

HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Exhibit Plan

CHICKAMAUGA AND
CHATTANOOGA

National Military Park

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

HISTORICAL MUSEUM EXHIBIT PLAN

by

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Chattanooga, Tennessee
July, 1935

Revised

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Washington
May 1936

EXHIBIT PLAN
 HISTORICAL MUSEUM
 CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
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Submitted: Kenneth B. Bisher Date
May 23, 1936
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Recommended: C. P. Russell May 23, 1936
 Chief, Museum Division.

Concurred: Richard B. Randolph June 2, 1936
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Gene E. Chastain June 3, 1936
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 Assistant Director, Branch
 of Research and Education.

Approved:

Harvey A. Tolson June 4, 1936
 Acting Director, National Park
 Service.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Washington

May 23, 1936

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

The attached exhibit plan for the Chickamauga-Chatanooga Museum is a part of the Museum Master Plan for the Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park. Because of the necessity of specifying exhibits and preparing them during this period of Public Works support the exhibit plan has been produced in advance of the rest of the Master Plan.

Curators of the Museum Division have worked with Historians of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings in integrating the Chickamauga-Chatanooga presentation with the museum programs of Vicksburg and Shiloh. With the completion of this plan provision has been made for coordination in interpreting the whole course of the Civil War in the West.

Upon your approval we will proceed with the production of exhibit items specified by Mr. Disher for use in the Chickamauga-Chatanooga Museum.

Sincerely yours,



C. P. Russell
Chief
Museum Division

Enclosure 995501

cc Randolph, Chattanooga
Emery, Chattanooga

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Washington

May 23, 1936

Dr. C. P. Russell,
Chief, Museum Division,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Through - The Superintendent,
Chickamauga-Chattanooga
National Military Park

Dear Dr. Russell:

Transmitted herewith is the exhibit plan for the Chickamauga-Chattanooga Historical Museum.

The general development plan was originally drafted in the spring and summer of 1935. The exhibit plan for the Central Museum here presented covers full specifications for those basic exhibits designed to interpret the theme of the significance of Chattanooga events in the story of the Civil War in the West.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Historical Museum Exhibit Plan is herewith submitted through the Superintendent for recommendation and presentation to the various branches and the Director for concurrence and approval.

Sincerely yours,



Kenneth B. Disher

Associate Museum Expert

cc Mr. Randolph, Chattanooga
Mr. Emery, Chattanooga

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTAHOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

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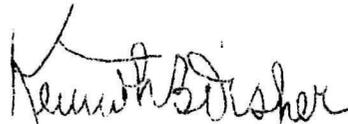
This Museum Exhibit Plan was prepared at Chattanooga during the spring and early summer of 1935. Work on the plan was then discontinued temporarily because of lack of funds with which to carry it on during the remainder of the year.

Early in 1936, funds having again become available, the work was resumed and a number of improvements were developed in the plan. During April and May the plan was revised, incorporating these improvements and meeting recommendations of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings as presented by Mr. Chatelain and Mr. George F. Emery, Assistant Historian, Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park.

Mr. Emery was called to Washington in this connection and during the early part of May spent five days in study and assisting us in preparing the final draft of the plan. All recommendations are met in the following respects: (1) content, (2) proportion and (3) arrangement of the exhibits in the museum as a whole; and (4) content, (5) proportion, (6) arrangement, (7) interpretive devices employed, (8) selection of historical illustrations and specimens (9) Preparators' specifications and (10) accompanying historical data for the individual exhibits.

The label texts are to be prepared jointly by Mr. Emery and museum curators.

I wish to acknowledge the splendid interest taken by Mr. Emery in the preparation of this plan and the value of his contributions, both in general and in detail.



Kenneth B. Disher,

Associate Museum Expert.

ESSENTIALS OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA STORYImportance of the War in the West:

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga military operations were high points in the War in the West. While operations of the War in the East were restricted largely to the task of taking Richmond, the Confederate capital, the Western Campaigns had a dual purpose. First of all, the Union forces had as their objective here the control of the Mississippi River. Besides its importance for transportation of men and supplies, control of the Mississippi would cut off the Confederate States of Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana from the rest of the Confederacy and would also be an excellent base of operations for an eastward drive into Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. The second objective had for its purpose the splitting of the South through important railroad connections, thereby rendering the supply, equipment and transportation of the Confederate armies a difficult problem. Unlike the Federal Campaign in the East, the Western Campaign represents an almost continuous Union success in fulfilling the objectives of this plan.

For the Confederacy, the problem in the West was resistance of these attempts. The North having taken the offensive, it was necessary for the South to protect itself from this invasion.

Early Stages of the War in the West:

Just as geographical considerations had determined the theatres of the two chief campaigns, one west of the Appalachian Range and one east of it, they were also determining factors in the conduct of the operations destined to fulfill the Union objectives in the West. With the fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, the Confederacy lost control of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, important avenues of transport and supply into the South. Large sections of West and Middle Tennessee were laid open to Union invasion and the Confederates were forced to retreat to Corinth. The battle of Shiloh in April, 1862, was a Confederate attempt to arrest the invasion and, if possible, regain this lost ground. Confederate failure led to the extension of the Union advance, the eventual fall of Corinth, and the Confederate retreat to Chattanooga.

The fall of 1862 saw the Confederates invade Kentucky. General Bragg and his Army of Tennessee met the Union army at Perryville. The contest was indecisive but Bragg fell back

to Chattanooga and from there to Murfreesboro. General Rosecrans, successor to Buell as Union Commander, fell back to Nashville. On December 26 he began his march to destroy the Confederate Army of Bragg and at Stones River the two armies met again. This time the Confederates, though successful on the first day of the battle, were forced to retreat. Both armies then went into winter quarters.

The Vicksburg Campaign

The failure of the Confederate resistance at Shiloh was followed by important Union victories on the Mississippi. Island No. 10 had fallen in April, 1862, and Memphis in June. Meanwhile Farragut had taken New Orleans and moved up the river. The one obstacle now preventing complete success of the Union plan to open the Mississippi River was Vicksburg.

After the failure of the winter campaign against Vicksburg, General Grant assumed personal command and directed the operations which finally culminated in the fall of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. The success of this campaign had its later influence at Chattanooga for it released an army that was to be a valuable aid to the Union troops securing control of Chattanooga.

