

Chickamauga and Chattanooga

Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park
Georgia/Tennessee

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



The Battle of Chickamauga, 1863, from the painting by James Walker.
COURTESY NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE U.S. ARMY, ARMY ART COLLECTION

On these fields and hills in fall 1863, Federal and Confederate armies clashed in some of the Civil War's hardest fighting. The prize was Chattanooga, key rail center and gateway to the heart of the Confederacy. The campaign that brought the armies here started in late June 1863, when Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans' 70,000-strong Army of the Cumberland moved from Murfreesboro, Tenn., against Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's 43,000-strong Army of Tennessee at Tullahoma, Tenn., defending the roads to Chattanooga. Six months earlier these same armies had clashed at Stones River, where, after a three-day struggle, the Confederates retreated. Now, through a series of skillful marches, Rosecrans forced the Confederates to withdraw again, this time into Chattanooga itself. There Bragg dug in, guarding the Tennessee River crossings northeast of the city, where he expected Rosecrans to attack. But in late August the Federals crossed the Tennessee River below Chattanooga, forcing Bragg once again to withdraw southward, abandoning Chattanooga.

Bragg concentrated his forces at LaFayette, Ga., 26 miles south of Chattanooga. Reinforcements from Mississippi, East Tennessee, and,

finally, Virginia swelled his ranks to over 66,000 men. On September 18, after twice failing to destroy isolated parts of Rosecrans' army, Bragg attempted to wedge his troops between the Federals and Chattanooga. He sent parts of his army to the east bank of West Chickamauga Creek along a line from Reed's Bridge to just downstream of Lee and Gordon's Mill. But this, too, failed.

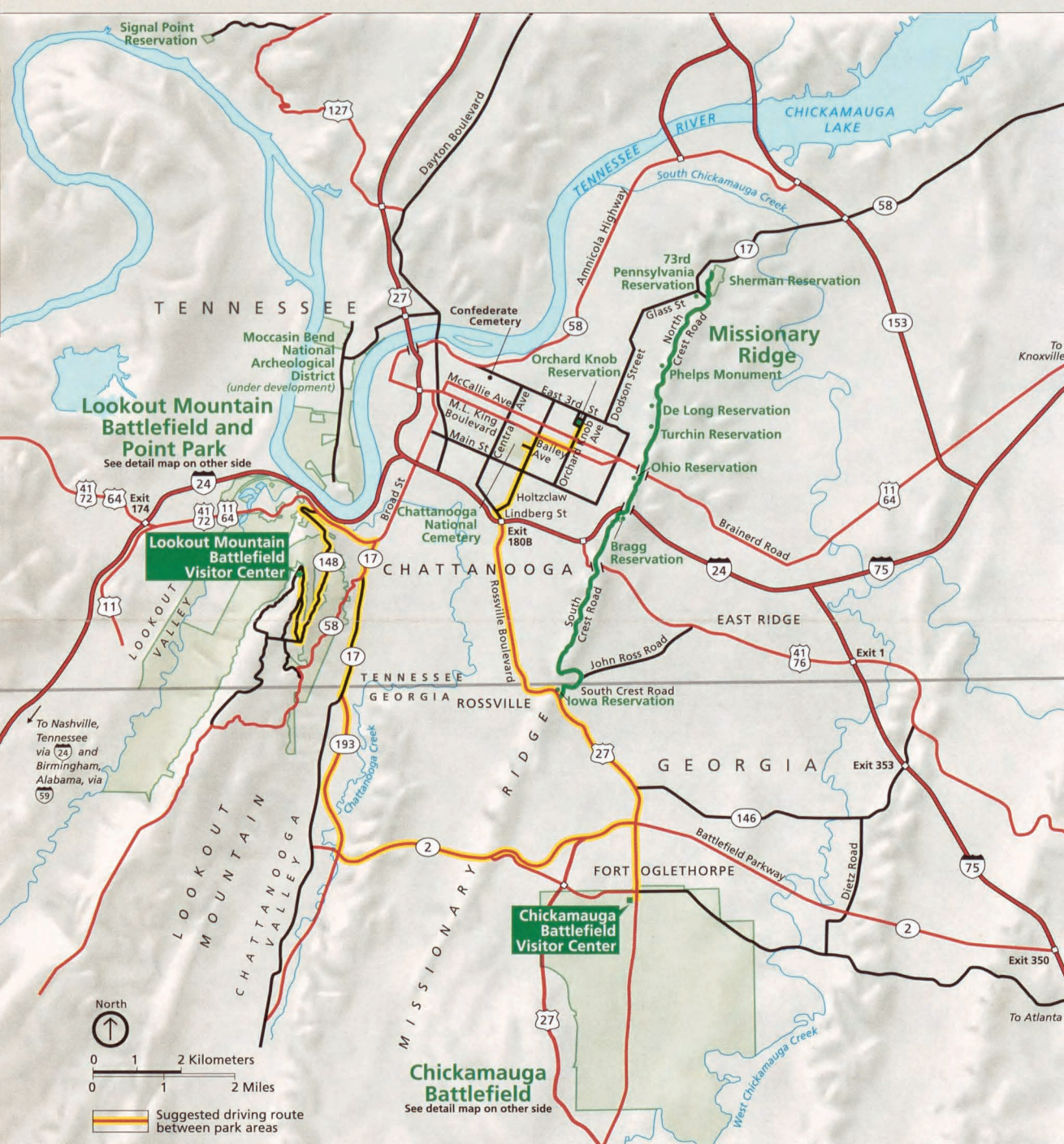
Fighting began after dawn on September 19. Federal infantry encountered Confederate cavalry at Jay's Mill, sparking a general battle that spread south nearly four miles. All day the armies fought desperately, often hand-to-hand. Gradually the Confederates pushed the Federals back to the Lafayette Road. The next morning Bragg again tried to drive between the Federal force and Chattanooga but failed to dislodge Rosecrans' line. But when Rosecrans shifted troops to meet the attacks, a gap opened in the Federal line just as Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's Confederates assaulted that point. The Confederates smashed through the gap, routing Rosecrans and half his army. Some Federals rallied to form a new battleline on Snodgrass Hill, holding off repeated assaults—and earning Maj. Gen. George H.

