

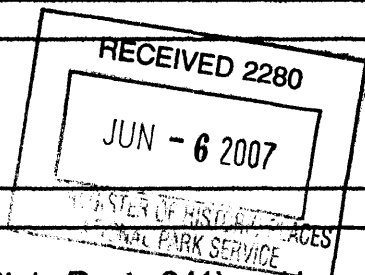
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES -- REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Chickamauga Historic District
other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number Roughly centered on Cove Road (State Route 341) and bounded by Crescent, Pearl, and Sixth streets and the Central of Georgia Railroad line.
city, town Chickamauga () vicinity of
county Walker code 295
state Georgia code GA zip code 30707

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of newly identified resources:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	114	56
sites	3	0
structures	4	0
objects	0	0
total	121	56

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 4.

Name of previous listing: Gordon-Lee House (listed March 22, 1976).

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Coates
Signature of certifying official

5-21-07
Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Daniel J. Vivian
7/20/07

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

for _____
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling.

Commercial/Trade: business, financial institution, department store, specialty store, restaurant, warehouse.

Government: post office.

Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation.

Religion: religious facility.

Funerary: cemetery.

Transportation: road-related, rail-related.

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling.

Commercial/Trade: business, specialty store, general store, financial institution, restaurant, warehouse.

Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation.

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: cemetery

Transportation: road-related, rail-related.

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival.

Late Victorian: Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne.

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman.

Modern Movement: International Style.

Other: Hall-parlor cottage, double-pen cottage, American Foursquare, American Small House, ranch house.

Materials:

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

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Section 7—Description

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Chickamauga is a small town located in northern Walker County, Georgia, approximately 115 miles northwest of Atlanta and 15 miles southeast of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Bypassing Chickamauga to the east is U.S. Route 27, which connects Chattanooga to Rossville, Fort Oglethorpe, and ultimately to the Walker County seat of LaFayette. State Route 193, an alternate route from Chattanooga to LaFayette, bypasses Chickamauga to the west. Several small creeks flow through the community. Crawfish Springs feeds West Chickamauga Creek and is of great importance to the history of Chickamauga. Longitudinally bisecting the town is the Central of Georgia Railroad, which spurred Chickamauga's growth in the late 19th century. The two main residential neighborhoods (located within the proposed historic district) and the mill village (located outside the boundary of the proposed district) surround the central commercial core, which extends primarily in an east-west direction along Gordon Street. This block of businesses connects the railroad to the east with the Lee Avenue/Cove Road corridor, which extends in a north-south direction to the west of the rail line. The growth of the business district in the early 20th century was concurrent with the establishment of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company, which is located to the east of the proposed historic district. The bleachery and associated mill village are physically and visually separated from the rest of the community by the rail line and by their distinct developmental patterns and history.

Chickamauga developed from the mid-19th-century rural estate of the Gordon and Lee families to a planned community platted by the Crawfish Springs Land Company in the 1890s. The initial development fervor of the 1890s waned at the beginning of the 20th century. The establishment of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company in 1907 brought a renewed interest in the community. The company altered the original town plan of the 1890s to suit the needs of its largely middle-class workforce. The bleachery retained a portion of the original late-19th-century plan established by the land company. The surrounding land, however, was re-platted as necessary. Three distinct architectural phases illustrate Chickamauga's historical development. The Gordon-Lee House, built in the 1840s, and its associated outbuildings represent the community's mid-19th-century heritage. The stone passenger depot and Queen Anne-style dwellings are associated with the Crawfish Springs Land Company's late-19th-century community plan. Finally, Craftsman-style dwellings, commercial corridor, community building, and Colonial Revival-style education buildings represent the city's growth from the 1910s through the mid-20th century.

The Chickamauga Historic District Public includes public spaces, such as an athletic field, Crawfish Springs Park, and the city cemetery. The athletic field, which was built in the middle of the 20th century, includes the baseball diamond. The area around Crawfish Springs is a park and amphitheater located in the center of the historic district. The city cemetery is located at the northern end of the historic district and dates to the mid-19th century.

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Section 7—Description

Early Settlement in Chickamauga, 1840-1890

The period of early settlement in the Chickamauga Historic District is represented by the antebellum estate of James M. Gordon. Located at 217 Cove Road, the Gordon-Lee House (photos 33-34) was designed in the Greek Revival style and built between 1840 and 1847. The house was part of a 2,500-acre estate that includes two surviving mid-19th-century outbuildings: a slave house (photo 35) and smokehouse. The slave house, located immediately south of the house, is the last of six slave houses that occupied the property. It is a brick, one-story saddlebag house covered with a side-gable roof. The interior plan features a central chimney and two equal-sized rooms. The smokehouse, located northwest of the main house, is a frame, single-pen structure covered with a pyramidal roof. In 1906, the main house remodeled in the Neoclassical Revival style with the addition of a new portico and entrance. The Gordon-Lee House was individually listed in the National Register in 1976.

The city cemetery was established as early as December 1861 (photos 27-30). Located at the north end of the historic district, the cemetery contains approximately 500 granite and marble grave markers. The 19th-century headstones are mostly tablet markers and several obelisks. The grave markers that date to the first half of the 20th century are mostly polished granite and feature greater ornamentation. The Lee and Jewell family markers are among the largest and most stylish markers. The Lee burials, which are surrounded by a low, decorative iron fence, include nine small tablet markers, one tall obelisk surmounted by an ornate statue, and a chest marker. The ornate box tomb, representing the burial place of Gordon Lee, features Classical design motifs. The two granite markers representing the burial plots of the Jewell family are approximately three- to four-feet tall and ornamented with Gothic trefoils.

Resort Development in Chickamauga, 1890-1907

After the Civil War, the Crawfish Springs Land Company built numerous buildings in the Queen Anne style. Intact examples from this period exist primarily along Wilder Avenue and Cove Road (photos 24, 41-42, and 44). In the Chickamauga Historic District, these dwellings are typically one- or one-and-a-half stories in height and feature weatherboard-clad wood-frame construction, hipped roofs, and irregular massing consisting of a central block surrounded by projecting bays. The house at 407 Cove Road, built c.1890, is an excellent example of the one- and one-half-story Queen Anne style houses constructed in Chickamauga (photo 42). This building exhibits the style's characteristic asymmetrical massing and complex roofline. It is enhanced by the slender Tuscan columns that support the wraparound porch. The porch also includes balustrade of turned spindlework. The house at 206 Wilder Avenue, built c.1890, is very similar in its execution and features Ionic porch columns and multi-light fixed Queen Anne window sash adjacent to the angled corner entry (photo 24).

At the turn of the 20th century, classical elements of the early Colonial Revival style began to dominate the more whimsical Queen Anne ornament as the two styles merged. The c.1900

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Section 7—Description

house at 108 Wilder Avenue is a good example of this stylistic blending. While the building has the overall form and character of the earlier dwellings, its decorative detail is solidly classical in origin. The full-height Tuscan columns—absent a balustrade—draw attention to the entry with sidelights. The only ornament is the dentil frieze that spans the perimeter of the house.

Several two-story dwellings that were constructed during this period survive. All are wood frame buildings with asymmetrical massing and complex rooflines. The house at 403 Cove Road is an excellent example (photo 41). Constructed in 1892 for Dr. D. G. Elder, this house features a cross-gabled roof and a wraparound porch. Chamfered porch posts with scroll-sawn brackets and balustrade support the porch roof. Like its more common one-story contemporaries, this building also exhibits decorative gable vents. The c.1890 Clarkie Lee Nunnally House, located at 100 Wilder Avenue, also retains a high level of historic integrity (photo 20, left background). The two-story dwelling features a central block with a hipped roof and projecting gabled bays on the façade and side elevation. The wraparound porch, replete with chamfered posts, spindlework balustrade, and spindlework frieze, is dominated by a front-facing gable with multiple layers of molded wood in the raking cornice and a waffle-patterned surface texture in the tympanum.

Commercial buildings in the historic district that were built in the 19th century include the passenger depot, which was built in 1892 (photo 7). The one-story building, located at 100 Gordon Street on the south side of the main commercial thoroughfare, features uncoursed-ashlar construction. Sited immediately west of the railroad line, the depot presents formal facades on both its east and north elevations. Both elevations are marked by large round arches. Although the building does not represent a high-style interpretation of any architectural period, these arches evoke the Romanesque Revival style, which was a popular style for public and transportation-related buildings in the late 1800s. Since its closure in the mid-20th century, the depot has undergone alterations and rehabilitation. The tower and overhanging canopy that spanned the perimeter of the building were removed in the mid-1900s. The original wrap-around canopy was replaced in the late 1990s by a similar, but smaller canopy and the tower was reconstruction in 2003.

