

PH0023418

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
Georgia

COUNTY:
Paulding

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE
APR 26 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pickett's Mill Battlefield Site

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
East of Highway 92 NE of Dallas - off Ga. 92

CITY OR TOWN:
North of Dallas vic.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
7th John W. Davis

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13 COUNTY: Paulding CODE: 223

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Not in use at present.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
a. Mrs. O. L. Bickers
b. Beneficial Investment, Fred D. Bentley, President

STREET AND NUMBER:
a. Due West Road
b. 199 Roswell Road, N.E.

CITY OR TOWN:
a. Kennesaw
b. Marietta

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Paulding County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Dallas

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Georgia Heritage Trust

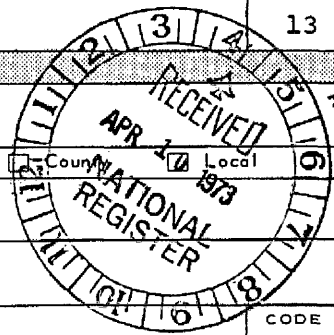
DATE OF SURVEY: 1972 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Department of Natural Resources

STREET AND NUMBER:
Trinity-Washington Building

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Georgia

COUNTY: Paulding

ENTRY NUMBER: 20183

DATE: APR 26 1973

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7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

When the Battle of Pickett's Mill took place May 27, 1864, the ground was a dense wood broken into ravines where nothing could be seen. In order to provide cover, trees were felled and trimmed, and the top often two feet thick was rolled into the line. The timber revetment was about four feet high and the earth thrown from the ditch in front varied in thickness according to exposure; when likely to be subjected to artillery fire, the earth was from ten to thirteen feet thick at the base and three feet less on the upper line of the parapet. Skids or poles resting on the top of the revetment which loopholed for firing under were about three inches wide. The skids when left in place served to prevent the head log from falling upon the men in the line if knocked off by a cannon ball. The timber in front was then slashed so as to fall outward, making an entanglement which was too heavy for removal, and which utterly broke the formation of any line attempting to pass. The troops were able to cover themselves with an entrenchment of this kind within an hour. *

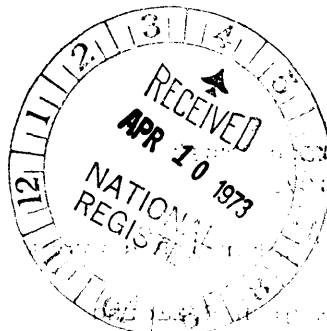
It wasn't until after the first day of battle; May 27, 1864, when the skirmishes were extremely heavy that these fortifications were established. The actual main battle on the 24th was for the most part fought in the dense woods using the natural growth for cover, and later the trenches, embankments and traverses for the few days that followed were dug.

Today Pickett's Mill battlefield site shows clear evidence of the troop lines, trenches and embankments. Many larger trees that were felled for the encounter still lie across the trench lines, pot-marked with bullets and grapeshot, most removed by souvenir hunters.

Pickett's Mill, for which the battle site was named, lies in ruin on the edge of the creek, only the foundation is visible. A short distance from the mill site, logs which formed the mill race are being preserved in the creek course.

For the most part, the entire site is in excellent condition, having no visual intrusions with the exception of a small area where garbage and trash have been dumped along the upper end of the logging road, and smaller areas throughout the site where collectors have dug looking for souvenirs.

* Description taken from Cox's, Atlanta.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

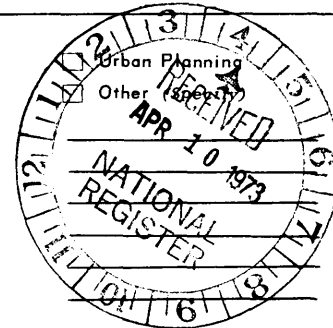
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) May 27, 1864

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The Battle of Pickett's Mill, May 27th, 1864, is one of the little known and least recorded battles of General William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. Heavy losses on the Union side may have been a reason why little attention has been paid to this encounter. A major significance of the site lies in its integrity. It is still in basically the same condition as it was at the time of the battle, having no major developmental intrusions within a reasonable area surrounding the site. Major entrenchments and traverses quite clearly remain and are readily identifiable as well as an area later identified as a mass burial pit where seven hundred Union soldiers were hurriedly interred. Their bodies have since been removed to a nearby cemetery, but the pit remains as evidence.

