

CIVIL WAR HERITAGE TRAILS

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NEWSLETTER

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www.CivilWarHeritageTrails.org

Alabama
Georgia
South Carolina

Historical Timeline
Along the Trails
Upcoming Events

CIVIL WAR
HERITAGE



TRAILS

October 1864

Hood Moves North

Saturday, October 1, 1864 - Confederate General John Bell Hood continues moving his "Army of Tennessee" north in an attempt to cut railroad lines between Chattanooga and..

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Historical Timeline: October 1864

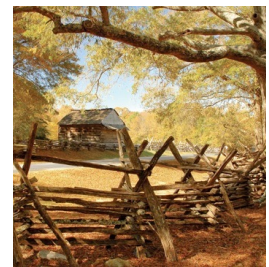
Along the Trails:

Two new interpretive markers have been installed along the Atlanta Campaign Heritage Trail® in Atlanta, Georgia.

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Along The Trails: Fort Walker, Atlanta



Upcoming Events

Upcoming Civil War Events in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina

AL - Battle of Newton

GA- DeKalb History Center

SC - Brattonsville Reenactment

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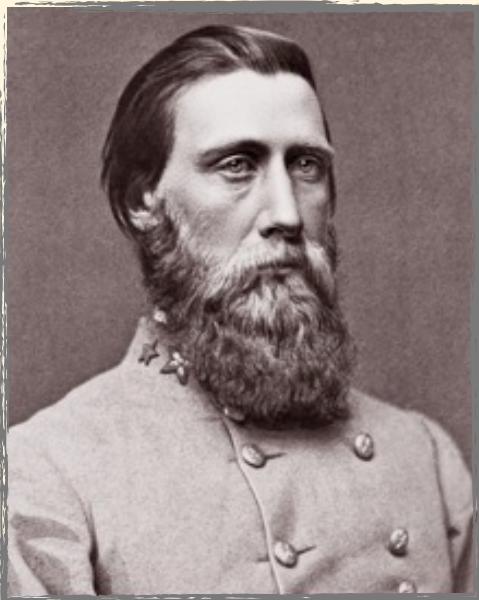
Atlanta Campaign
and March to the
Sea Brochures



The Civil War in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina

Historical Timeline October 1864

Saturday, October 1, 1864 - Confederate General John Bell Hood continues moving his "Army of Tennessee" north in an attempt to cut railroad lines between Chattanooga and Atlanta thereby forcing Union Major General William T. Sherman's armies to abandon Atlanta. A skirmish occurs at Salt Springs, Georgia, involving the 10th Wisconsin Light Artillery Battery.



Confederate General John B. Hood



Union Major Gen. William T. Sherman

The cavalry of Confederate Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest skirmish against the Federal garrisons at Huntsville (11th, 12th & 13th Indiana Cavalry Regiments) and Athens (10th Indiana & 3rd Tennessee Cavalry Regiments, 111th U.S. Colored Troops and other units) in Alabama.

Sunday, October 2, 1864 - Hood's army reaches the Western & Atlantic Railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, breaking it after skirmishes at Big Shanty (Kennesaw) and Kennesaw Water Tank, Georgia. Other skirmishes in Georgia occur at or near Fairburn, Sand Mountain (involving the 9th Michigan Cavalry Regiment) and Powder Springs.

Monday, October 3, 1864 - Forced to admit the presence of Hood's Confederate army at Big Shanty, Georgia, and elsewhere along his vital railroad supply line is now a serious matter, Sherman begins sending Federal troops north from Atlanta to deal with this growing concern.

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During Confederate President Jefferson Davis's return trip to Richmond, Virginia, he arrives in Columbia, South Carolina, to an enthusiastic reception. In a speech Davis says of Hood, *"His eye is now fixed upon a point far beyond that where he was assailed by the enemy...And if but a half, nay, one-fourth, of the men to whom the service has a right, will give him their strength, I see no chance for Sherman to escape from a defeat or a disgraceful retreat."*

A skirmish is fought at Waterloo, Alabama, involving the 6th Indiana Cavalry Regiment.

Tuesday, October 4, 1864 - Hood's Confederate army takes command of larger sections of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Skirmishes along the railroad occur at Rome (involving the 90th Illinois Infantry Regiment), Acworth & Moon's Station (both involving the 14th & 15th Illinois Infantry Battalions), Marietta (involving the 5th Ohio Cavalry Regiment), and near Lost Mountain. One Confederate division, commanded by Major General Samuel G. French, approaches a Federal garrison guarding the railroad at strategic Allatoona Pass. Sherman leaves on corps in Atlanta and moves north with the bulk of his armies to rescue several Federal garrisons and drive Hood's army away from the railroad.



Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia (on October 5, 1864), by Don Troiani

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Wednesday, October 5, 1864 - Between Acworth and Cartersville, Georgia, the Western & Atlantic Railroad travels through Allatoona Pass. A 2,000-man Federal garrison led by Brigadier General John M. Corse is positioned here to protect this strategic location. At dawn Confederate cannon open fire, followed shortly by a surrender demand from General French. Corse refuses, so French's division of approximately 3,000 Confederate infantrymen attack. Fighting fiercely and retreating stubbornly, Corse receives word from a Federal signal flag station on Kennesaw Mountain, "*General Sherman says hold fast. We are coming.*" Meanwhile, French receives an erroneous report that Federal reinforcements are nearby, thus orders a withdrawal. Years later, Sherman's message to Corse inspires the popular hymn, "Hold the Fort, For We Are Coming."