Another late-19th century building is the c.1895 commercial building on the northwest corner of Gordon Street and Thomas Avenue (photo 8). Located at 103 Gordon Street, the building is a two-story, two-part commercial block that has been altered since 1951 to reflect the Colonial Revival style. At that time, the storefront contained a recessed central entry between fixed plate-glass store windows with a five-light transom that spanned the full width of the façade. It presently features a two-story porch with turned posts and a shed roof. A large, five-light transom window spans the width of the first-story openings, which are dominated by large, multi-light fixed store windows that flank a double-leaf entrance.

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Boom Years in Chickamauga, 1907-1954

The establishment of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company in the early 20th century signaled a period of new development within the community. This development is primarily characterized by the infill construction of Craftsman-style worker houses throughout the historic district. However, there are a few large dwellings constructed during this period. Most notable of these buildings are the two monumental Neoclassical Revival-style houses. Renewed interest in Neoclassicism developed after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Domestic buildings in this style were typically large in scale with full-height porches that dominated the façade. Classical elements such as Ionic or Corinthian columns, symmetrically balanced facades, and highly ornamented entablatures typify these dwellings. The Gordon-Lee House, originally constructed in the mid-19th century, was updated during this period by Chattanooga architect Jefferson D. Alsup to reflect the Neoclassical Revival style (photo 34). Alsup replaced the original two-story porch with a large portico supported by colossal Doric columns. This renovation included the alteration of the first-story openings on the north and south elevations wherein tall double-leaf glazed doors took the place of the original double-hung windows. The kitchen ell was increased to two stories and a one-story porch was constructed on the south elevation.

The Daniel Ashley Jewell House at 105 Cove Road, built in 1913, which was also designed by Alsup, represents the Neoclassical-Revival style (photo 31). The two-story, three-bay brick building, like the Gordon-Lee House, has a symmetrically balanced façade with a monumental portico supported by full-height Tuscan columns. Sidelights and an elliptical fanlight ornament the entry. Three-part double-hung windows pierce the outer bays of the first story, while paired double-hung windows are located directly above them. The central bay of the second story features paired multi-light double-leaf doors that open onto a projecting balcony similar to that of the Gordon-Lee House.

As the second phase of community development began in the early 20th century, the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles supplanted earlier styles that were popular in domestic architecture in the late 19th century. Although the Craftsman style was introduced into the American building vocabulary as early as 1905, it did not take root in Chickamauga until c.1910, with the construction of ornately detailed dwellings for managers in the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company. One of the best examples from this period is the house at 107 Wilder Avenue that was constructed c.1910. Another outstanding example of the Craftsman style is located on Gordon Street (photo 20). Its complex massing includes three front-facing gables as well as paired porch posts, brackets, and a foundation of small river stones. The walls are clad in weatherboard and its sash windows feature divided lights above a single pane.

While dwellings that exhibit this level of Craftsman-style detailing were rare in Chickamauga, more common were simplified house plans with less ornament. Such houses were constructed for the employees of the bleachery, and numerous examples exist throughout the historic district and the surrounding town. It is likely that these small dwellings are all based on widely available plans. Most of these buildings are one- or one-and-a-half-story temple-front cottages (photos 22, 39, 44,

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47-49, and 52). The ornament on these buildings includes knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and wood porch posts on masonry piers. Houses with Craftsman-style elements include 503 West 7th Street (c.1920), 505 Cove Road (c.1925), and 521 Cove Road (c.1925). The c.1920 house at 601 West 7th Street is a plain example of the style with knee braces, battered porch posts on stone piers, and multi-light sashes hung above single-light sashes.

Only two Craftsman-style dwellings in the historic district are larger than one- and one-half stories. The two- and one-half-story M. A. Camp House at 300 Lee Avenue (c.1910), for example, has many of the same decorative elements as its more common one-story counterparts (photo 19). These features include tapered posts on brick piers, triangular knee braces in the gable, and exposed rafter tails. While the wood-shingle siding that clads the second story was generally common among Craftsman-style buildings nationwide, its use in Chickamauga is rare, and very few buildings were covered in this material. In addition to enabling better lighting of the attic story, the front-gabled roof also ties the building to the smaller temple-front cottages found throughout Chickamauga.

Through the early 1920s, the desire for Craftsman-style dwellings competed with the emerging English Vernacular Revival style, and several buildings in the historic district reflect this shift in taste. Two c.1925 dwellings on Cove Road at the south end of the historic district exemplify the English Vernacular Revival style (photo 54). These one- and one-half-story structures are partially clad in historic pre-cast stone and feature 6/6-light double-hung windows and chimneys on the main facade. Another example is located at 127 Cove Road adjacent to the Elizabeth Lee Methodist Church (photo 32). Constructed c.1925, this brick-clad dwelling features 8/8-light double-hung windows and half-timbering in the gable ends.

The R. H. Jewell House, which is located at 300 Gordon Street, is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival-style (photo 21). The Colonial Revival style derives from the patriotic idealism and romanticism of the nation's colonial past that dominated American architecture beginning with the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The style increased in popularity with the reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg in the 1920s and 1930s. Colonial Revival-style buildings emphasize the symmetry and classical ornament of Georgian and early Federal-style architecture. Colonial Revival dwellings, replete with entry porticos, and dormer windows, were typically constructed for wealthy, upper-class residents, while smaller houses were offered through pattern books like those of the Sears, Roebuck Company. The R. H. Jewell House, built in c.1925, is among the best examples of the Colonial Revival-style dwelling in Chickamauga. It evokes the architecture of America's colonial past with its emphasis on symmetry. The large, two-story house features a central entrance, sidelights sheltered by a one-bay entry portico. The roof features three gabled dormers, a modillion cornice, and is covered with slate tiles.

Several community landmark buildings were built in the historic district in the first decades of the 20th century, including the large community house constructed during the early 1900s (photos 5-6). During the first quarter of the 20th century, the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company replaced the Park Hotel with the Craftsman-style community building. The two-story, brick building is

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located on a hill above Crawfish Springs. When constructed, the building featured interior spaces that held a library, meeting hall, auditorium, and kitchen. Use of the adjacent springs and park and the community house continued through the early 20th century, when the metal standpipe located above the springs was erected to support the town's water system. The standpipe is a tall cylinder formed of steel sheets riveted together (photo 4). It holds 200,000 gallons of water.

Chickamauga High School on Cove Road was designed in the Neoclassical Revival style (photo 40). Designed by Chattanooga architect W. H. Sears and constructed in 1914, the school epitomizes national trends in architecture that were introduced in Chickamauga with Gordon Lee's 1907 renovation of his family's estate. The large Neoclassical Revival-style building, replete with wide entablature and Doric columns that support the two-story portico, is reminiscent of the monumental porch that was added to the Gordon-Lee House across Lee Avenue. Such community landmark buildings as the Chickamauga High School served to establish classicism as a favored architectural style for public buildings throughout northwest Georgia.

Between 1907 and 1930, most of the commercial buildings in Chickamauga were constructed along the Gordon Street commercial corridor. These one- and two-story brick buildings were built in plain, mostly unornamented versions of the Italianate style. Examples of commercial buildings located on the north side of Gordon Street include 105 Gordon Street (c.1910), 109 Gordon Street (c.1910), and 121 Gordon Street (c.1910), photos 8 and 10. The first story of 107 Gordon Street has been altered and is now sheltered by a shed roof clad in wood shingles. The second story reveals that the property is one of the first brick commercial buildings to be constructed during this period. Adjacent to this building is 109 Gordon Street, which was originally built as a pharmacy. Like most of the commercial buildings in the community, the storefront has been altered and, like its neighbor, it is sheltered by a shed roof clad in wood shingles and supported by square wood posts. The four window openings of the second story, however, are original and contain 9/1-light sash windows with stone lintels and sills.

The commercial buildings on the south side of Gordon Street are mostly one story in height, such as the building at 106-108 Gordon Street (photo 7). This building was constructed c.1915 and originally served as the Liberty Theater. Although the first story has been altered by the application of a modern storefront, the stepped parapet that rises to the center of the façade is original to the building. The one-story commercial building at 118-120 Gordon Street (c.1925) incorporates three storefronts. The middle section features a central entrance with plate-glass sidelights and transom flanked by two window openings. The storefront is sheltered by a porch, which was built c.1935. The storefronts on either side of this porch also contain a central entrance with a round-arched transom and large display windows.

The largest commercial building in the historic district, located at the southeast corner of Gordon Street and Lee Avenue, was built by the local Masonic lodge and completed in 1926 (photos 9-10 and 12). The three-story, two-part commercial block is four-bays wide and four-bays deep with a storefront composed of plate-glass-display windows. Decorative limestone trim is used on the window sills and at the top and bottom of the pilasters. A projecting hipped roof clad in terra-cotta

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Section 7--Description

tile surmounts the central two bays while the outer bays feature a parapet wall with carved stone plaques depicting the Masonic logo. In c.1990, the original double storefront was replaced with a single entrance.

