



THE MOON-FLOWER.

THE sun has burned his way across the sky,
 And sunk in sultry splendor; now the earth
 Lies spent and gray, wrapped in the grateful dusk;
 Stars tremble into sight, and in the west
 The curvèd moon glows faintly. 'T is the hour!
 See! Flower on flower the buds unfold, until
 The air is filled with odors exquisite
 And amorous sighs, and all the verdurous gloom
 Is starred with silvery disks.

Oh, Flower of Dreams! —
 Of lover's dreams, where bliss and anguish meet;
 Dreams of dead joys, and joys that ne'er have been;
 Keenest of all, the joys that ne'er shall be!

Julia Schayer.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(EMBRACING THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA BATTLE-FIELDS.)



THE Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, which is to be dedicated with imposing ceremonies on September 19 to 21, is the first project of its kind in any land.

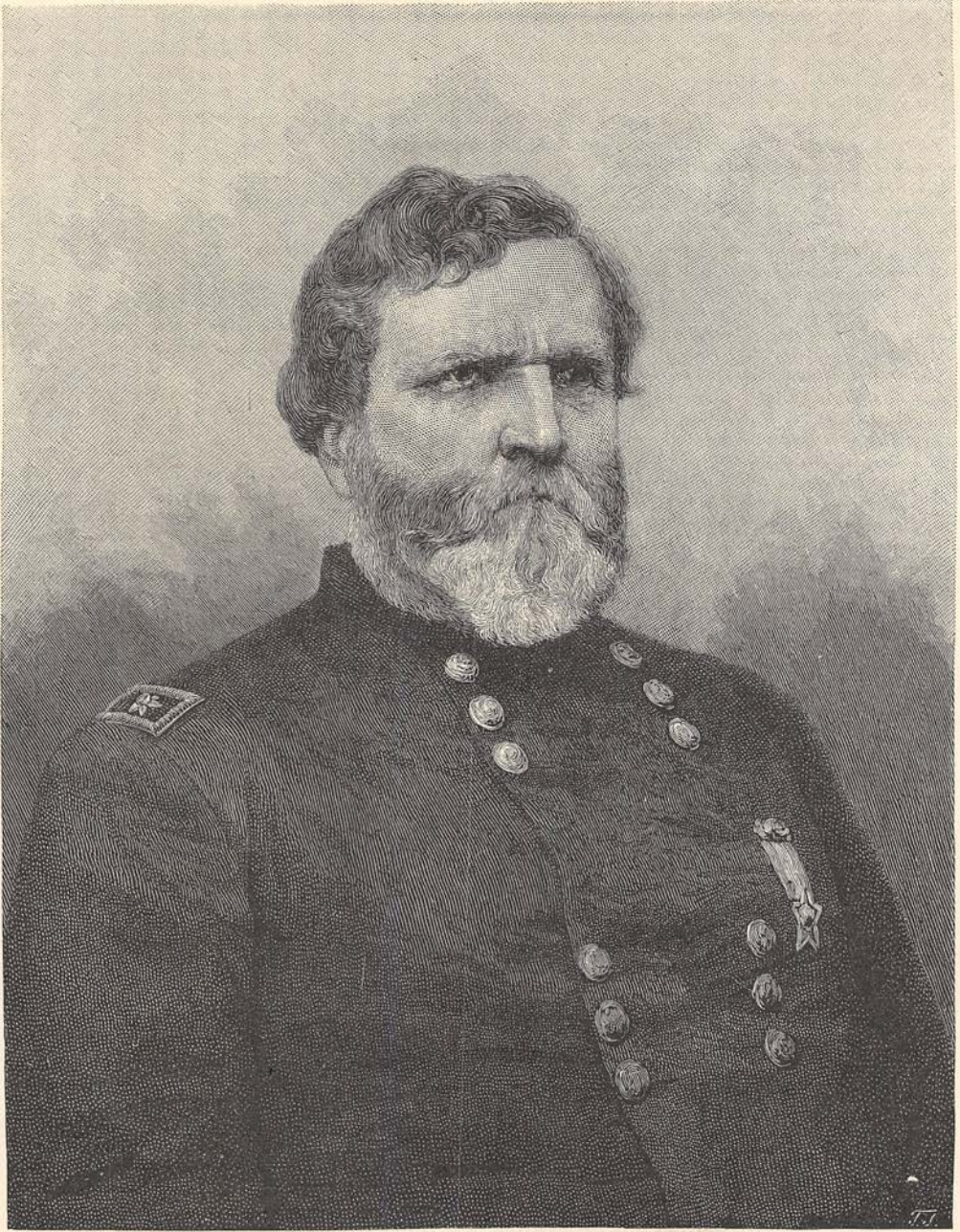
Some of its distinguishing features have been followed upon other fields, but as a whole it has no parallel.

