



The CAMPAIGN for CHATTANOOGA

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Senior Leader's Offsite

Chattanooga Tennessee

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Introduction

The Campaign for Chattanooga

In and around the strategically important town of Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the autumn of 1863, there occurred some of the most complex maneuvers and hard fighting of the Civil War. The Confederate victory at Chickamauga (September 19-20) gave new hope to the South after the defeats at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July of that year. At Chattanooga (November 23-25) Union forces under MG Ulysses S. Grant blasted this hope and prepared the way for the capture of Atlanta and MG William T Sherman's "March to the Sea". U.S. Grant was catapulted to national prominence and became commander of all Union forces and later President of the United States.

The year 1863 proved to be one of victory for the Union forces. Four great campaigns took place in each of the War's major theaters, which shaped the destiny of the war. The first, a decisive blow at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, forced a Confederate army under Gen. Robert E. Lee to abandon its attempt to invade Northern soil. Lee began an orderly retreat to Virginia on July 4th.

On the same day, but far removed from the fields of Gettysburg, LTG John C. Pemberton surrendered his army and the City of Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Grant. The fall of Vicksburg, simultaneous with the victory at Gettysburg, gave heart and strength to the North, while Confederate morale dropped. On the same day that Vicksburg fell, the Confederate Army of the Trans-Mississippi attacked the Union garrison at Helena, Arkansas, in an unsuccessful effort to draw Union troops away from the Siege of Vicksburg and to open another Confederate port on the Mississippi River. The Army of the Trans-Mississippi was mauled and crippled in the process.

The fourth campaign, Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, was slow and uncertain in its first phases. It culminated nearly 5 months later in ultimate victory for the North in the Battle of Chattanooga.



Wartime view of Lookout Mountain from the rail yards in Chattanooga. This shot was taken from near the location of the Chattanooga Hotel.

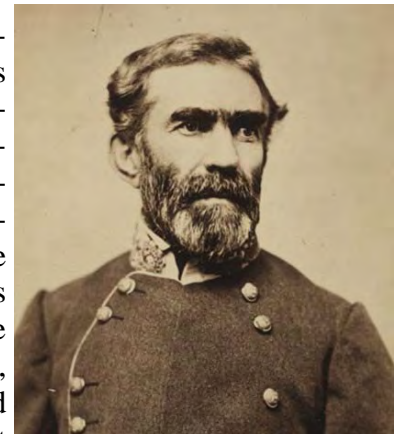
WARTIME IMPORTANCE OF CHATTANOOGA AND EAST TENNESSEE

Chattanooga had only 2,545 inhabitants in 1860, but its importance was out of all proportion to its size. Situated where the Tennessee River passes through the Cumberland Mountains, forming gaps, it was called the "Key to East Tennessee" and "Gateway to the deep South." The possession of Chattanooga was vital to the Confederacy, and a coveted goal of the Northern armies.

Chattanooga's principal importance during the Civil War was its position as a railroad center. Four lines radiated in the four principal directions—to the North and Middle West via Nashville, to the western States via Memphis, to the South and southern seaboard via Atlanta, and to Richmond and the North Atlantic States via Knoxville.

By 1863 both sides were aware of the great advantages of strategic railroad lines. LTG Braxton Bragg had made skillful use of the railroads in 1862, when he suddenly shifted his army from

Mississippi to Chattanooga to begin his drive across Tennessee and into Kentucky. President Lincoln had long recognized the importance of railroads in this area. In the same year Lincoln said, "To take and hold the railroad at or east of Cleveland, in East



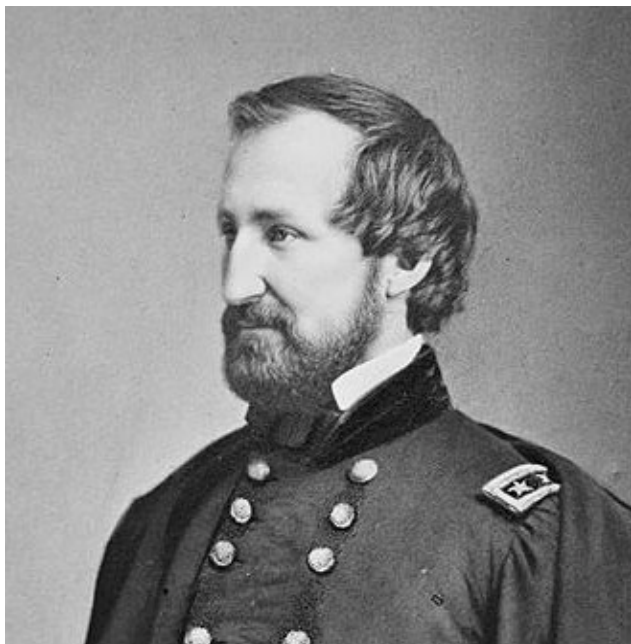
LTG Braxton Bragg

Tennessee, I think fully as important as the taking and holding of Richmond." And in 1863 Lincoln wrote MG William S. Rosecrans, "If we can hold Chattanooga and East Tennessee, I think the rebellion must dwindle and die. I think you and [General] Burnside can do this, and hence doing so is your main object."

WINTER 1863

After the battle of Stones River, or Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, the Union Army of the Cumberland, under MG

William Rosecrans, and the Confederate Army of Tennessee, commanded by LTG Braxton Bragg, remained relatively inactive for several months. During this time the Union forces entrenched themselves at Murfreesboro. Bragg withdrew his forces southward and established his headquarters at Tullahoma. He placed his army in a defensive position to cover the routes, both rail and road, to Chattanooga.



MG William S. Rosecrans

Impatient at the inaction, the War Department in Washington urged Rosecrans to move against Bragg's army. Grant, conducting his Vicksburg campaign, wanted pressure applied against Bragg's army to prevent all or part of it from reinforcing the Confederates in Mississippi.

Rosecrans hesitated to move. His lack of cavalry was a disadvantage in gathering intelligence and prevented him from countering the Confederate cavalry which harassed him constantly. In June, MG Henry W. Halleck, general in chief, U. S. Army, wired Rosecrans asking him, "Is it your intention to make an immediate movement forward? A definite answer, yes or no, is required." Rosecrans telegraphed: "In reply to your inquiry, if immediate means tonight or tomorrow, no. If it means as soon as all things are ready, say five days, yes." On June 24, General Rosecrans put his army of some 60,000 men in motion.

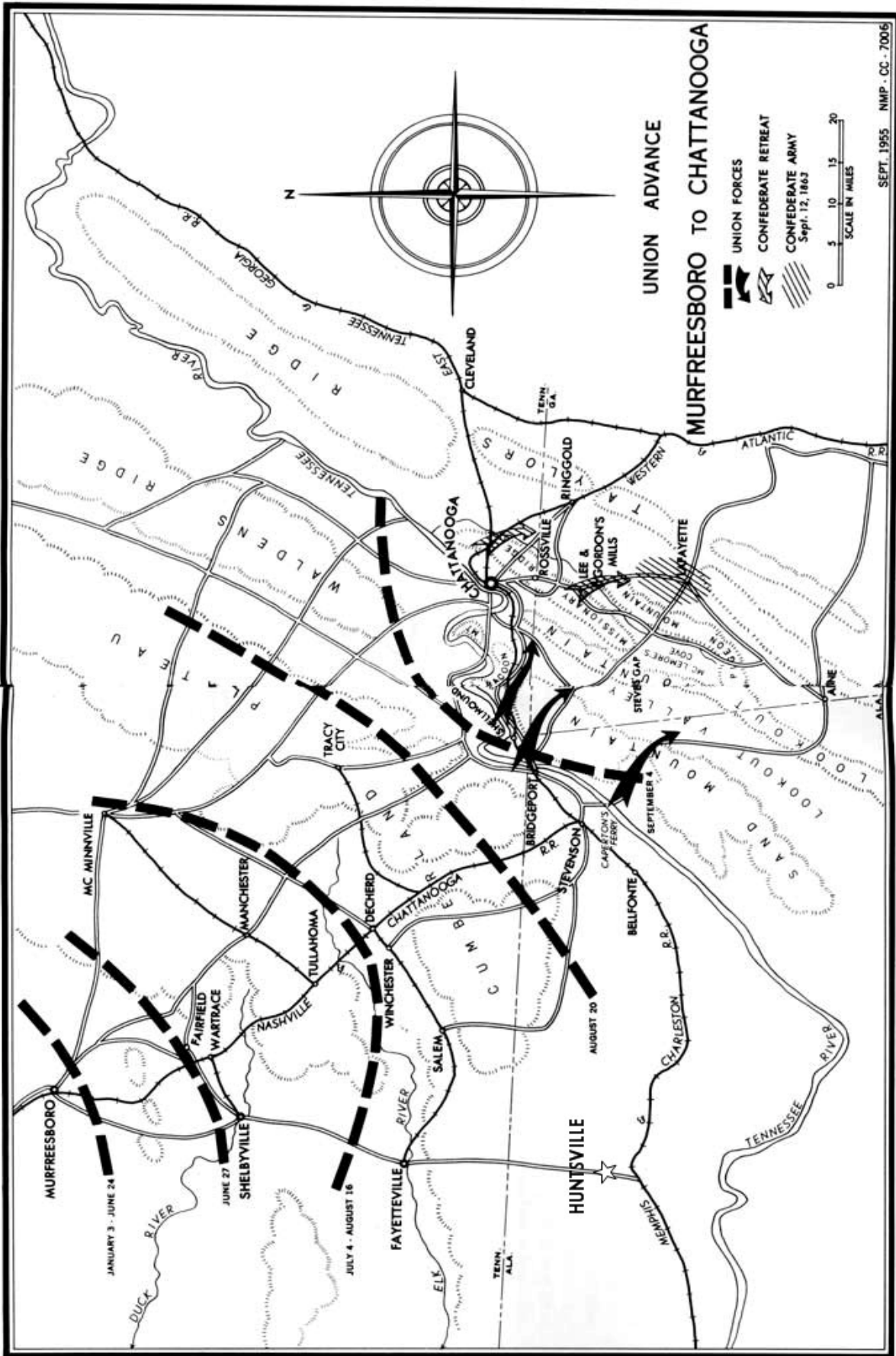
THE TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN

The Army of the Cumberland had undergone a re-organization since the Battle of Stones River. It now was comprised of three corps: the Fourteenth, MG George H. Thomas in command; the Twentieth, MG Alexander McCook in command; and the Twenty-first, MG Thomas L. Crittenden in command. MG David S. Stanley commanded the Cavalry Corps. MG Gordon Granger commanded the Reserve Corps.

Bragg's army was arrayed in a semi-circle with inside of the circle facing the Union Army centered on Murfreesboro. The left wing was at Shelbyville under MG Leonidas Polk and its right wing at Wartrace and Fairfield under LTG William Hardee - a line nearly 13 miles long. Two Confederate cavalry corps occupied positions on either flank - that on the right at McMinnville under MG Joseph Wheeler, the other on the left at Columbia under BG Nathan B. Forrest. The total strength of the Army of Tennessee was approximately 43,000 men at this time.



Rare photograph of junior officers of the 105th Ohio, taken in the field at Dechard, Tennessee, in July 1863. Their rugged appearance is very different from the more common studio portraits. These men later made the assault up Missionary Ridge.¹



The Confederate position was good. The terrain favored a defensive fight. To traverse the Cumberland Plateau the Union Army would have to move along roads that pierced the mountains by way of Hoover's, Liberty, and Guy's Gaps. Sharp fights would ensue at Hoover's and Liberty Gaps. The railroad to Chattanooga and another road passed through Bell Buckle Gap. This latter route and the road by way of Shelbyville were well fortified. Rosecrans resolved to make a feint toward Shelbyville with Granger's Reserve Corps and most of the cavalry while the rest of his army moved toward the Confederate right. After stubborn fights at Hoover's and Liberty Gaps the Confederates withdrew toward Tullahoma. LT Albion Tourgee of the 105th Ohio recalled about the fight at Hoover's Gap:

Soon we deployed on the right, advancing up a sharp green slope while Lilly's Battery dash by us on the way to the front...We had taken a splendidly fortified position...and the campaign against Tullahoma was virtually at an end. Thereafter it was mere footrace.²



Captain Eli Lilly, later of pharmaceutical fame, and his 18th Indiana Battery was actively engaged at Hoover's Gap during the Tullahoma Campaign.³

Rough terrain and bad weather were the worst enemies of the Union Army. BG John Beatty records in his diary that "The road was exceedingly rough, and the rebels had made it impassable, for artillery, by rolling great rocks into it and felling

trees across it." He frequently mentions the rain which fell incessantly during the campaign. His entry of July 5 states that "Since we left Murfreesboro (June 24) rain has been falling almost constantly; today it has been coming down in torrents, and the low grounds around us are overflowed." Yet, in spite of mountains and rain and the Confederate Army, Rosecrans, with this series of brilliant flanking maneuvers, forced Bragg to evacuate Tullahoma on July 1 and withdraw toward Chattanooga.

After the Tullahoma campaign, the two armies adopted their previous policy of remaining stationary. Each began to gather forces and equipment for a future struggle. The Union Army occupied a line from Winchester to McMinnville—the same territory the Confederates had occupied previously—while the Confederate General Bragg established his headquarters at Chattanooga.

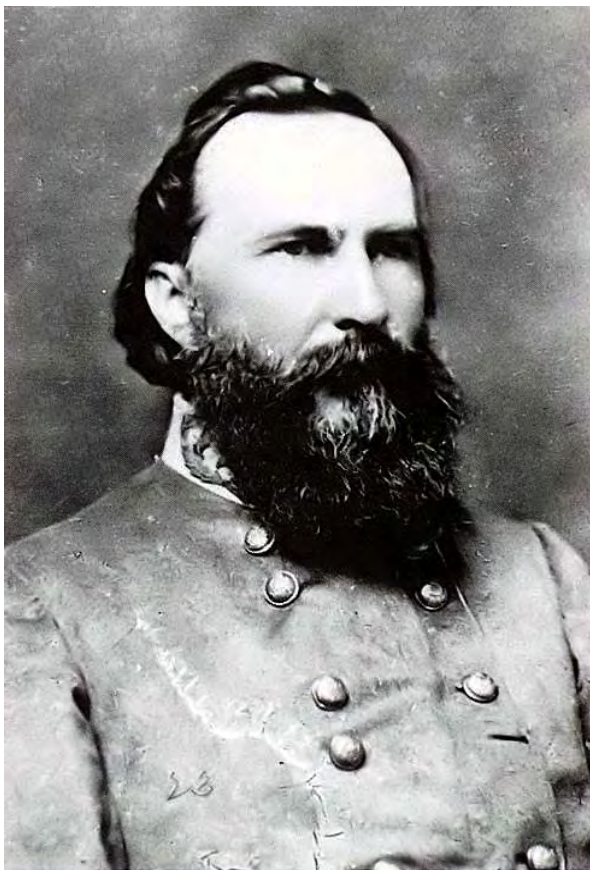
During July and August, Halleck again urged Rosecrans to move against Bragg's forces, but Rosecrans failed to budge. In the latter's judgment, three things were needed to insure a successful campaign. The first was ripe corn which would not be ready until August; the second was the repair of the railroad to the Tennessee River which had been damaged by retreating Confederates; and the third was support for his flanks. In spite of the constant flow of dispatches from Halleck to Rosecrans, it was not until August 16 that Rosecrans began his movement southward to cross the river.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL BRAGG

LTG Bragg had purposely given the impression that his army was disorganized and in full flight before Rosecrans. Actually, however, he was not running away but was quietly preparing for battle and gathering strength as reinforcements began to reach him. Bragg ordered MG Simon Buckner to rejoin the Army of Tennessee from east Tennessee with his corps of 8,000 men. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from his army in Mississippi sent two divisions (about 9,000 men), under command of MGs John C. Breckinridge



Longstreet's troops detraining at Ringgold, Georgia, September 18, 1863



LTG James Longstreet

and W. H. T. Walker. A little later at Bragg's insistence Johnston sent two brigades, under command of BGs John Gregg and Evander McNair. These brigades added 2,500 more troops to Bragg's Army.