The Tullahoma Campaign

About the time the Vicksburg operations were reaching their final stage, the drive through the Southern Appalachians to split the South through the center was begun. General Rosecrans advanced from Murfreesboro with his army of the Cumberland, toward Shelbyville and Manchester. His intention was to take Chattanooga, the all important railroad center. Bragg concentrated his army at Tullahoma and when Rosecrans moved his right in a flanking movement around him, the Confederates were forced to retreat. While Bragg moved into Chattanooga, Rosecrans halted his advance on a line between McMinnville and Winchester.

The Federal Crossing of the Tennessee River

The next obstacle to the Union advance was the Tennessee River. Rosecrans sent three brigades under Hazen to make a demonstration to the north of Chattanooga. This ruse was successful for Bragg concentrated a strong force on the opposite bank. Meanwhile Rosecrans was able to get the balance of his army across the river at Caperton's Ferry and Bridgeport, Alabama. This movement so endangered the Confederate position in Chattanooga that Bragg decided to fall back.

Movements Preliminary to Chickamauga

Bragg's evacuation of Chattanooga gave Rosecrans the impression that he was in full retreat southward. Dividing his army into its three corps in order that he might cut off this supposed retreat and also to cross Lookout Mountain more easily, Rosecrans sent Crittenden to occupy Chattanooga and move on toward Ringgold, Thomas across the mountain at Stevens Gap and McCook toward Alpine. This movement left the right wing of the Union army forty miles from the left and none of the corps within supporting distance of each other.

But General Bragg had no intention of retreating. Having moved into LaFayette, where he awaited reinforcements from Virginia, he sensed the opportunity of destroying each unit of the Union army while it was divided and issued orders to this effect. Failure of his subordinates to carry out his orders, however, gave Rosecrans an opportunity to concentrate his forces. Bragg then moved up toward Chickamauga Creek where he concentrated and waited reinforcements before attacking.

The Confederate Plan

The first detachment of Longstreet's reinforcements reached Ringgold on September 18 and General Bragg decided to attack. His plan was to attack the Union left at Lee and Gordon's Mill, turn it in flank and cut off the Union troops from their line of supply and communication with Chattanooga. He ordered his troops to cross at various places on the creek with Bushrod Johnson's Division beginning the movement at Reed's Bridge on the extreme right, Walker's Corps at Alexander's Bridge and Polk's Corps at Lee and Gordon's Mill. After a stiff skirmish with Minty's Cavalry Brigade at Reed's Bridge, Johnson was able to cross and moved up toward Lee and Gordon's Mill; Walker and Polk effected crossings later.

The Fighting on the 19th

During the early morning of the 19th the Federal concentration was completed. McCook had moved up and taken position on the left of Crittenden while Thomas fell in on the extreme left.

About 7:30 the same morning, Brannan's Division of Thomas' Corps encountered Forrest's Confederate Cavalry at Jay's Mill. A sharp engagement followed, both leaders calling for reinforcements and a general engagement developing, with the lines of both armies being extended to oppose one another. As the Confederates slowly pushed back the Union line, the fighting became

desperate. Only the dense woods afforded protection for the soldiers. Back and forth the lines surged but by evening neither side had gained materially and the Union army still held possession of the road to Chattanooga.

The Night of September 19th

During the night of the 19th and the early hours of the 20th, Rosecrans adjusted his lines. Thomas' Corps, which still held the left, spent the evening erecting breastworks to guard its position. Meanwhile Longstreet, just arrived from Virginia, was placed in command of the Confederate left wing, and Polk in command of the right. Bragg planned to resume the initiative, ordering Polk to attack the extreme left of the Union line. Each division to the left was to take up the attack in turn.

September 20

The Confederate attack began at 9:30 when Breckinridge assaulted the extreme Union left. Charge after charge was made against the Union breastworks but each one was repulsed with heavy losses. Adams' and Stovall's brigades, on the extreme Confederate right, had flanked the Union left, threatening Thomas' position. Reinforcements were called for and Rosecrans ordered Brannan to reinforce Thomas. Simultaneous orders, calling on Wood to close in on Brannan, were issued with the intention of preserving intact the Union line. Wood, whom Rosecrans believed was in position next to Brannan, was separated from the latter by Reynold's Division. In executing the order from Rosecrans, he removed his division from the front line, leaving a gap in it.

Almost coincident with this movement, the Confederate attack at this place developed. Bushrod Johnson's Division made the most of its opportunity and drove through the gap in the Union line, forcing the right and part of the center of the Union army from the field. Rosecrans was caught in the break and fled to Chattanooga.

General Thomas, faced with an enveloping movement on his right as well as on his left, drew in his lines and took up a new position on Snodgrass Hill. The Confederates made several desperate attempts to take this position but failed. In this encounter the casualties were very severe. At nightfall Thomas was able to move his troops through McFarland Gap toward Chattanooga. The Confederates held the field.

The Siege of Chattanooga

The Union forces were not pursued into Chattanooga, Bragg deciding to force the surrender of the city through siege tactics. He drew his lines around the city, taking strong positions on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and in the valley between. The only available supply route left open to the Union Army was a rough wagon road over Walden's Ridge. Its accessibility to supplies thus limited, the Union Army was in desperate straits. During the early part of October rations were cut in half; guards had to be placed at the troughs to prevent the theft of animals' food by the soldiers. Starvation threatened to bring about the surrender of the city.

Opening a Line of Supplies

Meanwhile reinforcements under General Hooker and General Sherman had been ordered to Chattanooga and General Grant arrived to personally direct the operations of the Union Army. The first step toward raising the siege was the opening of a line of supplies. In doing this, Grant put into operation a plan previously adopted by the Union forces in Chattanooga.

At 3:00 A.M., October 27, 1500 men under the command of General Hazen moved down the river in pontoons, passing the Confederate batteries without being observed. At Brown's Ferry they disembarked and in cooperation with a force that had moved across the neck of land on Moccasin Bend, drove in the Confederate pickets and constructed a pontoon bridge. On October 28 a steamboat came up from Bridgeport with supplies and the Union Army in Chattanooga once again went on full rations.

