

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Battlefield Profile Glossary

Location	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
Campaign	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> .
Battle Date(s)	Day or days upon which the battle took place, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
Principal Commanders	Ranking commanders of opposing forces during the battle.
Forces Engaged	Name or description of largest units engaged during the battle.
Results	Indicates battle victor or inconclusive outcome.
Study Area	Acreage determined by the ABPP to represent the full extent of land associated with the historic battle.
Potential National Register Lands	Acreage of land that retains historic character and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Table 2).
Protected Lands	Estimated acreage (based on questionnaires and GIS) of battlefield land that is in public or private non-profit ownership, or is under permanent protective easement, and is managed specifically for 1) the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features, or for 2) a conservation purpose and use compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.
Publicly Accessible Lands	Estimated acreage (based on responses to questionnaires) within the Study Area maintained for public visitation.
Management Area	Name of historic site, park, or other area maintained for battlefield resource protection and/or public visitation.
Friends Group(s)	Name of local advocacy organization(s) that support preservation activities at/for the battlefield.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Indicates which types of preservation activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Indicates which types of interpretation/educational activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Condition Statement	The ABPP's assessment of the overall condition of the battlefield's Study Area (based on field surveys and responses to questionnaires).
Historical Designation	Notes the most prestigious federal historical designation the battlefield has received (i.e. national park unit, National Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places).

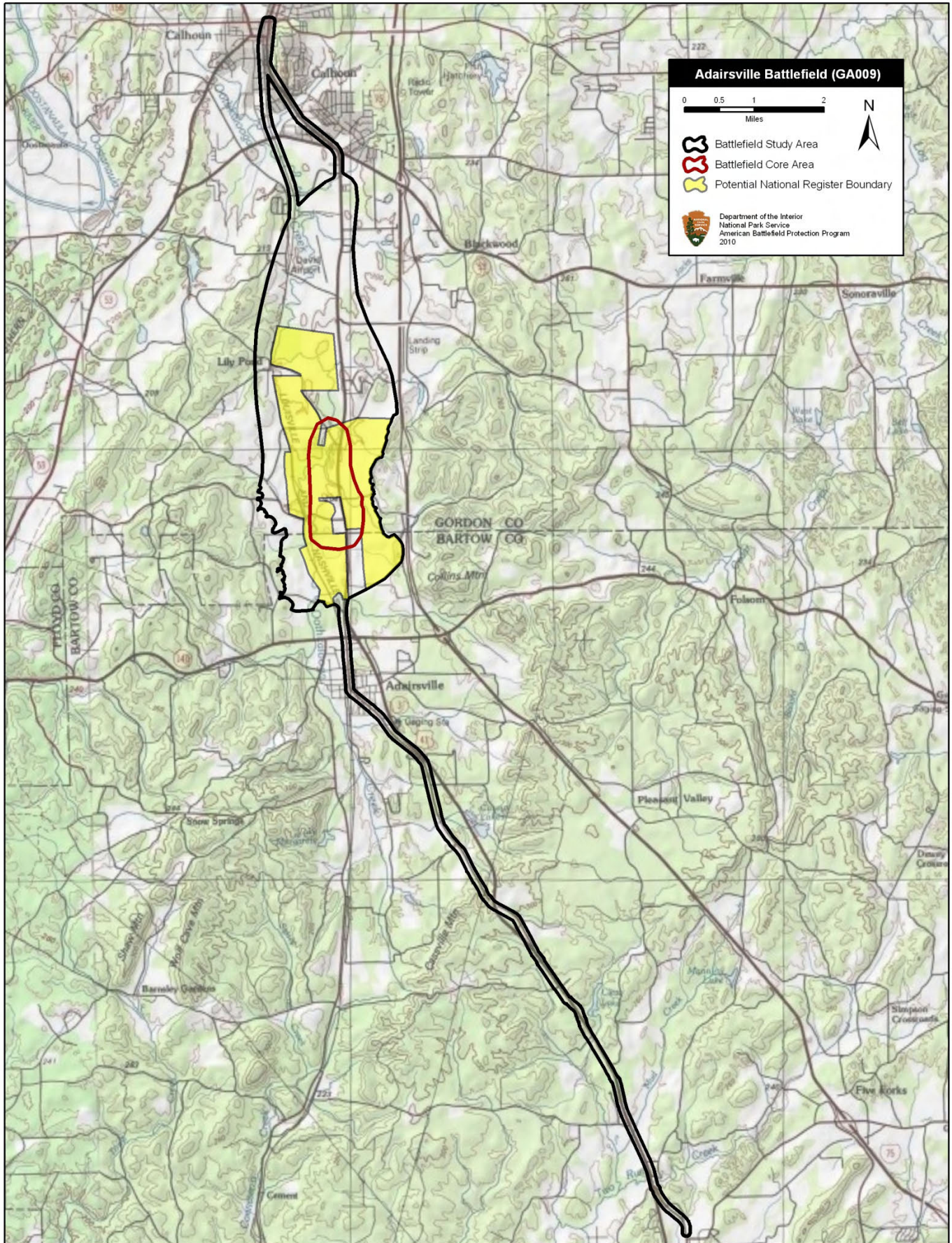
Adairsville (GA009)