The main body of the park embraces the battle-field of Chickamauga. The legal boundaries, as authorized by Congress and ratified by the States of Georgia and Tennessee, contain fifteen square miles, of which eleven have already been acquired. About 5000 acres of the latter, or eight square miles, are forest, and of this 3500 acres have been so cleared of underbrush and the smaller timber that carriages may be driven through every portion of the tract.

Besides the main body of the park, there is now included a tract — Orchard Knob — of

about seven acres and a half, which was at first the strongest point of the Confederate lines through the center of the plain about Chattanooga, and, after its capture, Grant's and Thomas's headquarters during the battle of Missionary Ridge. A considerable area about Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge has been purchased, and also a jutting spur, a mile or more farther north, which commands a view of those central slopes of the ridge which the Army of the Cumberland assaulted. The ground of Sherman's assault and of Hardee's defense at the north end of Missionary Ridge has also been purchased. In Lookout Valley, upon Hooker's battle-ground, several sites for monuments have been acquired, and Congress has given authority to buy enough of Lookout Mountain to illustrate fully Hooker's bold assault upon that stronghold and Walthall's brilliant defense.

In addition to the lands here specified, the



ENGRAVED BY T. JOHNSON.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. A. ("THE ROCK OF CHICKAMAUGA").

Government has acquired by cession the roads along the entire length of Missionary Ridge and over Lookout Mountain, and most of those by which both armies reached and left the Chickamauga field. These are known as approaches, and many miles of them have been improved in the most substantial manner. About forty-five miles of these roads have been completed. The Government has no-

where built roads of such extent equal to these.

The municipal and county authorities at Chattanooga have improved the main avenues from the city to their junctions with the park roads, and by formal action have granted permission for the erection of monuments, markers, and historical tablets at convenient points in and about the city. Many such have already

been set up in the city. The practical result of this liberal action has been virtually to add to the National Park the entire city of Chattanooga and its surroundings, which were all a part of great battle-fields. The central drive of the park, extending along the crest of Missionary Ridge upon Bragg's line of battle from Tunnel Hill to Rossville, and thence through the Chickamauga field to Bragg's left at Glass's Mill, is twenty miles, and eighteen miles of it are completed. From these elementary dimensions the magnitude of the park project will sufficiently appear.

The battle-fields, either within the park or along the approaches, the lines of which will be marked by monuments, historical tablets, and the location of batteries at the fighting positions of artillery, are Chickamauga (three days' operations), Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, one of the approaches of the park extending from the Chickamauga field to the latter town. These battles comprised eight days' operations, in five of which great armies were engaged. The infantry organizations under Rosecrans at Chickamauga numbered only two less than those under McClellan during the Seven Days' Battles, while Bragg's infantry regiments were only three less than those on the Confederate side in the engagements on the Peninsula; and when Sherman's and Hooker's troops arrived at Chattanooga, they added eighty-eight regiments to the Union strength.

Standing upon the point of Lookout Mountain, the eye plainly follows twelve miles of battle-lines from Wauhatchie to Sherman's left beyond the north point of Missionary Ridge. Starting at Glass's Mill (which, as to the infantry, was the Confederate left and Union right in the battle of Chickamauga), it is a drive of twenty-two miles to Sherman's point of crossing the Tennessee for his attack on Missionary Ridge at Tunnel Hill. The cavalry lines extended much farther on the Glass's Mill flank. The entire route is over battle-fields. Four miles of it are through the ground of the heaviest fighting at Chickamauga. Seven miles lie directly along Bragg's final line of battle on Missionary Ridge.

These facts will make clear the extent of the military operations which it is the purpose of the park project to illustrate fully upon the exact ground where they occurred.

For this extended government work Congress has already appropriated \$725,000. The States have added \$400,000 for monuments and the expenses of their commissions.

