

# ATLANTA CAMPAIGN HERITAGE TRAIL

Civil War Historic Driving Route

Including the Chickamauga Campaign



	Atlanta Campaign
	Chickamauga Campaign
	No Trailblazer Signs
	Interstates
	US Highways
	State Highways
	Railroads (1864)
	Interpretive Markers
	Other Sites of Interest
	Visitor Information Center
	Lake Not in Existence in 1864

1" = approximately 4 MILES



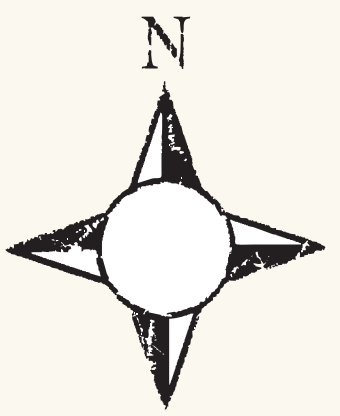
Chickamauga National Military Park  
Courtesy of the Georgia Dept of Industry, Trade, & Tourism

**"Lie down, you fool! You will be riddled with bullets."**

Capt. H.W. Henry, 22nd Alabama, to a young recruit, September 20, 1863

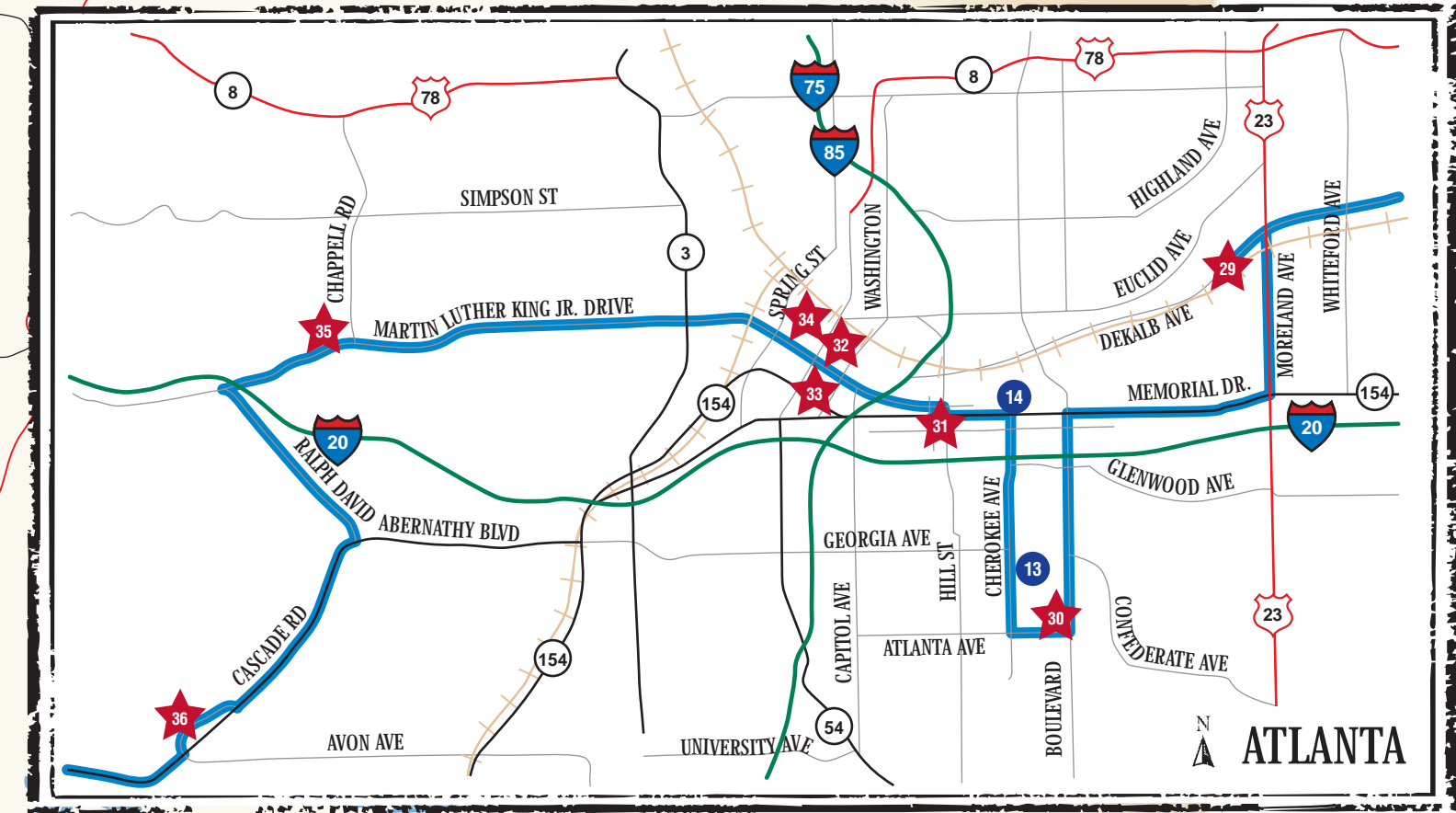
## ★ ATLANTA CAMPAIGN ★

- Trenton** Large armies first entered Georgia in September 1863, when this village was briefly occupied by Union Major General William S. Rosecrans and part of his Army of the Cumberland. In November a division of Major General William T. Sherman's corps destroyed part of the town.
- Davis's Cross Roads** Advancing east through mountain passes, Union Major General James S. Negley's division of the 14th Corps escaped a potentially crushing defeat here when Confederate units three times their number failed to properly coordinate an attack from September 9 to 11, 1863.
- John B. Gordon Hall** Originated as Chattooga Academy, then renamed for a former pupil, this was Confederate General Braxton Bragg's headquarters just prior to the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863. It was a Federal commissary in June 1864 when attacked by Confederate cavalry.
- Crawfish Spring** During the Battle of Chickamauga on September 19 & 20, 1863, many parched soldiers of both sides drank from this bubbling spring. The site of a reunion of opposing veterans held in 1889, it helped start the Chickamauga & Chattooga National Military Park.
- Lee & Gordon's Mills** Built by James Gordon between 1836 and 1857 and operated by his son-in-law J. M. Lee during the Civil War, it was used briefly by Confederate General Braxton Bragg as Army headquarters in early September 1863, and later by various units of both armies.
- McFarland Gap** This gap through Missionary Ridge served as the primary route of retreat for the Federal army after the Battle of Chickamauga on September 20, 1863. It later served as a route of advance for part of the Federal forces at the start of the Atlanta Campaign in April & May 1864.
- Ringgold Depot** Damaged by Union Major General Joseph Hooker's artillery during the Battle of Ringgold Gap on November 27, 1863, when Confederate wagons were saved by Major General Patrick R. Cleburne's division, the depot was repaired after the War.
- Tunnel Hill** This famous Western & Atlantic Railroad tunnel and depot witnessed the "Great Locomotive Chase" on April 12, 1862. The adjacent Clisby-Austin House was Union Major General William T. Sherman's headquarters from May 7 to 12, 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign.
- Mill Creek Gap** The nearly impregnable Rocky Face Ridge defenses built by Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's Army on either side of this gap prompted Federal probing attacks from May 8 to 12, 1864, while a part of Sherman's armies were flanking through Snake Creek Gap.
- Hamilton House** Built by James Hamilton in 1840, it served as a hospital, then as the headquarters for Confederate Brigadier General Joseph H. Lewis's famed Kentucky "Orphan Brigade" during the winter of 1863-1864. It is currently a museum.
- Dalton Confederate Cemetery** With the graves of more than 400 Confederate and 4 Federal soldiers, who died in local hospitals, it includes a Memorial Wall and soldier's statue.