Battle of Wauhatchie

Meanwhile Hooker had been ordered up from Bridgeport to guard the line of supplies just opened. He left Bridgeport on the 27th, arriving in the vicinity of Brown's Ferry on the 28th. At midnight of the same day a force of Confederates attacked the Union troops of Hooker in an effort to regain control of the line of communications and supply. Although the attack on the Union force was repulsed, a counter attack made on the Confederates likewise was unsuccessful.

Beginning of the Chattanooga Campaign

With the line of supplies opened, Grant waited for the arrival of Sherman before making his attack on the Confederate positions. On November 21 Sherman's troops began crossing the river at Brown's Ferry. Moving northward around Stringer's

Ridge with their pontoon bridges, the troops encamped in a concealed position, ready to move at first orders to North Chickamauga Creek. Grant planned to have Sherman launch his pontoons there, float down the river and cross close to the north end of Missionary Ridge. He was to occupy the north end of the ridge, then Thomas was to drive up the ridge and join with Sherman in forcing the retreat of the Confederates.

On November 23 Sherman moved his troops to carry out this plan. The crossing was effected and the troops moved up the hills. Sherman, however, had miscalculated and occupied a hill with a deep ravine separating him from the north end of the ridge, which the Confederates promptly occupied. About this time Thomas' forces had made a successful assault on Orchard Knob, thus forcing the Confederate line back to the ridge.

Battle of Lookout Mountain

Thomas next urged a demonstration against the Confederate left on Lookout Mountain. Grant adopted the plan and ordered Hooker to carry it out. On the morning of November 24 Hooker moved his 10,000 men up the western slopes of the mountain. Encountering spasmodic resistance from the small confederate force, the Union forces were able to move forward to the shelf just below the Point. Here at Cravens House the Confederates had erected breastworks. Repeated Union attacks finally resulted in their capture, but the Confederates moved back to a new line. This they held until General Bragg ordered their withdrawal on the morning of the 25th for a general concentration on Missionary Ridge.

Battle of Missionary Ridge

With the turning of the Confederate left and the concentration on Missionary Ridge, Grant changed his plans. He ordered Sherman to begin the assault at Tunnel Hill, the railway passage leading out of Chattanooga to the east. Hooker was to move out toward Rossville and attack the left of the Confederate line on the ridge there. With both flanks weakened Grant hoped to be able to then drive Thomas up through the center. Sherman's attack began at 7:30 A.M. but was repulsed through the day. Hooker had been delayed in Chattanooga Valley and had not reached Rossville. Grant then ordered Thomas to take the rifle pits at the base of the ridge. Moving out of Orchard Knob, the men soon took the pits, where, subjected to a heavy artillery fire, the men charged the slopes without orders and broke the Confederate line. Just about this time, Hooker's troops moved up on the right and assisted in driving the Confederates from the Ridge. The right of the Confederate line held but was forced to withdraw during the night. Bragg then began a general retreat to Dalton.

The Knoxville Campaign

Burnside, who had been at Knoxville since September 2, had, after the battle of Chickamauga, advanced to Loudon. On November 4 Longstreet was detached from the force in front of Chattanooga and had proceeded against Burnside, reaching the vicinity of Loudon on November 12. Burnside retreated to Knoxville with his entire force and Longstreet followed and invested Burnside's entrenched camp. On the 29th he attacked the works but was repulsed. With the threat of a supporting Union force arriving from Chattanooga to attack him, Longstreet retreated but was not pursued.

The Atlanta Campaign

Following the retreat of the Confederates to Dalton and the brief Knoxville Campaign, both armies went into winter quarters. Sherman succeeded Grant as Commander of the Federal armies in the West and spent the winter preparing for the march on Atlanta. He had under him at this time, the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by General Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee now under McPherson; and the Army of the Ohio, under General Schofield, numbering in all over 100,000 men. Opposing him was General Joseph E. Johnston with some 50,000 men. Sherman planned to move on the Atlantic and Western Railroad, keeping his line of supplies to Chattanooga and Nashville open.

The Union campaign began early in May, Sherman moving in three columns south of Chattanooga. A flanking movement forced Johnston out of his entrenched position at Dalton and on the 13th the battle of Resaca began. Threatened with another flanking movement, Johnston again withdrew. These movements were characteristic of the slow, meticulous campaign fought by the two great exponents of strategy. On June 27 was fought the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, resulting in the repulse of the Union forces.

On July 17 Johnston was replaced by Hood as Confederate commander. Hood immediately took the offensive and attacked Sherman at Peach Tree Creek. The effort failed and the Union Army threw its lines around Atlanta. On September 2 Hood evacuated the city.

Hood's Tennessee Campaign

Following the fall of Atlanta, the Confederates adopted a plan to recover the lost ground in Tennessee and Kentucky. Hood was to march northward, retake these States, threaten Cincinnati and then move eastward to join Lee. Sherman, who had pursued Hood to Gaylesville, then decided on his March to the Sea and left Thomas with a portion of his army to deal with