The Great Depression and the entry of the United States in World War II resulted in decreased construction in Chickamauga during the 1930s and early 1940s. Few buildings were built in the historic district between 1930 and 1953. Four of these buildings were built as part of the Colonial Revival-style campus of Gordon Lee Memorial High School, which was the result of a bequest by Gordon Lee (photos 36-38). Lee's will specified that 15 acres of land adjacent to the Gordon-Lee House and \$156,000 were to be used for the construction of a high school, gymnasium, library, and housing for students and teachers. Chattanooga architect Reuben Harrison Hunt designed the campus plan and many of the buildings between 1930 and 1932. Organized around a circular drive, the buildings were named primarily for members of the Lee family. Located at the center of a circular drive, the Gordon Lee Building (1930) is composed of three sections—a central building that housed classrooms, a gymnasium wing, and an auditorium wing. Dormitories for boys (Tom Lee Building, 1930) and girls (Olive Lee Building, 1930) were located on the north and south sides of the Gordon-Lee Building. Two years later, the W. A. Wiley Building was constructed immediately east of the Tom Lee Building. This structure originally served as a dormitory for teachers. All four Colonial Revival-style buildings are two stories in height with brick facing and side-gabled roofs. They feature classical symmetry with central entries, projecting brick quoins, and double-hung windows.

After World II, a number of small houses were built on the few remaining undeveloped lots at the center of town and on the outskirts of the expanding community (photo 53). American Small Houses, as they are called, were built as a response to material shortages beginning in the late 1930s. These houses were small and boxy with side-gable roofs and little stylistic ornamentation. The interior plan featured four- or five-rooms with a small kitchen and bathroom at the rear.

Late 20th-Century Development in Chickamauga, 1959-2003

Chickamauga has changed very little since 1959 when the last major buildings constructed during the historic period were completed. Major transportation corridors, including Interstate 75, have bypassed the community. While national trends in urban planning resulted in the loss of numerous historic buildings in large and small communities across the United States in the 1950s and 1960s, Chickamauga retained the majority of its 19th- and early 20th-century buildings. Few buildings in Chickamauga were demolished after 1951.

In last 50 years, some infill residential development occurred on previously unimproved lots within the historic district. Two c.1960 one-story multifamily apartment buildings were built at the intersection of Lee Avenue and 7th Street. These wood-frame structures, clad in asbestos shingles, have low-pitched hipped roofs and roughly square footprints. The building features 2/2- and 6/6-light double-hung windows and metal awnings over the single-leaf doors. The c.1980

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apartment building located at 111 Wilder Avenue is a one-story wood-frame building clad in brick with a front gabled roof and a Colonial Revival-style pediment above the entrance.

As the community grew over the last half-century, new public buildings were built in the historic district. In 1964, a United States Post Office was built on Cove Road south of the downtown. The post office was built in the International Style like the roughly 230 post offices built throughout Georgia in the decades after World War II. This former post office was built after the period of significance and is therefore noncontributing to the significance of the historic district.

In recent years, the city built a library at 306 Cove Road adjacent to the high school building (photo 40, left). The one-story Colonial Revival-style building is clad in brick and reminiscent of the buildings on the Gordon Lee Memorial High School campus across Cove Road. Behind the library is the nonhistoric, one-story community building and city council chambers. Like the library, this building is clad in brick veneer. Although several nonhistoric buildings have been constructed on the high school campus, most of these structures are located outside the boundaries of the historic district (36 center background). A nonhistoric campus building is located across Lee Circle from the W. A. Wiley Building near the intersection of Lee Circle and Cove Road (photo 39, left). Built c.2000, this two-story building is clad in brick and covered with a hipped roof and a flat-roofed portico.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development
Military

Period of Significance:

c.1840-1958.

Significant Dates:

1840-1847 – James Gordon built the Greek Revival-style Gordon-Lee House.

1890-1893 – Crawfish Springs Land Company plans and promotes Chickamauga as a resort community.

Significant Person(s):

Lee, Gordon.

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Alsup, Jefferson D. (architect of Gordon-Lee House)
Hunt, Rueben Harrison (architect of Gordon Lee High School)
Sears, W. H. (architect of Chickamauga High School)

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Chickamauga Historic District is an excellent example of the many small, rural communities that emerged across north Georgia in the last decades of the 19th century. Chickamauga originated as the large antebellum estate of James Gordon, which later passed into the ownership of his daughter, Elizabeth, and son-in-law, James Morgan Lee. While in possession of the Lee family, the dwelling served as the headquarters of Union General William Rosecrans and a hospital during the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863. In 1890, the Crawfish Springs Land Company acquired and subdivided the Lee estate and surrounding properties for the development of a suburban industrial community and resort town accessible by railroad from nearby Chattanooga, Tennessee. Although the extant resources date as early as 1840, Chickamauga developed primarily between 1890 and 1930, when construction mostly ceased because of the Great Depression. Beginning in the 1890s, Chickamauga experienced an initial population boom due its rise as a resort and the benefits of local industry, including the Durham Coal and Coke Company. Successive epidemics of typhoid fever in the late 19th century halted the town's growth until the establishment of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company with its manufacturing complex and worker housing during the first quarter of the 20th century. The Chickamauga Historic District meets National Register criteria A and C, and is significant under the themes of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, and military history. The historic district is also significant because of its association with Gordon Lee in the area of community development and planning because of his important role in the development of Chickamauga.

The Chickamauga Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because the commercial buildings, houses, and community landmark buildings are excellent examples of architectural styles and types that were constructed in Georgia from the early 19th through the mid-20th centuries. Houses are the most numerous type of historic resource in Chickamauga. They were built in the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival styles of architecture that were popular during the period of significance. The Greek-Revival-style Gordon-Lee House was remodeled in the Neoclassical Revival style. Many houses built in town by the Crawfish Springs Land Company after 1890 were in the Queen Anne style. As expansion of the town progressed through the early 1900s, residential development radiated farther out from the town's mid-19th-century core. By the time that residential construction rebounded in the 1920s, less ornate styles of architecture were common. The dominant type of dwelling was the Craftsman-style bungalow. After the decline in construction during the Great Depression and World War II, Chickamauga experienced a third

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

phase of development. This mid-20th-century period of growth, however, was not as intense or as far-reaching as those of earlier generations. During this period, a small number of American Small Houses were built on the few remaining undeveloped lots at the center of town and on the outskirts of the expanding community. American Small Houses were built as a response to material shortages beginning in the late 1930s. Mostly built for soldiers returning from service in World War II, American Small Houses are small, four- or five-room houses with little stylistic ornamentation. They were built as infill housing in small-scale developments and in large numbers in such communities as Levittown, New Jersey.

Commercial buildings in the historic district are characteristic of commercial buildings constructed throughout small towns in northwest Georgia in the late 19th- and early 20th centuries. The commercial district, located in the center of the historic district, includes a variety of early to mid-20th-century architectural styles and building types. Many of the commercial buildings are attached one-story buildings with a single storefront. Others are two-story commercial blocks with a storefront on the first floor and rental or storage space above. Many of these buildings have elements of the Italianate style, such as the stepped parapets and corbelled brickwork. Commercial buildings built in the 1920s often have little ornament.

Chickamauga includes a significant number of community landmark resources. Community landmark resources are buildings or structures that are typically public buildings or other types of resources that because of their location, size, or status have become social or physical landmarks in the community. Historic landmark buildings in Chickamauga include the Chickamauga High School, built in 1914, Gordon Lee Memorial High School campus, dedicated in 1930, and the passenger depot, built in 1892, the Elizabeth Lee Methodist Church, built in 1913, Chickamauga Presbyterian Church, built c.1910, and First Baptist Church, built in 1958.

In addition, the Chickamauga Cemetery is significant as a community landmark site. Crawfish Springs Park, established in the 1890s as part of the Crawfish Springs resort development, is also significant as a community landmark site. The standpipe, one of less than a dozen turn-of-the-20th-century standpipes that survive in Georgia, is a community landmark structure.

The Chickamauga Historic District is significant in the area of commerce because the city's downtown served as a commercial center in Walker County from the late 19th through the middle of the 20th century. During most of the 19th century, the area was the domain of the Gordon and Lee families and its economy was based on agriculture production and processing. The formation of the Crawfish Springs Land Company in 1890 resulted in the first large-scale commercial development in Chickamauga. The large Park Hotel and recreational activities associated with the resort led to an increase in commercial development. Following the depression of 1893, the city's economy was bolstered by the establishment of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company, which built its mill and mill village adjacent to downtown Chickamauga. Many of the commercial buildings in Chickamauga were built in decades between the failure of the Crawfish Springs Land Company in 1893 and the Great Depression.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

Most of the commercial buildings in downtown Chickamauga are one- and two-story attached buildings designed in a variety of popular revival styles. In many cases, cast-iron columns support large, plate-glass storefronts. Several of the city's most important and recognizable community landmarks and public buildings were built in city's downtown, including the passenger depot, built in 1892, and the Masonic lodge, constructed in 1926.