Location	Gordon and Bartow counties
Campaign	Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	May 17, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General Oliver O. Howard [US]; Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham [CS]
Forces Engaged	2 nd and 3 rd Divisions, IV Corps, Army of the Cumberland [US]; Cheatham's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Successful Confederate delaying action
Study Area	6,975.76 acres The ABPP made significant changes to the 1993 Study Area. The area south of the town of Calhoun where Federal forces deployed for battle was added. The eastern and western edges of the Study Area were redrawn to conform to the width of the valley, which was too wide for Johnston to effectively cover. The untenable topography dictated a military withdrawal, which Johnston executed. The Confederate army moved to Cassville; the Federals pursued.
Potential National Register Lands	2,950.39 acres
Protected Lands	None
Publicly Accessible Lands	None
Management Area	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The Oothkalooga Valley, with its small hills and ridges, retains much of its integrity from the time of the battle. U.S. Route 41 essentially follows the original road trace through

the valley, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad (now owned by CSX) remains on its historic alignment. The original town of Adairsville has disappeared (modern Adairsville lies several miles south of the old town site). Development pressure along U.S. Route 41 threatens the survival of the battlefield and the archeological sites associated with the old town of Adairsville. Historic integrity of the battlefield will likely deteriorate in the next five years without immediate and coordinated protection efforts. Local leadership could make a tremendous difference to the fate of this Civil War battlefield.

Historical Designation

None



Allatoona (GA023)

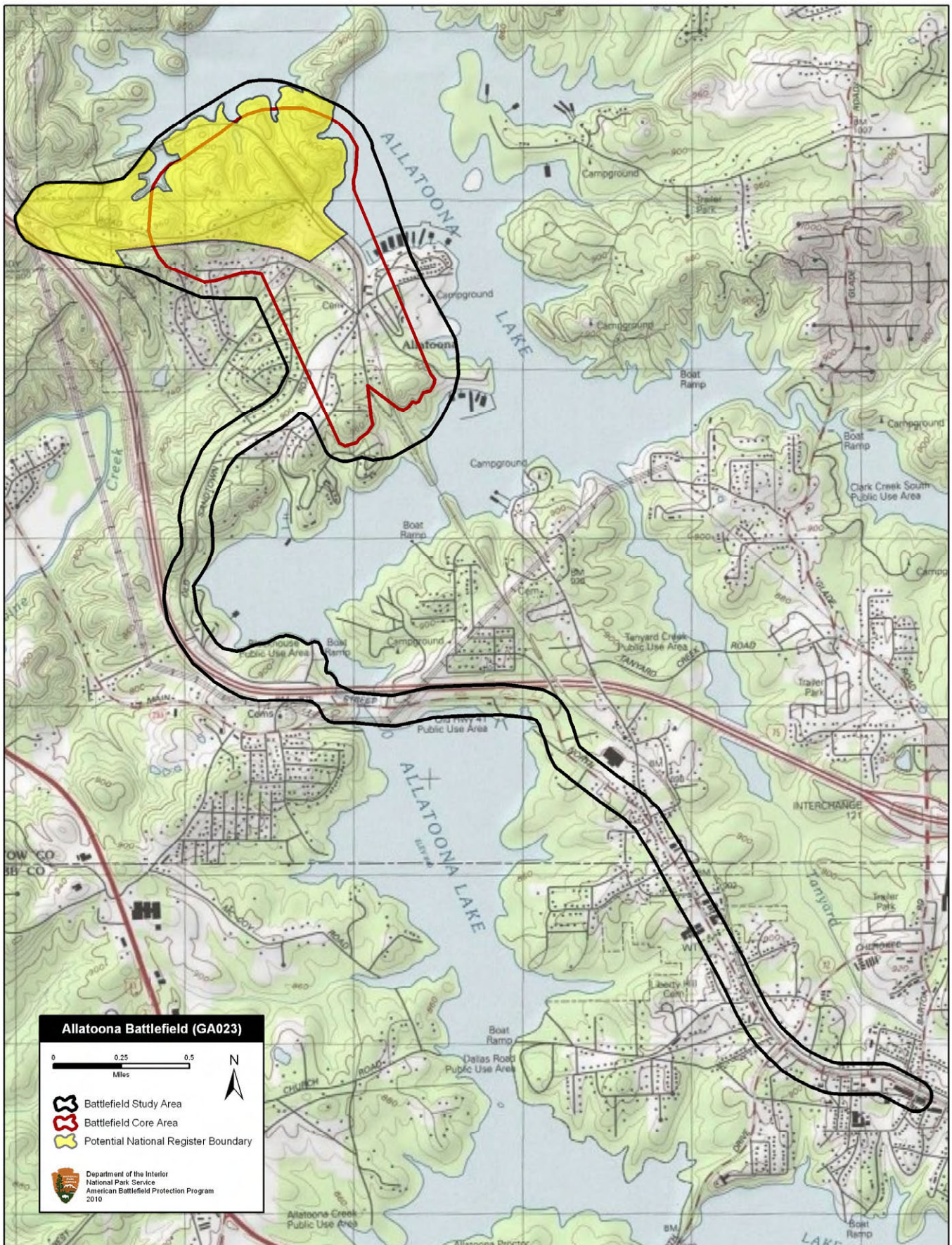
Location	Bartow and Cobb counties
Campaign	Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 5, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General John M. Corse [US]; Major General Samuel G. French [CS]
Forces Engaged	Detachments of the 3 rd and 4 th Divisions, XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; French's Division, Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	1,067.73 acres The ABPP made significant changes to the 1993 Study and Core Areas. The Study Area now includes the routes used by French's troops while raiding behind the main Union lines. The Core Area was expanded to reflect the Confederate artillery's roll in the battle.
Potential National Register Lands	294.59 acres
Protected Lands	425.32 acres Army Corps of Engineers, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	425.32 Allatoona Lake, Army Corps of Engineers
Management Area	Allatoona Lake
Friends Group(s)	Etowah Valley Historical Society: Allatoona Pass Battlefield Preservation Project http://www.evhsonline.org/projects/allatoona.html
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website http://www.evhsonline.org/projects/allatoona.html Other

Condition Statement

Although parts of the historic battlefield landscape were inundated to form Allatoona Lake in 1950, the northern portion of the battlefield retains integrity and is managed and interpreted as a historic site by the Army Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with the Etowah Valley Historical Society and the Red Top Mountain State Park. Significant battlefield features—such as the Western and Atlantic Railroad cut through Allatoona Pass, two well-preserved earthen forts with extensive undisturbed trenches and outerworks, an antebellum house, and the grave of an unknown soldier—survive and are interpreted for the public. Creation of the lake, recreational and marine uses associated with it, and residential development has destroyed the integrity of the southern portion of the Study Area.