Thomas the nickname "Rock of Chickamauga." After dark, Thomas withdrew. This defeat forced Federal troops to retreat into Chattanooga. The Confederates pursued, occupying Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Chattanooga Valley. Placing artillery on heights overlooking the river and blocking the best roads and the rail lines, the Confederates prevented most Federal supplies from entering the city. Unless something was done to break the Confederate stranglehold, Rosecrans' army must either starve and surrender or abandon just-won Chattanooga.

Aware of Rosecrans' plight, Lincoln sent reinforcements. Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker came from Virginia late in October with 20,000 men. Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman brought 16,000 from Mississippi in mid-November. Thomas replaced Rosecrans as head of the Army of the Cumberland, and Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant assumed overall command. The situation began to change dramatically. On October 28 Federal troops had opened a shorter supply route, called the "Cracker Line"—from Bridgeport, Ala. Then, on November 23, Thomas' men attacked and drove the Confederates from Orchard Knob. The next

day, aided by heavy fog partially enshrouding Lookout Mountain's slopes, Hooker's men pushed the Confederates out of their defenses around the Cravens House. On November 25, with Bragg's army concentrated mostly on Missionary Ridge, Grant launched Sherman's troops against the Confederate right flank and sent Hooker's men to attack the Confederate left. Thomas' men, in the center at Orchard Knob, were held in reserve.

Hooker was delayed crossing Chattanooga Creek, and the Confederates blocked Sherman's attack. To take the pressure off Sherman, Grant ordered Thomas' Army of the Cumberland to assault the rifle pits at the base of Missionary Ridge. The assault went quickly. Then, without orders, Thomas' men scaled the heights in one of the war's great charges. The Confederate line collapsed, and Bragg's troops fled to the rear. That night they began their retreat into Georgia. Union armies now controlled the city and nearly all of Tennessee. The next spring, Sherman would use Chattanooga for his base as he began his march to Atlanta and the sea.