About this same time preparations were under way to reinforce General Bragg further with LTG James Longstreet's corps from the Army of Northern Virginia. The movement of Longstreet's troops from Virginia to reinforce General Bragg in Georgia was an outstanding logistical achievement for the Confederacy. Even though by this time railroads had become an important factor in the strategy of war, no major troop movement involving so many lines over such a long distance had yet been attempted.

From the Army of Northern Virginia to General Bragg's forces in Georgia was a distance of some 900 miles by railroad lines through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. It was necessary for the troops to take this longer and roundabout route to reach Bragg

because Federal troops under MG Burnside had cut the railroad line by way of Knoxville.

In spite of all these difficulties, however, the movement was achieved with dispatch and secrecy. The advance brigades of Longstreet's Corps left Orange Courthouse, Virginia, on September 9th and joined General Bragg nine days later. Mrs. Mary B. Chestnut recorded in her diary what she saw of this troop movement:

At Kingsville (S. C.) on my way to Camden, I caught a glimpse of Longstreet's Corps going past . . . It was a strange sight. What seemed miles of platform cars, and soldiers rolled in their blankets lying in rows with their heads all covered, fast asleep. In their grey blankets packed in regular order, they looked like swathed mummies.⁴

Only part of the infantry troops, and none of the artillery, arrived in time to participate in the Battle of Chickamauga; Longstreet himself was not present for the first day's fighting but three of his brigades were. The five brigades (about 9,000 men) which took part in the second day of battle became heroes along with their commander when they broke through the Union line.

CHICKAMAUGA – RIVER OF DEATH

Three corps of Rosecrans's army split and advanced by separate routes, on the only roads that were suitable for such movements. On September 8, after learning that Rosecrans had crossed into his rear, Bragg evacuated Chattanooga and moved his army south toward LaFayette, Georgia. He was aware of Rosecrans's dispositions and planned to defeat him by attacking his isolated corps individually. The three corps were spread out over 40 miles, too far apart to support each other.

By September 17, the three Union corps had closed up and were much less vulnerable to individual defeat. Yet Bragg decided that he still had an opportunity. Reinforced with troops arriving from Virginia under LTG James Longstreet, and troops from Mississippi under BG Bushrod R.

Johnson, he decided on the morning of September 18 to advance on Crittenden's left and cut the three union Corps from their supply base at Chattanooga.

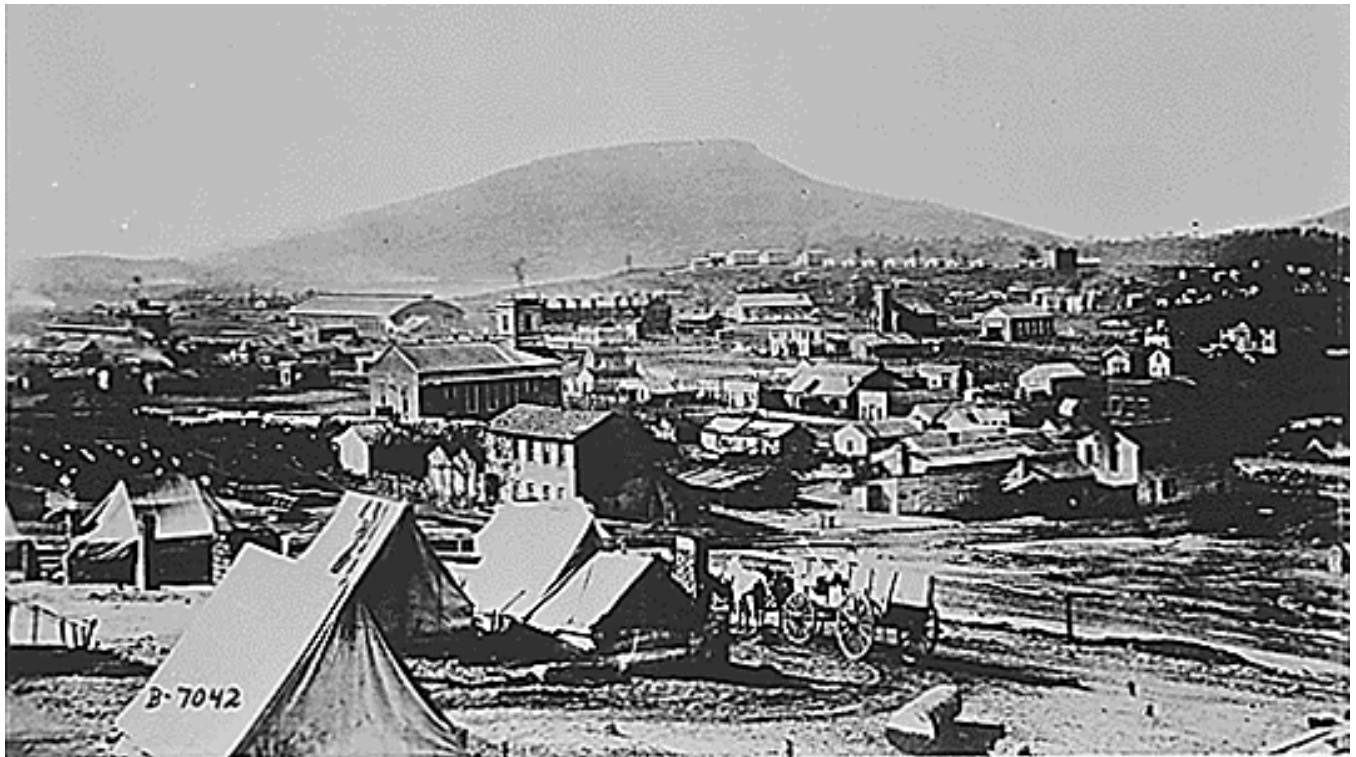
Bragg attacked MG Crittenden's column of the Army of Cumberland along Chickamauga Creek* Georgia about 15 miles south of Chattanooga on September 19th. By the end of the day the whole of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of Tennessee were engaged.

On the second day of the battle a large gap materialized in the line on the Federal right due to a misunderstanding of orders. The gap was exploited by LTG James Longstreet's Corps fresh from its journey from Virginia. The right of Rosecrans's army collapsed as a result of the Confederate penetration. Rosecrans and half of his army fled back to Rossville and Chattanooga. MG Thomas, commanding the left wing of the Federal Army, made a determined stand around Snodgrass Hill. Thomas held off the entire Confederate army until he was able to withdraw, in good order, under cover of darkness.

**The name Chickamauga comes from the native American phrase "dead river" or "stagnant river". After the battle the words were reversed to "river of death" in popular culture, a much more appropriate translation due to the carnage that occurred there.*



MG George H. Thomas



War time view of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain

Thomas withdrew to Rossville that night. His heroic defense that day earned him the nickname *The Rock of Chickamauga*. It is recognized that although his troops fought valiantly, it was his personal determination that saved the Union army from disaster. Bragg failed to pursue the Union forces, due to the horrible losses he had suffered and also for want of logistical support.

Considered a Confederate victory for halting the Union advance, the Battle of Chickamauga was a costly one. It claimed an estimated 34,624 casualties (16,170 for the Union; 18,454 for the Confederates). Despite his victory, Bragg had lost strategically. The Army of the Cumberland was battered, but not destroyed, and Chattanooga was still in Union hands.

THE SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA

Thomas remained in position at Rossville throughout the 21st, but it was evident that the Confederates could turn his right flank and cut him off from Chattanooga. He suggested to Rosecrans that the Union Army concentrate at Chattanooga. Anticipating an order to withdraw to the town, Thomas instructed his officers to

prepare their commands for the movement. Rosecrans adopted the suggestion and that evening Thomas withdrew the Union forces to Chattanooga. All wagons, ambulances, and surplus artillery had already departed for Chattanooga during the day. By the morning of September 22, all Union troops were in position in the town.

The situation in which the men in blue found themselves in Chattanooga was not pleasant. The Tennessee River walled them in on the north, although a pontoon bridge and two ferries offered escape possibilities. Lookout Mountain blocked the way on the west, and Missionary Ridge to the east and south, now held by the Confederates, completed the circle.

Bragg issued orders for the pursuit of the Army of the Cumberland then countermanded them. Instead, the Confederate troops began to take up siege positions around Chattanooga. In these positions the Confederates dominated the Union lines. Bragg's men controlled all the railroads leading into the town; Confederate batteries and sharp shooters commanded the Tennessee River, and river traffic ceased; they controlled the roads on the south side of the river and kept



Army of the Cumberland engineers re-build a bridge over the Tennessee River at Chattanooga.

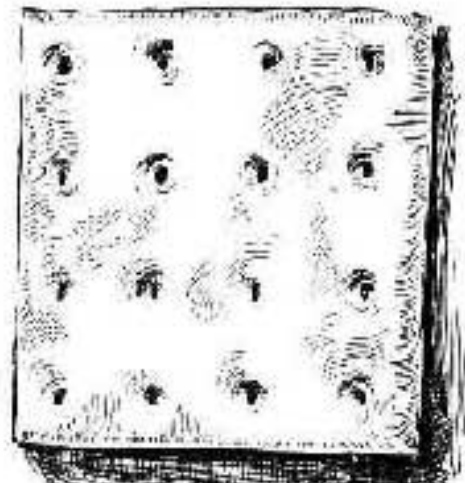
under fire the one road north of the river leading to Bridgeport, the nearest Union supply base. Only the road over Walden's Ridge and down through the Sequatchie Valley to Bridgeport was open to General Rosecrans.

....slippery mud, vast washouts, and treacherous water-choked gullies. Narrow passageways prevented two-way traffic in several areas, and many retuning wagon trains were prevented from moving.⁵

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!

Rosecrans and his staff had been so overwhelmed with establishing defenses around Chattanooga that little attention had been given to the Army's logistic situation. The Rebel army controlled the only railroad in the city and the high ground on all sides was controlled by the enemy. Low water on the river made resupply by water temporarily impossible and only one road was open to the Federal supply base at Bridgeport, Alabama. The only source of supplies was by a wagon road over sixty torturous miles through the Sequatchie Valley and over Walden's Ridge. On September 23 it was estimated that only 15-20 days of food was available for men and horses. Rations were reduced to 2/3 for the men and 1/4 for horses.

By October 12th, 250 of the Army's horses and mules had died in Chattanooga and hundreds of others were dead along the road to Bridgeport. None of the artillery horses were strong enough to pull their guns. If the Army had to move (or retreat) it would have to leave its guns behind.



On October 1st it began to rain and axle deep mud made wagon travel almost impossible. Much of the loads were abandoned on the roadside to lighten the wagons. Starved horses and mules began to die. Assistant Adjutant General LTC Arthur Ducat described the main supply route as:

Hard tack, or simply "crackers" as the soldiers called them, were an integral part of the Army's field rations. The cracker was about 3" square and .5" thick. About a pound of crackers were issued each day along with rations of salt pork and coffee. This was the MRE of the 1860s.⁶



The Union supply base at Stevenson, Ala-

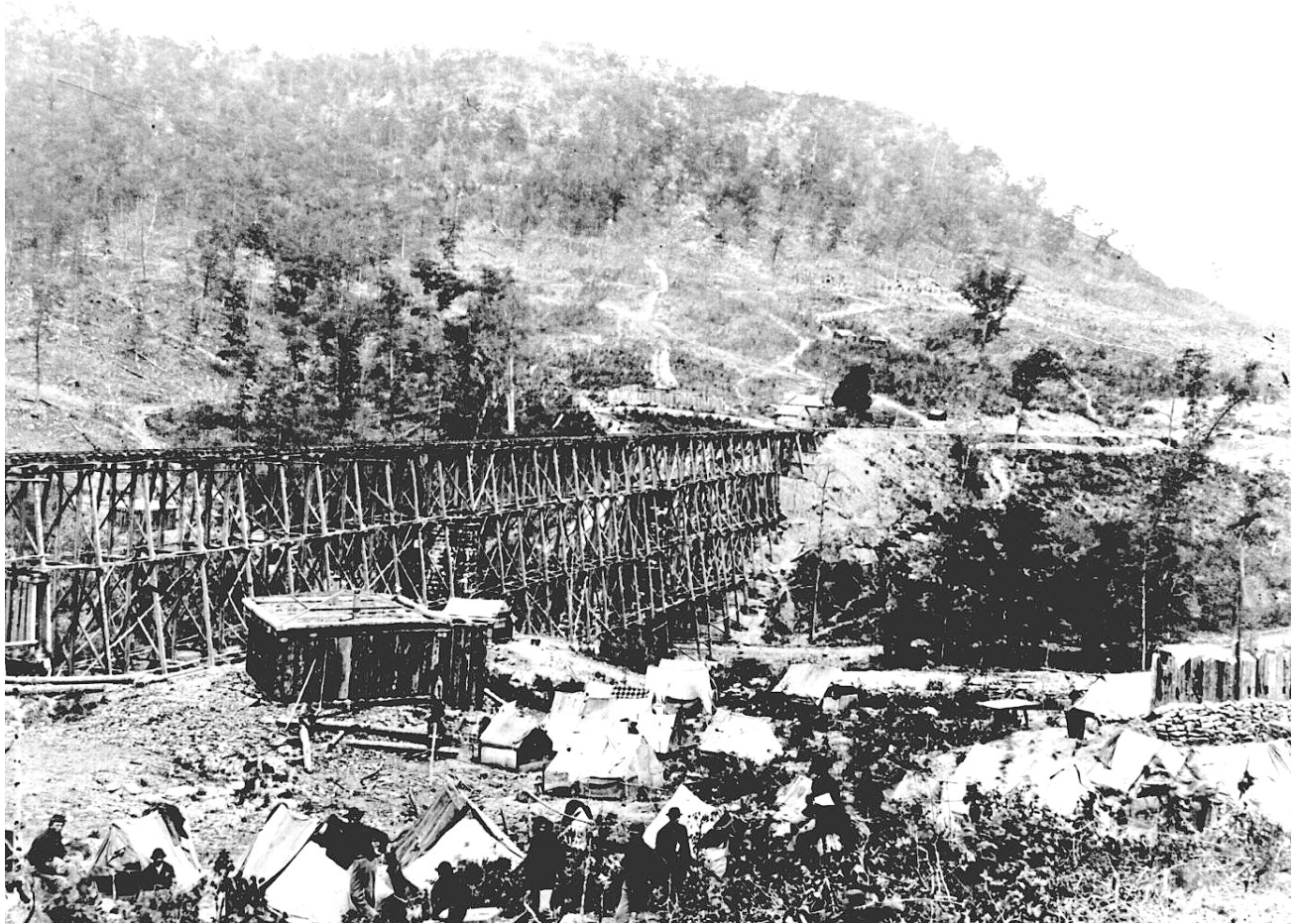
The men were down to two days rations. When Chief of Engineers for the Army of the Cumberland, BG William F. (Baldy) Smith, rode among men working on the fortifications, several yelled to him “Crackers! Crackers!”

