



Arrival of Longstreet's troops at Catoosa Station

Against the advice of his senior officers, Bragg refused to follow up the victory with an attack on Chattanooga. That would have resulted in the destruction or capture of the Federal Army. During the siege that followed, Bragg's concern was dealing with disloyal subordinate officers. As a result, he transferred a substantial portion of the Confederate Army out of the area. The Federal Army at Chattanooga received major reinforcements and General Ulysses S. Grant replaced Rosecrans as commander. This enabled the Federals to win a major victory at Missionary Ridge, and the Confederates were pushed south into Georgia.

## After the Battle



## Commanders & Soldiers

William S. Rosecrans graduated from West Point 5th in a class of 56. He left the army in 1854 to pursue a career as a civil engineer. He returned to uniform for the Civil War and rose to command the Army of the Cumberland. He was considered to be a brilliant strategist, but a commander reluctant to take action at critical times in battle. Poor tactical judgment and his rapid exit from the Chickamauga Battlefield made him the loser in one of the worst routs of the Federal Army in any theater. He was subsequently relieved of duty. Nevertheless, within a year he was offered the vice-presidential slot under Lincoln on the Republican ticket – he refused. Over the next thirty years Rosecrans served in a number of public positions, most notably as representative from the state of California to the U.S. House.

James Longstreet owed his birth to South Carolina, his appointment to West Point (where his room mate was William Rosecrans) to the state of Alabama, and much of his income to Louisiana and the Federal Government, but he always thought of Georgia as home. He was a major in the regular U.S. Army at the start of the war, but soon became a Confederate Corps Commander with Lee in Virginia. He brought two divisions south to reinforce the Army of Tennessee at Chickamauga, where his brilliant breakthrough won the battle. He spent some time in Louisiana after the war where he became a Republican and served the State Department as Minister to Turkey. After returning from Europe he was appointed Federal Marshal in Georgia and moved back to Gainesville, where he purchased the Piedmont Hotel and a small farm outside town.

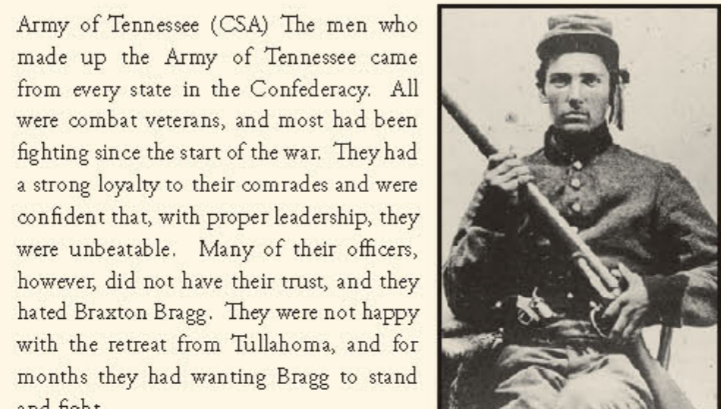


Federal Soldier

The Army of The Cumberland (USA) Although the Army of the Cumberland had a brigade of regular army personnel and a few eastern regiments, the majority of the men were volunteers from the mid-west – Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa. These men were combat veterans, having fought at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and numerous other smaller engagements throughout the western theater. They had a strong sense of loyalty to their officers and loved their commander, who they called "Old Rosey." They crossed the Tennessee River with a strong feeling of confidence.

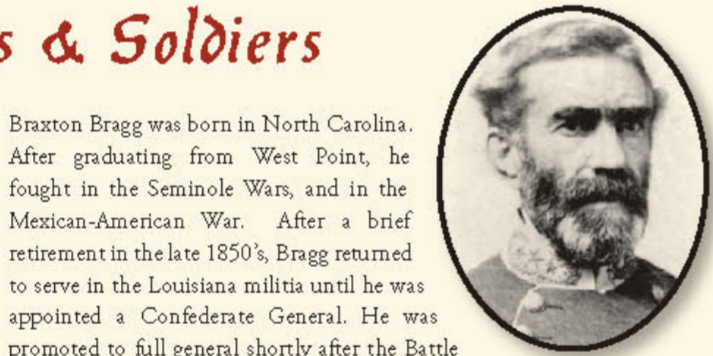


George H. Thomas was a Virginian who, unlike Lee, remained loyal to his West Point oath. He was a veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars. At the start of the war he fought in Kentucky and later at both Perryville and Stones River. At Chickamauga, he stubbornly held his position on Snodgrass Hill after most of the rest of the Federal army had fled from the field, and withdrew in good order. The action earned for him the nickname "The Rock of Chickamauga." After the Federal defeat at Chickamauga, he replaced Rosecrans as Commander of the Army of the Cumberland. Thomas commanded at the Battle of Nashville and remained in command in Tennessee after the war until 1867, when he was assigned to command on the Pacific coast. He held this post until his death in 1870.