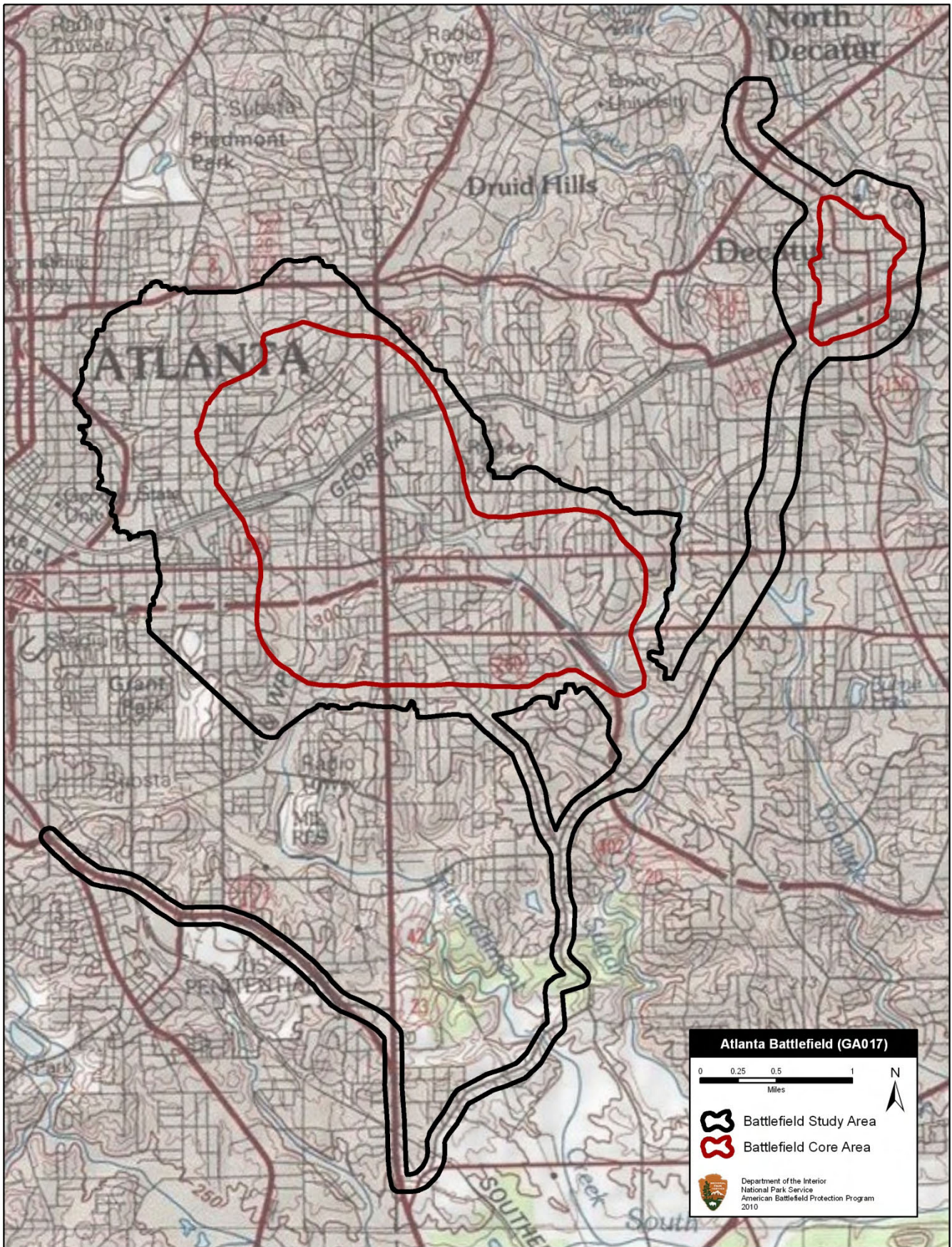
Historical Designation

None



Atlanta (GA017)

Location	DeKalb and Fulton counties
Campaign	Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	July 22, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General William T. Sherman, Major General James B. McPherson, Major General John A. Logan [US]; General John B. Hood [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Tennessee, Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	6,986.79 acres The ABPP revised the Study Area to include the Confederate flanking movement and attack at Decatur. A Core Area was added at Decatur, and the main Core Area was expanded to include the Federal artillery positions.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website
Condition Statement	The historic battlefield is unrecognizable. Metropolitan Atlanta has obliterated the battlefield landscape. Commemorative and interpretive opportunities exist. Numerous city parks and rights-of-way could be used as stops along interpretive trails or as locations for individual wayside exhibits.
Historical Designation	None



Buck Head Creek (GA026)