Quartermaster G. Edwin Dunbar of the 13th Michigan Infantry remembered:

On the 21st of October...Gen Wagner our Brigade Commander...ordered me to cross Walden's Ridge...and bring in all the cattle, hogs, sheep etc I could find...How far up should I go up the valley. He replied: Go as far as Michigan... 'By _____ Sir, we must have something to eat!'⁷

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE BE-SIEGED ARMY

As early as September 13, General in Chief Halleck ordered reinforcements sent to Rosecrans. His dispatches on September 13, 14, and 15 to MG Hurlbut at Memphis and Grant and Sherman at Vicksburg directed the troop movements. These dispatches, however, were delayed



Reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac guard a new bridge at Whiteside Tennessee built to facilitate the resupply of Chattanooga. A bridge still stands at this place and I-24 is routed beneath it.

for several days en route from Cairo to Memphis and, in the meantime, the Battle of Chickamauga was fought. Grant received the orders on the 22nd and immediately instructed four divisions under Sherman to march to Chattanooga.

One division of the Seventeenth Corps, already in transit from Vicksburg to Helena, Ark., was ordered to proceed on to Memphis. MG Sherman quickly brought three divisions of his Fifteenth Army Corps from the vicinity of the Big Black River into Vicksburg, where they embarked as fast as water transportation could be provided. By October 3, the movement of 17,000 men was under way.

The route was by boat to Memphis, then by railroad and overland marches to Chattanooga. From Memphis the troops followed closely the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which Sherman was ordered to repair as he advanced. By November 15, the troops were at Bridgeport, Ala., having traveled a distance of 675 miles.

When the War Department in Washington received word that the Army of the Cumberland was besieged in Chattanooga, it considered the situation so critical that President Lincoln was called out of bed late at night to attend a council meeting. This meeting occurred on the night of September 23, and is described by Lincoln's private secretaries John Nicolay and John Hay:

Immediately on receipt of Rosecrans dispatch, Mr. Stanton sent one of the President's secretaries who was standing by to the Soldier's Home, where the President was sleeping. A little startled by the unwanted summons, - for this was "the first time" he said, Stanton had ever sent for him, - the President mounted his horse and rode in through the moonlight to the War Department to preside over an improvised council to consider the subject of reinforcing Rosecrans.

There were present General Halleck, Stanton, Seward and Chase of the Cabinet; P. H. Watson and James A. Hardee of the War Department, and General D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military

Transportation. After a brief debate, it was resolved to detach the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the Army of the Potomac, MG Hooker to be placed in command of both...⁸



MG Joseph Hooker

The movement of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps from the Army of the Potomac to Tennessee eclipsed all other such troop movements by rail up to that time. It represented a high degree of cooperation between the railroads and the government and was a singular triumph of skill and planning. It also shows the great importance the War Department attached to the Chattanooga campaign.

The troops began to entrain at Manassas Junction and Bealton Station, Va., on September 25, and five days later the first trains arrived at Bridgeport, Ala. The route traveled was by way of Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Bellaire and Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Bridgeport, Ala. Several major railroad lines, including the Baltimore and Ohio, Central Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, and Nashville and Chattanooga were involved.

Not all of the troops, however, made such good time as the first trains, and for the majority of the infantry the trip consumed about nine days.

The movement of the artillery, horses, mules, and baggage was somewhat slower, but by the middle of October, all were in the vicinity of Bridgeport ready to help break the siege. These two corps under Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, including 20,000 troops and more than 3,000 horses and mules, traveled 1,157 miles. Differences in the railroad gauges hampered the movement, but most of the changes in gauge occurred at river crossings which had no bridges and the troops had to detrain at these points anyway.

Confederate cavalry raids, bent on destroying the railroad bridges and otherwise interfering with the reinforcing effort, imposed a serious difficulty, but, except for delaying the latter part of the movement a few days, the raids were ineffective.

At the beginning of the siege, the Union Army had large supply trains in good condition and transporting supplies seemed feasible. But early in October rain began to fall and the roads became almost impassable. To make the situation more critical Bragg sent Wheeler to harass and destroy the Union supply trains as they moved over Walden's Ridge on their trips to and from Bridgeport. Wheeler destroyed hundreds of wagons and animals and it was not long before



MG Ulysses S. Grant

the Union soldier received less and less food. Wagon horses and mules and artillery horses were on a starvation diet and many died each day.

Command of the two hostile armies had undergone a considerable change during the siege period. Grant received orders to meet "an officer of the War Department" at Louisville, Ky. He proceeded by rail to Indianapolis, Ind., and just as his train left the depot there, en route to Louisville, it was stopped. A message informed Grant that Secretary of War Stanton was coming into the station and wished to see him. This was the "officer" from the War Department who gave Grant command of the newly organized Military Division of the Mississippi. Thomas replaced Rosecrans. McCook and Crittenden had previously been relieved of their commands and their corps consolidated into the Fourth Corps under command of Granger. Stanton accompanied Grant to Louisville and there the two spent a day reviewing the situation.

In the Confederate camp, MG Polk was relieved of his command after a long standing political feud with Bragg, and LTG William J. Hardee rejoined the army. Bragg's army was reorganized into three corps commanded by Longstreet, Hardee, and Breckinridge.

***"THE CRACKER LINE IS OPEN.
FULL RATIONS, BOYS!"***

When Grant reached Chattanooga on October 23, he found a plan already drawn up by "Baldy" Smith to open a new supply line for the besieged army. This plan of necessity was conditioned upon the terrain and the configuration of the river between Bridgeport, the railhead and base of supplies for the Union Army, and Chattanooga. (After the Tennessee River passes the city it flows southward for some 2 miles until it strikes Lookout Mountain where, after a short westerly course, it curves northward. This elongated loop of the river is called Moccasin Bend.)

On the night of October 26-27, 1,500 men on pontoons floated down the river from Chatta-

nooga, while another force marched overland across Moccasin Bend to support the landings of the river-borne troops. The pontoon borne troops quickly disembarked upon striking the west bank at Brown's Ferry, drove off the Confederate pickers, and threw up breast works. The troops marching across the neck of land came up to the east side of the ferry, joined this group, and constructed a pontoon bridge.

Hooker's advance from Bridgeport coincided with this action. He marched by the road along Raccoon Mountain into Lookout Valley. There he met the advance post of a Confederate brigade and drove it back. MG O. O. Howard's Eleventh Corps moved to within two miles of Brown's Ferry, while BG John W. Geary of the Twelfth Corps remained at Wauhatchie to guard the road to Kelley's Ferry.

The Confederates made a night attack against Geary which the latter repulsed, but both sides lost heavily. After this action, the new shorter

line of communication with Bridgeport by way of Brown's and Kelley's Ferries was held by Hooker without further trouble.

With the successful seizure of Brown's Ferry and construction of a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River there, and Hooker's equally successful advance from Bridgeport and seizure of the south side of the river at Raccoon Mountain and in Lookout Valley, the way was finally clear for the Union Army to reopen a short line of supply and communication between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, the rail end of its supply line. This "Cracker Line" ran by boat up the Tennessee River from Bridgeport to Kelley's Ferry. Above Kelley's Ferry, the swift current made the stream un-navigable at certain points to boats. Accordingly, at Kelley's Ferry, the "Cracker Line" left the river and crossed Raccoon Mountain by road to Brown's Ferry. There it crossed the river on the pontoon bridge, thence across Moccasin Bend, and finally across the river once more into Chattanooga.



U.S. Army Engineers build the steamboat *Chattanooga* (background) on the banks of the Tennessee river during the siege. Another steamboat is under construction in the foreground.



**Men from Hazen's Brigade conduct an amphibious assault at Brown's Ferry.
From Harper's Weekly Magazine.**

On the morning of October 30, the steamboat *Chattanooga* arrived at Kelley's Ford with 40,000 rations and tons of forage. The cry went up from the troops: "The Cracker line is open. Full rations, boys!"

Early in November, Bragg ordered Longstreet and his corps and five brigades of cavalry under Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, about 15,000 men in all, to march against MG Burnside in East Tennessee. This movement caused great anxiety in Washington and the authorities urged Grant to act promptly to assist Burnside. However Grant thought the quickest way to aid him was to attack Bragg and force the latter to recall Longstreet. On November 7, Thomas received Grant's order to attack Bragg's right. Thomas replied that he was unable to move a single piece of artillery because of the poor condition of the horses and mules. They were not strong enough to pull artillery pieces. In these circumstances, Grant could only answer Washington dispatches, urge Sherman forward, and encourage Burnside to hold on.

LIFTING THE SIEGE—THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA

With the Confederate Army in front of Chattanooga divided into two corps, Hardee on the right and Breckinridge to the left on Missionary



MG William T. Sherman

Ridge, and General Stevenson with a small force occupying Lookout Mountain, Bragg waited.

ORCHARD KNOB, NOVEMBER 23

Grant's plan of battle was for Sherman with his four divisions to cross the Tennessee River at Brown's Ferry and march behind Stringer's Ridge, concealed from the eyes of the Confederates, and take a position near the North Chickamauga Creek. He was to re-cross the river by pontoon bridge at the mouth of the South Chickamauga Creek, strike the north end of Missionary Ridge and capture it as far as the railroad tunnel. Thomas was to move his Army of the Cumberland to the left, and connect with Sherman. This united force was to sweep the Confederates southward off Missionary Ridge and away from their base of supplies at Chickamauga Station. Howard's Corps was to act as a general reserve for this force. Hooker, with the Twelfth Corps and Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft's Division (Fourth Corps), was to hold Lookout Valley. Col. Eli Long's Cavalry was to cover Sherman's left and when no longer needed for this task was to strike Bragg's communications. This original plan, however, was changed several times to fit the situation.

The Union Army of the Cumberland had made its positions very strong during the time it was besieged by Bragg's army. One of its strong points was Fort Wood on an elevated point east of the town. Thomas, according to instructions from Grant, sent Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's and Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood's divisions to level ground at Fort Wood and there formed them in line of battle. Thomas' instructions were to make a foray to determine the truth of a deserter's report that Bragg was evacuating Missionary Ridge (he wasn't). Thomas' troops, 20,000 strong began assembling at 1300 hrs. An observer at Fort Wood recalled: *Flags were flying, the quick earnest steps of thousands beat equal time. The sharp commands of the hundreds of company officers, the sound of the drums, the ringing notes of the bugle, companies wheeling and countermarching, and regiments getting into line, the bright sun lighting up ten thousand polished bayonets till they glistened and flashed ... all looked like preparations for a peaceful pageant, rather than for a bloody work of death.*⁹

The rains that hampered movement of Union supplies also delayed Sherman's movement across the Tennessee. High water broke the bridge at Brown's Ferry and Osterhaus' Division could not cross the river. Subsequently Hooker assumed operational control of Osterhaus' Division in Lookout Valley.

On November 22, Grant received word that Bragg was withdrawing his army. Actually the movement reported was only Buckner Division leaving to reinforce Longstreet. To "test the truth" of the report, Grant changed his plans and ordered Thomas to make a demonstration to his front on the 23rd. This began the battles of Chattanooga.



Battle flag of the 28th Alabama Infantry captured at Orchard Knob on November 23, 1863. The flag was returned to the State of Alabama by the widow of General William B. Hazen. The 28th Alabama was recruited from Blount, Jefferson, Perry and Walker counties Alabama.

Many Confederate leaders believed it was simply a massed dress parade, possibly in honor of their new commander, U.S. Grant. Six hundred and fifty soldiers of the 24th and 28th Alabama occupied a thin skirmish line that spread across Orchard Knob. They all stood up to watch the parade. However, when they heard the distant command "Load at will!", they knew this was no dress parade. At first Bragg, observing from above, also dismissed the troops' movement as a review staged in honor of Grant. MG Breckinridge disagreed and said, "General Bragg, in about fifteen minutes you are going to see the damnedest review you ever saw."¹⁰

At 2 p. m. on November 23, the lines of blue moved forward, driving the Confederate outposts and their supports back to the base of Missionary Ridge, and captured Orchard Knob, a low hill a little more than a mile in front of the ridge. The foray had turned into a successful deliberate attack. The 24th and 28th Alabama defended their ground till forced to retire to Missionary Ridge, the 28th losing their battle flag in the process. A very surprised MG Grant ordered Thomas to maintain the captured ground and dig in. The Union forces occupied the captured entrenchments and erected a battery on Orchard Knob. Except for occasional artillery firing, the fighting ended for the day.¹¹

SHERMAN MOVES

During the night of November 23-24, Sherman began his role in the drama. He selected Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigade to man the pontoon boats, concealed in North Chickamauga Creek, to cross the Tennessee River and secure a bridge head near the mouth of the South Chickamauga Creek. During the hours of darkness the brigade landed at its designated place. A few soldiers stopped at the mouth of the creek, surprising and capturing the pickets there. The remaining troops landed and prepared to build bridges across the Tennessee River and South Chickamauga Creek. By early afternoon they had finished the bridge across the river, and Sherman's forces were across and ready to attack. Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis' Division

(Fourteenth Corps), which had guarded the pontoons, also crossed and became part of Sherman's force.

Sherman attacked and seized the north end of Missionary Ridge at 4 p. m. against only Confederate outpost opposition. To his surprise, Sherman found a deep and wide ravine separating the north end of the ridge from Tunnel Hill immediately southward, his real objective. Sherman had mistakenly attacked Billy Goat Hill, immediately north of Tunnel Hill. This error could have been prevented with proper reconnaissance. Cleburne's Division of Confederate troops had hurried to Tunnel Hill only an hour or two before Sherman seized Billy Goat Hill, and they were busily engaged entrenching there when Sherman arrived across the ravine from them. Sherman did not attack Tunnel Hill that afternoon, but entrenched where he was.