Confederate Soldier

Army of Tennessee (CSA) The men who made up the Army of Tennessee came from every state in the Confederacy. All were combat veterans, and most had been fighting since the start of the war. They had a strong loyalty to their comrades and were confident that, with proper leadership, they were unbeatable. Many of their officers, however, did not have their trust, and they hated Braxton Bragg. They were not happy with the retreat from Tullahoma, and for months they had wanted Bragg to stand and fight.



Braxton Bragg was born in North Carolina. After graduating from West Point, he fought in the Seminole Wars, and in the Mexican-American War. After a brief retirement in the late 1850's, Bragg returned to serve in the Louisiana militia until he was appointed a Confederate General. He was promoted to full general shortly after the Battle of Shiloh, and commanded the Army of Tennessee at Perryville and Murfreesboro before retreating to Chattanooga at the start of the Chickamauga Campaign. Thanks to a timely arrival of reinforcements, Bragg won the greatest Confederate victory of the war, but refused the advice of almost all his generals, and did not attack the retreating Federals. Bragg was later soundly defeated at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, after which he returned to Richmond, and served as an aide to President Davis. After the war, he worked as a civil engineer, and later became an insurance salesman in Texas.

## How to use this brochure

This brochure was designed to give you an overview of the Chickamauga Campaign and the events that led up to the Battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863. By using it you can follow the Federal Army of the Cumberland off the Cumberland Plateau, across the Tennessee River, and continue by various routes to the Battle. Similarly, the brochure shows the route of the Confederate Army of Tennessee as it retreated from Chattanooga, south of LaFayette, Georgia and then, with reinforcements turned back north to fight the Battle. Most of the sites listed will have interpretative signage to provide you with additional information. Sites with a major Federal interest are shown in blue and Confederate sites appear in red. You can spend a few hours looking at a few of the sites, or a few weeks experiencing the entire campaign.



Along this route, you will find numerous other recreational activities, including hiking, camping, fishing, shopping, and more at many parks and attractions along the way. For more detailed information, you can obtain a Georgia Department of Transportation map and additional tourism information at any Georgia Visitor Information Center, or local Welcome Center. For more detailed directions and updates to information in this brochure, visit our website at [www.ChickamaugaCampaign.org](http://www.ChickamaugaCampaign.org).



## Chickamauga Campaign Heritage Trail

For additional information, contact [www.ChickamaugaCampaign.org](http://www.ChickamaugaCampaign.org)

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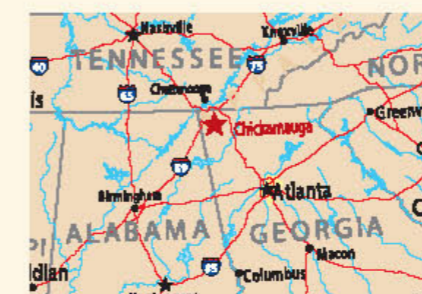
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Fighting at Windy Farm

Confederates concentrated on the east side of West Chickamauga Creek and the Federals on the west side. On September 18, 1863, the Confederates began a major attack across the creek and the two-day Battle of Chickamauga followed. The Chickamauga Campaign Heritage Trail follows the troop movements leading up to the Battle.

Unknown to Rosecrans, Bragg received massive reinforcements. General Simon B. Buckner brought his corps down from Knoxville. General John C. Breckinridge brought his men up from Mississippi and General James Longstreet brought two divisions down from Virginia. Breckinridge and Longstreet came by train, arriving at Catoosa Station below Ringgold. This left the Chickamauga Campaign Heritage Trail following the troop movements leading up to the Battle.

Crossroads on September 10-11, 1863.