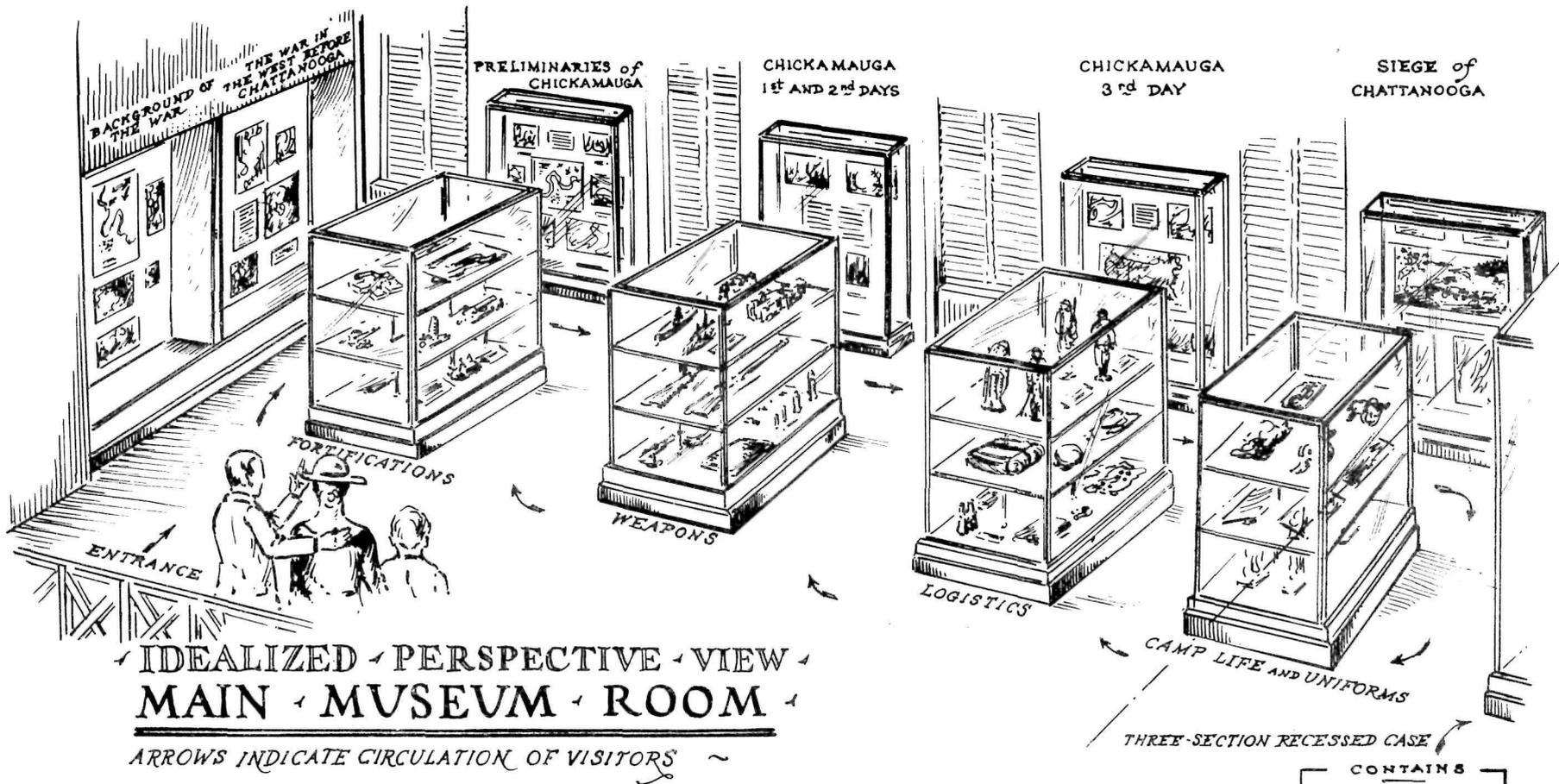
Hood. A delay of three weeks at Florence, Alabama, proved fatal for the Confederates. The Union Army was able to get into position at Pulaski as a cover to additional troops brought into Nashville by Thomas. Hood attacked Schofield at Franklin on November 30 and was defeated in one of the bloodiest engagements of the war. The Confederate advance had been checked, but Hood was able to move on toward Nashville. On December 15 Thomas marched out of the city and in one of the most decisive engagements of the war defeated the Confederates. Virtually, Hood's army ceased to exist as a unified force.

The March to the Sea

Sherman had left Atlanta on November 15 to carry out his plan of destroying the resources of the Confederacy and complete the splitting of the South. On December 10 he reached Savannah, then turned northward through the Carolinas. Early in April, 1865, at Bentonville, North Carolina, the Confederate Army opposing him surrendered.

Conclusion

The campaigns in the West were, without question, the decisive ones of the Civil War. Falling into three main stages, reaching their crises in the Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga operations, the campaigns represent almost uninterrupted Union success. In the first, the Shiloh operations, the Confederates failed to arrest the Union advance; the second and third, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, were decisive in favor of the North.



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

CONTAINS
 BATTLES OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE
 THE WAR AFTER CHATTANOOGA
 RESULTS of the WAR

GENERAL POLICIES OF MUSEUM INTERPRETATION
AT CHATTANOOGA

It is agreed that the primary function of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga Historical Museum is to provide, at a central place, orientation and interpretation of the principal aspects of the foregoing story. This is accomplished by the exhibits planned for the Reception Hall and the Main Museum Room.

Topographical orientation of the military operations at Chickamauga and Chattanooga is provided by the relief map in the reception hall downstairs.

In the Main Museum Room, on the second floor, the wall cases are utilized to interpret the broad outlines of the military story. The exhibits in the south wall cases present the background; those on the west wall the immediate, and those on the north wall the subsequent aspects of the story.

The aisle cases in the center of the room are used to interpret the subjects of camp life and uniforms, logistics, weapons, and fortifications, bringing out the materiality of the war.

As auxiliary themes, in the Anteroom and Reception Hall, downstairs, are exhibits presenting the National Park Service and Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park stories, and a case providing space for occasional exhibits of documentary materials presented to the Park. Space outside the main museum room, at the head of the stairs, is tentatively reserved for

exhibits relating to the early period of settlement in the Chattanooga region. Additional exhibits in supplementary museums in the area, and at trailsides, not within the concern of this plan, are contemplated ultimately for further interpretation of local battlefield detail.

NOTE

Dimensional Specifications

The dimensions of exhibit panels and shelves, of the labels, maps, charts, illustrations, and models displayed thereon, and their location upon the panels and shelves of the exhibit cases are given on the blueprints of individual exhibits accompanying this plan. (Scale 1" equals 1'.)

Specimens are to be connected by $\frac{1}{2}$ " black ribbons, as shown on the blueprints.

EXHIBIT 1.

Relief Model--Confederate Flags.

Location. Reception hall or wall of Library, Main Floor.
(To be determined at the Park.)

Purpose. To provide the visitor with orientation at central point, which will enable him to understand the presentation of the historical story in the course of his tour of the park and observation of other exhibits in the museum and elsewhere. Such orientation is to include:

1. An exposition of the geographical factors which affected the military operations about Chattanooga.
2. The military situation in the Chattanooga theatre at the beginning of those operations.
3. The principal general stages by which those operations proceeded to the battles of Chickamauga and about the city itself.
4. Topographical and historical orientation, in the visitor's mind, of places which will be visited or mentioned in the course of the park tours, and of information which will be presented by museum, lecture, and other methods.

Description.

A relief map, 6'7" square, to be a reproduction of a portion of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park Commission Atlas (1901) Plate I, including the area 100 miles square, from Latitude 34°30' North, to a line four miles south of 36° North, and from Longitude 85° West to 86°45' West.