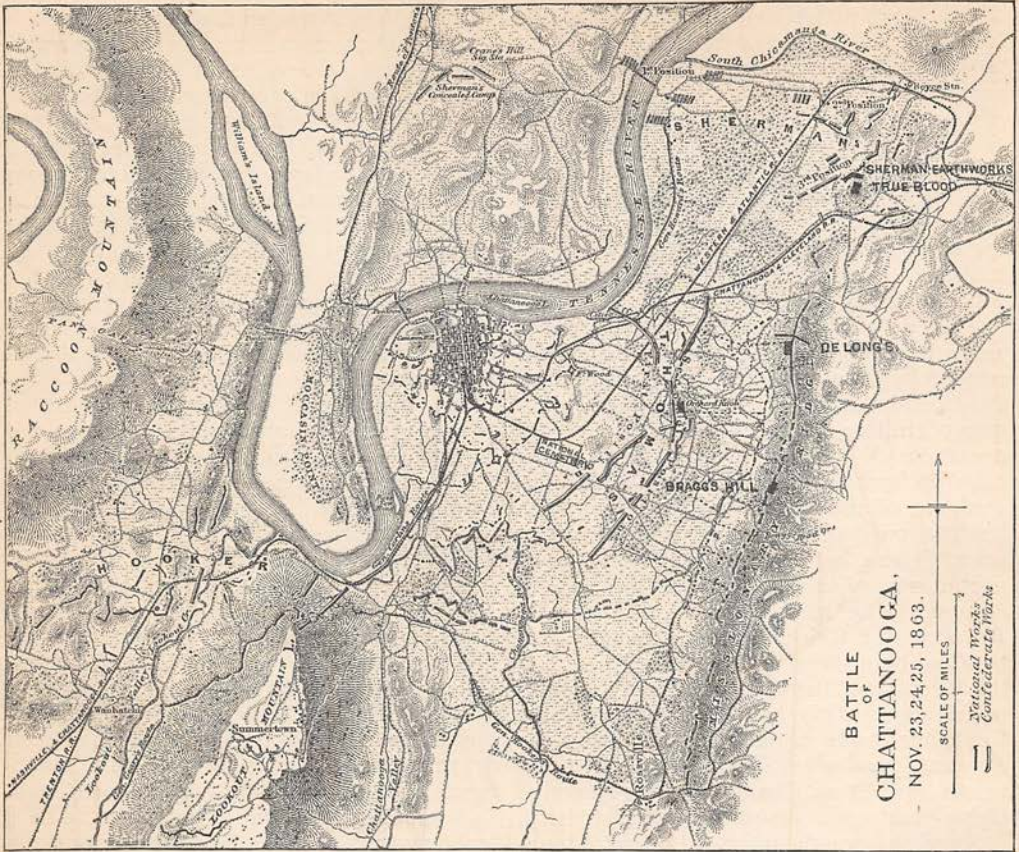
It is not a park in the sense of being an ornamented pleasure-ground. Its objects are simply the restoration of battle-fields, so far as possible, to their condition at the time of the

engagements, and the erection along the lines of actual fighting, of such comprehensive historical tablets, monuments, and other markers as shall make it possible for a visitor to trace the movements of every organization down to the units of regiments and batteries, from the opening to the close of the engagements. When it is considered that the great operations thus fully illustrated embraced the crossing of a wide river and three mountain-ranges in the enemy's country, scaling a lofty mountain held by the enemy in force, assaulting and carrying a formidable ridge five miles in length, much fighting in the open field, engagements in force in extensive forests, Longstreet's assaults on Snodgrass Hill (lasting throughout an afternoon), the opening of river communication (which had been closed by the enemy posted on Lookout Mountain), the siege of a city, and the raising of that siege by defeating the investing army, it will be seen that such an object-lesson illustrating actual battle has never before been set up on the world's theater of war.

Union and Confederate lines are marked with equal care. The same exhaustive study is given to the positions and movements of the one as to those of the other. There are historical tablets for armies, wings, corps, divisions, brigades, and batteries. Upon these plates appear the names of the commanders of each organization, and text setting forth the movements at all points where they were engaged.

An impressive feature of marking the lines is the restoration of the field batteries on each side at the several points where each was engaged. The guns are such as were actually used in the war, and those selected for each battery are of the same patterns as the guns which composed it. These are mounted on cast-iron carriages which in design are a reproduction of those used on the field. Including the duplication of batteries which fought at several positions, there will be over four hundred guns thus mounted on the Chickamauga field alone. Siege-pieces will be put up on Lookout Mountain and at several points about Chattanooga.

Imposing markers of large shells are erected on the spots where those exercising the command of a general officer were killed. These are eight in number, four for Union and four for Confederate officers. Three lofty steel observation towers rise above the forests on the Chickamauga field at its most prominent elevations. These are in sight of one another and of Lookout Mountain, and of two similar towers on Missionary Ridge. Thus the relative positions of all points of the great field are seen at a glance, as well as the mountain-ranges and the rivers which reveal the outlines of the grand strategy of each army. From these



MAP OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

NOTE: This map and the Chickamauga map on the opposite page show the positions of the opposing troops in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. The maps may be compared conveniently by taking Rossville, at the lower margin of the left-hand map and at the upper left-hand corner of the right-hand map, as the key-point.