Federal Army to cross Lookout Mountain, commanded by General James Negley, was turned back to the base of the mountain by the Confederate attack in the Battle of Davis

Army of the Cumberland crossing the Tennessee River at Stevenson, Alabama



Walker County. The Confederates believed that Rosecrans would cross the Tennessee River well to the north of Chattanooga. The left Chattanooga and retreated south toward Lafayette in Walker County. When Bragg learned that he was about to be flanked and cut off from Atlanta by this movement, he left Chattanooga and retreated south toward Lafayette in Walker County.

On July 7, General Braxton Bragg entered Chattanooga. The Army of Tennessee was gradually pushed further east. The Confederates began moving against the Confederates, and commanders began moving against the Confederates, and were distracted in this manner, Rosecrans moved his army to cross the Tennessee River on a wide front well below Chattanooga. They crossed the mountains into Walker County, Georgia. While the Confederates were distracted in this manner, Rosecrans moved his army along the north side of the river. While the Confederates Valley and over Walden's Ridge to generate a disturbance north was reinforced when General Rosecrans sent Colonel John T. Wilder with his mounted infantry up the Sequatchie

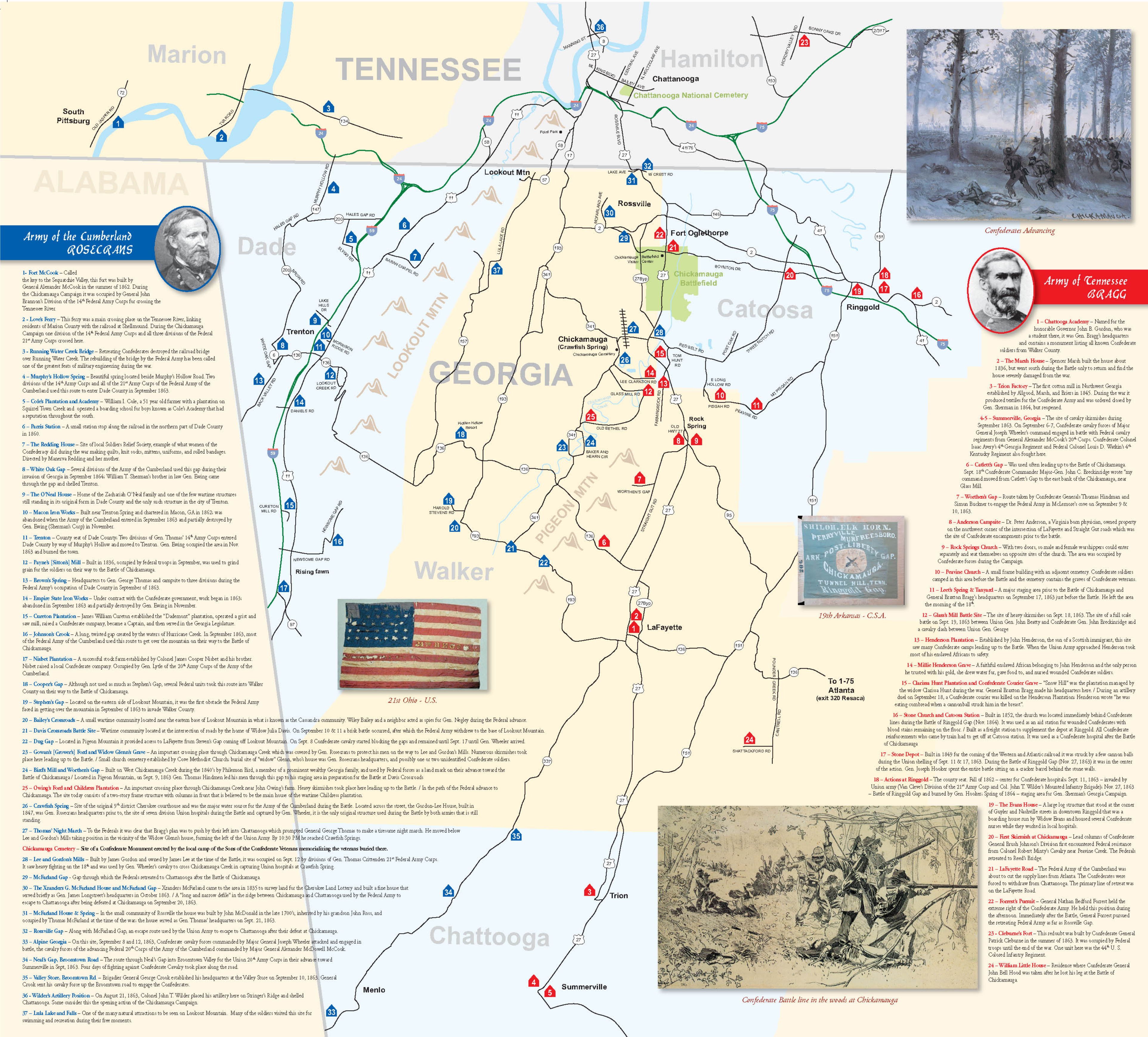
## The American Civil War - Chickamauga Campaign