The historic district is significant in the area of community planning and development because the town's plan is representative of cross-rail communities established alongside the railroad in Georgia at the end of the 19th century. Cross-rail plans were planned around the railroad with the intersection of roads and railroad line at its heart. The community remained undeveloped for most of the 19th century until 1890 when the Crawfish Springs Land Company purchased the majority of the Gordon-Lee estate and surrounding land. The land company developed the area as a resort town for the residents of nearby Chattanooga and as an industrial community that would serve the mines of the Durham Coal and Coke Company that were located on Lookout Mountain. Between 1890 and 1893, the land company developed the natural springs as a recreational lake. The land company convinced investors to build a rail line through Chickamauga, which was later purchased by the Central of Georgia Railroad. Eventually, Southern Railway purchased the line.

A new phase of development occurred in Chickamauga in the early 20th century after the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company established its headquarters and a new plant in 1907. The company's dominant position in the community is evident by the construction of a large mill village on the east side of the railroad line (and outside the proposed historic district).

Most of the commercial buildings on Gordon Street in downtown Chickamauga were built in the first decades of the 20th century. The town plan enacted by the Crawfish Springs Land Company overlaid the existing lot lines and necessitated the moving or demolition of some existing buildings. The establishment of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company resulted in the reworking of the late-19th-century plat as the company's administrators saw fit. Residential areas developed north, south, and west of downtown with the period of greatest growth occurring in the decades before the Great Depression.

The Chickamauga Historic District is significant because of its association with Gordon Lee in the area of community planning and development because Lee was an instrumental figure in the development of Chickamauga as a resort and industrial town during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He later served state and national elective offices. Gordon Lee was born to Elizabeth and James Morgan Lee on May 29, 1859. He was four-years old when the Battle of Chickamauga was fought in 1863. After the war, Lee obtained business degrees from Eastman Business College and Emory College. When he returned to Chickamauga, Lee worked as a farmer and he worked in the Lee and Gordon Mill operated by his father.

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Lee realized the developmental potential of Crawfish Springs and north Georgia and secured the construction of the Chattanooga, Rome, and Southern Railroad and the Chattanooga Southern Railroad through the town. Upon his father's death in 1889, Lee was the primary force in organizing the Crawfish Springs Land Company, which purchased and platted his family's estate as a resort town. Lee also played an important role in the organization of the Durham Coal and Coke Company and the Chickamauga and Durham Railway Company and whose experiments in coking the coal from the Durham mines led to the construction of coke ovens on the north side of Chickamauga.

Lee served in the Georgia House of Representatives from 1894 to 1896, where he introduced a bill that resulted in the return of rights-of-way along roads near the Chickamauga National Military Park to the communities of La Fayette, Glass's Mill, and McLemore's Cove. This transfer of ownership enabled these north Georgia communities to develop as centers for industry and commerce.

From 1902 to 1904, he served as state senator from the 44th District, which encompassed Walker, Dade, and Catoosa counties. The following year, Lee was elected to the United States House of Representatives, a post he held until his death in 1927. Through his initial involvement in the Crawfish Springs Land Company and other business interests and his influence in late-19th-century state politics, Gordon Lee held a role in the development of Chickamauga and north Georgia.

The Chickamauga Historic District is significant in the area of military history because of its association with the Battle of Chickamauga, which was fought September 19-20, 1863. Between September 16 and 19, 1863, Union General William Rosecrans used the Gordon-Lee Mansion as his military headquarters for the Army of the Cumberland. The building also served as a hospital for the Union army after the battle because of the steady supply of fresh water from nearby Crawfish Springs. As recorded on numerous battle maps produced immediately after the war (and the later placement of markers commemorating the events of the war), the entire town served as a backdrop for the events of the Battle of Chickamauga.

National Register Criteria

A—The Chickamauga Historic District is significant in the area of commerce because the city's downtown served as a commercial center in Walker County from the late 19th through the middle of the 20th century. The historic district is significant in the area of community planning and development because the town's plan is representative of cross-rail communities established alongside the railroad in Georgia at the end of the 19th century. The historic district is significant in the area of military history because of its association with the Battle of Chickamauga, which was fought September 19-20, 1863.

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B—The Chickamauga Historic District is significant because of its association with Gordon Lee in the area of community planning and development because Lee was an instrumental figure in the development of Chickamauga as a resort and industrial town during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

C— The Chickamauga Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because the commercial buildings, houses, and community landmark buildings are excellent examples of architectural styles and types that were constructed in Georgia from the early 19th through the mid-20th centuries.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in c.1840 when James Gordon built his brick house on 2,500 acres in Walker County and ends in 1958, the year the First Baptist Church was completed. The First Baptist Church is community landmark building north of downtown.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between c.1840 and 1958 that are significant for the themes of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, politics/government, and military history and which retain historic integrity. This includes residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings in the historic district. The four contributing structures are the cross-rail plan of streets, the amphitheater in Crawfish Springs Park, the standpipe, and the rail line that forms the east boundary of the historic district. The three contributing sites are Crawfish Springs Park, Chickamauga High School athletic field, and the city cemetery.

The noncontributing buildings were built after 1958 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance. Noncontributing buildings include the Bank of Chickamauga (photo 11), which was transformed into a Colonial Revival-style building. The commercial building on northeast corner of Lee Avenue and Ninth Street (photo 12), the library on Cove Road (photo 40, left background), and several houses (photos 50, left, and 54, right) are noncontributing because they are less than fifty years of age.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

Developmental History or Historic Context (as appropriate)

Early Settlement to the Plight of James Morgan Lee, 1840-1890

In 1836, James, Charles, and Thomas Gordon moved from Gwinnett County, Georgia to Crawfish Springs in Walker County. Shortly thereafter, Gordon purchased 2,500 acres of land, including a spring that had originally been occupied by the Cherokee. Gordon built a small log house and a frame gristmill along the nearby Chickamauga Creek.¹ In the 1840s, James Gordon erected a permanent dwelling on his property at Crawfish Springs. As originally constructed, the Greek Revival-style house featured a symmetrical façade with a center entrance and a full-width two-story porch. The interior is organized around a central hall that provides privacy to the main rooms of the house. By 1850, the value of Gordon's real estate had reached \$17,000.² In 1857, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of James and Sarah Gordon, married James M. Lee, a local farmer and partner in Gordon's gristmill and store.³

The success of the gristmill enabled James Gordon to build a new mill in 1857 and add a sawmill to the complex, which increased the family's revenue.⁴ This financial stability furthered the production capabilities of Gordon's plantation. By 1860, James Gordon had amassed an extensive fortune that included the 2,500-acre farm valued at more than \$36,200 and livestock worth \$3,500. Gordon's farm produced grain and produce, including 5,000 bushels of Indian corn, 700 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 200 bushels of oats. During his lifetime, Gordon owned approximately 500 slaves, and his personal estate was worth more than \$49,400.⁵ After his death in 1863, Gordon's property passed to his wife, Sarah.⁶

In 1863, Crawfish Springs and the Gordon estate became the focal point of the Civil War. On the morning of September 16, 1863, Union General and head of the Army of the Cumberland, William

¹Kacy Ginn, "Lee and Gordon Mill," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (listed October 22, 1979), on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

²United States Census Bureau. Population Schedules 1850. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

³Charles W. Lusk, "Walker Count Georgia." TMs (photocopy). Local History and Genealogy Collection, Chattanooga-Hamilton County Bicentennial Library, 14.

⁴Ginn.

⁵United States Census Bureau. Agricultural Schedules 1860. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee; see also United States Census Bureau. Population Schedules 1860. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee. The values of James M. Gordon's real and personal property were significantly higher than those of the surrounding families, as evidenced by the 1860 population schedules. None of the nearby residents had estates valued at even \$5,000. This socio-economic gap between the Gordons and their neighbors supports the notion that James M. Gordon was a figurehead in the local community.

⁶No probate records exist for James or Sarah Gordon; however James and Elizabeth Lee did not reside in the Gordon house. Historic records indicate that they instead lived near the mill. It is thus assumed that Sarah Gordon received title to the property upon her husband's death.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

Rosecrans commandeered the Gordon house as his headquarters.⁷ On September 18, Rosecrans anticipated the impending Battle of Chickamauga and moved his headquarters to a position closer to the projected field of engagement and designated the Gordon house and for use as a hospital.