- Dug Gap Battle Park** As a feint to help hold Johnston's Confederate army at Dalton, a Federal division aggressively attacked then withdrew from here on May 8, 1864. Meanwhile, the Federal Army of the Tennessee was flanking Dalton by secretly moving south toward Snake Creek Gap.
- Snake Creek Gap** Union Major General James B. McPherson's Army of the Tennessee, approximately 24,500 strong, marched south through this narrow gap on May 9, 1864, to flank the Confederates and attempt to break their supply railroad at Resaca.
- Oostanaula River Bridges** Fearing encirclement from flanking Federal troops, approximately 65,000 Confederates composing General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee secretly crossed here, heading south, during the night of May 15-16, 1864, thus ending the Battle of Resaca.
- Calhoun Depot** Built in 1853, it survived the War and is still in use. The depot witnessed a portion of both the 1862 Great Locomotive Chase and the 1864 Atlanta Campaign.
- Allatoona Pass** A natural stronghold, it was bypassed by Federal armies during the Atlanta Campaign. After Atlanta's fall, Confederate General John B. Hood's Army moved north in hopes of breaking Sherman's supply line. Their attack here against Federal forts failed on October 5, 1864.
- DeGress Battery** The Battle of Dallas began near here on May 28, 1864, as Confederate forces were ordered to test the Federal line by attacking its right flank. After early success, the Federal line was found still to be in place, with Captain Francis DeGress' battery supporting their counterattack.
- The Orphan Brigade** A delay in ordering Confederate Joseph Lewis's Kentucky Orphans and one other brigade to stay in place caused them to attack Union Major General John A. Logan's well-entrenched 15th Corps. The Confederates lost nearly 50% in what is known as the Battle of Dallas.
- Battle of New Hope Church** Attempting to flank the Confederate army encamped at Allatoona Pass, Federals marched southwest, led by Hooker's 20th Corps. But a Confederate division under Major General Alexander P. Stewart arrived here first, repulsing the Federal attack on May 25, 1864.
- New Hope Cemetery** During the Battle of New Hope Church, many Confederates used tombstones here as shields. The cemetery now contains the graves of their casualties. This densely wooded and deep-ditched area became "the Hell Hole" to the Federal units that sustained heavy casualties.
- Kennesaw House** At this antebellum summer resort, James Andrews and Federal soldiers dressed as civilians met in April 1862 to begin the "Great Locomotive Chase." The hotel was also the headquarters of General Sherman on July 3, 1864. After the war northern visitors wintered here.
- Marietta Confederate Cemetery** More than 3,000 Confederate dead are buried here, representing every Southern state. Burials began in 1863, with other dead moved here in 1866 from various parts of the state. It is the largest Confederate cemetery in Georgia.
- Andrew J. Cheney House** Built in 1856, this was headquarters for Union Major General John M. Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, from June 22 to 30, 1864. The house was also used by the Federal Signal Corps, artillery, and as a hospital during this approximate period.
- Robert Mable House** This antebellum plantation was the camp site of Union Brigadier General Walker Q. Gresham's 4th Division, 17th Corps, on the night of July 3, 1864, during a flanking movement around the Confederate left. Also used as a war-time hospital, it is now an arts center.
- Battle of Peachtree Creek** After General John B. Hood replaced General Joseph E. Johnston as Confederate commander, he quickly attacked here on July 20, 1864 against Union Major General George Thomas's Army of the Cumberland. The result was Confederate defeat and heavy losses.