Thursday, October 6, 1864 - Confederate cavalry of Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest skirmish with Federals (involving the 16th & 60th Illinois Infantry, 8th Iowa Cavalry, 10th Michigan Infantry and 6th Tennessee Cavalry Regiments) near Florence, Alabama.

Friday, October 7, 1864 - A large skirmish occurs at Dallas, Georgia, as Hood's Confederate army continues moving north.

Sunday, October 9, 1864 - General Sherman, referring to his plans to march across Georgia in a telegram to Union Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, predicts "*I can make this march, and I will make Georgia howl!*"

Skirmishes occur today and tomorrow near Van West, Georgia.

Tuesday, October 11, 1864 - Sherman begins to concentrate his armies near Rome, Georgia, upon receiving reports that Hood's Confederate army is close-by.

Wednesday, October 12, 1864 - Elements of Sherman's and Hood's forces skirmish at Kingston (involving the 26th Iowa Infantry Regiment) and LaFayette (involving the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry). Larger actions occur at Resaca and near Rome, Georgia. Hood is playing a game of cat-and-mouse, not wanting a general engagement against Sherman's superior force unless he can surprise only a portion of it. Confederate cavalry arrive in Dalton in advance of Hood's main army.

Thursday, October 13, 1864 - Skirmishing continues between elements of Sherman's and Hood's armies. Confederates reach the railroad at both Tilton and Tunnel Hill, Georgia, located to the south and north of Dalton, respectively. Hood concentrates his army near Dalton, virtually surrounding the Federal garrison there known as "Fort Hill." Manned by only 750 men, 600 of whom are former African-American slaves from the region, the Federals at Fort Hill face more than 20,000 Confederates demanding their immediate surrender. Union Colonel Lewis Johnson later recalls, "*I knew full well that I was in [Hood's] power, and that my situation was a desperate one...I could not hold out fifteen minutes.*" A more complete history of Fort Hill is described on its interpretive marker along the Atlanta Campaign Heritage Trail®.

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*View of downtown Dalton, Georgia, from the "Fort Hill" interpretive marker
GPS: 34.7724, - 84.9613*

Friday, October 14, 1864 - The 750 Federal soldiers from Fort Hill in Dalton, Georgia, who are now surrendered prisoners, are separated by race. The white soldiers are paroled. However most of the 600 black soldiers are robbed, some are assaulted or shot, and many are re-enslaved.

Saturday, October 15, 1864 - A skirmish occurs in Snake Creek Gap near LaFayette, Georgia.

Sunday, October 16, 1864 - Another skirmish occurs between elements of Sherman's and Hood's armies, this time at Ship's Gap, Georgia, involving the 26th Iowa, 29th Missouri and 76th Ohio Infantry Regiments.

A confident Wisconsin soldier writes home, *"The railroad has been torn up again between Resaca and Tunnel Hill. I have full faith that General Sherman will succeed in rendering his communication secure, and thus hold on to all that he has gained."*

Monday, October 17, 1864 - Hood abandons further efforts to disrupt rail traffic between Chattanooga and Atlanta, instead moving his army toward Gadsden in northeast Alabama. Hood believes Sherman's army will continue to follow, leading them further away from Atlanta.

A Confederate soldier stationed in Macon, Georgia, writes to his wife, *"You must be reconciled to my*

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absence, for I expect nothing to be a soldier for the balance of the war. But there is a Providence that shapes our destinies, and we should submit to His decrees with humility. You know I had rather be at home, but it is impossible for me to get there. So I must think of it as little as possible.”

Tuesday, October 18, 1864 - Skirmishes occur near Summerville, Georgia and Huntsville (involving the 12th Indiana Cavalry Regiment) in Alabama.

Wednesday, October 19, 1864 - Several small skirmishes occur in northwest Georgia.

Thursday, October 20, 1864 - Skirmishes occur in Alabama at Blue Pond (involving the 17th & 72nd Indiana Mounted Infantry, 4th Michigan Cavalry and 1st & 3rd Ohio Cavalry Regiments) and Little River (involving all of the previously named Federals units plus the 98th & 123rd Illinois Mounted Infantry, 4th, 6th & 7th Kentucky Cavalry and 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments plus the Chicago Board of Trade Light Artillery Battery).

Friday, October 21, 1864 - Sherman halts his Federal armies' pursuit of Hood's Confederates at Gaylesville, Alabama. A skirmish occurs at Leesburg, Alabama, involving the same Federal units as fought one day earlier at Little River. Another fight at Drove Road Crossing, Alabama, involves the 17th Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment.

Saturday, October 22, 1864 - Hood's "Army of Tennessee" marches from Gadsden to Guntersville, Alabama, where they hope to cross the Tennessee River before continuing their march north into Tennessee. But the river is too high at Guntersville, so the Confederates continue marching west in search of a suitable crossing location.

