buildings left behind by the military. The hospital, of

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

course, continued as such. Although hemmed in on the south by the Chickamauga National Military Park, land to the north, east, and west was relatively open and prime for development. In fact, tract housing had already been built to the west of the base, and more was to follow on the north. On the eastern border of the base, along U.S. Highway 27, a new commercial strip was to develop. Within this new civilian development the historic core of Fort Oglethorpe continued to survive intact, just as it had survived four decades of intense military development. Today, the Fort Oglethorpe Historic District is still a very special part of a broader, deeper community.

The third important component in the significance of the Fort Oglethorpe Historic District is the quality and extent of the early-twentieth-century architecture, landscape architecture, and planning which survives at Fort Oglethorpe. The overall planning and layout of the base reflects the transition from the late-nineteenth-century concepts of the irregular and the picturesque (most prominent in the western half of the district, but also apparent in the skewed alignment of Barnhardt Circle itself) to early-twentieth-century ideas of axiality and monumentality (most noticeable in the overall arrangement of Barnhardt Circle and the stable area). Within this overall layout, several distinct landscaped grounds have survived, more or less intact, although considerably matured (or in at least one case just plain overgrown), which provide a sense of what early-twentieth-century landscaping was striving to achieve. The three principal landscaped areas are Barnhardt Circle, the Terrace, and the "suburban park" along North Thomas Road. Set within this site plan and landscape is the architecture itself. In general, it is an adaptation to military use of the prevailing domestic architectural style -- a combination of Queen Anne massing and Neoclassical detailing. It is uniform throughout, with subtle differences in styling reflecting significant differences in rank or use. These buildings all express an air of simplicity and utility combined with grace and elegance. The final result is the creation of the definite place that is Fort Oglethorpe -- yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliographical
References ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Carver, Martha A., Preservation Planner, Chattanooga-Hamilton County Planning Commission, Chattanooga, Tennessee. "Fort Oglethorpe Historic District" (preliminary draft of National Register nomination form).

Consultation with Mrs. Clarence (Becky) McGregor, 205 Barnhardt Circle, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Consultation with Mr. Robert Deskins, 209 Barnhardt Circle, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