# Chickamauga Campaign

## HERITAGE TRAIL

CIVIL WAR HISTORIC DRIVING ROUTE  
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## Army of the Cumberland ROSECRANS



- Fort McCook** - Called the key to the Sequatchie Valley, this fort was built by General Alexander McCook in the summer of 1862. During the Chickamauga Campaign it was occupied by General John Brannon's Division of the 14th Federal Army Corps for crossing the Tennessee River.
- Love's Ferry** - This ferry was a main crossing place on the Tennessee River, linking residents of Marion County with the railroad at Shellmound. During the Chickamauga Campaign one division of the 14th Federal Army Corps and all three divisions of the Federal 21st Army Corps crossed here.
- Running Water Creek Bridge** - Retreating Confederates destroyed the railroad bridge over Running Water Creek. The rebuilding of the bridge by the Federal Army has been called one of the greatest feats of military engineering during the war.
- Murphy's Hollow Spring** - Beautiful spring located beside Murphy's Hollow Road. Two divisions of the 14th Army Corps and all of the 21st Army Corps of the Federal Army of the Cumberland used this route to enter Dade County in September 1863.
- Cole's Plantation and Academy** - William I. Cole, a 51 year old farmer with a plantation on Squired Town Creek and operated a boarding school for boys known as Cole's Academy that had a reputation throughout the south.
- Paris Station** - A small station stop along the railroad in the northern part of Dade County in 1860.
- The Redding House** - Site of local Soldiers Relief Society, example of what women of the Confederacy did during the war making quilts, knit socks, mittens, uniforms, and rolled bandages. Directed by Manerva Redding and her mother.
- White Oak Gap** - Several divisions of the Army of the Cumberland used this gap during their invasion of Georgia in September 1864. William T. Sherman's brother in law Gen. Ewing came through the gap and shelled Trenton.
- The O'Neal House** - Home of the Zachariah O'Neal family and one of the few wartime structures still standing in its original form in Dade County and the only such structure in the city of Trenton.
- Macon Iron Works** - Built near Trenton Spring and chartered in Macon, GA in 1862 was abandoned when the Army of the Cumberland entered in September 1863 and partially destroyed by Gen. Ewing (Sherman's Corp) in November.
- Trenton** - County seat of Dade County. Two divisions of Gen. Thomas' 14th Army Corps entered Dade County by way of Murphy's Hollow and moved to Trenton. Gen. Ewing occupied the area in Nov. 1863 and burned the town.
- Payne's (Sitons) Mill** - Built in 1836, occupied by federal troops in September, was used to grind grain for the soldiers on their way to the Battle of Chickamauga.
- Brown's Spring** - Headquarters to Gen. George Thomas and campsite to three divisions during the Federal Army's occupation of Dade County in September of 1863.
- Empire State Iron Works** - Under contract with the Confederate government, work began in 1863, abandoned in September 1863 and partially destroyed by Gen. Ewing in November.
- Mureton Plantation** - James William Mureton established the "Dedemon" plantation, operated a grist and saw mill, raised a Confederate company, became a Captain, and then served in the Georgia Legislature.