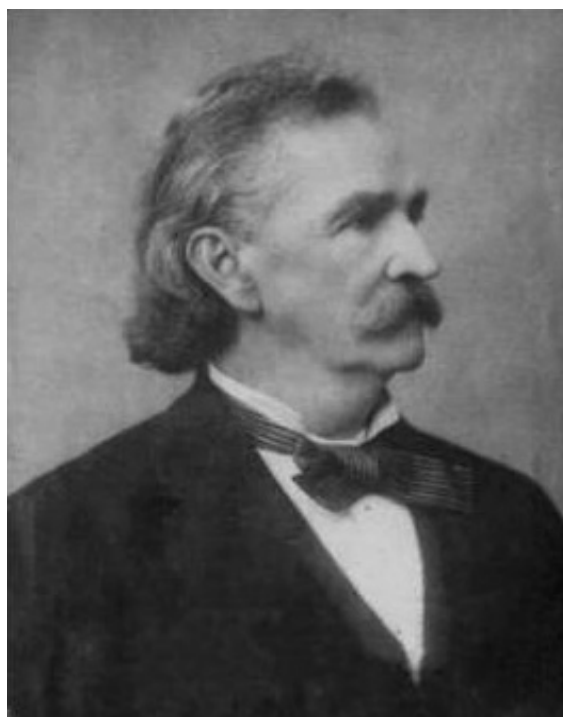
THE BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS, NOVEMBER 24

While operations were in progress, east of Chattanooga, Hooker moved into action west of the town. The failure of Osterhaus' Division to join Sherman resulted in another change of orders. A new plan required Hooker to make a "demonstration" against Lookout Mountain and descend into Chattanooga Valley. This replaced the original one of having him merely hold Lookout Valley and the route to Bridgeport. Hooker had three divisions in his force commanded by Brigadier Generals Peter J. Osterhaus, John W. Geary, and Charles Cruft, each from a different army corps. Geary was on the right at Wauhatchie, Cruft in the center, and Osterhaus near Brown's Ferry. It was a unique team. Hooker later wrote, "We were all strangers, no one division ever having seen either of the others."¹²

The Confederate troops who occupied Lookout Mountain were a mixed group of brigades from two different divisions under overall command of BG Carter L. Stevenson. Stevenson had posted BG Edward Walthall's Mississippi Brigade on the west slope of the north end of the Lookout Mountain oriented towards Lookout

Valley. BG John Moore's brigade was centered on the flat ground near the Craven House, known as the "White House" by all the Union and Confederate troops who could see it from Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. A section of 6 pounder guns supported Moore in the Craven House gardens. Stevenson kept two brigades and several batteries of artillery on the "palisades" or the crest of the mountain.

November 24th was a drizzly and foggy day and Walthall's troops only caught glimpses of Hooker's men as they moved to their jumping off points. His first inkling of attack was Osterhaus' Brigade approaching a small foot bridge across Lookout Creek near the north end of the mountain. Although glimpses of blue in the fog had been seen moving to his left and rear on the other side of Lookout Creek, Walthall's attention was firmly riveted to his direct front facing the threat of Osterhaus' movements.



Post war photograph of Edward Walthall



**Walthall's Mississippians delay troops of BG John Geary's Division on Lookout Mountain.
Battle Above the Clouds by Mort Knüstler**



Wartime view of Lookout Mountain's slopes.

Indeed, Walthall's entire line of five depleted Mississippi regiments had oriented their hastily constructed breastworks towards the west. What they did not realize was that Hooker had sent MG John Geary's division south to force a crossing of Lookout Creek to Walthall's left and rear.

The terrain that confronted Hooker's command was rugged, steep, covered by large boulders, and topped by a rocky cliff. At the northern end, at the cliff base and halfway up the mountain, was a bench of nearly level land. On it stood the Cravens Farm.

Shortly after 0900 hrs Geary had effected his crossing, captured forty two Rebel pickets and then stepped off to make his attack. Geary climbed the mountain until the head of his column reached the base of the palisades. The division then wheeled to the left and proceeded northward toward the point of the mountain. The men had been cautioned not to make any unnecessary noise. One captain later wrote the order was not necessary as:

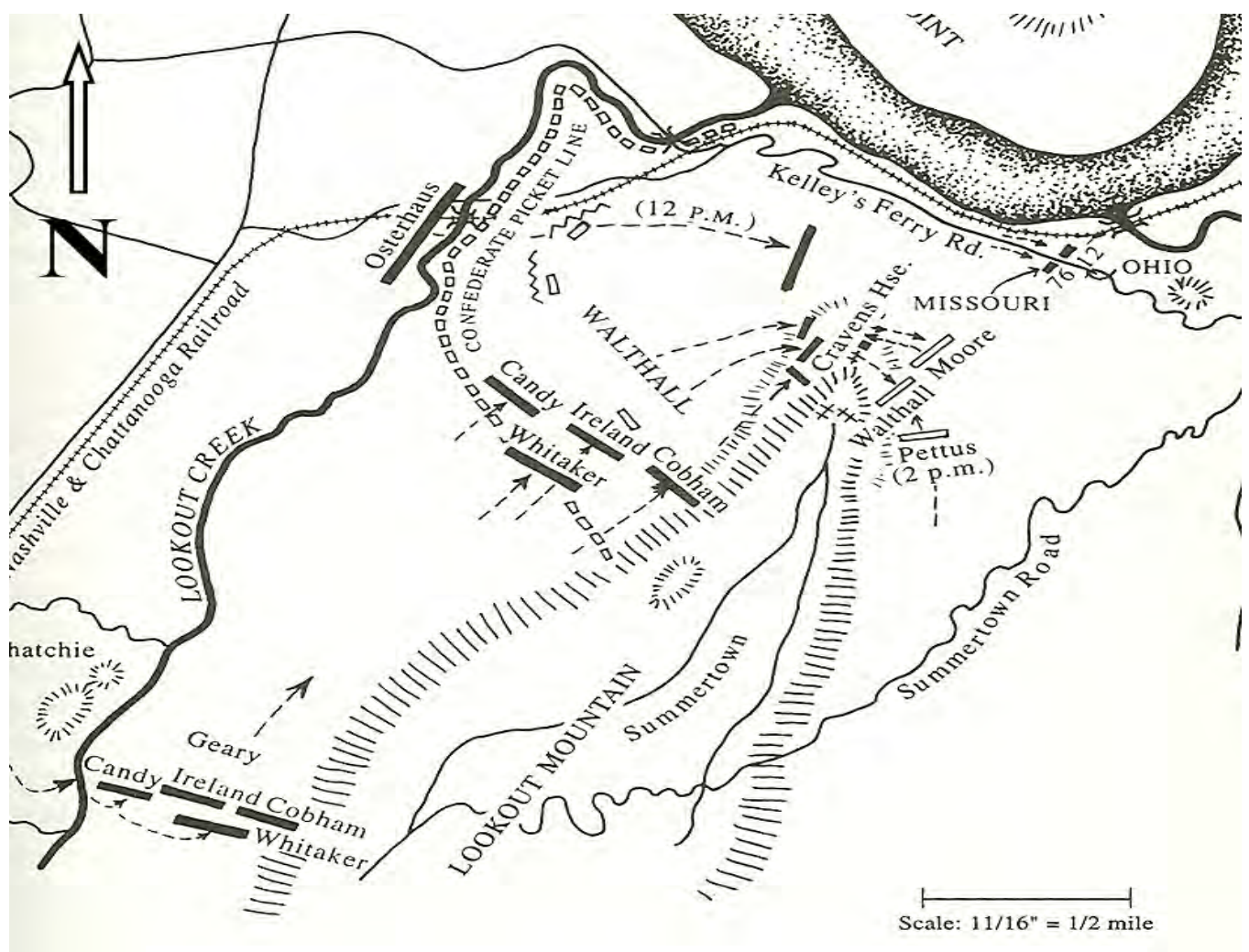
the heart of every man was in his throat....Every moment we expected to

hear it (silence) broken by sharp shots from the rocks overhead, or by the rattling volley from the innumerable boulders in front...But nothing was heard but the trampling on many feet and the hard breathing of men unused to mountain climbing.¹²

Soon Geary's men could hear skirmish fire between the Rebels and Osterhaus' men, further fixing the Confederates attention to their front. Walthall eventually learned of Geary's approach and dashed off a message to Stevenson to warn him and seek instructions.

While Geary climbed the mountain, Cruft, with his force, moved farther down the valley toward the Tennessee River and seized a bridge over the creek. Osterhaus' Division then crossed the stream in the face of sharp skirmishing with Confederate defenders before the latter retreated up the mountain.

Geary's appearance on the Confederate left rear had an immediate effect. One Federal lieutenant recalled "We found that the Rebels were but



Primary troop dispositions during the Battle of Lookout Mountain

poorly prepared to defend themselves by the direction we were advancing.” “Fix bayonets” rang out along the Union line. “Double quick, Forward March!” The wild hurrahs and rapid volleys further confused Walthall’s Mississippians. The three Union divisions soon joined on a common line and, supported by Union batteries on Moccasin Point, steadily drove Walthall’s Confederate brigade around the point of Lookout Mountain towards the Craven’s farmhouse.¹³

Sensing a Confederate collapse, Hooker’s demonstration became a deliberate attack. As Walthall’s troops began to give ground, Hooker’s artillery posted on the west side of Lookout Creek began to catch glimpses of them through the scattered clouds. Hundreds of 12 pounder and 20 pounder shells began exploding among their ranks. Rolling barrages hounded them as they fled along the brow of the mountain.¹⁴



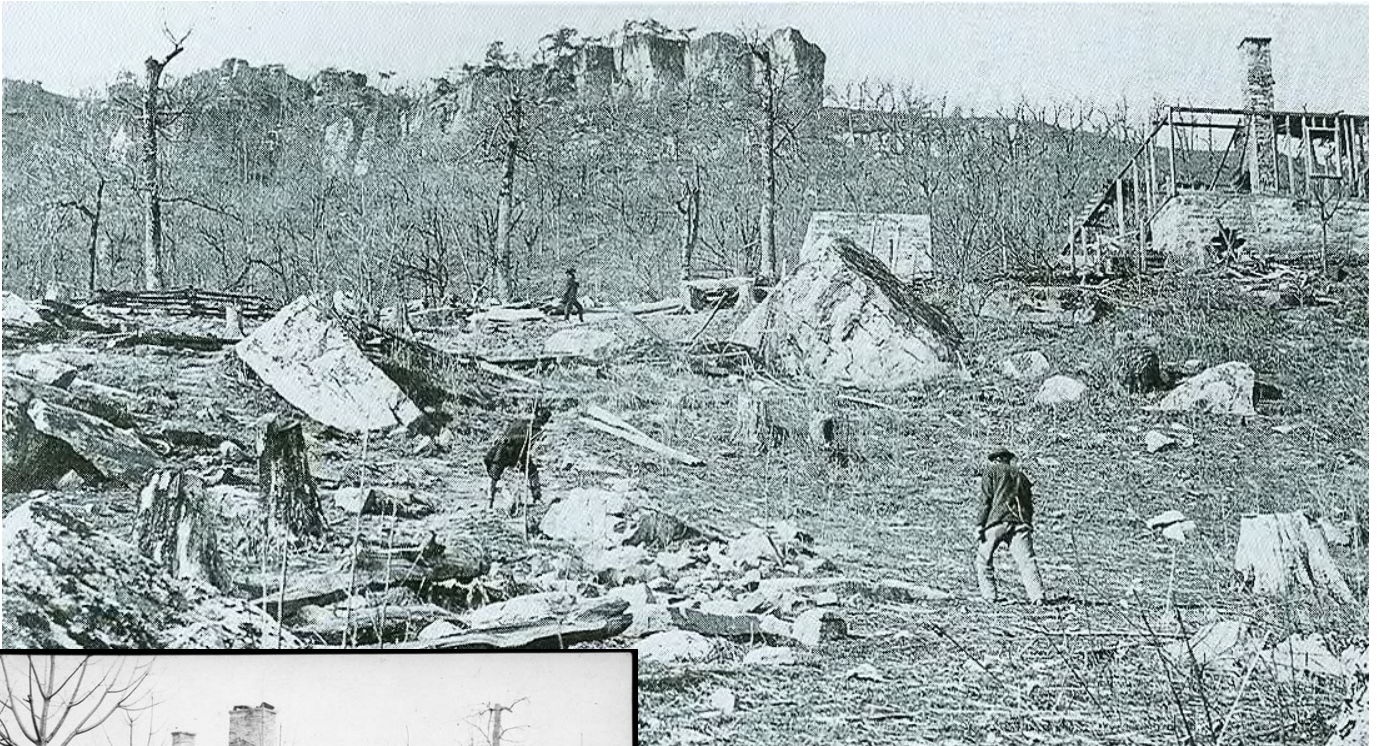
A Model 1841 6-pounder field gun where Howell’s Battery was situated in the Craven House gardens



Post-war painting of Hooker and his staff during the Battle of Lookout Mountain by James Walker. The original 30x18 foot painting is now on exhibit at the Lookout Mountain visitor center.



A highly fanciful print depicting the battle done in the late 19th century by Kurtz & Allison.



War time views of the Craven's House. The landscape had much fewer trees during the 19th century. The Craven House was dismantled for firewood by Federal soldiers after the battle.

As the remainder of Walthall's shattered brigade ran towards the Craven House, they passed around and between the two six pounders of Howell's Georgia Battery preventing them from firing at the pursuing Federals. LT Howell, the battery commander, had sent his horses down the mountain so they could be fed (there was no grass or forage at the Craven House). Without horses to pull off the guns, they were abandoned without a shot to Geary's troops. One of Geary's men recalled "We were yelling so loud the Rebels thought there were a million of us." Indeed observers in Chattanooga defenses several miles away were able to hear the wild yelling and hurrahs of the advancing New Yorkers. Walthall's Brigade was destroyed. He had started the day with 1,450 troops. Only about 600 answered roll call the next day.¹⁵



The Craven House as it appears today. It was rebuilt by the Craven family after the war.

Walthall began sending messengers to Stevenson at 0930 hrs, but after 2½ hours delaying the Union advance he still had no reply from his commander. No instructions or reinforcements



Harper's Weekly Magazine woodcut depicting the fighting around the Cravens House

were provided to him until he fell back on the Craven farm.

Lt Albion Tourgee of the 105th Ohio (along with the rest of the Army of the Cumberland) watched the battle from Chattanooga. Although he had been in several sharp engagements, he had never “watched” a battle before and was fascinated. He recalled:

Over beyond the crest of Lookout we heard the echo of musketry...A white mist still hung about the nose of Lookout...Now and then the wind swept it aside... After awhile faint cheers could heard...as every eye and field glass was turned towards the cloud-veiled mountain...Again and again the “mudsill” (Union) cheer rang out, each time nearer the palisaded crest. Soon a faint grey line appeared in the open field on the slop of Lookout. Even with the naked eye, it was apparent that it was disorganized and falling back...As the crimson of the

old flag was recognized, Grant's army broke out into cheer after cheer...¹⁶

By noon, Hooker's forces were in possession of the farm. The Confederates made a stand beyond the Cravens house within prepared defense works, and were joined there by two brigades from the top of the mountain. Fog which covered the mountainside for most of the morning became so heavy that by 1400 hrs it was almost impossible to see. This factor, plus a shortage of ammunition, caused Hooker to halt and consolidate his position. Later in the afternoon, Carlin's brigade arrived with a resupply of ammunition.