Location	Burke and Jenkins counties
Campaign	Savannah Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	November 28, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick [US]; Major General Joseph Wheeler [CS]
Forces Engaged	3rd Cavalry Division, Military Division of Mississippi [US]; Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida [CS]
Results	Inconclusive
Study Area	3,137.32 acres The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area and Core Area boundaries. A Core Area was added to represent the primary fighting at Reynold's Plantation, a few miles north of Buck Head Creek. The Core Area delineated in 1993 represented the fighting at the creek itself, a tactically important holding action but one that was secondary to the fight at Reynold's Plantation. The ABPP expanded the northern portion of the Study Area to include the new Core Area and to represent the Federal withdrawal. Kilpatrick withdrew in order to put distance between his force and the Confederate cavalry he believed was in pursuit.
Potential National Register Lands	3,137.32 acres
Protected Lands	33.27 acres Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 24.77 acres, fee simple Jenkins County Historical Society, 8.50 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	33.27 acres Dilane Wildlife Management Area, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 22.63 acres Big Buckhead Church, Jenkins County Historical Society, 8.50 acres Big Dukes Pond Natural Area, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2.14 acres
Management Area	Big Buckhead Church Big Dukes Pond Natural Area Dilane Wildlife Management Area
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour

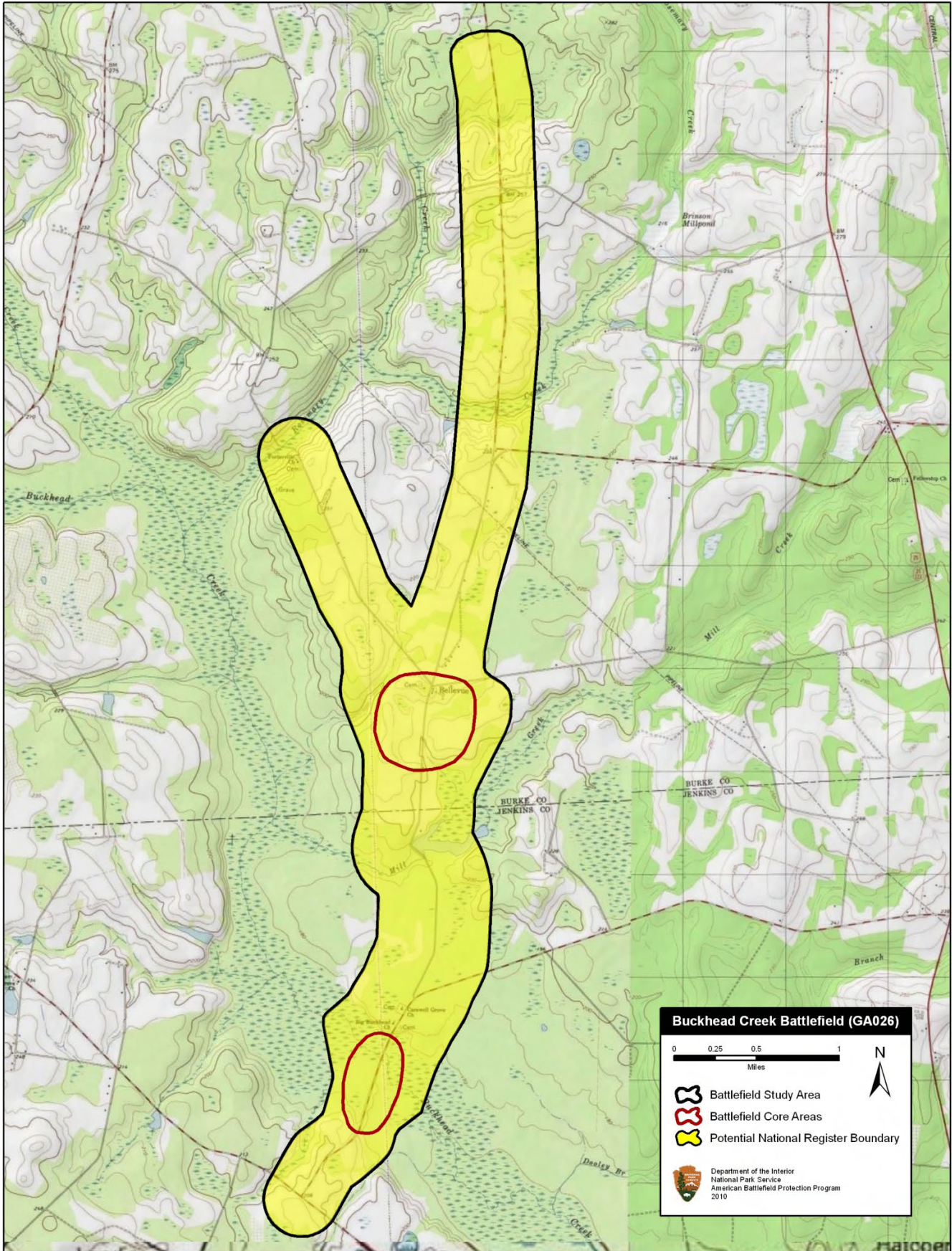
Living History
Maintained Historic Features/Areas
Visitor Center
Walking Tour/Trails
Wayside Exhibits/Signs
Website
Other

Condition Statement

The topography and historic setting of the battlefield are little changed since the Civil War. The area remains a patchwork of pine forests and scattered private farms. Today, timber harvesting is the primary land use within the Study Area. Construction of new logging roads and the use of heavy logging equipment may damage archeological resources and cause soil erosion on fragile historic landforms. If logging impacts on the battlefield can be assessed and minimized, Buck Head Creek will remain one of the best opportunities for comprehensive Civil War landscape preservation in Georgia.