- Johnson's Crook** - A long, twisted gap created by the waters of Hurricane Creek. In September 1863, most of the Federal Army of the Cumberland used this route to get over the mountain on their way to the Battle of Chickamauga.
- Nisbet Plantation** - A successful stock farm established by Colonel James Cooper Nisbet and his brother. Nisbet raised a local Confederate company. Occupied by Gen. Lytle of the 20th Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland.
- Cooper's Gap** - Although not used as much as Stephen's Gap, several Federal units took this route into Walker County on their way to the Battle of Chickamauga.
- Stephens Gap** - Located on the eastern side of Lookout Mountain, it was the first obstacle the Federal Army faced in getting over the mountain in September of 1863 to invade Walker County.
- Bailey's Crossroads** - A small wartime community located near the eastern base of Lookout Mountain in what is known as the Cassandra community. Wiley Bailey and a neighbor acted as spies for Gen. Negley during the Federal advance.
- Davis Crossroads Battle Site** - Wartime community located at the intersection of roads by the home of Widow Julia Davis. On September 10 & 11 a brief battle occurred, after which the Federal Army withdrew to the base of Lookout Mountain.
- Dug Gap** - Located in Pigeon Mountain it provided access to Lafayette from Stevens Gap coming off Lookout Mountain. On Sept. 8 Confederate cavalry started blocking the gaps and remained until Sept. 17 until Gen. Wheeler arrived.
- Gowan's (Growers) Ford and Widow Glenn's Grave** - An important crossing place through Chickamauga Creek which was covered by Gen. Rosecrans to protect his men on the way to Lee and Gordon's Mills. Numerous skirmishes took place here leading up to the Battle. / Small church cemetery established by Cove Methodist Church, burial site of "widow" Glenn, who's house was Gen. Rosecrans headquarters, and possibly one or two unidentified Confederate soldiers.
- Bird's Mill and Worthen's Gap** - Built on West Chickamauga Creek during the 1840's by Philemon Bird, a member of a prominent wealthy Georgia family, and used by Federal forces as a land mark on their advance toward the Battle of Chickamauga / Located in Pigeon Mountain, on Sept. 9, 1863 Gen. Thomas Hindman led his men through this gap to his staging area in preparation for the Battle at Davis Crossroads
- Owings Ford and Childress Plantation** - An important crossing place through Chickamauga Creek near John Owings farm. Heavy skirmishes took place here leading up to the Battle. / In the path of the Federal advance to Chickamauga. The site today consists of a two-story frame structure with columns in front that is believed to be the main house of the wartime Childress plantation.
- Crawfish Spring** - Site of the original 9th district Cherokee courthouse and was the major water source for the Army of the Cumberland during the Battle. Located across the street, the Gordon-Lee House, built in 1847, was Gen. Rosecrans headquarters prior to, the site of seven division Union hospitals during the Battle and captured by Gen. Wheeler, it is the only original structure used during the Battle by both armies that is still standing.
- Thomas' Night March** - To the Federals it was clear that Bragg's plan was to push by their left into Chattanooga which prompted General George Thomas to make a tiresome night march. He moved below Lee and Gordon's Mills taking position in the vicinity of the Widow Glenn's house, forming the left of the Union Army. By 10:30 PM he reached Crawfish Springs.

