

REPORT

OF THE

IOWA COMMISSIONERS

Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park.

TOGETHER WITH

Acts of Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and Park Regu-
lations by the Secretary of War and the
United States Commission.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable The Twenty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa:

The Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Iowa passed an act, which is hereto annexed and forms a part of the report, authorizing the governor to appoint a commission of five gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park commission.

The governor appointed the following named gentlemen who were commissioned and duly qualified: Joseph D. Fegan of Clinton, Alexander J. Miller of Oxford, Frederick P. Spencer of Randolph, John A. Young of Washington, and Henry G. Ankeny of Corning, all of this state. Said commissioners met at the city of Des Moines and organized by appointing J. D. Fegan chairman, and F. P. Spencer secretary of the commission, and laid out their plans for the work.

During the month of September, 1894, we met with the national commission at Chattanooga, and with its historian, Gen. H. V. Boynton, visited the battlefields of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge on the right, through Rossville Gap, the route taken by Iowa troops of Gen. J. A. Williamson's (Second) brigade, General Osterhaus' (First) division, Fifteenth corps (being part of General Hooker's command), that were engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, passing over the battlefields of November 24 and 25, 1863, where the Iowa regiments fought and the position where they bivouacked each night. The Iowa commands that were on these lines was the First Iowa battery, the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first infantry (Second brigade, First division, Fifteenth corps).

Our next work was on the extreme left of the battlefield of Missionary Ridge, at the position known as Sherman's Heights,

and extending to the right toward the railroad tunnel. There we found the positions of four regiments, the Fifth and Tenth Iowa infantry, they were in the Third brigade; General Matthes, of Gen. John E. Smith's division (the Second division, Seventeenth corps at that date), the Sixth Iowa infantry was in Gen. John M. Corse's brigade (the Second), Gen. Hugh Ewing's division (the Fourth) of the Fifteenth corps; the Seventeenth Iowa regiment was in General Raum's brigade (the Second), Gen. John E. Smith's Second division, Seventeenth corps. This division was soon after this date transferred to the Fifteenth corps and was known as the Third division of said corps of the army of the Tennessee, under command of General Sherman. At this last position the ground had been changed so much since November, 1863, by clearing off the land, erecting buildings and roads, that it required much work, as only two of the members of our commission fought on these lines, Colonel Miller of the Sixth, and Spencer of the Seventeenth regiments.

The location of the Fifth and Tenth had to be located by positions that were found of other regiments that served in the same brigades from other states, and from the examination of their reports we believe the location to be correct, and marks were placed for the four regiments.

We again went over the lines on Lookout Mountain, called to our assistance George L. Johnson, Company B, Ninth Iowa, who resides in Chattanooga; he furnished us valuable aid; also S. E. Parker of the Thirtieth Iowa. Starting at Lookout Creek, near Wauhatchie station, we went over the same ground that the Iowa brigade of the Fifteenth corps did in the battle of November 24, 1863, up to the Craven house plateau, where the battle of Lookout Mountain ended, and the troops bivouacked the night of November 24th. Here we marked the position for Williamson's Iowa brigade of Osterhaus' division, Fifteenth corps, Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first regiments and the First Iowa battery (Griffith's), commanded in this battle by Lieutenant Williams, who died soon after with typhoid fever from exposure in that campaign.

We again passed over the lines occupied by Williamson's brigade from Rossville Gap, where the Iowa troops on the right first engaged the enemy, in the battle of Missionary Ridge. Here we marked a place for a monument at a junction of the roads leading to Chickamauga, Ringgold, and north on the crest of the ridge to General Bragg's headquarters. Moving north over the route

that the troops covered the day of the battle to Bragg's headquarters, where Williamson's brigade, Osterhaus' division, Fifteenth corps, bivouacked the night after the battle of November 24th, this location being near the center of the lines of both armies (that is, between Rossville Gap and Sherman's Heights, which is over eight miles). Here there is an observation tower 70 feet high, of iron and steel. At this point in the lines, the government owns a park of about six acres, Bragg's headquarters on the government road, overlooking the heavy fighting ground on Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, and Missionary Ridge, from Rossville Gap to the extreme left; here is the place for a monument.