Historical Designation

None



Chickamauga (GA004)

Location	Catoosa and Walker counties; City of Chattanooga, Tennessee
Campaign	Chickamauga Campaign (1863)
Battle Date(s)	September 18-20, 1863
Principal Commanders	Major General William S. Rosecrans and Major General George H. Thomas [US]; General Braxton Bragg [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Cumberland [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	29,978.67 acres The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area and Core Area to more accurately reflect the locations of significant events and landscape features associated with the battle. The boundaries were adjusted to show the rough terrain of the Crawfish Valley, where Confederate forces from Lafayette turned on the advancing Army of the Cumberland and drove the Federal army back to Chattanooga.
Potential National Register Lands	9,881.28 acres
Protected Lands	5,509.51 acres National Park Service, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	5,509.51 acres Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, National Park Service
Management Area	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
Friends Group(s)	Friends of the Park (1986) http://www.chickchatt.org/
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and InventoriesFundraisingInterpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislation✓ Planning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brochure(s)✓ Driving Tour✓ Living History✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas✓ Visitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs✓ Website http://www.nps.gov/chch/ http://www.chickchatt.org/✓ Other Ongoing educational and commemorative programs

Condition Statement

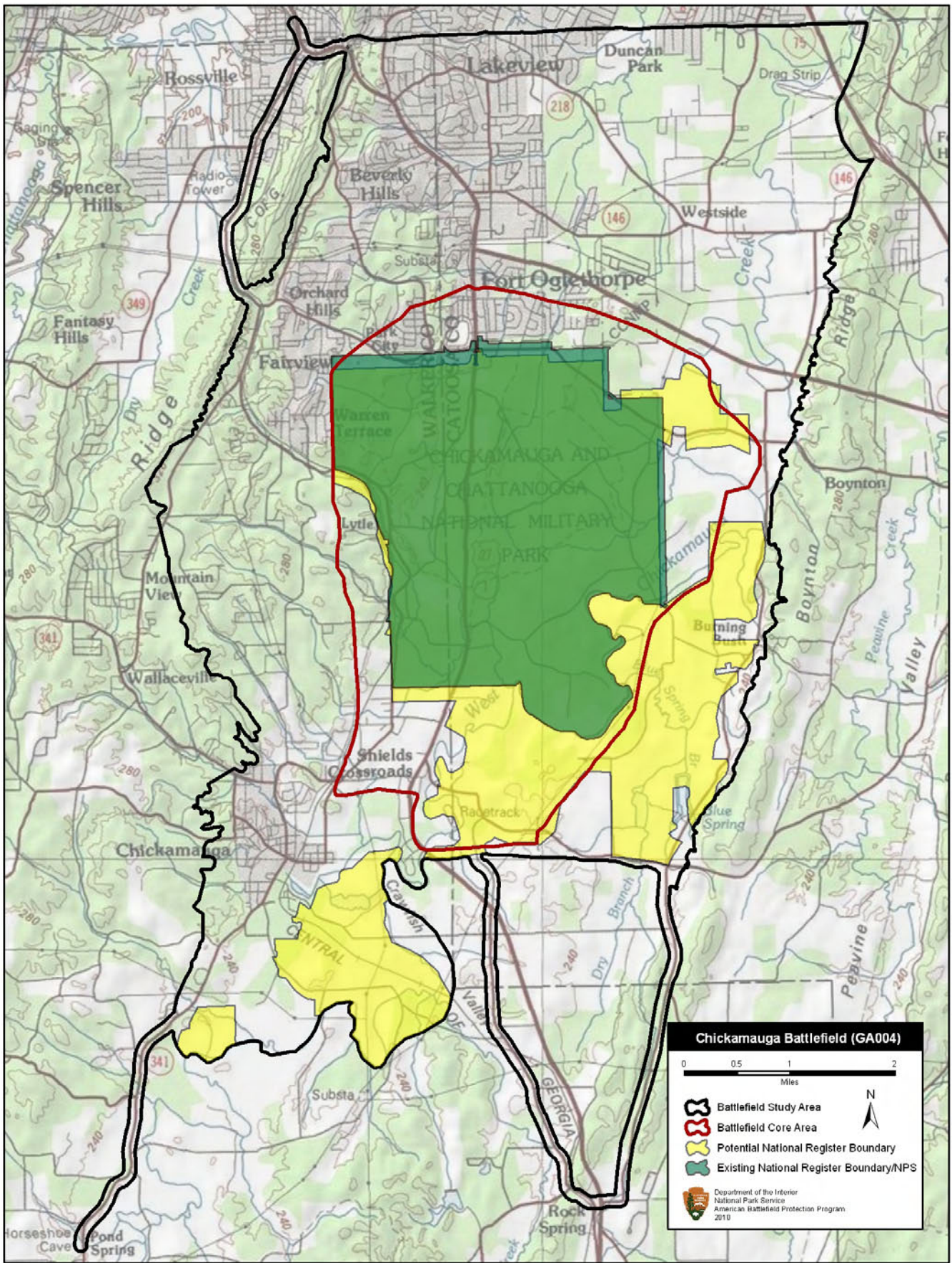
Portions of the historic landscape at Chickamauga have been altered since the Civil War, but most features and land essential to the understanding of the battle remain. The battlefield lies in the densely developed Chattanooga metropolitan area. The National Park Service's Chickamauga Battlefield unit of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park preserves approximately 75% of the area of fighting on September 19-20, 1863. Only about 20% of the area of fighting on September 18, 1863, however, is preserved within the bounds of the National Military Park's Chickamauga Battlefield unit.

When originally envisioned by Civil War veterans, the Chickamauga Battlefield unit was to be a 10,000 acre area from Rossville Gap on the north to Glass's Mill on the south along the corridor of the LaFayette Road and between Chickamauga Creek on the east and the eastern hills of Missionary Ridge on the west. The original authorization from Congress was for an area of 7,600 acres with most of the reduction coming from the north and south end of the area the veterans originally envisioned. The appropriation for the purchase of the land, however, was insufficient to buy all of the originally authorized 7,600 acres, leaving the Chickamauga Battlefield unit at approximately 5,000 acres. Between the 1890s when the battlefield unit was created and 1970, roughly 500 acres were added to the unit.