- Peachtree Creek Crossing** Two divisions of Union Major General Oliver O. Howard's 4th Corps arrived here on July 19 & 20, 1864, built a bridge and crossed Peachtree Creek. They pushed back Confederate skirmishers, then formed a battle line where one division was attacked.
- Hardman Cemetery** This 1820s cemetery containing graves of both masters and slaves was associated with a church, which became a field hospital during the Civil War. Immediately east of here is the Powell cabin site, where General Sherman had his headquarters from July 19 to 21, 1864.
- Old DeKalb County Court House** The original courthouse on this site (1847-1898) witnessed Confederate Major General Joseph Wheeler's cavalry attack against a Federal supply depot on July 22, 1864, part of the Battle of Atlanta. It was also the starting point of two Federal cavalry raids.
- 29 Battle of Atlanta** This portion of Confederate General Hood's second major attack in three days, on July 22, 1864, is dramatically represented on the Cyclorama painting in Grant Park. This attack again resulted in heavy losses and Confederate defeat.
- Fort Walker** Located here at the southeastern corner of Atlanta's defense lines, it was designed by Confederate Captain Lemuel P. Grant. Built primarily with slave labor, the fort is named for Confederate Major General W. H. T. Walker, killed during the Battle of Atlanta.
- Atlanta's Fairground Hospitals** A modern school is now on the former 10-acre site of Atlanta's Fair Grounds, where hospitals were built. During the Civil War, the hospitals housed many sick and injured Confederate soldiers, nursed by local women with slave help.
- Georgia Freight Depot** Constructed in 1869 to replace the freight depot destroyed by Sherman's army in November 1864, this depot portays Atlanta as an important transportation hub, served by four railroads ending here. It is among the oldest buildings now in downtown Atlanta.
- Shrine of the Immaculate Conception** Father Thomas O'Reilly convinced Union Major General Henry W. Slocum to spare his church, four others and City Hall, in November 1864. In disrepair after the War, a new church building was built on this same site from 1869 to 1873.
- The Historic Lammpost** Made in Atlanta in 1855, this gas light, at its original site, was struck by a Federal artillery shell in August 1864. A piece of shell shrapnel struck Solomon Luckie, a free black downtown barber-shop owner, who died at a local hospital.
- Battle of Ezra Church** Another unsuccessful Confederate Atlanta-area attack occurred here on July 28, 1864, with heavy Confederate losses almost five times those of the Federal army, which was moving south on the west side of the city to break the two remaining railroad lines into Atlanta.
- The Extended Siege Line** In an effort to shield their two remaining railroad lifelines, the Confederates built a line of entrenchments, extending southwest from their main Atlanta defenses toward East Point. A section of this siege line can be seen here.
- Battle of Utoy Creek** Attempting to break the Confederate siege line and their railroads, a small but unsuccessful Federal attack occurred against fortifications in this area on August 6, 1864.
- Jonesboro Depot** 24,000 Confederates under Lieutenant General William J. Hardee attacked four Federal divisions on August 31, 1864, from here to the Flint River two miles west. Hardee's failure resulted in the destruction of the last railroad into Atlanta, threatening the city's survival.
- Patrick Cleburne Memorial Cemetery** On September 1, 1864, Sherman's combined armies overwhelmed Hardee's lone Confederate corps, resulting in Atlanta's surrender. Hundreds of the Southern dead were buried here, named for a Confederate general in the Battle of Jonesboro.