Following the Confederate victory at the Battle of Chickamauga on September 20, Union forces evacuated the field hospital at the Gordon house. All wounded troops who could endure transportation were to be moved from Crawfish Springs to Chattanooga. By nightfall, the Confederate cavalry had reached Crawfish Springs and captured the remaining Union troops and wounded at the hospital.⁸ In his report, Confederate General Wheeler stated that his forces seized "about 1,000 prisoners, 20 wagons, and a large amount of arms and ordnance stores."⁹ The house and surrounding property continued to be used as a Confederate field hospital through the end of September 1863.¹⁰

During the Battle of Chickamauga, the Union army raided the Lee and Gordon Mill and confiscated over \$16,000 of James Lee's property. During their raid, they took 6,000 bushels of corn, 4,200 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, five mules, four horses, seventy-two hogs, seventeen cows, and fifty-five sheep. After September 20, 1863, James Lee petitioned the United States government for reparations to restore his property. What ensued was a 31-year legal battle that questioned James Lee's loyalty and credibility.¹¹ In 1872, the Congress of the United States heard testimony in the case of *James M. Lee vs. The United States*, during which Lee and other witnesses vouched for the plaintiff's loyalty to the Union prior to and during the war. Although Lee referred to himself as a "notorious Union man" who was opposed to secession, witnesses for the prosecution indicated that they had never known him to be pro-Union. Indeed, one witness even testified that he had only ever heard of Lee being pro-Union after the war was over. The case was not settled until 1894, at which point the United States government found James Lee to be disloyal to the Union and settled against his claim for reparations.¹²

At the close of the Civil War, the Lee family's financial situation remained strained. James Lee was still reeling from his financial loss at the hands of Union troops. Additionally, the Lee and Gordon Mill burned in 1867, necessitating an expensive reconstruction of the building. The extant mill is located outside the proposed historic district and dates to the period of Reconstruction.¹³

⁷Francis Arthur Green, *The Witness of a House* (Self published, 1984), 11.

⁸Edward Ruger, Map of the Battlefield of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863 (NP: Julius Bien & Company, 1892).

⁹Keith Bohannon, Patrice Hobbs et al. *Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997), n.p.

¹⁰Bohannon, n.p.

¹¹Green, 49.

¹²Green, 58-59, 71 and 83.

¹³Ginn.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Sarah Gordon died on May 19, 1868. It is likely that her daughter, Elizabeth Lee, and son-in-law, James M. Lee, acquired title to the Greek Revival-style house and accompanying property upon her death.¹⁴ At that time, the dwelling was home to more local residents than merely the Lee family. Thirty-year-old Sarah Fletcher and her son James, 20-year-old laborer Green Vinyard, and 30-year-old teacher Mattie Payne resided at the estate. Asa Fricks, a 20-year-old physician, and his wife Virginia, also lived with the Lees. Domestic servants Elizabeth and Martha Ware tended to the household. Although the family's wealth declined during the war, they remained the most prosperous family in the area, for the devaluation of real and personal property was widespread. Very few families in the Crawfish Springs region had real estate valued over \$1,500 or personal property worth anything close to \$1,000. In comparison, the Lee family—whose estate was valued at \$30,000—was still quite wealthy.¹⁵ By 1880, 55-year-old James Morgan Lee was the head of a household of eleven people. Three servants—a chamber maid, cook, and gardener—lived with the Lees.¹⁶ The reconstruction of the mill, combined with the gradual increase in property values through 1870s, resulted in the restoration of the Lee fortune. The total value of production at the Lee and Gordon Mill reached nearly \$70,000, and the mill was one of the "leading industries in Walker County."¹⁷

The springs across from the Lee estate attracted people from throughout the region to drink the water and enjoy the idyllic scenery. The picturesque quality of the community was frequently touted by the local newspaper: "It's location with the fine spring that flows so beautifully from the small hill above will always be recognized by everyone who sees it."¹⁸ "The health of Crawfish is unsurpassed, and when the hot and sweltering days set in, people of different sections will restore to good water and pure air. This is the place to come for health and enjoyment."¹⁹ The paper continued, "every Sunday the trains are crowded with pleasure seekers who stop here and spend the day. All are delighted with the place and express a desire to remain."²⁰

The abundant natural resources drew investors who anticipated future development of the area. Announcements in the newspaper continuously repeated this sentiment:

Crawfish is building up so rapidly, and every day parties from different sections visit the place with the view of investing and

¹⁴An 1882 fire at the Walker County Courthouse consumed all deeds recorded up to that date. It is most likely that Sarah Gordon devised the property to James and Elizabeth Lee upon her death. It is presently unknown, however, whether or not the Lees resided in the house prior to 1868.

¹⁵United States Census Bureau. Population Schedules 1870. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

¹⁶United States Census Bureau. Population Schedules 1880. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

¹⁷United States Census Bureau. Agricultural Schedules 1880. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee; see also United States Census Bureau. Manufactures Schedules 1880. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Ginn.

¹⁸*Walker County Walker County Messenger* (20 June 1889).

¹⁹*Walker County Messenger* (27 June 1889).

²⁰*Walker County Messenger* (8 August 1889).

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locating permanently. Lots are being sold rapidly, and soon the most desirable locations will be taken in.²¹

More parties in search of a good location for business houses, and a healthy locality, were looking over the vacant lots here last week, and have decided they could not be better suited; therefore the sale of several lots is thought to be a certainty at an early date.²²

The prospect of a profitable investment led to the rapid growth of Crawfish Springs in the late 19th century. In January 1889, the local newspaper announced that “[t]he building boom is still booming.”²³ “. . . J. A. Garrett and Jas. Hunter are having a portion of land surveyed and plots made for town lots. . . . They are selling lots at from twenty to sixty dollars.”²⁴ By 1890, commercial interests in the community included a blacksmith’s and wood shop, druggist, lumber yard, barber, “eating saloon,” sausage factory, meat market, three cotton gins, in addition to several other businesses.²⁵

The commercial and residential building booms were concurrent. Development in one area stimulated growth in the other. Just as the newspaper announced continued development in the commercial sector, it also monitored the progress of residential growth. In the year 1889, more than nine single-family dwellings were erected in the community.²⁶

Crawfish is improving rapidly. Every day applications for houses are made, and were there a hundred houses ready for rent or sale, they would be occupied within a short space of time.²⁷

On September 20, 1889 at Crawfish Springs, Gordon Lee hosted a reunion of veterans of the Battle of Chickamauga. Advertisements for the event indicated that members of the Army of the Cumberland and the Confederate Veterans would have an opportunity to share company at a barbeque.²⁸ The announcement appealed to visitors’ senses of community and patriotism. However, three months later, on December 28, 1889, James Morgan Lee died.²⁹

²¹ *Walker County Messenger* (1 August 1889).

²² *Walker County Messenger* (27 June 1889).

²³ *Walker County Messenger* (24 January 1889).

²⁴ *Walker County Messenger* (20 June 1889).

²⁵ *Walker County Messenger* (various issues).

²⁶ *Walker County Messenger* (various issues). The lack of city directories or maps from this period preclude any understanding of the community’s Reconstruction Era layout with regard to residential and commercial buildings.

²⁷ *Walker County Messenger* (7 November 1889).

²⁸ Green, 29.

²⁹ Charles W. Lusk, “Walker County Georgia.” TMs (photocopy). Local History and Genealogy Collection, Chattanooga-Hamilton County Bicentennial Library, 14.

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Lee bequeathed the majority of his holdings to his family. He granted his widow, Elizabeth, a life estate in her childhood home. She acquired possession of all his household goods, including "...furniture, plate-chinaware, household linen, books, paintings, prints, together with all of the utensils of every sort. . . ." She had the privilege of gathering water from Crawfish Springs, and ownership of any necessary livestock, farming implements, and any other tools she required. Lee accounted for her living expenses with a stipend of \$1000 per year. He divided the remainder of his \$44,695 estate among his five children: daughters Pearl, Clarkie, and Mary and sons Thomas and Gordon.³⁰

The Crawfish Springs Land Company and the Platting of Chickamauga, 1890-1893

The growth of Crawfish Springs continued after the death of James Morgan Lee. The *Walker County Messenger* continued to announce the building of houses and commercial buildings throughout the community. Additionally, after the wood-frame railroad depot burned on January 9, 1890, a new frame building was planned and completed by April.³¹ By late May, the development fervor culminated in the formation of the Crawfish Springs Land Company, which purchased land throughout the area with the idea of creating a planned community. The company formed with the mission of "developing the coal and iron interests and for the purpose of opening up to residents the beautiful spot known as Crawfish Springs," which was later be re-named Chickamauga.³²

Union General John T. Wilder was president of the land company. His travels throughout the southern United States during the war introduced him to the picturesque landscapes offered throughout the Appalachian and Tennessee Valley regions. It was Wilder who organized the Carnegie Land and Improvement Company and the Carnegie Furnace Company in Johnson City and the Roane Iron Company in Rockwood, also in east Tennessee. Wilder's influence was felt in the post-war development of Chattanooga. His wartime association with James Morgan Lee during the Battle of Chickamauga further led to the creation of the Crawfish Springs Land Company.

Wilder's success in Chickamauga, however, was due in large measure to his association with the company's Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon Lee. Lee's ancestry and prominent position in the community enabled him to make numerous transactions with local residents, many of whom sold their property to the Crawfish Springs Land Company. In 1890, at least 30 people sold their holdings to the company for a total of \$77,000.³³ The company purchased from Lee nearly two

³⁰Lee, James M. Last Will and Testament. Probate Records of Walker County, LaFayette, Georgia; see also Lee, James M. Inventory and Appraisement of Estate. Probate Records of Walker County, LaFayette, Georgia.