Today, areas of the battlefield outside of the 5,509 acres owned by the National Park Service are becoming more densely developed as the Chattanooga region grows. Growth associated with the U.S. Army post of Fort Oglethorpe has resulted in dense development north and west of the park. Some agricultural and lightly developed areas remain on the east, southeast, and southern sides of the park, mostly in Catoosa County (one of the fastest growing counties in Georgia) and the floodplain of Chickamauga Creek. The density of development in those areas continues to increase. At present, there are still opportunities to protect additional historic lands through partnerships with the National Park Service, the State, local governments, land trusts, and private landowners.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, 1966)



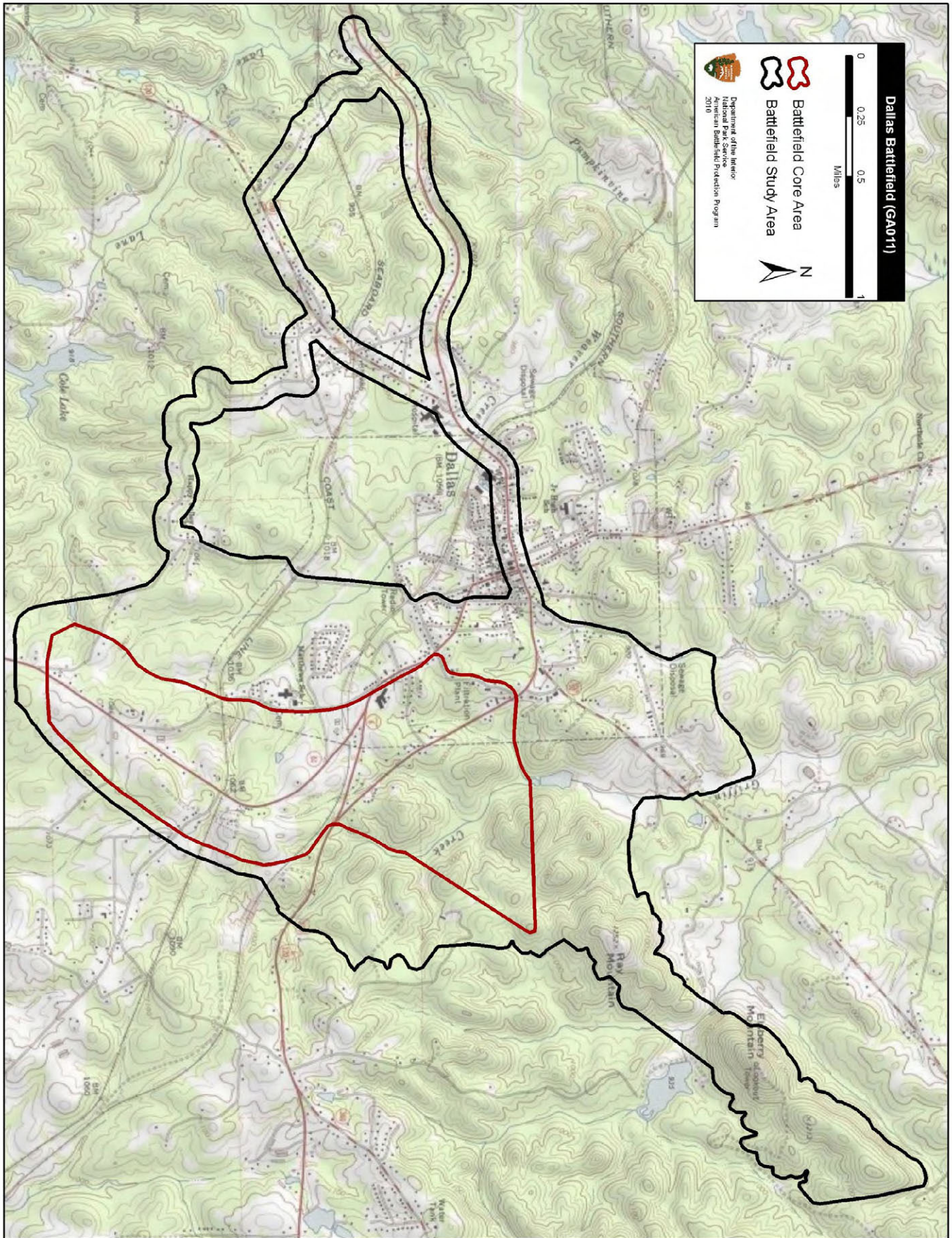
Dallas (GA011)

Location	Paulding County
Campaign	Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	May 26 - June 1, 1864
Principal Commanders [US];	Major General William T. Sherman, Major General John A. Logan Lieutenant General William J. Hardee [CS]
Forces Engaged	XV Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	2,965.42 acres The ABPP made significant changes to the Study Area. The Federal approach from the west was added to show the advance of the XV Corps onto the battlefield. The locations of the Dallas Line defenses were also added. The Core Area now includes the Confederate artillery positions within the Dallas Line and other areas of fighting to the south.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	20.00 acres Paulding County, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area	None
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Civil War Paulding County (1993)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	The battlefield is fragmented, overwhelmed by the growth of Dallas and Marietta. With the exception of a parcel of land owned by Paulding County, the area of fighting below the mountains is

completely developed. Several significant topographic features survive, however, including Ray Mountain, Elsberry Mountain, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Weaver Creek, Griffin Creek and the ridgeline that formed the backbone of the Dallas Line. Expected residential development and communication towers on the slopes of the mountains will likely destroy surviving Confederate earthworks if action is not taken to protect them.