The commission found it was necessary to meet the second time on the field to compare notes with other state commissions, and also to decide some other points of interest in regard to our locations on the left, near the tunnel, and at the urgent request of the national commission we again met and went over our work with the view of making changes if required. This second trip was in September, 1895, and we were present at the dedication of Chickamauga Park, and of many state monuments on the Chickamauga field, Missionary Ridge, and Orchard Knob.

Ohio leads in numbers over any other state; it has fifty-five monuments in position. The United States has many very fine monuments, one for each regiment and battery that were engaged. Minnesota has outdone any other state thus far; it has appropriated \$15,000 for the work, and had two infantry regiments and one battery in the battle of Chattanooga, and has erected three of the finest monuments on the field. Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and other states have monuments up. The governors and their staffs from many of the states were present and took part in the ceremonies; the vice-president and members of the cabinet, senators and congressmen, the lieutenant-general of the army, and many other army officers and regular troops of different arms of the service; also, state troops from several states, and many thousands of the old veterans that wore the blue and wore the gray were present with their old commanders, held reunions, visited, talked of the days of 1861 and 1865 with the best of feeling, and the confederate soldiers admit that the rebellion is over and they are glad of it, recognizing but one government, and one flag, the stars and stripes, and are taking great interest in marking their lines so when the work is complete, that all who may visit the scene of

these battles can tell where their state's troops fought, and no troops did more to make a success of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge than did Iowa soldiers, and they ask the same treatment that the soldiers from other states are getting.

You will please note, that the organizations that participated in these battles were in active service from enlistment to the close of the war. They represented nearly one-quarter of the infantry and artillery soldiers furnished by this state, that were in active service; they marched, fought, skirmished, or bivouacked in every state that was in rebellion, except Florida and Texas, and to make the count good, can take in Missouri and Kentucky, states that did not secede.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will erect monuments on Lookout mountain, and on the right, left and center, on Missionary Ridge, for each command, to-wit: Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first regiments, and the First Iowa battery, and pay the expenses for superintending the work. Of the appropriation made by Twenty-fifth General Assembly, \$960.03 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$539.97. We recommend an appropriation of \$25,000.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. FEGAN, *Chairman.*

F. P. SPENCER, *Secretary.*

H. G. ANKENY.

A. J. MILLER.

JNO. A. YOUNG.

CHAPTER 116.

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the position occupied by Iowa troops on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge (the battle of Chattanooga).

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That the governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of five gentlemen, and whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the Chickamauga and Chattanooga

National Military Park commission in ascertaining and marking the position occupied in these battles by each regiment and battery, or organization from this state, which was engaged there, and for this purpose they shall avail themselves of the knowledge and assistance of representatives of such regiment, batteries and other organizations.

SEC. 2. A sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), or so much thereof as shall be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated for the personal expense of said commission, and the auditor of state is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for so much of the sum herein appropriated as may be necessary for the use aforesaid, on bills of particulars, certified by said commission and approved by the governor, and the state treasurer shall pay the same out of any fund in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. The said commission shall take such action as they may deem proper in connection with the Chickamauga and National Military Park commission; and further, the commission appointed by this act shall report to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa all of their doings.

Approved April 24, 1894.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ERECTION OF MONUMENTS TABLETS, AND MARKERS IN THE CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

War Department.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1893.

In accordance with the act of congress approved August 19, 1890, establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all interested in the erection of monuments, tablets, or other methods of indicating lines of battle or positions within the limits of the said park:

1. A statement of the proposed dimensions, designs, inscriptions upon, and material for all monuments, tablets, or other markers must be submitted to the commissioners of the park, and, in the case of monuments, plans, and elevations showing

exact measurement and a close estimate of weight, must be submitted. The park commissioners will report upon all these to the secretary of war, and, upon his approval, such monuments, tablets, or other markers may be erected. A duplicate copy of the approved specifications, designs, and inscription of each monument, tablet, or marker will be furnished to the commissioners of the park for file with their records before a permit to erect will be issued.

2. Monuments of stone must be constructed of granite, or such other durable stone as, after investigation by the park commissioners, may be approved by the secretary of war. Monuments may also be of bronze.