Hooker's advance stopped just to the south of the Craven house as all his units came on line. He recalled: “Not knowing to what extent the enemy might be reinforced, and fearing from the rough character of the ground that our lines might be disordered.” Hooker now faced Moore's and Pettus' Alabama brigades along with the shattered remnants of Walthall's Mis-



Union Troops raise Old Glory on the palisades the morning after the Battle of Lookout Mountain, from Harper's Weekly Magazine.

Mississippi brigade who were well placed in prepared earthworks.

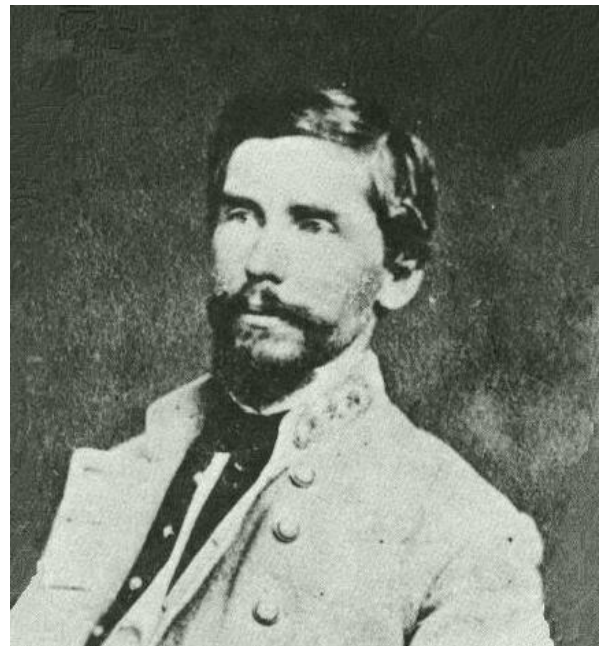
Although heavy fog had again rolled in, an incessant skirmish fire continued along the line. Confederates who held commanding ground also rolled boulders and rocks into the Union lines and hurled hand lit artillery shells as field expedient hand grenades.

During the night, BG Stevenson withdrew the Confederate forces from Lookout Mountain and marched them to Missionary Ridge where they joined their comrades holding that sector of the line. "The Battle Above the Clouds" was fought on the level bench of land surrounding the Cravens house. There was no fighting on top the mountain. The romantic name given in later years to this battle is from of the fog and mist which shrouded the mountain that day from observers below. It was not until the next morning that the first Union troops climbed the palisades to the summit. When a group from the 8th Kentucky Infantry planted the Stars and Stripes on top of the bluff the results of the battle were revealed to the rest of the Union army in the valley below. Lt Tourgee of the 105th Ohio remembered: "The morning showed the stars and stripes floating on the crest of Lookout. The army greeted them with cheers."¹⁷

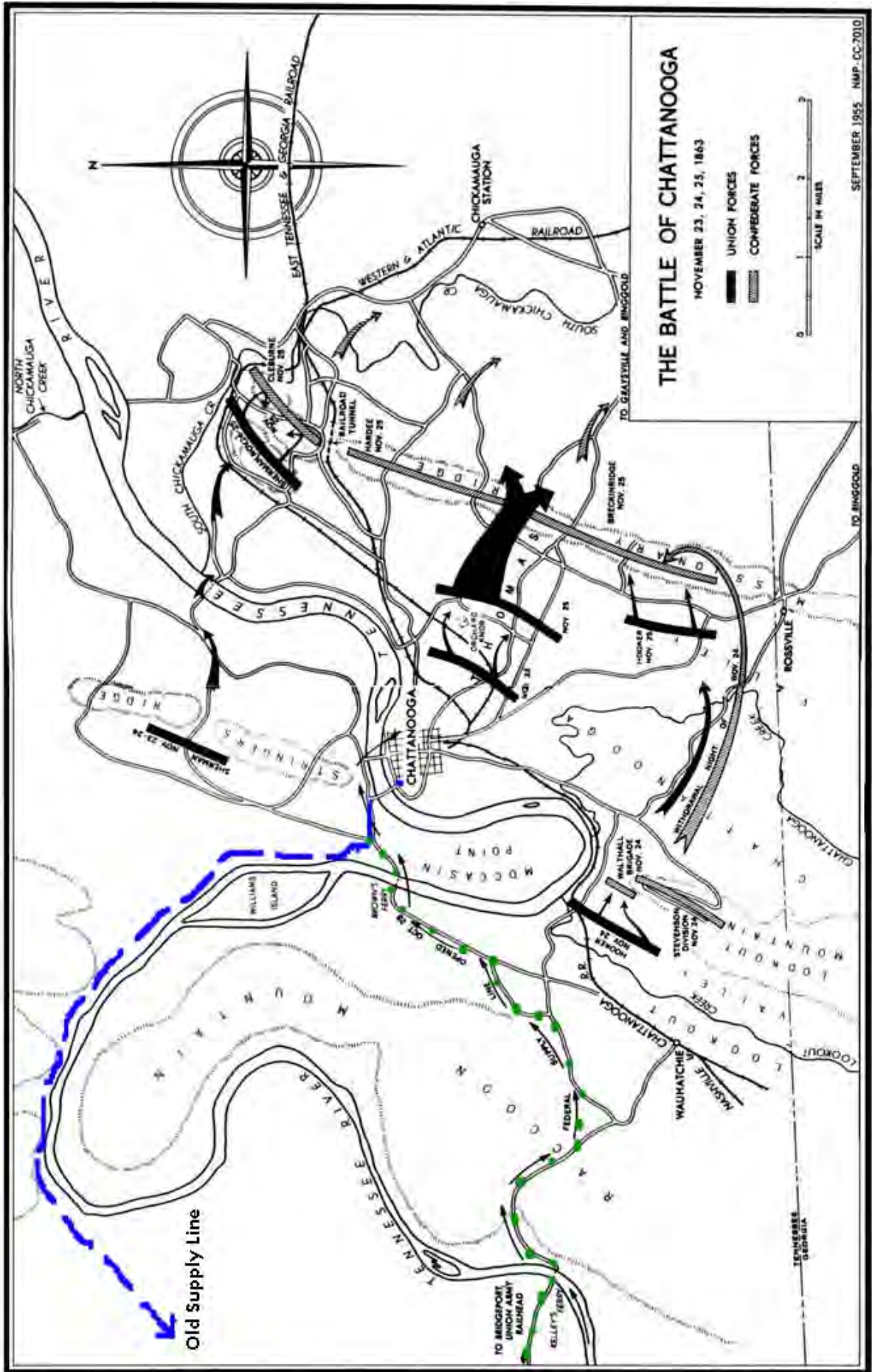
MISSIONARY RIDGE, NOVEMBER 25

The decisive blow of the battle was at hand. Grant's orders for the morning of November 25 were as follows: "Sherman was directed to attack at daylight. Hooker was ordered to move at the same hour, and endeavor to intercept the enemy's retreat, if he still remained; if he had gone, then to move directly to Rossville and operate against the left and rear of the force on Missionary Ridge. Thomas was not to move until Hooker had reached Missionary Ridge."

Sherman began his attack, as directed, just after sunrise. His troops attacked Cleburne's Division frontally, but without success. All night the Confederates had worked to strengthen their position on Tunnel Hill which now formed the Confederate right. These field works gave good protection to Cleburne's men from enemy fire. The stubbornly fighting Confederates held their positions against repeated attacks by superior numbers. This fight continued until 3 p. m., and is a notable example of the value to a greatly outnumbered



Born in County Cork, Ireland, Patrick Cleburne served in the British Army before immigrating to the U.S. He is considered by many to be the most successful division commander in the Army of Tennessee.





Confederate Soldiers captured in the fighting at Chattanooga are marshaled at the train depot for transport to northern POW camps.

bered defending force of field works on a good position. Some Union troops did make a lodgment on the slopes of Tunnel Hill in the afternoon, but a Confederate charge drove them off. Cleburne's soldiers held the hill.

In the meantime, Hooker was in trouble—not with the enemy, but with Chattanooga Creek. He started for Rossville bright and early to get in position to strike Bragg's left. Stevenson's men who had evacuated Lookout Mountain during the night, had burned the bridge across Chattanooga Creek and had done all they could to obstruct the roads that Hooker needed to march to Rossville. Hooker lost 3 hours building a bridge across the creek and it was late afternoon before his men took their places on Missionary Ridge.

From his post on Orchard Knob, Grant realized that Sherman's attacks had failed to gain their objective and that Hooker had been delayed in

reaching his assigned position. To relieve some of the pressure on Sherman, Grant ordered Thomas to move out against the Confederate center on Missionary Ridge.

The ridge that lay before the Union troops was rough and steep. It rose from 200 to 400 feet higher than the level ground at its base. Its steep slopes were broken by ravines, strewn with boulders, and dotted with stumps. The first line of Confederate breastworks was at the foot of the ridge. Some unfinished works had been built half-way up the slope. Finally, a third line of works was built on the natural, instead of the military, crest of the hill. Thus, Confederate fire from the crest could not cover some of the ravine approaches.

Four Union divisions—Baird, Wood, Sheridan, and R. W. Johnson, from left to right—started toward the ridge. The hard charging Union sol-

diers soon overwhelmed the defenders in the rifle pits at the base of the ridge. Scarcely halting, and generally without orders to continue, the Federal troops charged up the ridge. They followed the retreating Confederates so closely from the rifle pits that the Confederates on the crest in many places hesitated to fire for fear of hitting their own men. It was not long before units of the Army of the Cumberland pierced the Confederate line in several places and sent Bragg's veterans reeling in retreat down the east slope of the ridge toward Chickamauga Creek. Sheridan pushed forward in pursuit of the retreating army, capturing men, artillery, and equipment. Even though the Confederate center had disintegrated, Hardee held his position on the Confederate right until darkness, and then began his withdrawal with Cleburne's Division covering the retreat. Bragg's army crossed Chickamauga Creek during the night, carrying out a surprisingly successful retreat.

During the evening of the 25th, Grant issued orders to Thomas and Sherman to pursue Bragg. The next morning, Sherman advanced by way of Chickamauga Station, and Thomas' troops marched on the Rossville Road toward Grays-

ville and Ringgold. In the vicinity of Ringgold, Cleburne's Confederates held a strong position on Taylor's Ridge covering Bragg's retreat. Cleburne's men repulsed a Union attack, inflicting heavy casualties, until Bragg's army had successfully withdrawn southward, and then they followed. Union troops then occupied Taylor's Ridge. There the pursuit stopped.

Shown below are combined casualties for the engagements at Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. It is difficult to estimate casualties for each of the engagements because commanders combined them as part of post battle reports.

	Present	Total	KIA	WIA	MIA
US	56,360	5,824	753	4,722	349
CS	46,165	6,667	361	2,160	4,146



Confederate 12-pounders captured on Missionary Ridge

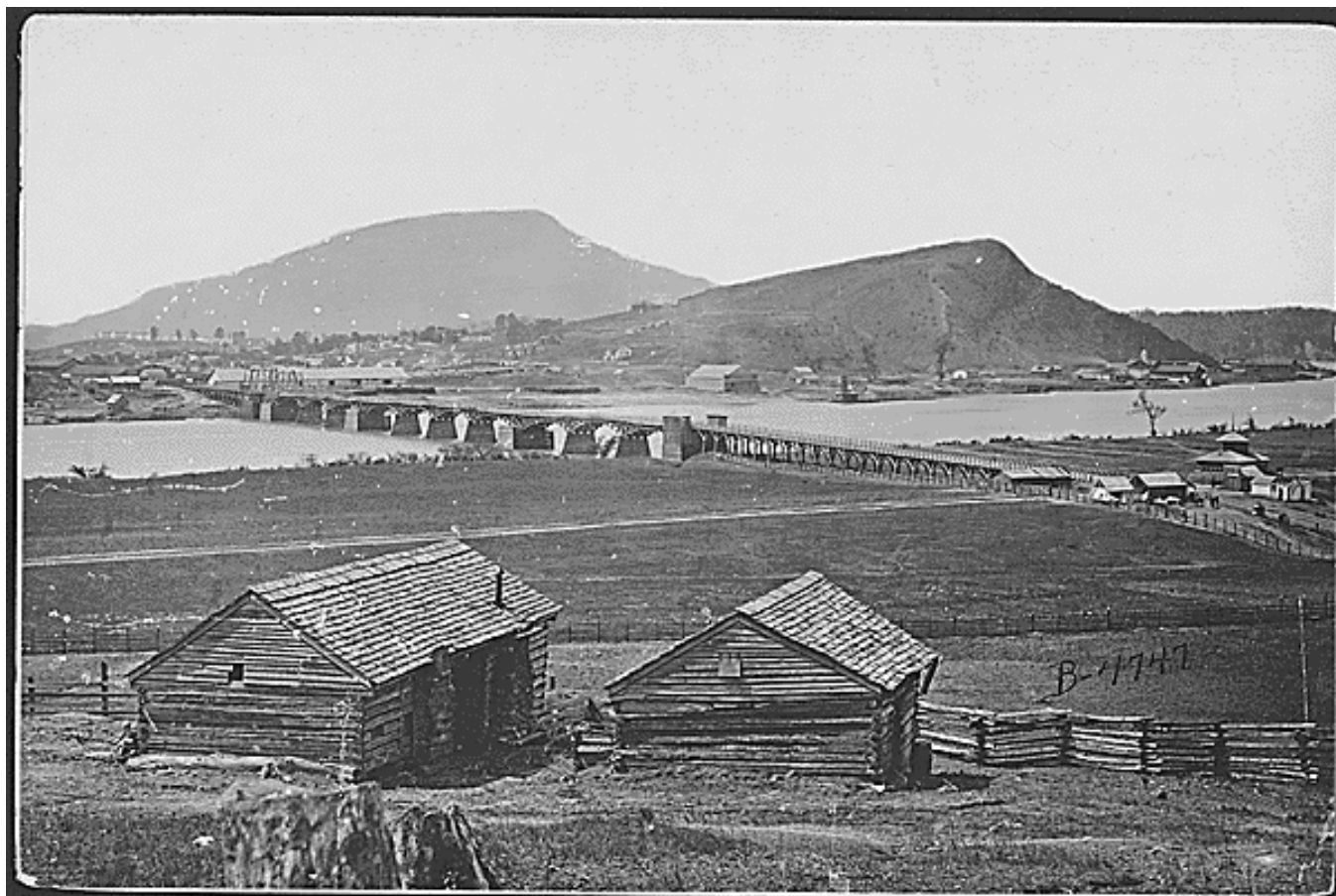
EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA

The campaign to capture Chattanooga must be considered as one of the most complete victories of the war. Bragg's army was defeated, men and material captured, and the Confederates driven south. The mountainous defense line which the Confederacy hoped to hold had been pierced and large sections of it was in Union control. Chattanooga, the railroad center, were now in Union hands and the interior line of communication from this section of the Confederacy to Richmond, by way of Knoxville, was destined to remain in Union control for the remainder of the war. Not only Chattanooga, but Knoxville and the rich, food-producing East Tennessee section were lost to the Confederacy. With this came relief for the Union sympathizers in East Tennessee. Virtually all of Tennessee was now under Northern control.