During the first weeks of May, 1864, major military changes occurred in Georgia; the Federal Armies of William T. Sherman advanced from the Tennessee River south to Etowah, bringing much of the area of Northwest Georgia under their control, all part of the over all plan to move into Atlanta, some fifty miles south. A major exception to Federal mastery of the area was the Battle of Pickett's Mill, May 27, 1864, in which the Confederates under General Joseph E. Johnston won the day. Leaders involved in this battle were Brigadier General William B. Hazen, Major General Oliver O. Howard, Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood and Colonel William H. Gibson, Union leaders and Major General Patrick R. Cleburne, Brigadier General Hiram B. Granbury, Major General Joseph Wheeler and Brigadier General Mark P. Lowery, commanders for the Confederate troops.

Near Dallas, Georgia, General Sherman began a strategical move eastward to regain his supply line at the railroad near Marietta. In this process to reach the railroad for supplies and to continue his march to Atlanta the Battle of Pickett's Mill was fought. Although recorded history associates the battle at Pickett's Mill with the New Hope Church encounter of May 25th, Pickett's Mill has recently come into a prominence of its own as one of the major set-backs to the Union forces and Sherman's Campaign for Atlanta.

The affair was a costly one for General Howard, Commander of the main line of Union forces who reported a total loss of about 1,500 men. Howard supposed he had brought off all of his wounded but Johnston claims that seventy fell into his hands and that a hundred and forty prisoners were taken. When all of the accounts were pulled together, a total loss of about

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Mitchell, William R., Jr., Consultant
 Buckley, Jean K., Personal inspection, March 23, 1973
 Buckley, Jean K., Interview with Dr. Philip Secrist, March 23, 1973.
 Cox, J. D., Atlanta, Charles Scribner and Sons, N.Y. 1882.
Feasibility Study for the Selection of Civil War Battlefield Sites, Environmental Planning & Engineering, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia, December 1972.
 House Miscellaneous Documents, 1st Session 52nd Congress, 1891-92, Vol. 22, Rebellion Records. Series I Vol. 38.
 House Miscellaneous Documents, 1st Session, 1891-92, Vol. 24. Rebellion Records, Series 1, part 3, p.724.

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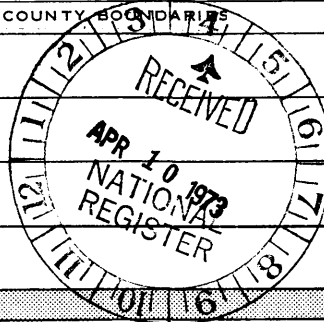
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	33° 59' 16"	84° 45' 56"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	33° 59' 16"	84° 45' 04"				
SE	33° 58' 20"	84° 45' 04"				
SW	33° 58' 20"	84° 45' 56"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 200 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



16/707150/3762830
 16/707770/3762130
 16/707810/3761430
 UTM
 SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Jean K. Buckley, Historic Sites Survey

ORGANIZATION: **Georgia Historical Commission** DATE: **April 2, 1973**

STREET AND NUMBER:
116 Mitchell Street

CITY OR TOWN: **Atlanta** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Mary Gregory Gwath

Title State Liaison Officer

Date Apr. 4, 1973

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

Robert H. Utley
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/26/73

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 4 20 73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Georgia	
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(Number all entries)

8. Significance

three thousand has been attributed to the Battle of Pickett's Mill and the Union Army was dealt a major blow.

Under Georgia's newly created Heritage Trust program, Pickett's Mill Battlefield Site has been proposed for state acquisition. The Georgia Heritage Trust was established to provide a means for preserving Georgia's historic, natural and recreational resources. The Battlefield Site would be part of a much larger area that would be developed as a state park in which protection of the integrity of historical features would be assured.