³¹*Walker County Walker County Messenger* (16 January 1890); see also *Walker County Walker County Messenger* (17 April 1890).

³²*Walker County Messenger* (23 April 1891).

³³*Walker County Messenger* (29 May 1890).

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square miles of land that included the spring.³⁴ The Crawfish Springs Land Company then drew up a new plat that would incorporate portions of the existing community and the spring.

Initially platted in 1888 by civil engineer P. P. Hurlburt, the new town plan was drawn in 1890 by a civil engineer for the Crawfish Springs Land Company.³⁵ The company planned to “. . . lay off lots here in a different shape from the former survey. Streets will be widened, houses moved to suit the survey and everything done with an eye to making Crawfish one of the most beautiful and attractive towns in the State.”³⁶ Although most of the dwellings would be moved to accommodate the new plan, this was not the case for commercial properties. The company intended to demolish commercial buildings unless they could be moved to different locations by October 1, 1890.³⁷

The plat for Chickamauga embodied a grid of north-south and east-west streets that framed square blocks of land subdivided into narrow, rectangular building lots. The straight streets, named for Civil War generals, were offset by the curvilinear lines of the Chattanooga, Rome, and Columbus Railroad, which passed through the town and provided access to nearby communities such as Fort Oglethorpe, Rossville, and Chattanooga. The Crawfish Springs Land Company immediately set to work grading and paving the streets with gravel.³⁸ Electricity, limited telephone service, and running water that was supplied by the spring, were available by 1891.

Rail service enabled the land company to include manufacturing as an integral part of the new community. The area’s abundant natural resources, including water, timber, and coal, could be easily processed and shipped to nearby towns and cities. Indeed, the web of rail lines that stretched across northwest Georgia and southeast Tennessee provided further impetus to market the community as a manufacturing center with access to a large portion of the southeastern United States. The Crawfish Springs Land Company intended to build two blast furnaces, which would burn ore from their “mountain lands.”³⁹ Additionally, it was the Crawfish Springs Land Company that constructed the coke ovens on the north side of the town (outside the historic district), which would “give employment to a number of hands.”⁴⁰

³⁴*Walker County Messenger* (22 May 1890). There is no deed associated with the aforementioned transaction between the Lee family or estate and Gordon Lee or the Crawfish Springs Land Company. Deed research indicates that on 1 December 1890 the company did purchase 3,000 acres of land from James M. Lee’s executors and Elizabeth Lee for \$180,000. The whereabouts of the Crawfish Springs Land Company’s records are presently unknown and might reveal further information about these transactions.

³⁵*Walker County Messenger* (10 October 1895); see also *Walker County Messenger* (18 September 1890). Neither the original plat nor the one drafted for the Crawfish Springs Land Company have been located in county or local government offices. In addition, no information exists to further identify P. P. Hurlburt or the “Mr. Thompson” who provided the 1890 plat.

³⁶*Walker County Messenger* (5 June 1890).

³⁷*Walker County Messenger* (31 July 1890). It is presently unknown if any of the extant buildings were moved as part of this redesign of the landscape.

³⁸*Walker County Messenger* (19 June 1890).

³⁹*Walker County Walker County Messenger* (31 July 1890).

⁴⁰*Walker County Walker County Messenger* (31 July 1890).

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The Crawfish Springs Land Company promoted the new community as a resort town easily accessible to Chattanooga, Tennessee. The company relied on affordable train fare in order to appeal to the middle-class buyers. The company's advertisement for the town indicated not only that trains would operate between Chickamauga and Chattanooga hourly, but that passengers would benefit from "minimum fares."⁴¹ Although the passenger depot was not yet completed at the time of the map's distribution, the advertisement included a small sketch and lauded the building's architectural superiority.

Constructed between 1890 and 1891, the Park Hotel (non-extant) was located above Crawfish Springs and was the town's cultural focal point. The Crawfish Springs Land Company hired Chattanooga architect William H. Floyd to design the building. In addition to several dwellings for prominent Chattanoogans, Floyd's work included resort hotels in Johnson City, Rockwood, and East Chattanooga—all towns in which John T. Wilder exerted considerable influence during the period of Reconstruction.⁴² Encompassing 77 rooms, the Park Hotel was projected to cost \$38,000.⁴³ Advertisements for the establishment emphasized its large rooms and opulent furnishings. Located on the crest of a low hill immediately north of the spring, the hotel overlooked the proposed passenger station and the Gordon-Lee House. Its prominent location and close proximity to the railroad, and the spring provided vacationers the greatest opportunity to make use of the available natural resources.⁴⁴ In 1892, the Crawfish Springs Land Company constructed the extant passenger depot adjacent to the Park Hotel.

To promote Chickamauga, the land company announced a sale of land in April 1891. They advertised the availability of "Business Lots, Residence Lots, Manufacturing Sites, [and the] Best R. R. Facilities" in addition to "Beautiful Streets already Graded and Graveled... Sixty Million Gallons of Pure Water [that] Flow Daily From a never Failing Spring."⁴⁵ Proceeds from the public sale, which took place on the 28th and 29th of April, totaled \$134,000—an amount that exceeded the company's expectations.⁴⁶

The Durham Coal and Coke Company's coal mines, located in nearby Lookout Mountain, supplied fuel for the furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, and furniture factories envisioned by the Crawfish Springs Land Company. In 1892, the first shipment of coal arrived by railroad at the 100 coke ovens located north of the central business district. The Durham Coal and Coke Company, headquartered in Chattanooga, was a primary employer in the community through the late 19th century.⁴⁷

⁴¹ *Chickamauga, Walker Co., Georgia* (Chickamauga, Georgia: Crawfish Springs Land Company, n.d).

⁴² Not one of these four hotels remains extant.

⁴³ "A Leading Architect," *Chattanooga News* (7 July 1890).

⁴⁴ *Chickamauga, Walker Co., Georgia* (Chickamauga, Georgia: Crawfish Springs Land Company, n.d).

⁴⁵ *Walker County Messenger* (16 April 1891).

⁴⁶ *Walker County Messenger* (7 May 1891).

⁴⁷ "Coke Ovens in Chickamauga, Georgia." Located on the Internet at www.cityofchickamaugageorgia.org/COKE-OVENS.htm (29 October 2001).

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

Disease and Depression, 1893-1907

The exceptional growth anticipated by the land company in the 1890s went unrealized for two reasons: disease and economic depression. Crawfish Springs provided the impetus for development and, once it was dammed for pleasure boaters, it became a source of contamination that aided in the spread of typhus. Newspaper articles from the mid-1890s indicate that illness was rampant throughout the community. As early as 1893, the *Walker County Messenger* announced that "considerable sickness" had plagued Chickamauga.⁴⁸ Although attempts by the Chickamauga & Durham Railroad Company to clear the spring of ". . . all timbers and rubbish that may create any sickness" were temporarily successful in stalling the spread of disease in 1894, a terrible outbreak of disease spread through the community in January and February 1895.⁴⁹

Concurrent with this decline in the general health of the population was the downfall of the Crawfish Springs Land Company as a result of the Depression of 1893. Like many speculative land companies in 1893, the company defaulted on the \$124,079 balance of its original \$180,000 loan from the executors of James M. Lee's estate.⁵⁰ Once the land reverted back to Gordon and Thomas Lee as stipulated in the transfer agreements, they then transferred the remainder of the original 3,000-acre tract to the Chickamauga Coal & Iron Company and the Chickamauga & Durham Railroad Company. With tourism declining, these two companies experienced a significant reduction in business. They sold fewer residential and business lots, and the stagnant resident population could not support the businesses in the community. Ultimately, these two companies defaulted on their loans during the 1893 depression.

Eventually, the Chickamauga Coal & Iron Company and the Chickamauga & Durham Railroad Company was forced to sell at public auction the Park Hotel. Included in the commissioners' sale were all the mining and railroad land owned by the two companies including all interest in any natural resources, the Park Hotel and all its fixtures and furniture, and all remaining town lots and improvements that the company owned in Chickamauga.⁵¹ These events cemented the general feeling of hopelessness that pervaded the community. As early as autumn 1893, the community had already experienced the effects of the depression.⁵² The closing of the Park Hotel eliminated the opportunity for many social functions that had been regularly hosted at the hotel. While a news article from May 1895 announced, "Things, in a general way, are improving at and about Chickamauga," the community had not nearly reached its pre-depression level of economic activity.⁵³

⁴⁸ *Walker County Messenger* (28 September 1893).

⁴⁹ *Walker County Messenger* (25 January 1894); see also various issues of the *Walker County Messenger* from January through February 1895.

⁵⁰ *Walker County Messenger* (12 October 1893).

⁵¹ *Walker County Messenger* (10 October 1895).

⁵² *Walker County Messenger* (12 October 1893).

⁵³ *Walker County Messenger* (12 October 1893).