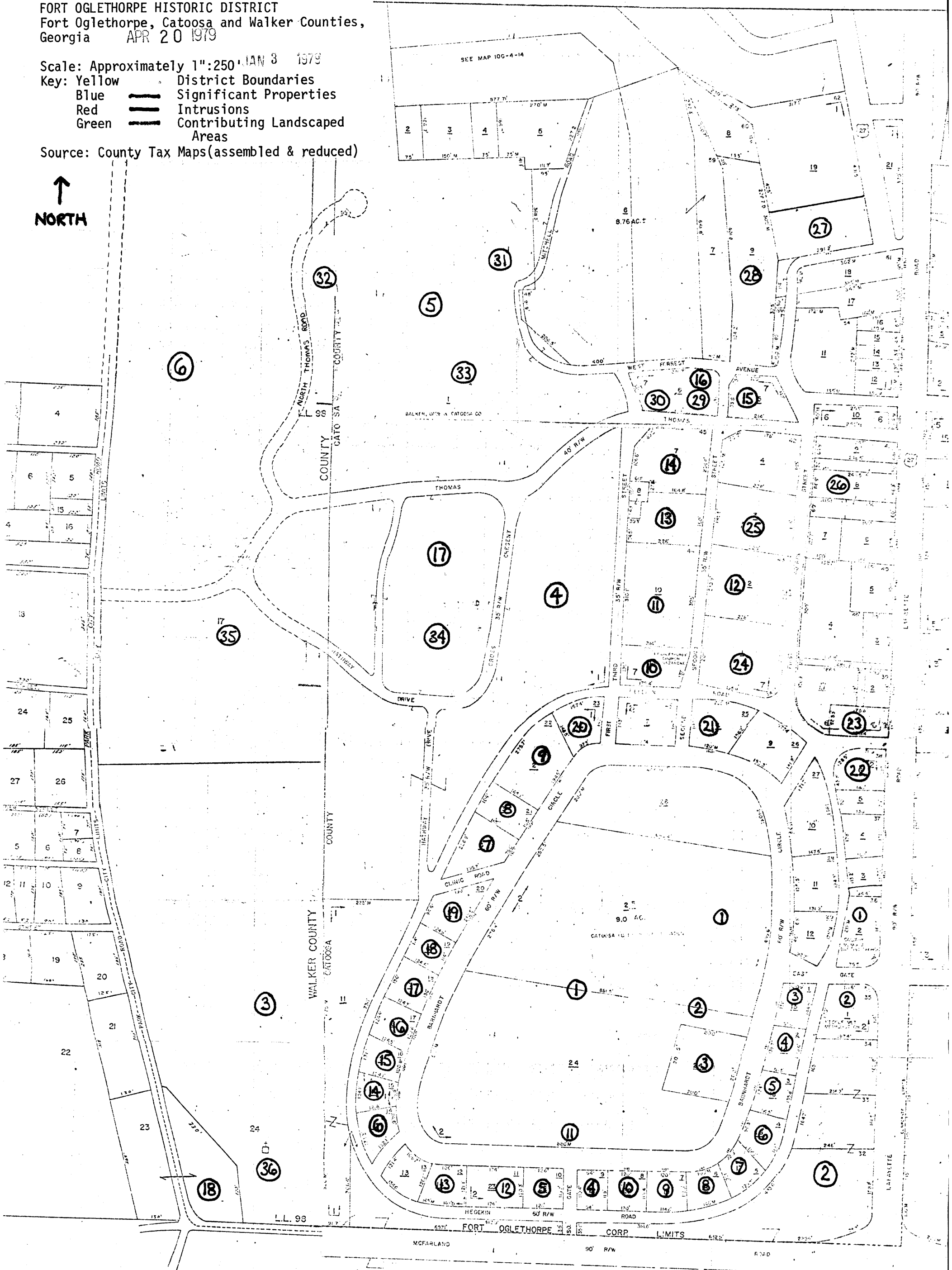
According to local researchers, military records pertaining to the planning and development of Fort Oglethorpe were destroyed during a warehouse fire in Kansas City.

FORT OGLETHORPE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fort Oglethorpe, Catoosa and Walker Counties,
Georgia APR 20 1979

Scale: Approximately 1":250 JAN 8 1979

- Key: Yellow District Boundaries
Blue Significant Properties
Red Intrusions
Green Contributing Landscaped Areas

Source: County Tax Maps(assembled & reduced)



LEGEND.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| FRAME BUILDINGS | GATE VALVES (WATER) |
| CAST IRON BUILDINGS | DRAINS |
| BRICK BUILDINGS | CATCH BASINS |
| STEAM RAILROAD | GAS MAINS |
| ELECTRIC RAILROAD | STREET LAMPS |
| SEWER MAINS | GATE VALVES, GAS |
| SINGLE FLUSH TANKS | BLANK TREES |
| DOUBLE FLUSH TANKS | DRIP |
| MANHOLES | FENCE |
| WATER MAINS | SIDEWALKS |
| FIRE HYDRANTS | ROADWAYS - IMPROVED |
| YARD HYDRANTS | ROADWAYS - NOT IMPROVED |
| GUTTERS | RESERVATIONS |

**MAP OF
MILITARY RESERVATION.
FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.**

SCALE 1 INCH = 200 FEET 400 FEET (reduced copy)
 OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER,
 SEPTEMBER 21, 1908
 TOTAL AREA - 307.2 ACRES + 246 ACRES
 - FRANK S. HUSTED -
 CIVIL ENGINEER & SUPT. IN CHARGE
 U.S.A.
 FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.

HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 (approximate)