**"War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it."**

Gen. W. T. Sherman, September 12, 1864



**"If I were a man, I should be in the foremost ranks of those who are fighting for [their] rights..."**

Mary Gay confirming to a Federal officer that she was a "rebel," July 1864



"The Hell Hole," near Dallas  
Courtesy of the Atlanta History Center

## ● OTHER SITES OF INTEREST ●

- Chickamauga & Chattooga National Military Park** America's largest military park, it includes the September 1863 Battle of Chickamauga, and November 1863 Battle of Chattooga. The Chickamauga Battlefield and Visitor Center are "must-see" prelude to the Atlanta Campaign.
- Old Stone Church** Built in 1850, this church was used as a field hospital during the Civil War. Now a museum, blood stains are still visible on its wood floor.
- Prater's Mill** This historic gristmill was built in 1855, with other mills and stores added. The property was used as Civil War camps, first by Federal cavalry then Confederate.
- Resaca Battlefield State Historic Site (under development)** The State of Georgia now owns a large portion of the land on which the Battle of Resaca took place from May 13 to 15, 1864, and will build a park on this site.
- Cassville Pocket Park** Built by the WPA in the 1930s as one of five sites to commemorate the Atlanta Campaign (the others being near Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca and New Hope), it interprets the never executed Confederate plan to ambush a portion of Sherman's armies here on May 19, 1864.
- Pickett's Mill Battlefield State Historic Site** One of the most pristine battlefield sites in the nation, the battle occurred here on May 27, 1864 as Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood's Federal division led an attempt to flank the Confederate right. It resulted in heavy Federal casualties.
- Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History** Housed in a new facility it features the "General" locomotive from the April 12, 1862 Andrews Raid ("Great Locomotive Chase").
- Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park** This popular national park covers the late June 1864 fighting at imposing Kennesaw Mountain, including Little Kennesaw Mountain, Pigeon and Cheatham Hills, plus Kolb's Farm. Included are a new museum, visitors center and theater.
- Marietta National Cemetery** Established in 1866, the 23 acres contain more than 10,000 graves of Federal Civil War soldiers, both known and unknown, and many monuments.
- Roswell Mills** By 1857 two cotton mills and other facilities operated in Roswell. On July 5, 1864, Federal cavalry burned the mills after removing the women workers to be sent north. Some 36,000 Federal soldiers subsequently crossed the Chattahoochee River here on their way toward Atlanta.
- Atlanta History Center** With 30,000 square feet of exhibition space, a theater, library and period homes, there is much to learn about Atlanta's Civil War years. Programs include "living histories."
- Swanton and Mary Gay Houses** Now placed next to each other, these antebellum homes were both used as Federal headquarters. Mary Gay authored a telling account of life in war-torn Georgia.
- Cyclorama** Begun in 1885, this world's largest circular painting, of the Battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, now presents a rotating seated audience a gripping account using graphics, voice, and music. Also located in the building is the Andrews Raid locomotive, "Texas."
- Oakland Cemetery** Starting in 1850, buried here are Atlantans from every era, including many Civil War veterans, slaves, and "Gone with the Wind" author Margaret Mitchell. Confederate General John B. Hood viewed the July 22, 1864 Battle of Atlanta from a house once located here.



The Warren House in Jonesboro  
by Wilbur C. Kurtz, Courtesy of the Atlanta History Center

For more detailed directions visit [www.gcwht.org](http://www.gcwht.org)