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In 1899, the newly organized Chickamauga Coal and Coke Company absorbed the Durham Coal and Coke Company and assumed management of the Durham mines and Chickamauga's coke ovens. The new board of directors planned capital improvements that totaled roughly \$200,000 and included the construction of 150 to 200 new coke ovens in Chickamauga.⁵⁴ By 1904, the Durham mines were producing 700 to 1000 tons of coal daily.

Throughout this period, James Gordon's descendants continued to occupy their family home. Upon the death of Elizabeth Lee on March 4, 1903, the property was devised to her son Gordon Lee, the grandson of James Gordon. Born November 29, 1859, Gordon Lee was raised at Crawfish Springs and attended Emory University in Oxford, Georgia, in the late 1870s. Lee initially worked as a farmer in Crawfish Springs, where he was also active in local business and politics. Gordon Lee was primarily responsible for the Blue and Grey Barbeque in Crawfish Springs in 1890. He served in the Georgia House of Representatives in 1894 and 1895, and then in the State Senate from 1902 to 1904. In that year, Gordon Lee was elected to the United States House of Representatives, where he served until his death in 1927.⁵⁵

During the first decade of the 20th century, as Gordon Lee began his Congressional career, he hired architect Jefferson D. Alsup of the Chattanooga firm Adams and Alsup to update the 1840 house to conform to popular tastes.⁵⁶ Alsup, a native of Memphis, came to Chattanooga in 1906 after working with renowned architect Daniel H. Burnham in Chicago two years earlier. After becoming a partner with G.Q. Adams in the firm of Adams and Alsup, the latter architect quickly became known for his designs in Chattanooga. Included in his portfolio were such buildings as the Signal Mountain Hotel, Central High School, and numerous residences in the Chattanooga area.⁵⁷ By the early 1900s, the influence of the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago had extended to small communities across the United States, frequently resulting in the modernization of antebellum plantation houses to reflect the popular Neoclassical style of architecture. The monumental portico, replete with wide overhanging entablature supported by Doric columns, dates from this early 20th-century renovation.

⁵⁴ Scrapbook. Collection of the City of Chickamauga, Chickamauga, Georgia.

⁵⁵ Scrapbook; see also Lusk, 14-15.

⁵⁶ The National Register of Historic Places nomination indicates that "H. Alsup" was the architect who oversaw the renovation of the house, which—according to the nomination—took place in 1900. Further research indicates that it was J.D. Alsup who worked with Gordon Lee on the renovation and that the improvements to the building and that it could only have been after 1906 that the work was begun, for J.D. Alsup did not arrive in Chattanooga until that year. Prior to his arrival in southeast Tennessee, Alsup worked with Daniel H. Burnham in Chicago in 1904, and later worked outside the field of architecture in Middlesboro, Ohio.

⁵⁷ "J.D. Alsup, 69, Dies; Leading Architect," *Chattanooga Times* (17 July 1930); see also *Pen and Sunlight Sketches of Chattanooga, the Most Progressive Metropolis of the South* (NP: The American Illustrating Company, 1909), 122; and Margaret Slater, "The Evolution of Schoolhouse Architecture in Tennessee" (Masters Thesis), 52-57.

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From Rural Resort to Company Town, 1907-1954

In 1905, the Bowen-Jewell Bag Company moved from Jewell, Georgia to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Within two years, the company reorganized under the name Crystal Springs Bleachery Company and purchased 150 acres of land in Chickamauga. The acreage included the Park Hotel, Crawfish Springs, the Chickamauga fairgrounds, as well as a large portion of the residential neighborhoods throughout the community.⁵⁸ The company then developed plans to create a company town east of the rail line within the incorporated city of Chickamauga. By 1914, the company, which included a bleachery (completed in 1909), expanded its operations to include a cotton mill. A new bleachery with updated machinery was constructed in 1923. The establishment and success of the bleachery restored Chickamauga's economic vitality. Not only did the company provide hundreds of jobs to local residents, but it also constructed numerous Craftsman-style dwellings for its employees. Between 1907 and 1928, the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company constructed dozens of rental properties. In keeping with the approach to welfare capitalism promoted by manufacturers in the early 20th century, the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company even constructed a community house in 1920s on the site of the Park Hotel.⁵⁹

The establishment of the bleachery in 1907 resulted in an increase in the population of Chickamauga. By 1910, the city's population had expanded to 312 residents and nearly 40 people, over half of the city's working population, worked at the bleachery and bag mill. Many others were listed in the 1910 census as day laborers, machinists, and engineers. A few were employed as retail store managers or clerks. The Crystal Springs Bleachery Company brought economic vitality and a rapidly growing population to Chickamauga. The city's population more than doubled over the next decade. The 1920 federal census listed one-third of the city's working population as employed by the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company. The firm provided jobs to many residents in the community, most of whom worked as weavers, spinners, mill hands, and mechanics.

The influx of job seekers to Chickamauga in the early 20th century highlighted the need for a centralized school system to serve the burgeoning community. Prior to 1900, children in the community attended school for only a few months of the year.⁶⁰ The Georgia legislature defined the Chickamauga School District, which was incorporated in 1905. With funds provided by private donors and with additional funding and assistance of the local Masonic lodge, the first centralized elementary school was erected in the community. Later, a two-story frame high school building was built. In 1914, the Masons again aided the school district in the construction of the extant three-story, brick high-school building on Cove Road. In March of that year, the city

⁵⁸Scrapbook.

⁵⁹Walker County History Committee, *Walker County Georgia Heritage 1835-1985* (Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company, 1983), 20.

⁶⁰*Chickamauga Yesteryear* (Chickamauga, GA: Chickamauga Business Center, 1998) 18.

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passed a referendum to permit a \$15,000-bond issue to fund the project.⁶¹ Designed by Chattanooga architect W. H. Sears, the new Neoclassical-style school provided large, up-to-date classrooms for the community's increasing student population. The Mason's lodge also used the buildings for meetings.

Although the town initially grew from the plans of the Crawfish Springs Land Company, it was not until the establishment of Crystal Springs Bleachery that Chickamauga prospered. The community experienced a surge in building from 1910 to 1930. It was during this period that the commercial district fully developed, the population increased, and the overall quality of life of the town's residents soared. The plant brought electricity to the community, resulting in the establishment of electric lighting and telephone service to the community beginning in the 1910s.⁶² Additionally, the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company provided a laundry service and filtered, distilled ice to the town's residents.⁶³

It was at this time that the Masonic lodge outgrew its venue at the Chickamauga High School. In 1925, the organization then funded the construction of the tallest building in town. Located at the intersection of Gordon Street and Cove Road, the extant three-story Masonic building also housed commercial businesses and the post office.

By 1929, Chickamauga had developed into a small residential community with a strong commercial district. The Sanborn fire insurance map from that year indicates that the town's residential neighborhoods radiated from the center of the city. To the northwest of the business district, nearly 80 dwellings had been constructed along Gordon Avenue and its side streets, including Crescent, Wilder, and Cheatham avenues, and Seventh and Eighth streets. Although two building lots were typically combined into one parcel of land, the overall layout of the neighborhood retained its 19th-century plan of streets and overall orientation. Most of the houses were small, one- and one-half-story dwellings of wood-frame construction with full-width front porches. Located in close proximity not only to the commercial corridor and near the community's three churches.⁶⁴

Another neighborhood (located outside the proposed historic district) was established by the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company east of the railroad line. It followed a gridiron plan of streets and building lots that the company had platted in the area occupied by the Chickamauga fairgrounds. Unlike the diversity of architectural forms present in the earlier neighborhood, the dwellings in this neighborhood all featured forms and floor plans that were variations on small single-family houses and duplexes. The single-family dwellings constructed for the bleachery's employees were of four main types, and varied in the size and location of the porch in relation to

⁶¹Minutes of the City of Chickamauga board of Councilmen (1909-1922). Located in the Walker County Regional History Museum, Chickamauga, Georgia, 40; see also Walker County History Committee. *Walker County Georgia Heritage 1835-1985* (Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company, 1983), 20.

⁶²*Chickamauga Yesteryear*, 13.

⁶³*Chickamauga Yesteryear*, 10; see also Scrapbook.

⁶⁴*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Chickamauga, Georgia* (Philadelphia: Sanborn Map Company, 1929).

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the interior floor plan. These dwellings were most likely intended for larger families. The company constructed fifteen duplexes for smaller families and couples. An apartment building for single workers employed at the bleachery was located north of plant.⁶⁵

Located south of the business district was a third residential neighborhood (located within the proposed historic district), which extended south of the Chickamauga High School along Cove Road to the corporate limits. By 1929, 38 houses had been erected in this portion of the city. Most houses were one- or one-and-one-half stories in height and of similar design. This area includes Craftsman-style bungalows, American Small Houses, and ranch houses.