On this map are to be shown all features shown on the original map.

The horizontal scale shall be 3/4" equals 1 mile; vertical scale exaggerated at one to three, shall be 2 1/4" equals 1 mile.

The map shall be painted in flat oil colors, in accordance with standard topographic color scheme, as approved by the Chief Preparator.

Exhibit 1
Sheet 2

Displays of Federal and Confederate Flags.

Also in the Reception Hall, in sheaves upon the walls, are to be stands of Federal and Confederate flags, representing Federal Departments, Armies, Corps, and Divisions, the four flags of the Confederacy, and flags of Confederate states represented at Chattanooga, to a maximum total of twelve Federal and twelve Confederate flags. The flags are to be exact replicas of the originals which they represent, but are to be arranged and displayed primarily for decorative purposes.

NOTE: The following flags have been copied in color from Official Records, War of the Rebellion, "Atlas", Plate CLXXV.

Department of the Cumberland
Army of the Tennessee
General Grant's Headquarter's Flag
Division of the Mississippi
Confederate Flag, March 4, 1861
Confederate Battle Flag.
Confederate Flag, May 1, 1863
Confederate Flag, March 8, 1865.

Other flags to be selected as opportunities afford for enlargement of the display.

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 2

THE GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL PARK IDEA.

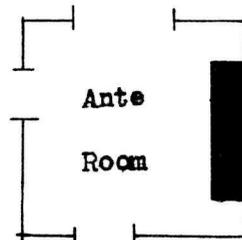
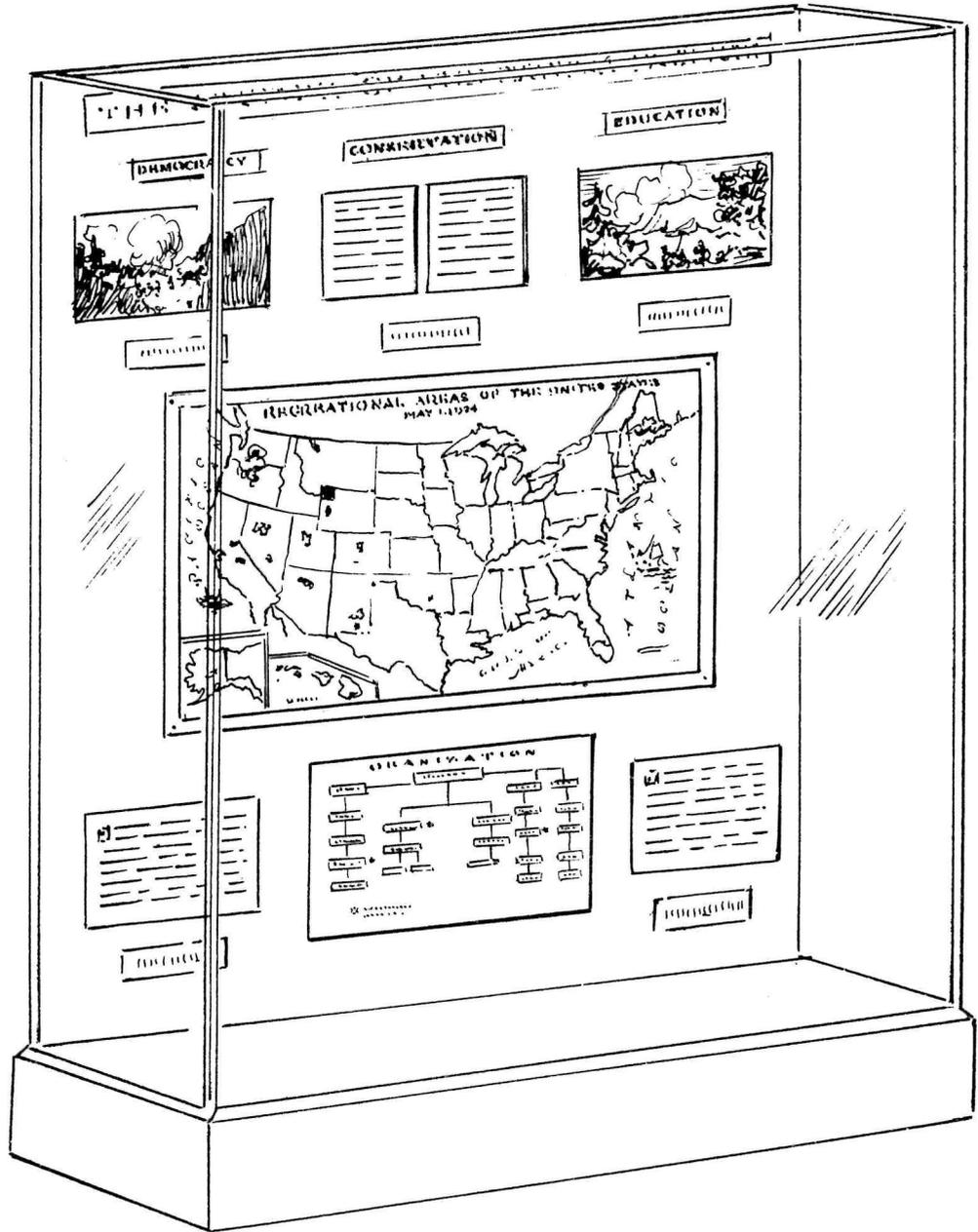


EXHIBIT 2

The Growth of the National Park Idea

Location. Anteroom, main floor

Purpose. To present the story of the Development of the National Park Idea, and its realization in the present system and operation of the parks. This story comprises the following sub-themes:

1. The number, location and names of existing National Park, National Military Park, Historical Park and National Monument areas.
2. The organization and functions of the National Park Service.
3. The philosophy of the National Park Service and its place in American life:
 - a. The Idea derived from American Democracy (concept of scenic, scientific, and historic areas as public rather than private domain).
 - b. A phase of the movement for National Conservation.
 - c. A phase of the movement for popular education and improved use of leisure time.
4. Principal events in National Park Service history.

General Description.

Wall case, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 60" x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", containing a display panel 69" x 58", on which are displayed the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 3 key labels
- 1 recreational area map of the United States
- 2 illustrations
- 4 large label texts
- 1 chart
- 6 specimen labels

Detailed description.