## Army of Tennessee BRAGG



Confederates Advancing

- Chattanooga Academy** - Named for the honorable Governor John B. Gordon, who was a student there, it was Gen. Bragg's headquarters and contains a monument listing all known Confederate soldiers from Walker County.
- The Marsh House** - Spencer Marsh built the house about 1836, but went south during the Battle only to return and find the house severely damaged from the war.
- Trion Factory** - The first cotton mill in Northwest Georgia established by Algood, Marsh, and Brise in 1845. During the war it produced textiles for the Confederate Army and was ordered closed by Gen. Sherman in 1864, but reopened.
- Summerville, Georgia** - The site of cavalry skirmishes during September 1863. On September 6-7, Confederate cavalry forces of Major General Joseph Wheeler's command engaged in battle with Federal cavalry regiments from General Alexander McCook's 20th Corps. Confederate Colonel Isaac Avery's 4th Georgia Regiment and Federal Colonel Louis D. Watkins' 4th Kentucky Regiment also fought here.
- Carlett's Gap** - Was used often leading up to the Battle of Chickamauga. Sept. 18th Confederate Commander Major-General John C. Breckinridge wrote "my command moved from Carlett's Gap to the east bank of the Chickamauga, near Glass Mill.
- Worthen's Gap** - Route taken by Confederate General Thomas Hindman and Simon Buckner to engage the Federal Army in McLemore's Cove on September 9 & 10, 1863.
- Anderson Campsite** - Dr. Peter Anderson, a Virginia born physician, owned property on the northwest corner of the intersection of LaFayette and Straight Gut roads which was the site of Confederate encampments prior to the battle.
- Rock Springs Church** - With two doors, so male and female worshippers could enter separately and seat themselves on opposite sides of the church. The area was occupied by Confederate forces during the Campaign.
- Peavine Church** - A small frame building with an adjacent cemetery. Confederate soldiers camped in this area before the Battle and the cemetery contains the graves of Confederate veterans.
- Lee's Spring & Tanwald** - A major staging area prior to the Battle of Chickamauga and General Braxton Bragg's headquarters on September 17, 1863 just before the Battle. He left the area the morning of the 18th.
- Glass Mill Battle Site** - The site of heavy skirmishes on Sept. 18, 1863. The site of a full scale battle on Sept. 19, 1863 between Union Gen. John Beatty and Confederate Gen. John Breckinridge and a cavalry dash between Union Gen. George
- Henderson Plantation** - Established by John Henderson, the son of a Scottish immigrant, this site saw many Confederate camps leading up to the Battle. When the Union Army approached Henderson took most of his enslaved Africans to safety.
- Millie Henderson Gave** - A faithful enslaved African belonging to John Henderson and the only person he trusted with his gold, she drew water for, gave food to, and nursed wounded Confederate soldiers.
- Charissa Hunt Plantation and Confederate Courier Grave** - "Snow Hill" was the plantation managed by the widow Charissa Hunt during the war. General Braxton Bragg made his headquarters here. / During an artillery duel on September 18, a Confederate courier was killed on the Henderson Plantation. Henderson wrote "he was eating combread when a cannonball struck him in the breast".
- Stone Church and Catoosa Station** - Built in 1852, the church was located immediately behind Confederate lines during the Battle of Ringgold Gap (Nov 1864). It was used as an aid station for wounded Confederates with blood stains remaining on the floor. / Built as a freight station to supplement the depot at Ringgold. All Confederate reinforcements who came by train had to get off at Catoosa station. It was used as a Confederate hospital after the Battle of Chickamauga.
- Stone Depot** - Built in 1849 for the coming of the Western and Atlantic railroad it was struck by a few cannon balls during the Union shelling of Sept. 11 & 17, 1863. During the Battle of Ringgold Gap (Nov 27, 1863) it was in the center of the action. Gen. Joseph Hooker spent the entire battle sitting on a cracker barrel behind the stone walls.
- Actions at Ringgold** - The country seat. Fall of 1862 - center for Confederate hospitals. Sept 11, 1863 - invaded by Union army (Van Cleve's Division of the 21st Army Corp and Col. John T. Wilder's Mounted Infantry Brigade). Nov 27, 1863 - Battle of Ringgold Gap and burned by Gen. Hooker. Spring of 1864 - staging area for Gen. Sherman's Georgia Campaign.
- The Brans House** - A large log structure that stood at the corner of Guyler and Nashville streets in downtown Ringgold that was a boarding house run by Widow Brans and housed several Confederate nurses while they worked in local hospitals.
- First Skirmish at Chickamauga** - Lead columns of Confederate General Erush Johnson's Division first encountered Federal resistance from Colonel Robert Minty's Cavalry near Peavine Creek. The Federals retreated to Reed's Bridge.
- LaFayette Road** - The Federal Army of the Cumberland was about to cut the supply lines from Atlanta. The Confederates were forced to withdraw from Chattanooga. The primary line of retreat was on the LaFayette Road.
- Forrest's Pursuit** - General Nathan Bedford Forrest held the extreme right of the Confederate Army. He held this position during the afternoon. Immediately after the Battle, General Forrest pursued the retreating Federal Army as far as Rosville Gap.
- Cleburne's Fort** - This redoubt was built by Confederate General Patrick Cleburne in the summer of 1863. It was occupied by Federal troops until the end of the war. One unit here was the 44th U. S. Colored Infantry Regiment.
- William Little House** - Residence where Confederate General John Bell Hood was taken after he lost his leg at the Battle of Chickamauga.



21st Ohio - U.S.



19th Arkansas - C.S.A.



Confederate Battle line in the woods at Chickamauga