The reservations at Chattanooga, as indicated by the black rectangles, are: Orchard Knob (Grant's headquarters), 7 4-10 acres; Bragg's Hill (or

headquarters), 2 1-2 acres; De Long's, 5 1-4 acres; and Trueblood, 50 acres. The National Cemetery lies between Bragg's Hill and the city. On the field of Chickamauga the heavy continuous line marks the boundaries of the land actually secured for the National Military Park, while the heavy dash line, which on the east follows the banks of Chickamauga Creek, indicates the legal limits within which additional land may be acquired.













towers the tactical movements of the battles can be followed to the smallest details.

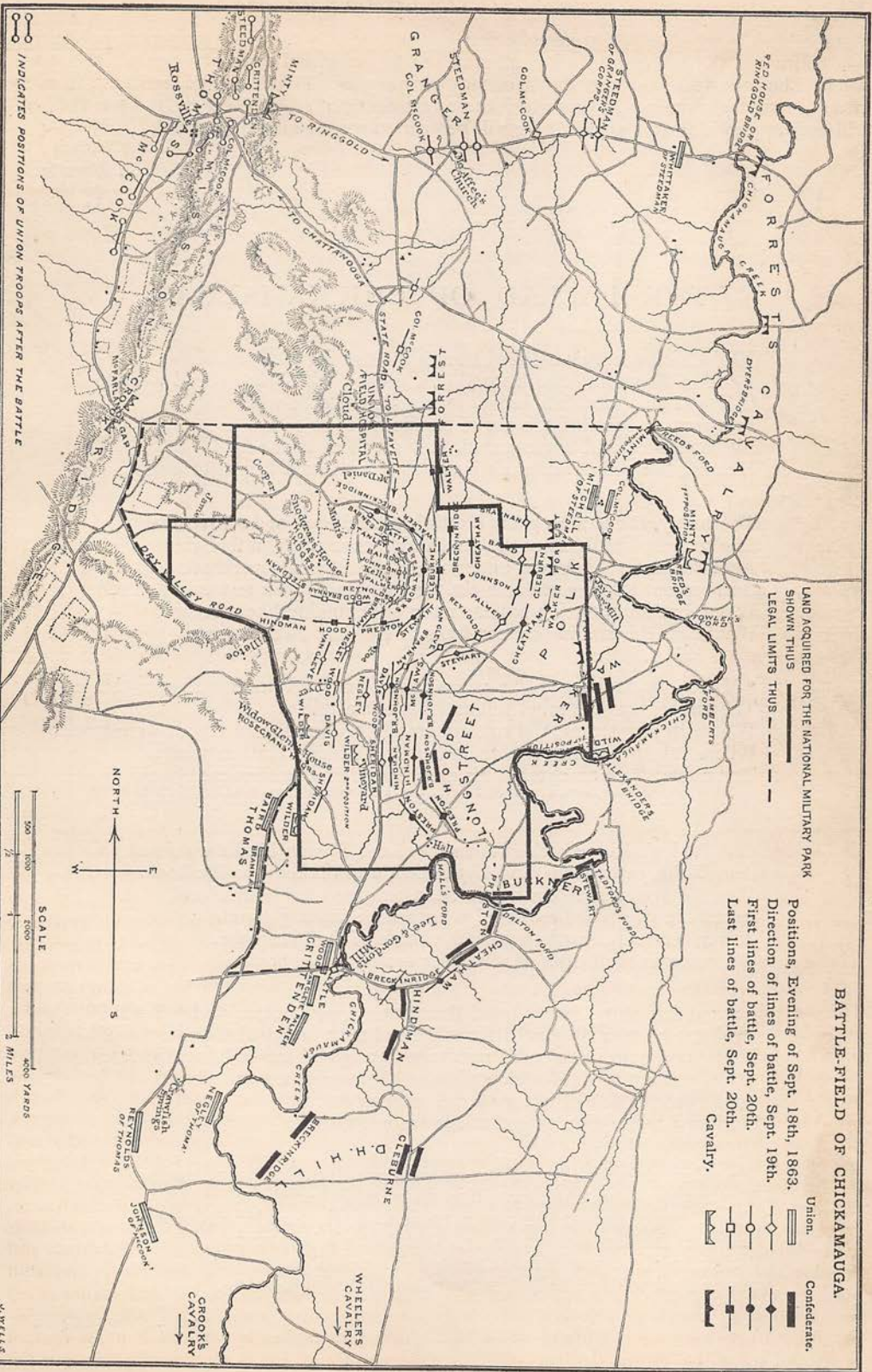
Union and Confederate movements and fighting are set forth with absolute impartiality. The controlling idea upon which it was founded, and which has shaped every feature of the project, has been to restore and preserve the accurate history of these famous fields, and by the means employed to illustrate the prowess of the American soldier in battle.