The Nation's First National Military Park

Between 1890 and 1899 Congress authorized the first four national military parks: Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg. First and largest—and the model for most national military and historical parks to come—was Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Its chief advocates were Gens. H.V. Boynton and Ferdinand Van Derveer, Army of the Cumberland veterans. Visiting here in 1888 they saw the need for a national park to preserve and commemorate these battlefields.

Working through the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, a veterans organization, and the Chickamauga Memorial Association, Boynton and Van Derveer promoted the park idea with Union and Confederate veterans. Early in 1890 Ohio Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor introduced the park bill that Boynton had drafted, and President Benjamin Harrison signed the bill on August 19, 1890.

Both the House and Senate military affairs committees noted that probably no field in the world presented more formidable natural obstacles to large scale military operations than the slopes of Lookout Mountain and Missionary

Ridge. They also noted how little changed were the roads, fields, forests, and houses at Chickamauga since the battle. (Underbrush and timber could be removed.)

Together these fields were unparalleled for the historical and professional military study of two great armies' operations over all types of terrain met with in actual campaigns. Here were mountains, gentle and steep ridges, open fields, forests, and streams as military obstacles. No battlefield park of this quality and magnitude could be found in all the world.

The park was dedicated on September 18–20, 1895. Most of the battlefields' 1,400 monuments and historical markers were planned and placed by Boynton and other veterans of the battles. The work was supervised by the War Department, which administered all of the national military parks before they were transferred to the National Park Service in 1933.

Related Park Areas

The National Park Service maintains several areas important to the battles for Chattanooga, in addition to those listed on the back of this brochure:

Orchard Knob Reservation marks the site of Grant's headquarters, from which he directed Thomas' Army of the Cumberland as it advanced against Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863. **Missionary Ridge**, a steep ridgeline east of Chattanooga, is

about 20 miles long and 400 feet above the city. Fortified by the Confederates, the ridge was almost impregnable but fell to the hard-charging veterans of the Army of the Cumberland. The ridge is reached by car via Crest Road.

Along the road are several small park areas, the most significant being Bragg, Ohio, De Long, and Sherman reservations. Bragg Reservation marks the site of Bragg's headquarters

for the siege. The monument here honors Illinois troops who fought in the battle. Ohio Reservation honors Ohio troops who took part in the Chattanooga Campaign. De Long Reservation has a monument to the 2nd Minnesota Regiment, which fought gallantly on Missionary Ridge. Sherman Reservation marks where Sherman's troops tried in vain to break through Confederate defenses. North of Lookout Mountain, Signal Point Reservation, is one

of many sites the U.S. Signal Corps used in the Civil War. Exhibits are along the terrace.

Chattanooga National Cemetery, maintained by the Veterans Administration, holds Union dead from the battles, along with James J. Andrews and seven of his "raiders," tried and executed by the Confederacy for their part in what would be known as "The Great Locomotive Chase" of 1862.



U.S. ARMY MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE

BLUE ACORN PRESS

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Men Who Led the Armies

William S. Rosecrans conducted a masterful campaign in maneuvering Bragg's Confederate Army of Tennessee out of Chattanooga but suffered a nearly disastrous defeat at Chickamauga. He was replaced after he let his army get bottled up in Chattanooga.

Braxton Bragg was the controversial Confederate commander who clashed with some of his senior officers over his failing to follow up the victory at Chickamauga. Bragg resigned after his army's defeat at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Ulysses S. Grant became the Union's man of the hour after his aggressive strategy ended the siege of Chattanooga. In March 1864, President Abraham Lincoln rewarded Grant's achievements by making him general-in-chief of all Union armies.

Have a Safe and Enjoyable Visit

For Your Safety
The National Park Service maintains the park as closely as possible to its appearance in 1863. We want you to have a safe and enjoyable visit, so please be cautious on steps, hiking mountain trails, or climbing.

Climbing on the monuments and cannon is prohibited.

Please obey all signs and speed limits.

Protect Park Resources
The Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) imposes criminal penalties for digging, removing, or damaging the battlefield's historic resources.