1. Title label, containing in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering the following words: THE GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL PARK IDEA. 3" x 47"
2. Key label bearing text on the relationship of the National Park idea to Democracy, in its concept of our great scenic, scientific and historic areas as public,

Exhibit 2
Sheet 2

- rather than private domain. Heading this label in suitable block letters is to the word Democracy. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 10"
3. Key label bearing text on the place of National Park Service work in the movement for National Conservation. Heading in suitable block lettering the word Conservation. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 10"
 4. Key label bearing text on the place of National Park Service work in the movement for popular education and improved use of leisure time. Heading in suitable block lettering, the word Education. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 10"
 5. Photograph, tinted, of a scene in Yellowstone National Park. (To be selected from National Park Service Photographic Division Filed) 8" x 12"
 - 5a. Specimen label containing brief text on the date and significance of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
 6. Text of the essential portion of the Act establishing the National Park Service, in illuminated lettering. 8" x 12"
 - 6a. Specimen label containing brief text on the date and significance of the establishment of the National Park Service. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
 7. Text of essential portion of the Executive Order establishing educational work in the parks, in illuminated lettering. 8" x 12"
 - 7a. Specimen label containing brief text on date and significance of establishment of education in the parks. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
 8. Photograph, tinted, of Emergency Conservation Work in the parks. (To be supplied from ECW Photographic Files) 8" x 12"
 - 8a. Specimen label containing brief text on the date and significance of the inauguration of conservation work in the parks. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
 9. Map, Recreational Areas of the United States, National Park Service, May 1, 1934. 32" x 43"

Exhibit 2
Sheet 3

10. Text, essential portion of Executive Order effecting extension of the National Park Service to the eastern United States, in illuminated lettering. 7" x 12"
- 10a. Specimen label, containing brief text on date and significance of the extension of the National Park Service to include eastern areas. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
11. Chart of the organization and functions of the National Park Service. (To be prepared) 9" x 24"
12. Text, essential portion of Executive Order transferring historic areas from the War Department to the National Park Service, in illuminated lettering. 7" x 12"
- 12a. Specimen label, containing brief text on date and significance of the transfer of historic areas from the War Department to the National Park Service. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 3

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

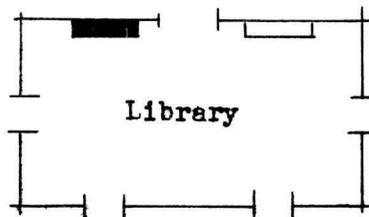
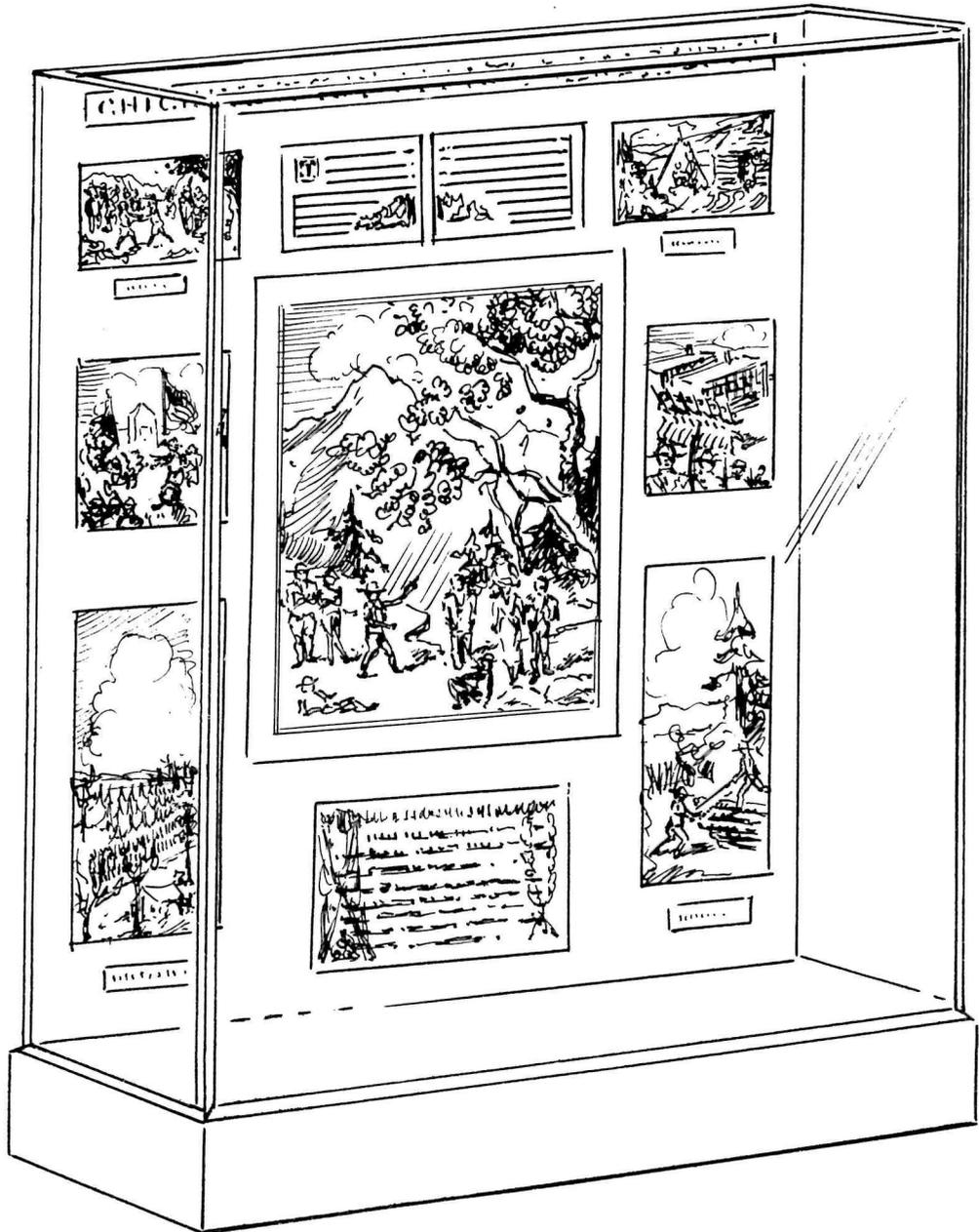


EXHIBIT 3

Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park

Location. Library, main floor.