Sunday, October 23, 1864 - A skirmish is fought at King's Hill, Alabama, involving the 3rd Ohio Cavalry Regiment.

Tuesday, October 25, 1864 - Elements of Hood's army skirmish with various Federal units near Round Mountain, Turkeytown and on the Gadsden Road in Alabama.

Wednesday, October 26, 1864 - Hood's army skirmishes with Federals at Decatur, Alabama, who prevent the Confederates from crossing the Tennessee River here. Federal casualties over four days are 10 killed, 45 wounded and 100 captured. The Confederates continue marching further west. Their delay in crossing the Tennessee River provides invaluable time for Federals to prepare for their defense of central Tennessee.

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Old State Bank (c 1833), Decatur, Alabama

Thursday, October 27, 1864 - Skirmishes occur at Cedar Bluff and Little River, Alabama, involving the Federal regiments of the 12th Kentucky Infantry and 78th Ohio Infantry, respectively.

Friday, October 28, 1864 - As Hood's Confederate army moves further west they skirmish with Federals at Ladiga, Alabama.

Sherman learns that Hood's Confederates have departed Gadsden, Alabama, moving further to the west. Sherman therefore decides to end his pursuit of Hood and return to Atlanta, Georgia. The two major opposing armies in the west are now marching away from each other in opposite directions.

Sunday, October 30, 1864 - The Confederate Army of Tennessee reaches Tuscumbia, Alabama, and also quickly occupies Florence on the river's north bank after a brief action with the Federal 10th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Hood still hopes Sherman's army will continue following him. A larger skirmish occurs at nearby Muscle Shoals, Alabama, involving the 8th Iowa Cavalry, 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, 2nd Michigan Cavalry and 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

Monday, October 31, 1864 - Another skirmish occurs near Shoal Creek, Alabama, involving the same Federal units as fought the previous day near Muscle Shoals.



“Along the Trails”
Atlanta Campaign Heritage Trail

www.civilwarheritagetrails.org/ga-civil-war-trails-map/ga-atlanta-campaign.html

Two new interpretive markers have been installed
along the Atlanta Campaign Heritage Trail® in Atlanta, Georgia.



FORT WALKER

Lemuel Grant's
Perimeter “Line of
Defenses”

Located in Grant Park
behind the Atlanta
Cyclorama building
and Zoo Atlanta

Interpretive marker
#30 in the
Atlanta Campaign
Heritage Trail®
brochure
GPS: 33.7329, -84.3686

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BATTLE OF EZRA CHURCH

Hood's Third Attack

Located in Atlanta's Mozley Park on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive
Interpretive marker #35 in the Atlanta Campaign Heritage Trail® brochure
GPS: 33.7534, -84.4373

Photo shown is of the Atlanta Campaign Heritage Trail® interpretive marker
in front of Battle of Ezra Church tablets created in the 1960s and
reinstalled through the tireless efforts of
Mr. Charles Geiger.

Upcoming Events

Details about these and more Civil War era events can be found at
www.CivilWarHeritageTrails.org

Alabama: 14th Annual Battle of Newton Reenactment - Saturday & Sunday, October 18 & 19, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm daily, John Hutto Park, Newton AL. Exciting reenactment both days of the March 1865 skirmish. Other activities include soldier camps, military field hospital, period games, music, a ladies tea and Sunday church service. Food, drink and merchandise for sale on site. **FREE admission.** www.battleofnewton.org

Georgia: Georgia History Day at the DeKalb History Center - Tuesday, October 21, Historic Complex, West Trinity Place, Decatur GA. The DeKalb History Center presents a special living history field trip, at the Historic Complex at West Trinity Place in Decatur. The presentations are specific to curriculum standards for elementary, middle and high school students. Programs to include James Oglethorpe and the Georgia Colony, Mary Musgrove, DeKalb pioneer cabins with music and storytelling, Sequoyah and the Cherokee syllabary, Harriett Tubman and the Underground Railroad, The Civil War in DeKalb-Mary Gay & Swanton Houses. Tickets: \$10 per student, Title I discount available. 404-373-1088 ext 20, www.dekalbhistory.org

South Carolina: Historic Brattonville Civil War Reenactment at Hightower Hall - Saturday & Sunday, October 25 & 26, Brattonville Visitor Center, 1444 Brattonville Road, McConnells SC. Annual Civil War reenactment at Historic Brattonville, two miles east of McConnells, located on-site of Hightower Hall, an impressive wood slat panel structure built in 1856. Brattonville was placed on the National Record of Historic Places in 1971 and is home to 29 other historic structures built from the 1760's through the 19th century, spread over 775 beautiful acres. Several buildings, including Hightower Hall, were used in the filming of the Revolutionary War epic "The Patriot" starring Mel Gibson. Admission fee charged. ggoins@6thregimentsc.org, <http://6thregimentsc.org/brattonville.htm>



[Old Live Oak Cemetery](#)
[Selma, AL](#)



[GA Civil War](#)
[Sesquicentennial](#)



[SC Civil War 150](#)