Please help us protect these links to history. Report metal detecting, digging, or any other suspicious activity to a park ranger.

Emergencies: dial 911.

More Information
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
P.O. Box 2128
Fort Oglethorpe
GA 30742
706-866-9241
www.nps.gov/chch

This park is one of over 390 in the National Park System. Please visit www.nps.gov to learn more about parks and National Park Service programs.

©GPO:2008-339-126/80156 Reprint 2008
Printed on recycled paper.

Visiting Chickamauga and Chattanooga

Chickamauga Battlefield

The visitor center offers exhibits, a bookstore, and the Claud E. and Zenada O. Fuller Collection of American Military Shoulder Arms. Of the 346 weapons on display, many are rare and unique. A 23-minute audio-visual program “The Battle of Chickamauga” runs throughout the day. Outside the visitor center, an artillery display shows the various types of field artillery used at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The battlefield has many monuments, historical tablets, wayside exhibits, and hiking trails. You can reach the major points of interest via the seven-mile auto tour. Tour stops 1 through 8 (see map) identify key points on the battlefield and are described below.



Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center



Brotherton Cabin, Chickamauga Battlefield

1 Slocumb's Battery At mid-morning as the final day of fighting opened on September 20, 1863, this battery fired 562 rounds in support of the opening Confederate assaults. The monuments and markers along the tour road mark where units and batteries were engaged in the battle. Metal tablets—blue for Union, red for Confederate—describe the actions that occurred there.

2 The Battleline Most Civil War battles were fought in open fields, but Chickamauga was fought in largely wooded terrain. Generals struggled to keep track of troops, much less direct them. The battle's final day opened nearby about 9:30 am as Confederates under Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk attacked Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas' corps, lined up behind log barricades. The pressures created by these attacks caused Rosecrans to shift troops to aid Thomas' troops, weakening the Union right flank.

3 Mix-up in the Union Command Shortly before 11 am on September 20, Rosecrans received an erroneous report that Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan's division had moved out

of position, thus creating, it was believed, a gap in the Federal line. When Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood's division was ordered to fill that supposed gap, he created a real one. The Georgia Monument across the road is the largest state monument on the battlefield. The figures near the base represent the military's three arms: infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

4 Confederate Breakthrough Just as the last elements of Wood's division pulled out of line on September 20, and before Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis' division could fill the gap, Longstreet's troops attacked from the woods across the Lafayette Road, past the Brotherton Cabin, and across the field and into the newly created gap. The attack broke the divisions of Davis and Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. The Brotherton Cabin is a post-war reconstruction.

5 Viniard Field One of the battlefield's bloodiest actions took place here during the afternoon of September 19. The action went back and forth across the Lafayette Road. At one point, Confederates became trapped in the ditch just

west of the Hans C. Heg Monument, the large pyramid of cannon balls honoring the fallen Union colonel. “We advanced under a perfect shower of bullets,” recalled Lt. Col. James C. Abernathy of the 8th Kansas Infantry, “sometimes driving the enemy and sometimes being driven by them, until we had fought over the ground over and over again, and almost half our number lay dead or wounded.”

6 Wilder Brigade Monument This imposing 85-foot monument honors Col. John T. Wilder and his brigade of mounted infantry, who occupied this part of the battlefield when Confederate troops broke through the Union line on September 20. Armed with seven-shot Spencer repeating rifles, Wilder's 2,000-man brigade poured a deadly fire into the Confederates, momentarily stopping Manigault's Brigade before withdrawing from the battlefield. The monument stands on the site of 23-year-old widow Eliza Glenn's house, which served as Rosecrans' headquarters on September 19 and in early morning on the 20th, when the house was destroyed. A platform atop Wilder Monument affords an excellent

view of the battlefield and surrounding area. (Open seasonally)

7 Rout of the Union Right Many Federal units moving through this area on September 20 were surprised by Longstreet's attack and driven from the field, including Rosecrans and two of his corps commanders. The Brotherton Cabin lies through the woods to the east. To the west, on the knoll beyond the field, a monument marks the site of Rosecrans' headquarters at the time.