Located in the center of Chickamauga above the spring, the Park Hotel reopened in 1902 after serving as the Leiter Hospital during the Spanish-American War. The hotel, which could accommodate 150 guests, was slated for renovation to its interior décor and the addition of modern amenities. The hotel grounds were to be improved by the addition of boathouses and other recreation-related buildings.⁶⁶ However, the hotel was sold by the federal government. In 1908, it was acquired by the bleachery, which demolished the building. In its place, the company erected a large community house.⁶⁷ The two-story building served as a public library and auditorium. A kitchen was used to prepare meals for large groups of people who gathered for community functions.

The commercial center of town was fully developed by 1929. The business district included a post office, movie theater, bank, and two drugstores. Additionally, numerous retail stores lined the roads. Located along Lee and Gordon avenues, the commercial core was anchored at the main intersection by a filling station, a response to the growing importance of the automobile industry and its impact on the commercial vitality of the community. Three auto repair companies located their businesses along Lee Avenue. This duality of transportation resources available to the community—the railroad and automobile—and the phase-out of the rail lines as a primary mode of passenger transportation was most evident in the location of an auto showroom next to the passenger depot constructed nearly 40 years earlier.

The economic vitality of Chickamauga remained strong through the Great Depression because, unlike most towns across the United States, business and cultural interests in the community remained strong throughout the 1930s. Although some residents lost their jobs and some businesses suffered, the town largely escaped the economic calamity. The Crystal Springs Bleachery Company remained strong during this period. While orders declined during the depression, the company pooled its resources and, rather than lay off its employees, assigned them other tasks. Employees who had previously worked in the bleachery, bag mill, and other production areas painted fences and attended to other maintenance needs at the plant. The ability of the manufactory to retain its employees enabled a steady flow of business traffic through

⁶⁵ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.*

⁶⁶ *Scrapbook.*

⁶⁷ *Chickamauga Yesteryear, 7.*

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the commercial district.⁶⁸ Even the Chickamauga Bank remained solvent through the decade, closing only for the banking holiday of 1933.⁶⁹

Upon his death in 1927, Gordon Lee's estate was valued in excess of \$900,000. Although he bequeathed significant sums of money to his children, siblings, and extended family members, the greatest portion of his estate was placed in the joint trust of the Hamilton Trust and Savings Bank of Chattanooga and the Bank of Chickamauga. Lee provided approximately \$233,000 for the local school system. The primary allocation was for the construction and maintenance of a new high school, girls' and boys' dormitories, a library, and dwellings for the superintendent and teachers. He also indicated that a portion of the funds should furnish a librarian's salary and provide books, journals, and other resources for the library. Lee even set aside 15 acres of land on which the school and a park could be established. In a final act of charity, Gordon Lee provided \$40,000 in trust for the underprivileged white children of Chickamauga so that they might also be able to take advantage of the educational opportunities provided by the new high school.⁷⁰ Three years later, in September 1930, the Gordon Lee Memorial High School was dedicated. The school's campus included classrooms, a large auditorium, gymnasium, girls' and boys' dormitories, athletic fields, tennis courts, and numerous other amenities.⁷¹

Architect Reuben Harrison Hunt designed the campus buildings. Hunt was Chattanooga's most prolific architect during the first half of the 20th century. He executed drawings for nearly all of the city's large buildings, including a number of office buildings. Included in his portfolio were such works as the James Building (1906), Maclellan Building (1923), Chattanooga Bank Building (1927), and the Medical Arts Building (1929). Classically derived government and public buildings such as the Carnegie Public Library (1904), Chattanooga Municipal Building (1908), and Hamilton County Courthouse (1912) are among his many works. By the 1920s, Hunt's work was becoming increasingly inspired by the Colonial Revival style, and his design for several schools in Chattanooga reflect the influence of this popular style. Wyatt Hall (1921), the East Chattanooga Junior High School (1925, now demolished), and Brainerd Junior High School (1930) all reflected Hunt's emphasis on the Colonial Revival style. These buildings provided the foundation for the Gordon Lee High School. It is with this school in Chickamauga that Hunt reached the pinnacle of his career in designing educational buildings.

Chickamauga After World War II

Economic growth in Chickamauga slowed after World War II. The passenger rail line was abandoned in the early 1950s and few commercial buildings were built in the second half of the

⁶⁸L. Adair Brotherton, interview by Annie McDonald, 12 December 2001.

⁶⁹*Chickamauga Yesteryear*.

⁷⁰Gordon Lee. Last Will and Testament, with Codicil. Estate #1289. Probate Records of Walker County, LaFayette, Georgia, 1-5.

⁷¹Scrapbook.

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20th century. Some of the commercial storefronts were covered with metal facades, but most of these have since been removed. Houses continued to be built during this period, especially at the south end of the historic district. American Small Houses and ranch houses were mostly built in the decades after the Second World War.

In the early 1990s, the Walker County government acquired the depot and the city of Chickamauga implemented a comprehensive plan that addressed historic preservation, including the acquisition and preservation of historic properties within the city limits. The city has since acquired the passenger depot and the coke ovens. The depot now serves as the Walker County Regional Heritage Museum and the coke ovens are the centerpiece of a community park.⁷²

⁷²“Walker County Regional Heritage/Train Museum in Chickamauga, Georgia (The Train Depot).” Located on the Internet at www.cityofchickamaugageorgia.org/DEPOT.htm (29 October 2001).

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Located on the Internet at www.cityofchickamaugageorgia.org/DEPOT.htm (29 October 2001).

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Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (x) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 130 acres.

UTM References

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	16	655800	3860310
B)	16	656450	3860300
C)	16	656030	3859330
D)	16	655370	3859010

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundary includes the intact resources historically associated with the city of Chickamauga. The district is bounded by modern development to the north, south, and west. The district is bounded to the east by the Central of Georgia Railroad line and does not include the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company and mill village.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

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organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
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- property owner
 regional preservation planner
 consultant
 other:

Property Owner or Nomination Sponsor Name and Address

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city or town Chickamauga **state** Georgia **zip code** 30707
e-mail N/A

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Photographs

Name of Property: Chickamauga Historic District
City or Vicinity: Chickamauga
County: Walker
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 2005

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of Photographs: 54

1. Crawfish Springs Park, photographer facing west.
2. Railroad line over Crawfish Springs, photographer facing east.
3. Crawfish Springs Park, photographer facing northwest.
4. Standpipe along Cove Road (State Route 341), photographer facing northwest.
5. Community House, view from Crawfish Springs Park, photographer facing north.
6. Community House, photographer facing northwest.
7. Depot with Community House in left background, photographer facing west.
8. Gordon Street, photographer facing northwest.
9. Gordon Street, photographer facing northwest.
10. Cove Road toward Gordon Street, photographer facing northeast.
11. Lee Avenue from Gordon Street, photographer facing northwest.
12. Lee Avenue, photographer facing south.
13. Lee Avenue, photographer facing southwest.
14. Thomas Street, photographer facing north.
15. Seventh Street, photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

16. Lee Avenue, photographer facing southeast.
17. Lee Avenue, photographer facing northwest.
18. Lee Avenue, photographer facing east.
19. Lee Avenue, photographer facing east.
20. Gordon Street, photographer facing north.
21. Gordon Street, photographer facing southwest.
22. Gordon Street, photographer facing west.
23. Wilder Street, photographer facing northwest.
24. Wilder Street and the First Baptist Church, photographer facing north.
25. First Baptist Church (social hall), Lytle Street, photographer facing northwest.
26. Chickamauga Presbyterian Church, Lytle Street, photographer facing southwest.
27. Cemetery, photographer facing west.
28. Cemetery, photographer facing west.
29. Cemetery, photographer facing west.
30. Cemetery, photographer facing northwest.
31. Daniel Ashley Jewell House, Cove Road, photographer facing northwest.
32. Elizabeth Lee Methodist Church, Cove Road, photographer facing northwest.
33. Gordon-Lee House, Cove Road, photographer facing northwest.
34. Gordon-Lee House, Cove Road, photographer facing west.
35. Gordon-Lee House (slave house), Cove Road, photographer facing southwest.
36. Gordon-Lee Memorial High School campus, Cove Road, photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

37. Gordon-Lee Memorial High School campus, Cove Road, photographer facing west.
38. Gordon-Lee Memorial High School campus, Cove Road, photographer facing northeast.
39. Twelfth Street, photographer facing east.
40. Chickamauga High School, Cove Road, photographer facing northeast.
41. Cove Road, photographer facing northwest.
42. Cove Road, photographer facing west.
43. Cove Road toward Chickamauga High School, photographer facing northeast.
44. Cove Road, photographer facing north.
45. Athletic field toward Chickamauga High School, photographer facing north.
46. Community Center, Fourteenth Street, photographer facing north.
47. Cove Road, photographer facing northwest.
48. English Avenue, photographer facing northwest.
49. Thirteenth Street, photographer facing east.
50. Crescent Avenue, photographer facing southeast.
51. English Avenue, photographer northwest.
52. Thirteenth Street, photographer facing southeast.
53. Crescent Street, photographer facing northeast.
54. Cove Road, photographer facing northeast.

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