The fortunes of war brought changes to both commanders. Bragg asked to be relieved from his command and went to Richmond to become military advisor to Jefferson Davis. President Lincoln promoted Grant, in March 1864, to command of all Union armies in the field. Grant then left Chattanooga for the East, to lead the attack against the Army of Northern Virginia..



MG Grants headquarters on Walnut Street. This house stood until the 1960s.



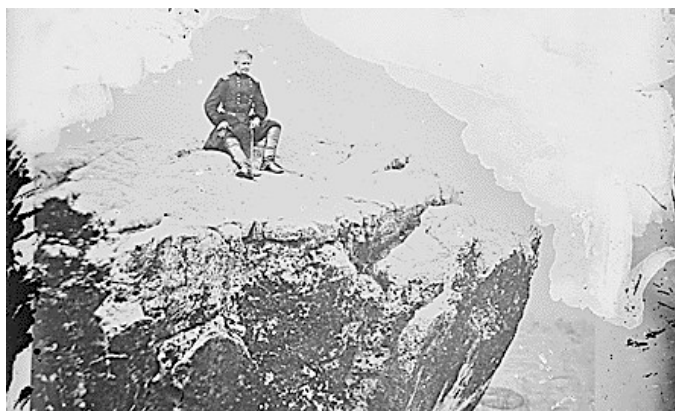
War time view of the bridge over the Tennessee built by Army of the Cumberland engineers. Lookout Mountain is in the background. Cameron Hill in the foreground, was bulldozed down in the 1950s to provide fill for the construction of Hwy 27.

AFTER THE BATTLE.....

In the months after the battle, a photographer named Robert Linn set up his studio on the palisades on the crest of Lookout Mountain. Thousands of soldiers climbed the mountain to have their photographs taken on The Point, with its spectacular and panoramic backdrop. Most of the Union Generals (and many of the Confederate Generals), including Grant, Hooker, Thomas, Rosecrans, and Sherman, had their photographs taken here. When these soldiers went home, their stories about the magnificent views, along with these pictures, made Lookout Mountain one of the most popular tourist attractions in the country and the world.



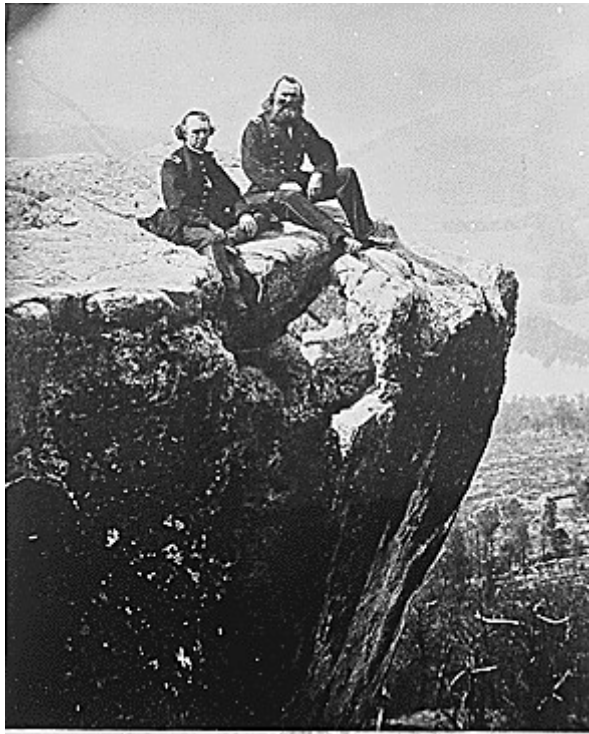
Grant and members of his staff on Lookout Mountain



Hooker posing on the point rock



Unidentified soldiers under Umbrella Rock



Gen Daniel C. McCallum and CPT Hurlbert



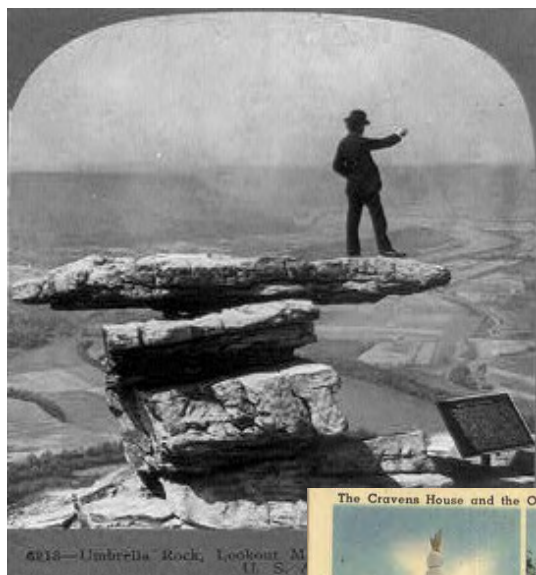
Officers of the 21st Wisconsin Infantry



Unidentified soldiers and civilians pose on Point Rock



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HAS REMAINED A POPULAR DESTINATION



c. 1900



c. 1917



c. 1930



c. 1917



c. 1909



c. 1930

MAPPING THE BATTLEFIELD THE UNITED STATES COASTAL SURVEY AT CHATTANOOGA

Dr. Daryl Black, Chattanooga Regional History Museum

During the 1863 siege of Chattanooga, Union generals put a special group of men to work mapping the entire area surrounding the city. Members of the United States Coastal Survey (the institutional and professional ancestor of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency) were brought to Chattanooga to produce maps that would help the Union army break the siege. They went to work in October scouting, sketching, calculating and drawing. The knowledge they produced, most importantly of elevations on Missionary Ridge, provided Ulysses S. Grant and his subordinates critical information used to drive Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee off of Missionary Ridge.

According to the Union Army's Chief Engineer, General William F. Smith's report of the battles for Chattanooga, the "maps [included with his report] are mainly due to the exertions of Captain West, U. S. Coast Survey, of my staff, and to the labors of captains Dorr and Donn, of the same department, who have been ordered to report to me by Professor Bache, Superintendent, U. S. Coast Survey, and who all deserve the thanks of the General for their labors. ***By them, the distances were determined before the battle for the use of artillery, and also the heights of artillery positions occupied by us and the enemy.***"

Reports by officers serving in the Union army's artillery corps confirm the usefulness of the map during the battles of November 23, 24, 25, 1863. John M. Brannan, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Cumberland selected the appropriate guns and deployed his artillery batteries based on the range information provided by the map. He placed the guns (20 pounder Parrott rifles and 4 ½" Rodman guns) in the major fortifications protecting the Union line (from left to right Fort Wood, Fort Cheatham, Battery Rousseau and Fort Sheridan). According to his report "*These forts oc-*

cupied prominent positions on the line, the guns commanding the rebel intrenchments at the foot of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain and sweeping the level ground in their front."

As Brannan put it "*During the 24th and morning of the 25th [of November], the guns of Forts Wood and Cheatham opened on all bodies of troops observed to be concentrating or moving on Missionary Ridge, distance 2 ½ miles sometimes with good effect.... About 3:30 p. m. on the 25th instant, the line made the advance that ultimately resulted in the carrying of the enemy's position. The guns from the intrenchments continued to play on the enemy line at the foot of the ridge until the proximity of our troops rendered such fire dangerous, when they turned their attention to the crest of Missionary Ridge and made some excellent practice on the rebel troops moving on that position."*

Subordinate officers in the artillery corps confirmed Brannan's assessment of the efficacy of the artillery fire. On the 24th, Captain James Stokes, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Commanding Right Batteries, reported, "*During the day, there were fired from the batteries at Fort Cheatham 92 shells, 50 rounds from the 20 pounder Parrott and 42 from the 10 pounder Parrott. These discharges were directed on the remaining camps in front, also on the east side of Lookout Mountain where the rebels were engaged with our troops – then shelling the Rossville Road – and also clearing the way for the advance of General Baird's command, advancing on the Valley Road from the tannery and covering the crossing of this command over Chattanooga Creek. These discharges were accurate and of great service in dislodging the enemy from General Baird's front."* On November 25, Stokes reported, "*The entire batteries of Fort Cheatham opened at daylight on rebel camps still standing; also on baggage train and on*

Missionary Ridge, discharging 60 rounds of shell from 20 pounder Parrotts."

A battery commander, Captain Josiah W. Church of the 1st Michigan Light Artillery reported similar success. Early on the morning of November 25 his battery of four 20 and one 10 pounder Parrott rifles stationed at Fort Cheatham opened fire. According to Church's report "As soon as the fog had cleared away from the front sufficiently to see the foot of Mission Ridge Major General Palmer directed me to fire at a wagon train that was moving along the road at the foot of the ridge. A few shots sufficed to stop the train. I then threw several shots at their camps, and then ceased firing until about 2:00 p.m. when I asked permission of Major General Palmer to open on a battery on Mission Ridge to the left of General Bragg's headquarters. General Palmer gave me permission to do so, and the first shot, at 10° elevation went over the ridge without doing any damage.

The next shot at 7° elevation burst in the rebel battery and as I have since ascertained killed 3 men and 1 horse and wounded two men.... Soon after bursting the shell in the rebel battery, I opened fire on a body of the enemy's troops who were advancing up the side of the ridge.... The first shot drove them into their rifle-pits, about one third of the way up the ridge and one more round of percussion shell, which burst in their rifle pits, drove them out of them and up the hill. I continued firing at these troops and at the batteries on the summit of the ridge until our men, who were charging up the hill, had advanced so far as to make it dangerous for me to fire at the ridge, so I ceased firing for the day."

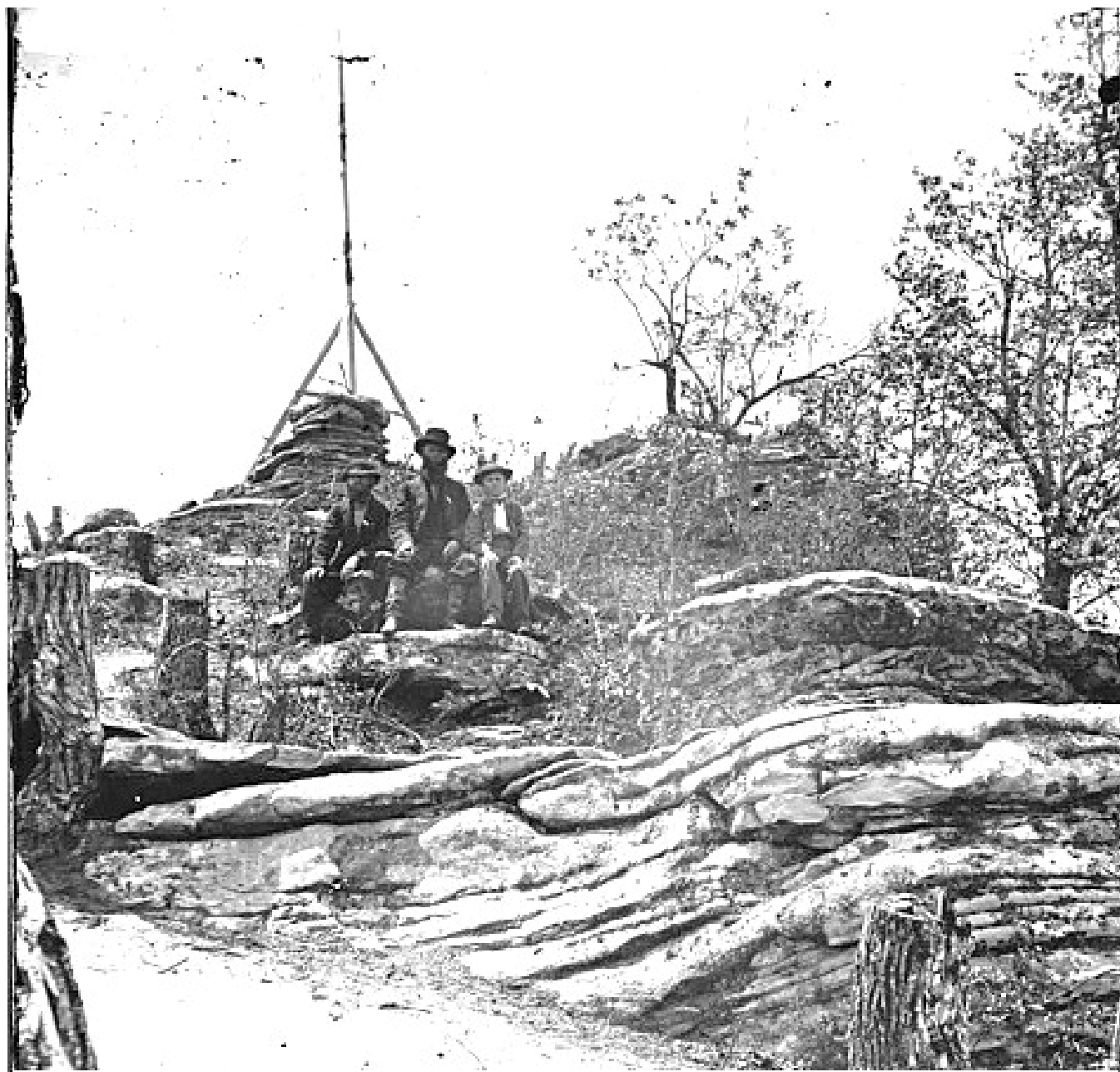
Confederate troops who endured the fire from the Union batteries attested to the accuracy of the bombardment. According to Captain Cornelius I. Walker, 10th South Carolina of Manigault's brigade the Confederate troops who retreated from the base of Missionary Ridge to it



Tripod signal erected by Captains Dorr and Donn of U.S. Coast Survey at Pulpit Rock on Lookout Mountain after it was captured by Union troops.

summit while being pursued by Federal infantry suffered immensely both physically and psychologically. He wrote *“the valley [was] swarming with blue coats, all advancing in splendid order. The front line was abandoned, under the order to do so, and the Regiment dragged slowly up the tedious slope under a terrible artillery fire, the men arriving at the summit completely exhausted. Men dropped as if shot, from sheer fatigue.”*

Within weeks of the battle’s end, the Dorr’s engineers completed their maps of the Chattanooga area including detailed renderings of every trench and rifle pit dug by the opposing armies between September 21, 1863 and November 25, 1863.



Captains Fredrick Dorr and J. W. Donn of United States Coast Survey at Pulpit Rock on Lookout Mountain.

END NOTES

Most of the narrative and maps for this battlefield guide were taken from:

James R. Sullivan, *Chickamauga and Chattanooga Battlefields*. National Park Service Historical Handbook Series No.25. Washington, D.C., 1956.

“Mapping the Battlefield” courtesy of Dr. Daryl Black and the Chattanooga Regional History Museum

Endnotes for other sources used in the narrative.