8 Snodgrass Hill Here, on the afternoon of September 20, Gen. George H. Thomas became the “Rock of Chickamauga.” When Confederate attacks struck the Union center, the Union troops fell back to this hill where Union troops under General Thomas held off repeated Confederate attacks until ordered to retreat at sunset. The Snodgrass cabin served as a field hospital after the battle. Chickamauga was one of the Civil War's bloodiest battles. Confederate casualties (killed, wounded, and missing) totaled 18,000 of 66,000 engaged; Union casualties were 16,000 of 58,000 engaged.

Lookout Mountain Battlefield and Point Park

The assault on Lookout Mountain was a key engagement in the Battles for Chattanooga. The visitor center houses James Walker's 13- x 30-foot painting “The Battle of Lookout Mountain” and offers information and sales publications and schedules of special events and activities. Exhibits and AV programs portray the Campaign and Battles for Chattanooga. Point Park, across the street, has monuments, historical markers, and scenic vistas. From June through August, park rangers present daily programs. From Point Park's upper level to the Ochs Memorial Observatory the trail descends 500 feet via tiers of steps that may test your physical condition. Metal stairs near Ochs Memorial Observatory give access to hiking trails through areas of Lookout Mountain Battlefield.



New York Peace Memorial, Point Park



Cravens House, Lookout Mountain Battlefield

Point Park Walking Tour Here you can find the area's most important sites. The walking tour starts at the Entrance Gate, built in 1905 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is the world's largest replica of the Corps insignia. A user fee is charged for Point Park. Please pay before entering, at the fee collection station inside the gate. Fees are used to make improvements at this park.

The artillery batteries inside the park mark a very small segment of the siege lines that once encircled Chattanooga. The first consists of two 20-pounder Parrot Rifled Cannon. These cannon, developed during the Civil War, could fire their 20-pound projectile 2,100 yards, 1.2 miles. Rifled cannon greatly increased the distance and accuracy of Civil War artillery.

The large monument at the park's center is the *New York Peace Memorial*. Atop its shaft a Union and a Confederate soldier shake hands under one flag, signifying peace and brotherly love. The monument, 95 feet high with a 50-foot-wide base, is constructed of Tennessee marble and pink Massachusetts granite.

Garry's Battery, consisting of 12-pounder Napoleons, offers a dramatic view of Moccasin Bend and the Chattanooga Valley below. Confederate artillerists using this type of gun and rifled cannons could not effectively bombard Union defenses in Chattanooga, 2½ miles away.

Van Den Corput's Battery is near the Western Overlook, where you can see Sunset Rock and Lookout Valley. Confederate artillery could do little to stop the Union assault here, being unable to lower their guns' barrels enough to fire on them.

Ochs Memorial Observatory, high above the Tennessee River, offers spectacular views of the Chattanooga area. Dedicated November 12, 1940, it was named to honor Adolph S. Ochs (1858–1935), one-time Chattanooga resident and later *New York Times* owner and publisher. Adolph Ochs and his brother Milton led the creation of the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park, which was donated to the national military park in 1934, adding nearly 3,000 acres. You can see broad vistas of the Chattanooga Valley and its historic landmarks from the Observatory's terrace.

Bluff Trail Reach this trail by the metal steps to the left of the Ochs Memorial Observatory. At this spot on the morning of November 25, volunteers from the 8th Kentucky Infantry, competing with volunteers from the 29th Pennsylvania Infantry, were the first Federal soldiers to plant the U.S. flag atop Lookout Point. Many well-marked trails lead away from the main trail. If you come to Point Park via the trail system, you must pay the user fee at the Entrance Gate.

Sunset Rock From here Gen. Braxton Bragg and James Longstreet watched Hooker's corps enter Lookout Valley on October 28, 1863, and planned the night attack on John Geary's isolated division at Wauhatchie. The attempt failed to cut the Union army's newly opened “Cracker Line” in Lookout Valley. The Sunset Rock parking area is about one mile south of Point Park on West Brow Road. The rock is a short distance from the parking area, down a steep trail and offers a panoramic view of the Lookout Valley and the site of the Battle of Wauhatchie.