Historical Designation

None



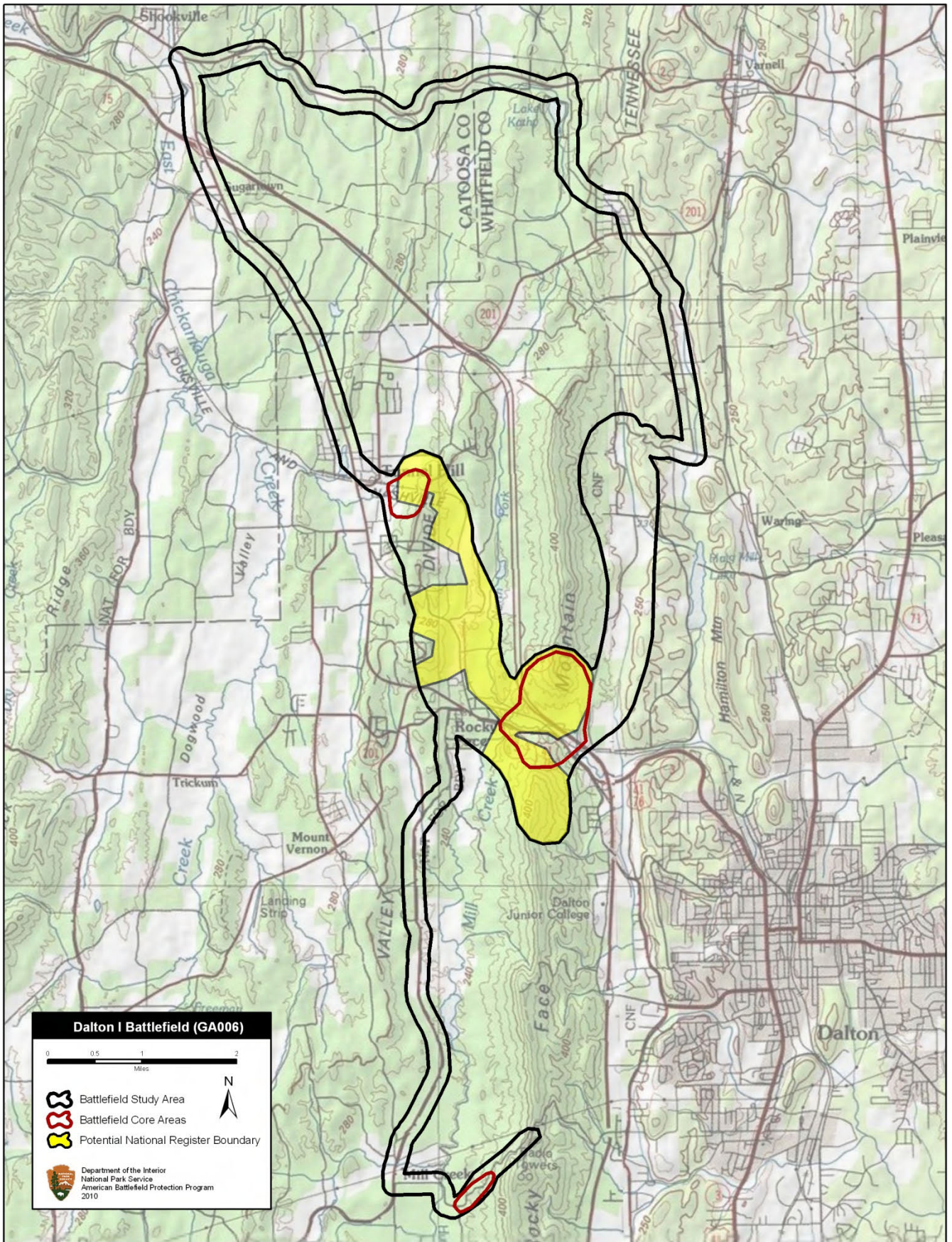
Dalton I (GA006)

Location	Whitfield and Catoosa counties
Campaign	Demonstration on Dalton (1864)
Battle Date(s)	February 22-27, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General George H. Thomas [US]; General Joseph E. Johnston [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Cumberland [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	7,011.40 acres The ABPP made significant changes to the 1993 boundaries. Northern approaches of the Army of the Cumberland were added to the Study Area to show the extent of Federal flanking operations around Dalton. The Core Areas were reduced to the specific areas of fighting at Tunnel Hill and Mill Creek Gap.
Potential National Register Lands	1,866.79 acres
Protected Lands	76.35 acres USDA Forest Service, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	76.35 acres Chattahoochee National Forest, USDA Forest Service
Management Area	Chattahoochee National Forest
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Much of the battlefield landscape has been compromised by Interstate 75, development along US Route 41, the growth of the City of Dalton, and subdivision of the Crow Valley and Tunnel Hill areas. Development pressure continues to threaten the battlefield as large subdivisions and custom homes are being built north and west of Interstate 75. Immediate and concerted preservation

efforts are needed to protect undeveloped land associated with this battle and the battle of Rocky Face Ridge.