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3. *The 18th Indiana Light Artillery, Lilly’s Battery*. <http://bellsouthpwp.net/j/b/jbstuart/18history.htm>. New South Publishing. Accessed 08/05/2008.
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11. Sword. p 182-184.
12. Ibid. p. 208.
13. Ibid. p 210.
14. Peter Cozzens. *The Battles for Chattanooga: Civil War Series*, (Eastern National. 1996) p. 31.
15. Ibid. p.31.
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17. Sword. p.228. and Tourgee p. 279.

THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA CHRONOLOGY

Sept 19 – 20, 1863

Battle of Chickamauga. The Union right collapses the morning of the 2nd day. MG Rosecrans and half the Army of the Cumberland flees to Rossville and Chattanooga. MG George H. Thomas on the left holds off the whole Confederate Army around Snodgrass Hill and earns the sobriquet "Rock of Chickamauga". Thomas retires in good order to Rossville under cover of darkness.

Sept 21, 1863

Unable to hold Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Rosecrans withdraws his forces to Chattanooga. Gen Braxton Bragg's Confederates occupy Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Sept. 23, 1863

Gen. Henry Halleck orders MG Ulysses S. Grant at Vicksburg to send part of his Army of the Tennessee under MG William T. Sherman to Chattanooga to support the Army of the Cumberland.

Sept 25 - Oct. 24, 1863

To aid Rosecrans, Federal XI and XII Corps of Army of the Potomac are transferred 1,233 miles by rail from Virginia to Chattanooga.

Oct. 20, 1863

George H. Thomas takes command of the Army of the Cumberland after first consulting with Rosecrans who advises Thomas to accept.

Oct. 23, 1863

Grant arrives in Chattanooga, after being given command of all western forces. He receives a frosty welcome from Thomas and his staff.

Oct. 26 - 27, 1863

BG Smith and 3,500 men float nine miles down the Tennessee River in pontoon boats and chase-off Confederate pickets at Brown's Ferry and erect a pontoon bridge. Longstreet ordered to intervene but only token forces attempt to dislodge the Federal bridgehead.

Oct 28, 1863

MG Joseph Hooker's combined XI and XII Corps from the Army of the Potomac arrive in Lookout Valley after an overland march from Bridgeport, AL.

Oct. 28 - 29, 1863

MG James Longstreet ordered to use all necessary means to remove Hooker from Lookout Valley, but disobeys. Instead orders inconclusive night attack with only one division against Hooker's rear guard at Wauhatchie. Bragg's left flank now undermined and the "Cracker Line" is opened from Bridgeport, AL.

Nov. 5, 1863

Longstreet sent by President Davis to Knoxville in order to drive out Union troops under Burnside and perhaps draw Union forces away from Chattanooga.

Nov. 15 – 16, 1863

Sherman visits Chattanooga for two days while his Army rested at Bridgeport. He does some hasty reconnaissance of crossing points and of Missionary Ridge.

Nov. 21, 1863

Sherman's troops, arriving overland from Bridgeport, begin crossing the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry. They are camped in the hills north of Chattanooga out of sight of the Confederate Army.

Nov 23 - 24, 1863

Thomas turns an order to do some reconnaissance into the general advance on Orchard Knob. The Confederates are driven from the hill to the main defenses on Missionary Ridge. Both Thomas and Grant establish their headquarters on Orchard Knob.

Nov 24, 1863

Hooker's troops ascend Lookout Mountain from Wauhatchie, and drive Walthal's, Moore's and Pettus' brigades from the brow of the mountain. Geary's Division in the lead, stops the advance at the Craven House and allows additional troops to catch up and consolidate gains. Walthal's Confederate brigade sustains over 60% casualties in about five hours of fighting.

Sherman crosses to south bank of Tennessee River facing northern end of Missionary Ridge. Advances only three miles in six hours against no opposition and stops to dig in facing the wrong hill. Cleburne is given time to reinforce and dig in his division on Tunnel Hill.

Nov 25, 1863

All Confederate forces evacuate Lookout Mountain in the early morning hours.

Sherman's six divisions attack Confederate right at Tunnel Hill, but are repeatedly repulsed by Cleburne's and Stevenson's division.

Hooker proceeds to Rossville to threaten Bragg's left and rear. Hooker gets well behind Bragg and sows panic in the Confederate center.

Four divisions of Thomas' Army of the Cumberland advance up Missionary Ridge and rout the Confederate center, while Hooker attacks on the left. Bragg's Army is defeated and retreats deep into Georgia.

Nov. 27, 1863

Hooker rushes into an attack against Bragg's rear guard at Ringgold Gap and is mauled by Cleburne's Division.

Dec. 27, 1863

Joseph E. Johnston replaces Bragg as commander of the Army of Tennessee

THE CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN UNION ORDER OF BATTLE

Maj. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, Commanding
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
10th Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. William M. Ward.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.
FIRST DIVISION
Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.
Escort.

92d Illinois, Company E, Capt. Mathew Van Buskirk.
Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.

96th Illinois:
Col. Thomas E Champion.
Maj. George Hicks.
35th Indiana, Col. Bernard F. Mullen.
8th Kentucky, Col. Sidney M. Barnes.
40th Ohio, Col. Jacob E. Taylor.
51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood.
99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.

Third Brigade.
Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

59th Illinois, Maj. Clayton Hale.
75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.
9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
36th Indiana, Maj. Gilbert Trusler.
24th Ohio, Capt. George M. Bacon.

SECOND DIVISION.
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.
First Brigade.
COL. FRANCIS T. SHERMAN.

36th Illinois:
Col. Silas Miller.
Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson.
44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
73d Illinois, Col. James F. Jaquess.
74th Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh.
88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler.
22d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.
2d Missouri:
Col. Bernard Laiboldt.
Lieut. Col. Arnold Beck.
15th Missouri:
Col. Joseph Conrad.
Capt. Samuel Rexinger.
24th Wisconsin, Maj. Carl von Baumbach.

Second Brigade
Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

100th Illinois, Maj. Charles M. Hammond.
15th Indiana:
Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
Maj. Frank White.
Capt. Benjamin F. Hegler.
40th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Elias Neff.
51st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Comparet.
57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard.

58th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.
26th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Young.
97th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes.

Third Brigade.
Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
27th Illinois:
Col. Jonathan R. Miles. 42d Illinois:
Col. Nathan H. Walworth.
Capt. Edgar D. Swain.
51st Illinois:
Maj. Charles W. Davis.
Capt. Albert M. Tilton.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
3d Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
64th Ohio, Col. Alexander McIlvain.
65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William A. Bullitt.
125th Ohio:
Col. Emerson Opdycke.
Capt. Edward P. Bates.

Artillery.
Capt. WARREN P. EDGARTON.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
10th Indiana Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Gustavus Schueler.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle.
5th United States, Battery H, Capt. Francis L. Guenther.

THIRD DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.
First Brigade.
Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.

25th Illinois, Col. Richard H. Nodine.
35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
32d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Frank Erdel-meyer.
68th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
Capt. Richard L. Leeson.
8th Kansas, Col. John A. Martin.
15th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio, Maj. Samuel F. Gray.
15th Wisconsin, Capt. John A. Gordon.

Second Brigade.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

6th Indiana, Maj. Calvin D. Campbell.
5th Kentucky:
Col. William W. Berry.
Lieut. Col. John L. Treanor.
6th Kentucky, Maj. Richard T. Whitaker.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy.
1st Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Bassett Langdon.
Maj. Joab A. Stafford.
6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Alexander C. Christopher.
41st Ohio:
Col. Aquila Wiley.
Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
93d Ohio:
Maj. William Birch.

Capt. Daniel Bowman.
Capt. Samuel B. Smith.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
9th Kentucky, Col. George H. Cram.
17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
13th Ohio, Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr.
19th Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson.
59th Ohio, Maj. Robert J. Vanosdol.

Artillery.
Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY.

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Capt. Lyman Bridges.
6th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Oliver H. P. Ayres.
20th Ohio Battery, Capt. Edward Grosskopff.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Lieut. Samuel M. McDowell.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.
Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Independent Company, 8th New York Infantry, Capt. Anton Bruhn.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR.

First Brigade.
Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.

33d New Jersey, Col. George W. Mindil.
134th New York, Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
154th New York, Col. Patrick H. Jones.
27th Pennsylvania:
Maj. Peter A. McAloon.
Capt. August Riedt.
73d Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Taft.
Capt. Daniel F. Kelley.
Lieut. Samuel D. Miller.

Second Brigade.
Col. ORLAND SMITH.

33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr.
136th New York, Col. James Wood, jr.
55th Ohio, Col. Charles B. Gambee.
73d Ohio, Maj. Samuel H. Hurst.

THIRD DIVISION.
Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.
First Brigade.
Brig. Gen. HECTOR TYNDALE.

101st Illinois, Col. Charles H. Fox.
45th New York, Maj. Charles Koch.
143d New York, Col. Horace Boughton.
61st Ohio, Col. Stephen J. McGroarty.
82d Ohio, Lieut. Col. David Thomson.

Second Brigade.
Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York, Capt. Michael Esembaux.
119th New York, Col. John T. Lockman.
141st New York, Col. William K. Logie.
26th Wisconsin, Capt. Frederick C. Winkler.

Third Brigade.
Col. FREDERICK HECKER.

80th Illinois, Capt. James Neville.
82d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
68th New York, Lieut. Col. Albert von Steinhausen.
75th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Ledig.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.

1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich.
New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. William Wheeler.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, (*) Capt. Hubert Dilger.
1st Ohio Light, Battery K, Lieut. Nicholas Sahn.
4th United States, Battery G, (*) Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.
SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.

Col. WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON.

Col. THOMAS J. AHL.

5th Ohio, Col. John H. Patrick.

7th Ohio:

Col. William R. Creighton.

Lieut. Col. Orrin J. Crane.

Capt. Ernst J. Krieger.

29th Ohio, Col. William T. Fitch.

66th Ohio:

Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.

Capt. Thomas McConnell.

28th Pennsylvania:

Col. Thomas J. Ahl.

Capt. John Flynn.

147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. COBHAM, Jr.

29th Pennsylvania, Col. William Rickards, jr.

109th Pennsylvania, Capt. Frederick L. Gimber.

111th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas M. Walker.

Third Brigade.

Col. DAVID IRELAND.

60th New York, Col. Abel Godard.

78th New York, Lieut. Col. Herbert von Hammerstein.

102d New York, Col. James C. Lane.

137th New York, Capt. Milo B. Eldredge.

149th New York:

Col. Henry A. Barnum,

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Lieut. James D. McGill.

5th United States, Battery K, Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

ESCORT.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John D. Barker.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

104th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman.
38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. B. Mcintire.
88th Indiana, Col. Cyrus E. Briant.
2d Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook.
33d Ohio, Capt. James H. M. Montgomery.
94th Ohio, Maj. Rue P. Hutchins.
10th Wisconsin, Capt. Jacob W. Roby.

Second Brigade.
Col. MARSHALL F. MOORE.
Col. WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON.

19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffin.
11th Michigan, Capt. Patrick H. Keegan.
69th Ohio, Maj. James J. Hanna.
15th United States 1st Battalion, Capt. Henry Keteltas.
15th United States 2d Battalion, Capt. William S. McManus.
16th United States 1st Battalion, Maj. Robert E. A. Crofton.
18th United States 1st Battalion, Capt. George W. Smith.
18th United States 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond.
19th United States 1st Battalion, Capt. Henry S. Welton.

Third Brigade.
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
37th Indiana, Col. James S. Hull.
21st Ohio, Capt. Charles H. Vantine.
74th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Fisher.
78th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Archibald Blakely.
79th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael H. Locher.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
21st Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Walker.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Capt. Francis E. Hale.
5th United States, Battery H, Capt. Francis L. Guenther.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

First Brigade.
Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

10th Illinois, Col. John Tillson.
16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
21st Kentucky, Col. Samuel W. Price.
10th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson.
14th Michigan, Col. Henry R. Mizner.

Second Brigade.
Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Carter VanVleck.
3d Ohio, (sq) Capt. Leroy S. Bell.
98th Ohio, Maj. James M. Shane.

108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Carlo Piepho.
113th Ohio, Maj. Lyne S. Sullivan.
121st Ohio, Maj. John Yager.

Third Brigade.
Col. DANIEL McCOOK.

85th Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David W. Magee.
110th Illinois, Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
52d Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes.

Artillery.
Capt. WILLIAM A. HOTCHKISS.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Henry B. Plant.
Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Richard L. Dawley.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

THIRD DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.
Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
11th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ogden Street.
17th Ohio:
Maj. Benjamin F. Butterfield.
Capt. Benjamin H. Showers.
31st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
36th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hiram F. Devol.
89th Ohio, Capt. John H. Jolly.
92d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Douglas Putnam, jr.
Capt. Edward Grosvenor.

Second Brigade.
Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.

75th Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson.
87th Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
2d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop.
9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling, 35th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Henry V. N. Boynton.
Maj. Joseph L. Budd.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.

Third Brigade.
Col. EDWARD H. PHELPS
Col. WILLIAM H. HAYS.

10th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Marsh B. Taylor.
74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Myron Baker.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Robert M. Kelly.
10th Kentucky:
Col. William H. Hays.
Lieut. Col. Gabriel C. Wharton.
18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
14th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Kingsbury.
38th Ohio, Maj. Charles Greenwood.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE R. SWALLOW.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Otho H. Morgan.

Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Robert G. Lackey.

4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

Engineers.

1st Michigan Engineers (detachment), Capt. Perrin V. Fox.

13th Michigan Infantry, Maj. Willard G. Eaton.

21st Michigan Infantry, Capt. Loomis K. Bishop.

22d Michigan Infantry, Maj. Henry S. Dean.

18th Ohio Infantry, Col. Timothy R. Stanley.

Pioneer Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.

1st Battalion, Capt. Charles J. Stewart.

2d Battalion, Capt. Correll Smith.

3d Battalion, Capt. William Clark.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JAMES BARNETT.

First Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES S. COTTER.

1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Lieut. Norman A. Baldwin.

1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Capt. Marco B. Gary.

1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Albert G. Ransom.

1st Ohio Light, Battery F, Lieut. Giles J. Cockerill.

Second Brigade.

1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.

1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.

Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Lieut. Joseph McCafferty.

Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Capt. Edward Grosskopff.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Capt. JOSIAH W. CHURCH.

1st Michigan Light, Battery D, Capt. Josiah W. Church.

1st Tennessee Light, Battery A, Lieut. Albert F. Beach.

Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Hiram F. Hubbard.

Wisconsin Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Obadiah German.

Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

Second Brigade.

Capt. ARNOLD SUTERMEISTER.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Henry J. Willits.

Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. George Estep.

Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.

Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Lieut. William E. Chess.

1st Wisconsin Heavy, Company C, Capt. John R. Davies.

CAVALRY.
SECOND BRIGADE (SECOND DIVISION).

Col ELI LONG.

98th Illinois (mounted infantry), Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
17th Indiana (mounted infantry), Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan.
2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas P. Nicholas.
4th Michigan, Maj. Horace Gray.
1st Ohio, Maj. Thomas J. Patten.
3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio (battalion), Maj. George W. Dobb.
10th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Smith.