Twenty-five States, including all the Southern States, have commissions at work assisting the National Commission in locating the fighting lines of their troops. Half of them have ascertained these positions, and their States have made liberal appropriations for monuments. Seventy-nine monuments and fifty granite markers are now in place. One hundred and six monuments and one hundred and fifty granite markers are under contract to be finished and set up before the dedication.

As the park itself is something entirely new in military history, and would be an impossible scheme in any other country, so the national dedication, authorized by act of Congress, and to take place during the present month under the direction of the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, will be an event without precedent, and one which would not be possible under any other government than ours. To this dedication, by express authority of Congress, the three coordinate branches of the Government have been invited, and each will be prominently and impressively represented. Under the same authority, Secretary Lamont has invited the Governors of all the States with their staffs, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the navy, and lastly, and with still greater significance, the attendance of all veterans, both Union and Confederate. Including the dedication of State monuments and the reunion of the Society of the Army of the

BATTLE-FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

- LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
 SHOWN THUS  LEGAL LIMITS THUS 
- Positions, Evening of Sept. 18th, 1863. 
 Direction of lines of battle, Sept. 19th. 
 First lines of battle, Sept. 20th. 
 Last lines of battle, Sept. 20th. 
 Cavalry. 
- Union. 
 Confederate. 






INDICATES POSITIONS OF UNION TROOPS AFTER THE BATTLE

SCALE
 500 1000 2000 4000 YARDS
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Cumberland, to which all other army societies will be invited, the ceremonies will continue a week. The park dedication proper will occupy two days and two evenings, during which there will be four public assemblages. These will be

addressed by the most prominent public men of the nation and by noted veterans of the opposing armies. Thus it will be seen that, in every element, both the project and the event of dedication are essentially national.

H. V. Boynton.

THE BALLAD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

BY Chickamauga's crooked stream the martial trumpets blew ;
 The North and South stood face to face, with War's dread work to do.
 O lion-strong, unselfish, brave, twin athletes battle-wise,
 Brothers yet enemies, the fire of conflict in their eyes,
 All banner-led and bugle-stirred, they set them to the fight,
 Hearing the god of slaughter laugh from mountain height to height.

The ruddy, fair-haired, giant North breathed loud and strove amain ;
 The swarthy shoulders of the South did heave them to the strain ;
 An earthquake shuddered underfoot, a cloud rolled overhead,
 And serpent-tongues of flame cut through and lapped and twinkled red,
 Where back and forth a bullet-stream went singing like a breeze,
 What time the snarling cannon-balls to splinters tore the trees.

"Make way, make way!" a voice boomed out, "I'm marching to the sea!"
 The answer was the rebel yell and Bragg's artillery.
 Where Negley struck, the cohorts gray like storm-tossed clouds were rent ;
 Where Buckner charged, a cyclone fell, the blue to tatters went ;
 The noble Brannan cheered his men, Pat Cleburne answered back,
 And Lytle stormed, and life was naught in Walthall's bloody track.

Old Taylor's Ridge rocked to its base, and Pigeon Mountain shook ;
 And Helm went down, and Lytle died, and broken was McCook.
 Van Cleve moved like a hurricane, a tempest blew with Hood,
 Awful the sweep of Breckinridge across the flaming wood.
 Never before did battle-roar such chords of thunder make,
 Never again shall tides of men over such barriers break.

"Stand fast, stand fast!" cried Rosecrans ; and Thomas said, "I will!"
 And, crash on crash, his batteries dashed their broadsides down the hill.
 Brave Longstreet's splendid rush tore through whatever barred its track,
 Till the Rock of Chickamauga hurled the roaring columns back,
 And gave the tide of victory a red tinge of defeat,
 Adding a noble dignity to that hard word, retreat.

Two days they fought, and evermore those days shall stand apart,
 Key-notes of epic chivalry within the nation's heart.
 Come, come, and set the carven rocks to mark this glorious spot ;
 Here let the deeds of heroes live, their hatreds be forgot.
 Build, build, but never monument of stone shall last as long
 As one old soldier's ballad borne on breath of battle-song.

Maurice Thompson.