Purpose. To present the story of the establishment, development and the past and present use of Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park. This comprises the following themes:

1. Enactment of State and National legislation.
2. Creation of original Commission comprised of both Federal and Confederate veterans of the military operations about Chattanooga.
3. Erection of memorials in the park.
4. Identification of historic sites and battle lines and their marking.
5. The use of the park as a cantonment in 1898.
6. The use of the park as a cantonment in 1918.
7. The use of the park for education and recreational purposes today.

General Description.

Wall case $71\frac{1}{2}$ " x 60" x $11\frac{3}{4}$ ", containing a display panel 58" x 69", on which are displayed the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 7 illustrations
- 2 illuminated texts
- 6 specimen labels

Detailed Description.

1. Title label, bearing in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering, the following words: CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. 3" x 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
2. Black and white drawing, composite picture of members of the first Park Commission, showing participation of both Federal and Confederate veterans of the military operations. (To be prepared from pictures of members of the Commission to be supplied by Chickamauga-Chatanooga Park Administration). 9" x 14"
- 2a. Specimen label, containing brief text on membership of Chickamauga-Chatanooga Park Commission. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"

Exhibit 3
Sheet 2

3. Illuminated text, essential portion of Act of Congress establishing Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. 10" x 23"
4. Black and white drawing, army cantonment at Chickamauga in 1898, to be supplied by Park Administration. 9" x 14"
- 4a. Specimen label containing brief text on the use of the area for military training purposes during the Spanish-American war. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
5. Photograph, erection of a principal State memorial at the Park, to be supplied by Park Administration. 9" x 10"
- 5a. Specimen label containing brief text on the erection of memorials in the area. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
6. Photograph, tinted, The Use of the Park Today. A large picture of a group of tourists in the park, (at Point Lookout, if possible) receiving an historical lecture from a ranger historian. To be supplied by Park Administration. 28" x 30"
7. Photograph, Army Cantonment at Chickamauga in 1918. To be supplied by Park Administration. 9" x 10"
- 7a. Specimen label containing brief text on the use of the area for military training purposes during the World War. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
8. Drawing, in black and white, illustrating the location and marking of battle positions in the Park. This should show both Federal and Confederate cooperation in the marking of the battlefield. (To be adapted from photographs to be supplied by the Park Administration) 20" x 10"
- 8a. Specimen label containing brief text on the marking of troop positions of the battlefield. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
9. Illuminated text of essential portion of the Act, transferring the area from the War Department to the National Park Service. 16" x 23"
10. Photograph, Emergency Work in the Park. (To be supplied by the Park Administration) 20" x 10"
- 10a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Emergency Work in the Park. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"

EXHIBIT 4

Location. Library

Purpose. To provide display space for documentary materials which are presented to the park.

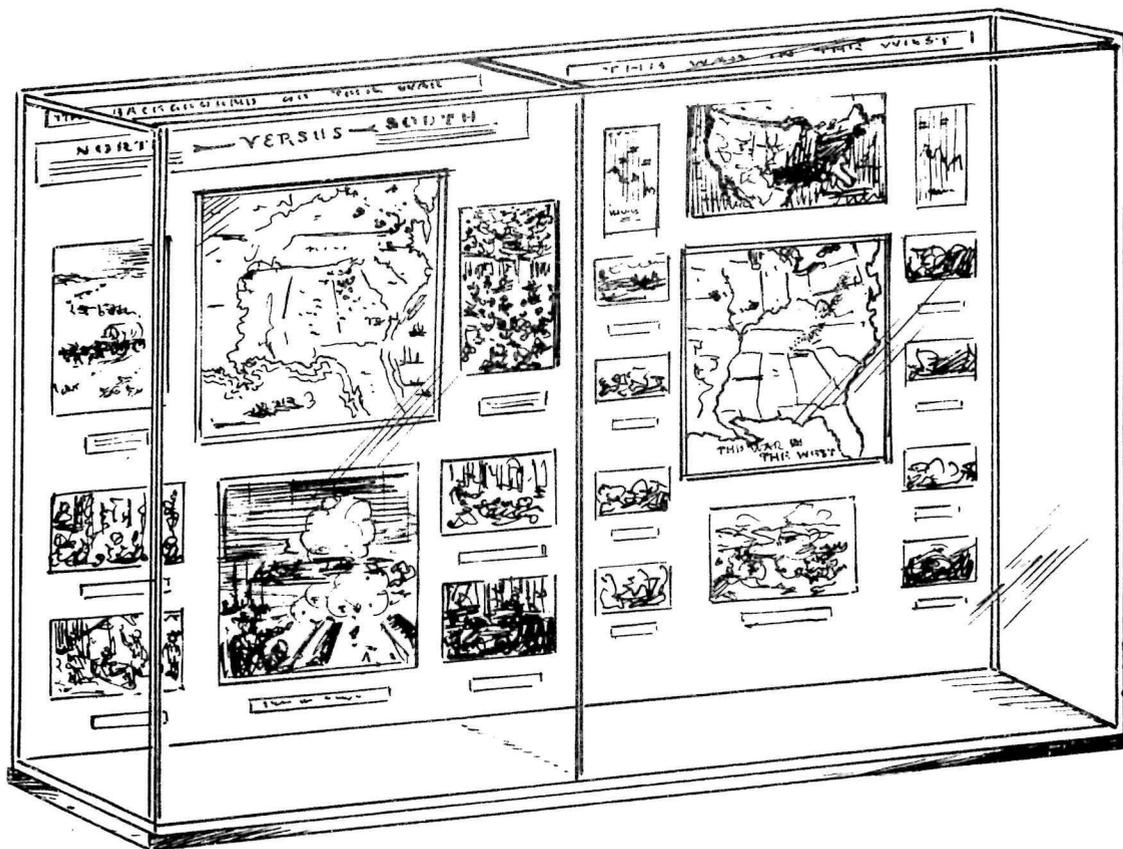
General Description. Wall case $71\frac{1}{2}$ " x 60" x $11\frac{3}{4}$ ", containing a display panel 69" x 58" on which are to be mounted documentary materials. Contents and arrangement to be determined at the park.

EXHIBIT 5

Location. Space at head of stairs.

Purpose. To be left open for future planning; probably for an exhibit on early settlement in the Chattanooga region.