POST OF CHATTANOOGA.
Col. JOHN G. PARKHURST.

44th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.
15th Kentucky, Maj. William G. Halpin.
9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William Wilkinson.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.

First Brigade.
Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.

13th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Partridge.
Capt. George P. Brown.
3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
12th Missouri:
Col. Hugo Wangelin.
Lieut. Col. Jacob Kaercher.
17th Missouri, Col. John F. Cramer.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
29th Missouri:
Col. James Peckham.
Maj. Philip H. Murphy.
31st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
32d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Warmoth.
76th Ohio, Maj. Willard Warner.

Second Brigade.
Col. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

4th Iowa Lieut. Col. George Burton.
9th Iowa Col. David Carskaddon.
25th Iowa Col. George A. Stone.
26th Iowa Col. Milo Smith.
30th Iowa Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts
31st Iowa Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.

Artillery.
Capt. HENRY H. GRIFFITHS.

Iowa Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. James M. Williams.
2d Missouri Light, Battery F, Capt. Clemens Landgraeber.
Ohio Light, 4th Battery, Capt. George Froehlich.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

First Brigade.
Brig. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.
Col. NATHAN W. TUPPER.

55th Illinois, Col. Oscar Malmborg.
116th Illinois:
Col. Nathan W. Tupper.
Lieut. Col. James P. Boyd.
127th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss.
6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Ira Boutell.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman.
57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.
13th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles C. Smith.

Second Brigade.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.

83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.
30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones.
37th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
54th Ohio, Maj. Robert Williams, jr.
4th West Virginia, Col. James H. Dayton.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Israel P. Rumsey.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Lieut. Francis De Cress.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

First Brigade.
Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS.

26th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore.
90th Illinois:
Col. Timothy O'Meara.
Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart.
12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.
100th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Albert Heath.

Second Brigade.
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.
Col. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.
103d Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.
6th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Miller.
15th Michigan, (*) Lieut. Col. Austin E. Jaquith.
46th Ohio:
Col. Charles C. Walcutt.
Capt. Isaac N. Alexander.

Third Brigade.
Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.
97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler.
53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.
70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY RICHARDSON.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney.

1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Josiah H. Burton.

1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Lieut. Byron M. Callender.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.

48th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.

59th Indiana, Capt. Wilford H. Welman.

4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.

18th Wisconsin, Col. Gabriel Bouck.

Second Brigade.

Col. GREEN B. RAUM.

Col. FRANCIS C. DEIMLING.

Col. CLARK R. WEVER.

56th Illinois, Maj. Pinckney J. Welsh.

17th Iowa:

Col. Clark R. Wever.

Maj. John F. Walden.

10th Missouri:

Col. Francis C. Deimling.

Lieut. Col. Christian Happel.

24th Missouri, Company E, Capt. William W. McCammon.

80th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.

Col. BENJAMIN D. DEAN.

Col. JABEZ BANBURY.

93d Illinois:

Col. Holden Putnam.

Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.

5th Iowa:

Col. Jabez Banbury.

Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.

10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Paris P. Henderson.

26th Missouri, Col. Benjamin D. Dean.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY DILLON.

Cogswell's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. William Cogswell.

Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.

Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickeric

Source: Official Records of the War of the Rebellion

THE CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN CONFEDERATE ORDER OF BATTLE

Army of Tennessee
General BRAXTON BRAGG, Commanding
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,

1st Louisiana (regulars), Col. James Strawbridge.
1st Louisiana Cavalry, Maj. J. M. Taylor.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY CORPS (Detached on November 5th 1863 to East Tennessee.)

McLAWS' DIVISION.

Kershaw's Brigade.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina, Col. Joseph F. Gist.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. William G. Rice.

Humphreys' Brigade.

13th Mississippi, Col. Kennon McElroy.
17th Mississippi, Col. William D. Holder.
18th Mississippi, Col. Thomas M. Griffin.
21st Mississippi, Col. William L. Brandon.

Wofford's Brigade.

16th Georgia, Col. Henry P. Thomas.
18th Georgia, Col. S. Z. Ruff.
24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb's Legion, Lieut. Col. Luther J. Glenn.
Phillips' Legion, Lieut. Col. E. S. Barclay.
3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. N. L. Hutchins, jr.

Bryan's Brigade.

10th Georgia, Col. John B. Weems.
50th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan.
51st Georgia, Col. Edward Ball.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

Artillery Battalion. Maj. AUSTIN LEYDEN.

Georgia Battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wolihin.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Billington W. York.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Jenkins' Brigade.

1st South Carolina, Col. Franklin W. Kilpatrick.
2d South Carolina Rifles, Col. Thomas Thomson.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
Hampton (south Carolina) Legion, Col. Martin W. Gary.
Palmetto (south Carolina) Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Robertson's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
1st Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey.
4th Texas, Col. J. C. G. Key.
5th Texas, Col. R. M. Powell.

Law's Brigade.

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
15th Alabama, Col. William C. Oates.
44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
47th Alabama, Col. Michael J. Bulger.
48th Alabama, Col. James L. Sheffield.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia, Col. Benjamin Beck.
11th Georgia, Col. F. H. Little.
59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

Benning's Brigade.

2d Georgia, Col. Edgar M. Butt.
15th Georgia, Col. Dudley M. Du Bose.
17th Georgia, Col. Wesley C. Hodges.
20th Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

Artillery Battalion.

Col. E. PORTER ALEXANDER.

South Carolina Battery, Capt. William W. Fickling.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Tyler C. Jordan.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. George V. Moody.
Virginia Battery, Capt. William W. Parker.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Osmond B. Taylor.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Pichegru Woolfolk, jr.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Jackson's Brigade.

1st Georgia, Maj. James C. Gordon.
5th Georgia, Col. Charles P. Daniel.
47th Georgia, Capt. J. J. Harper.
65th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Jacob W. Percy.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Whiteley.
5th Mississippi, Maj. John B. Herring.
8th Mississippi, Maj. John F. Smith.

Moore's Brigade.

37th Alabama, Col. James F. Dowdell.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lanier.

Walthall's Brigade.

24th and 27th Mississippi, Col. William F. Dowd.
29th and 30th Mississippi, Capt. W. G. Reynolds.
34th Mississippi, Col. Samuel Benton.

Wright's Brigade.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Col. D. M. Donnell.
28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.
51st and 52d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John G. Hall.
Murray's (Tennessee) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.

Artillery Battalion.
Maj. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Alabama Battery, Capt. William H. Fowler.
Florida Battery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John Scogin.
Mississippi Battery (Smith's), Lieut. William B. Turner.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Mississippi, Col. William H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas H. Lynam.
10th Mississippi, Capt. Robert A. Bell.
41st Mississippi, Col. W. F. Tucker.
44th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. W. W. Tucker.

Manigault's Brigade.

24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Maj. W. L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Maj. John N. Slaughter.
10th and 19th South Carolina, Maj. James L. White.

Deas Brigade.

19th Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpadden.
22d Alabama, Capt. Harry T. Toulmin.
25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Col. Whitfield Clark.
50th Alabama, Col. J. G. Coltart.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Vaughan's Brigade.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. William M. Watkins.
13th and 154th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

Artillery Battalion.
Maj. ALFRED R. COURTNEY.

Alabama Battery, Capt. S. H. Dent.
Alabama Battery, Capt. James Garrity.
Tennessee Battery (Scott's), Lieut. John Doscher.
Alabama Battery (Waters'), Lieut. William P. Hamilton.

BUCKNER'S DIVISION.

Johnson's Brigade.

17th and 23d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Watt W. Floyd.
25th and 44th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John L. McEwen, jr.
63d Tennessee, Maj. John A. Aiken.

Gracie's Brigade.

41st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Theodore G. Trimmier.
43d Alabama, Col. Young M. Moody.
1st Battalion, Alabama (Hilliard's) Legion, Maj. Daniel S. Troy.
2d Battalion, Alabama (Hilliard's) Legion, Capt. John H. Dillard.
3d Battalion, Alabama (Hilliard's) Legion, Lieut. Col. John W. A. Sanford.
4th Battalion, Alabama (Hilliard's) Legion, Maj. John D. McLennan.

Reynolds' Brigade.

58th North Carolina, Col. John B. Palmer.
60th North Carolina, Capt. James T. Weave
54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Wade.
63d Virginia, Maj. James M. French.

Artillery Battalion.
Maj. SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS.

Mississippi Battery (Darden's), Lieut. H. W. Bullen.
Virginia Battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.
Alabama Battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Maney's Brigade.

1st and 27th Tennessee, Col. Hume R. Feild.
4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Capt. Joseph Bostick.
6th and 9th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. W. Buford.
41st Tennessee, Col. Robert Farquharson.
50th Tennessee, Col. Cyrus A. Sugg.
24th Tennessee Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Frank Maney.

Gist' s Brigade.

46th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William A. Daniel.
8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Leroy Napier.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. Clement H. Stevens.

Wilson' s Brigade.

25th Georgia, Col. Claudius C. Wilson.
29th Georgia, Col. William J. Young.
30th Georgia, Col. Thomas W. Maugham.
26th Georgia Battalion, Maj. John W. Nisbet.
1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.

Artillery Battalion.
Maj. ROBERT MARTIN.

Missouri Battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.

BRECKINRIDGE'S ARMY CORPS.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Liddell's Brigade.

2d and 15th Arkansas, Maj. E. Warfield.
5th and 13th Arkansas, Col. John E. Murray.
6th and 7th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder.
8th Arkansas, Maj. Anderson Watkins.
19th and 24th Arkansas, (||) Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison.

Smith's Brigade.

6th and 10th Texas Infantry and 15th Texas (dismounted) Cavalry, Col. Roger Q. Mills.
7th Texas, Col. Hiram B. Granbury.
17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. William A. Taylor.

Polk's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
3d and 5th Confederate, Lieut. Col. J. C. Cole.
2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
35th and 48th Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Maj. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. H. D. Lampley.
32d and 45th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. Chariton.
15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Daniel Coleman.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. T. R. HOTCHKISS.

Arkansas Battery (Calvert's), Lieut. Thomas J. Key.
Texas Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Alabama Battery (Semple's), Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Mississippi Battery (Swett's), Lieut. H. Shannon.

STEWART'S DIVISION.

Adams' Brigade.

13th and 20th Louisiana, Col. Leon von Zinken.
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Daniel Gober.
19th Louisiana, Col. W. P. Winans.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. John McEnery.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Strahl's Brigade.

4th and 5th Tennessee, Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Col. Egbert E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Henry C. McNeill.

Clayton's Brigade.

18th Alabama, Maj. Shep. Ruffin.
32d Alabama, Capt. John W. Bell.
36th Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Woodruff,
38th Alabama, Col. Charles T. Ketchum.
58th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John W. Inzer.

Stovall's Brigade.

40th Georgia, [Col. Abda Johnson.]
41st Georgia, [Col. William E. Curtiss.]
42d Georgia, [Col. R. J. Henderson.]
43d Georgia, [Col. Hiram P. Bell.]
52d Georgia, [Maj. John J. Moore.]

Artillery Battalion.

Capt. HENRY C. SEMPLE.

Georgia Battery (Dawson's), Lieut. R. W. Anderson.
Arkansas Battery (Humphreys'), Lieut. John W. Rivers.
Alabama Battery, Capt. McDonald Oliver.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

Lewis' Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas W. Thompson.

5th Kentucky, Col. H. Hawkins.
6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. W. L. Clarke.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe.
John H. Morgan's dismounted men.

Bate's Brigade.

37th Georgia, Col. A. F. Rudler.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Joel Towers.
10th Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
15th and 37th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. Dudley Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Maj. W. M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
1st Tennessee Battalion, Maj. Stephen H. Colms.

Florida Brigade.

1st and 3d Florida, Capt. W. T. Saxon.
4th Florida, Lieut. Col. E. Badger.
6th Florida, Col. Jesse J. Finley.
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. Tillman Ingram.
1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), Col. G. Troup Maxwell.

Artillery Battalion.

Capt. C. H. SLOCOMB.

Kentucky Battery (Cobb's) Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.
Louisiana Battery (Slocumb's), Lieut. W. C. D. Vaught.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Brown's Brigade.

3d Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker.
18th and 26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
32d Tennessee, Capt. Thomas D. Deavenport.
45th Tennessee and 23d Tennessee Battalion, Col. Anderson Searcy.

Cumming's Brigade.

34th Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
36th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Wallace.
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
56th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. T. Slaughter.

Pettus' Brigade.

20th Alabama, Capt. John W. Davis.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. J. B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

Vaughn's Brigade.

3d Tennessee
39th Tennessee.
43d Tennessee.
59th Tennessee.

Artillery Battalion.

Capt. ROBERT COBB.

Tennessee Battery, Capt. Edmund D. Baxter,
Tennessee Battery., Capt. William W. Carnes.
Georgia Battery Capt. Max Van Den Corput.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. M. J. Henderson.
65th North Carolina (6th Cavalry), Col. George N. Folk.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY B. DAVIDSON.

1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.
2d Tennessee, Col. Henry M. Ashby.
4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
6th Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. MORGAN.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. H. Mauldin.
4th Alabama [Russell's], Lieut. Col. J. M. Hambrick.
Malone's (Alabama) Regiment, Col. James C. Malone, jr.
51st Alabama, Capt. M. Kirkpatrick.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. J. MORRISON.

1st Georgia, Lieut. Col. S. W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. M. Ison.
3d Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

ARMSTRONG'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM Y. C. HUMES.

4th Tennessee [Baxter Smith's], Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
8th Tennessee [Dibrell's], -----
9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
10th Tennessee, Col. Nicholas N. Cox.

Second Brigade.

Col. C. H. TYLER.

Clay's (Kentucky) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel F. Clay.
Edmundson's (Virginia) Battalion, Maj. S. P. McConnell.
Jessee's (Kentucky) Battalion, Maj. A. L. McAfee.
Johnson's (Kentucky) Battalion, Maj. O. S. Tenney.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

First Brigade.
Col. WILLIAM B. WADE.

1st Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.
3d Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Col. Charles T. Goode.

Second Brigade.
Col. J. WARREN GRIGSBY.

2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas G. Woodward.
3d Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
9th Kentucky, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, Capt. R. D. Allison.
Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, Lieut. Col. O. P. Hamilton.
Rucker's Legion, Col. E. W. Rucker.

ARTILLERY.

Tennessee Battery, Capt. A. L. Huggins.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Gustave A. Huwald.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. H. Wiggins.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.
Maj. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Missouri Battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.
Georgia Battery (Havis'), Lieut. James R. Duncan.
Alabama Battery (Lumsden's), Lieut. Harvey H. Cribbs.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Thomas L. Massenburg.

DETACHED.
Roddey's Cavalry Brigade.

4th Alabama, Col. William A. Johnson.
5th Alabama, Col. Josiah Patterson.
53d Alabama, Col. M. W. Harmon,
Moreland's (Alabama) Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. D. Moreland.
Georgia Battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

Source: Official Records of the War of the Rebellion