3. The foundation of all monuments will be constructed under the direction of an engineer of the park, of material, except cement, supplied from the land of the park, and by labor employed by the engineer, the cost of the same to be paid by those for whom the foundations are prepared, in such way as the secretary of war may direct.

4. Inscriptions must be purely historical, and must relate only to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns. They must also be based upon, and conform to, the official reports of these campaigns; and must be submitted to the secretary of war, through the park commissioners, for his approval, before being adopted or cut into stones.

5. Brigades, divisions, and corps may be designated in the inscriptions by their numbers where that method was used, and also by the names of designation of their respective commanders, as "First brigade, First division, Fourteenth corps," or "Scribner's brigade, Baird's division, Thomas' corps," "Polk's brigade, Cleburne's division, Hill's corps." The numerical designations alone would be meaningless to most visitors.

6. Tablets and other markers will be erected under the direction of the park engineers—if of metal, upon metal posts, set in hydraulic concrete; if of stone, upon suitable foundations to be determined by the park engineers.

For the Commission:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Chairman.

Approved December 19, 1893:
DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

Paragraph 3 of the above regulations has been so modified by recent legislation that the foundations for monuments are now built by the government without cost to the state.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ERECTION OF MONUMENTS,
TABLETS, AND MARKERS IN THE CHICKAMAUGA
AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

War Department,

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1895.

In accordance with the act of congress approved August 19, 1890, establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, the following revised regulations are published for the information and guidance of all interested in the erection of monuments, tablets, or other methods of indicating lines of battle or positions within the limits of the park:

1. Statements of the proposed dimensions, designs, inscriptions upon, and material for all monuments, tablets, or other markers, must be submitted, in duplicate, to the commissioners of the park, and in the case of monuments, plans, and elevations showing exact measurements, and a close estimate of weight, must be submitted. The park commissioners will report upon all these to the secretary of war, and upon his approval, such monuments, tablets, or markers may be erected, but not till such has been obtained.

2. Monuments, markers, and other permanent memorials must be constructed of bronze, granite, or such other durable stone, as, after investigation by the park commissioners, may be by them recommended to and be approved by the secretary of war. The number of markers shall be limited to such, as, in the judgment of the secretary of war, may be necessary to designate the important positions.

3. Inscriptions must be purely historical, and must relate only to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns. They must also be based upon, and conform to, the official reports of these campaigns, and must be submitted to the secretary of war, through the park commissioners, for his approval, before being inscribed upon monuments, tablets, or other markers.

4. Regimental monuments shall be placed on brigade lines on ground where the regiments did notable fighting. Provided, however, that in case a regiment concerned became separated from its own brigade and most distinguished itself while alone or attached to another, its monument may be so placed

as to show this fact. General memorial monuments erected by states must be located on ground upon which some of the troops of the state erecting the monument were engaged. Where troops fought outside of the limits of the park, their monuments may be placed at such points within the park as the commissioners of the park may designate.

5. The location proposed for each monument, marker, or other permanent memorial must be submitted to the secretary of war, through the park commissioners, for his approval, and none shall be erected until such approval shall have been obtained.

6. The foundations of all state monuments will be constructed, without cost to the states, under the direction of the park engineer.

7. The hauling of loads over the park roads and approaches in excess of 5,000 pounds, the weight of wagon included, must be done in wagons specially adapted to the purpose; the load to be equally distributed and carried on four wheels. Monument trucks having tires of less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width shall not be allowed to haul on the park roads.

5,000 to 15,000 pounds.....	44-inch tires.
15,000 to 25,000 "	5 " "
25,000 to 35,000 "	6 " "

For loads exceeding 35,000 pounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch additional width of tire for each additional 5,000 pounds of load. No hauling of heavy monuments shall be allowed in wet weather.

It shall be the duty of the engineer of the park to forbid and prevent the erection of any monument or marker which shall have been hauled in violation of this regulation, and to report the facts to the park commission.

8. No work upon monuments or other markers or tablets within the park or on its approaches shall be allowed on Sunday.

9. Brigades, divisions, and corps may be designated in the inscriptions by their numbers, where that method was used, or by the names of their respective commanders, or both. The numerical designation alone would be meaningless to most visitors.

For the commission:

J. S. FULLERTON,

Approved, December 13, 1895:

Chairman.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War.