Historical Designation

None

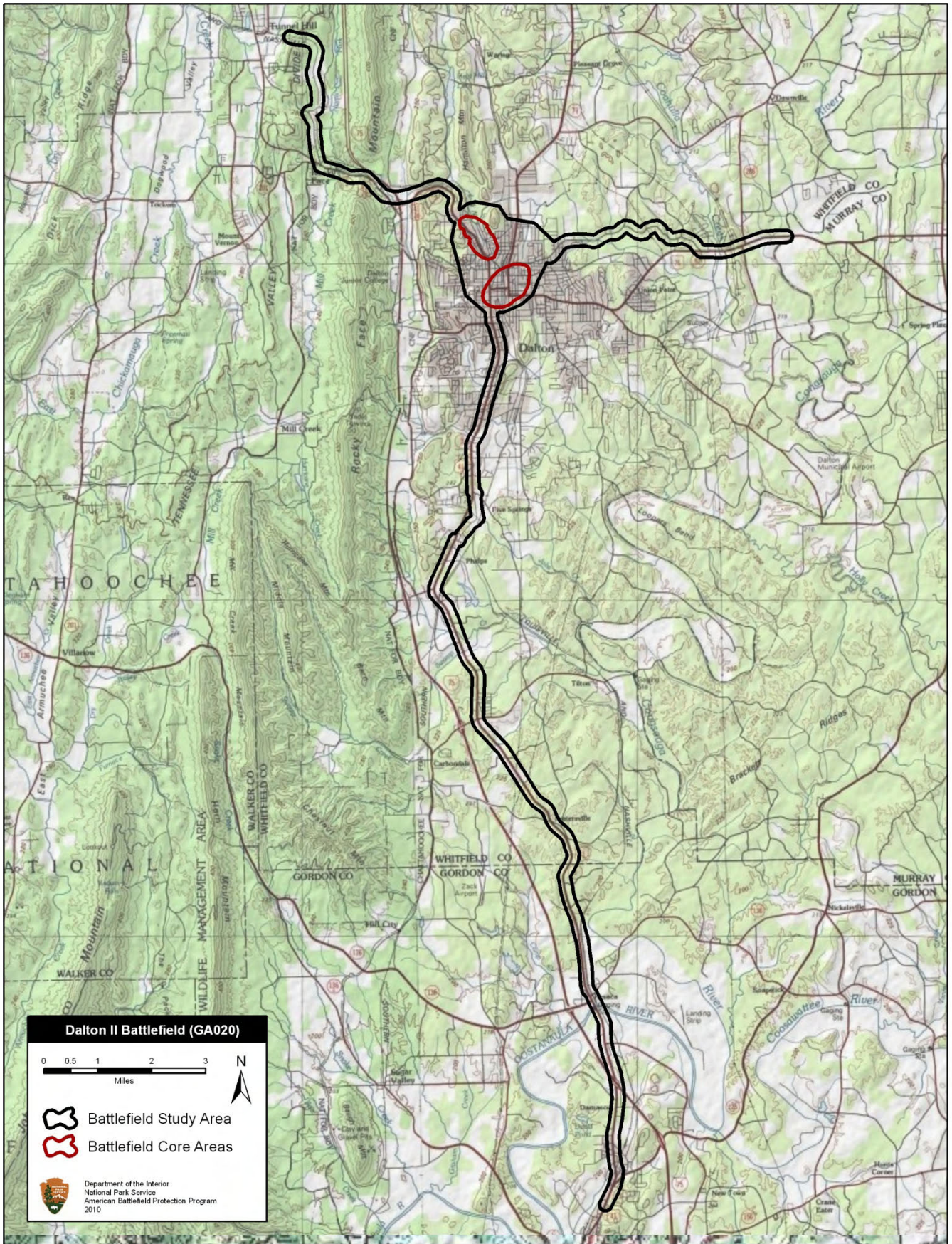


Dalton II (GA020)

Location	Whitfield and Gordon counties
Campaign	Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	August 14-15, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General James B. Steedman, Colonel Bernard Laiboldt [US]; Major General Joseph Wheeler [CS]
Forces Engaged	District of Etowah [US]; Wheeler's Cavalry Corps [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	6,002.08 acres The CWSAC did not map boundaries for this battlefield in 1993. The ABPP's new Study Area includes roads used by the Confederate cavalry in its raids behind Union lines. The boundary also includes the Western & Atlantic Railroad line used to bring Union reinforcements to the battlefield. The Core Areas represent the specific fighting around Fort Hill and the Confederate attack on the Federal reinforcing column at the base of Mount Rachel.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	The growth of the City of Dalton has destroyed the battlefield landscape and its historic setting. Opportunities for public interpretation and commemoration exist, and archeological investigations may yet reveal evidence of the battle, but meaningful landscape preservation is no longer possible.

Historical Designation

None



Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)

Location	Dade, Catoosa, and Walker counties
Campaign	Chickamauga Campaign (1863)
Battle Date(s)	September 10-11, 1863
Principal Commanders	Major General James Negley [US]; Major General Thomas C. Hindman [CS]
Forces Engaged	1st and 2nd Divisions, XIV Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland [US]; Hindman's Division, Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Union strategic victory
Study Area	23,267.17 acres The 1993 Study Area boundary did not accurately reflect the Union advance or Confederate defense. The new boundary reflects the historic road network and terrain features. It also includes the locations of the Union advance through Johnson's Crook and the Confederate flanking maneuver from the northeast.
Potential National Register Lands	21,406.65 acres
Protected Lands	1,029.54 acres Georgia Department of Natural Resources, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,029.54 acres Crockford-Pigeon Mountain Wildlife Management Area, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 977.23 acres Cloudland Canyon State Park, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 52.31 acres
Management Area	Cloudland Canyon State Park Crockford-Pigeon Mountain Wildlife Management Area
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

Condition Statement

The battlefield landscape is little changed since the Civil War. McLemore's Cove (the valley located between Lookout Mountain and Pigeon Mountain), Dug Gap, and Stephens Gap all retain a high degree of historic integrity. Residential development in McLemore's Cove is beginning to fracture the landscape, however, which is a serious long-term threat to the battlefield. Other threats include the upgrades to State Route 193 and continuing growth of industrial complexes in Kensington at the heart of the battlefield's Core Area. While Buck Head Creek and Griswoldville also retain a high degree of landscape integrity, Davis' Cross Roads is the most immediately threatened. As such, it deserves to be among the top battlefield preservation priorities in the state.

Historical Designation

None