General Description. No case is provided at the present time.



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBITS NUMBERS 6 and 7

THE BACKGROUND OF THE WAR - THE WAR IN THE WEST

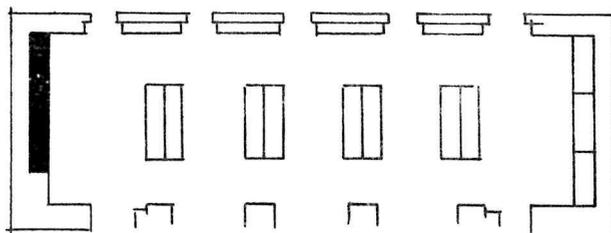


EXHIBIT 6

Causes of the War

Location. Main Museum Room, south wall, left half of case.

Purpose. To introduce the background of the war in anticipation of placing the operations about Chattanooga in their proper historical perspective, both in relation to the Civil War and the broader history of the United States. Three factors are to be interpreted in this connection and also three incidents illustrative of the actual outbreak of conflict between North and South.

1. The issue of States rights.
2. The situation arising from territorial expansion.
3. The conflict between the North (industrial, democratic and abolitionist) and the South (agricultural, aristocratic and committed to slavery).
4. The election of Lincoln.
5. The secession of Southern States.
6. Attacks upon Federal property in the South.

General Description.

This exhibit occupies the left half of a wall case, recessed, 128" x 58" x 11-11/16", containing one large display panel 126" x 56"; the left half of the panel comprising this exhibit. This half-panel is 63" x 56", and on it are to be displayed the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 1 control label
- 7 illustrations
- 1 map
- 7 specimen labels.

Detailed Description.

1. Title label containing in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering the following words: IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE WAR. 3" x 45"
2. Control label bearing at the extreme left in 1" block lettering, each word above the other, the following words: The North: Industrial, Democratic, Abolitionist. At the extreme right of the label in identical lettering and word arrangement are to be the following: The South: Agricultural, Aristocratic, Slave Holding. In the center and mid-way between these opposed columns is

Exhibit 6
Sheet 2

- to be label text explaining these conflicting interests of North and South. (Text to be prepared)
Across the label text in large transparent printing like a watermark, in blue, is to be the word VERSUS, with ribbon of the same color extending to right and left. 6" x 52"
3. Photograph representing the issue arising from westward territorial expansion. Photographic reproduction and enlargement of illustration "Emigrants in Kansas", Pageant of America, VIII, 301 16" x 12"
- 3a. Specimen label containing brief text on emigration to and conflict over Kansas. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
4. Map of the United States at the time of the Civil War, showing in light blue the Northern States; blue merging into light red, the Border States; light red, the Southern States, and yellow the western territories. To be prepared from Paullin, Atlas of Historical Geography, Plate 164. 24" x 24"
5. Photograph representing the issue of States' Rights as exemplified by debates in Congress. Photographic reproduction and enlargement of illustration in Pageant of America, VIII, 287. 16" x 12"
- 5a. Specimen label containing brief text on the issue of States' Rights. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
6. Photograph representing the election of Lincoln. Photographic reproduction of illustration of nomination of Lincoln, in Pageant of America, VIII, 319, or of inauguration of Lincoln, Battles and Leaders, I, 24. 8" x 12"
- 6a. Specimen label containing brief text on the crisis evoked by the election of Lincoln. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
7. Photograph representing the secession of the Southern States and the agitation in the South attending secession. Photographic reproduction from illustration in Pageant of America, VIII, 325, or Pictorial Battles. 8" x 12"
- 7a. Specimen label containing brief text on the secession of the Confederate States. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"

Exhibit 6
Sheet 3

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| 8. | Photograph, northern enlistment scene. Photographic reproduction of illustration in <u>Pageant of America</u> , VII, 36. | 8" x 12" |
| 8a. | Specimen label containing brief text on the calling of northern volunteers. (Text to be prepared) | 2" x 6" |
| 9. | Photograph, attack on Fort Sumter. Photographic reproduction and enlargement of illustration in <u>Battles and Leaders</u> , 42 or 43. | 16" x 20" |
| 9a. | Specimen label containing brief text on the significance of the firing on Fort Sumter. (Text to be prepared) | 2" x 10" |
| 10. | Photograph, inauguration of Jefferson Davis. Photographic reproduction of illustration in <u>Pictorial Battles</u> , p. 19. | 8" x 12" |
| 10a. | Specimen label containing brief text on establishment of the Confederate Government. (Text to be prepared) | 2" x 6" |

EXHIBIT 7

The War in the West Before Chattanooga

Location. Main Museum Room, south wall, right half of case.

Purpose. To interpret the grand strategy of the war in the West and its general course as background of the operations centering at Chattanooga. (See Essentials of the Chattanooga Story, supra.) The following sub-themes are to be included:

1. The plan of northern invasion of the South, west of the Alleghanies, by way of principal rivers; concurrent task of the South, the resistance of such attempt.
2. The course of the Shiloh stage in the execution of that plan.
3. The diversion of the second stage into two streams of military operations:
 - (a) proceeding under Grant against Vicksburg;
 - (b) proceeding under Buell opposed by Bragg in eastern Tennessee;
4. The situation of Chattanooga on the latter front at main railway centers, and as the apex of the drive to split the South.

General Description.

This exhibit occupies the right half of wall case, recessed, 128" x 58" x 11-11/16", containing one large display panel 126" x 56", the right half of which comprises this exhibit. This half panel is 63" x 56" and on it are to be displayed the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 2 maps
- 9 illustrations
- 2 chronological charts
- 9 specimen labels.

Detailed Description.

1. Title label, containing in 1½" hand lettering the following words: THE WAR IN THE WEST BEFORE CHATTANOOGA. 3" x 45"
- 2 and 4. Chronological charts of important events in the war in the East before and including Gettysburg. The chart on the left hand side of the panel is to contain the

Exhibit 7
Sheet 2.

dates and names of important preliminary events, and of battles, 1860--June, 1862. The chart on the right hand side of the panel is to contain the dates and names of important events June 1862--July 4, 1863. These charts are to be printed from text to be prepared. (Each chart) 10" x 6"

3. Map of the eastern United States showing the grand strategy (three theatres of operations) of the war. This map is to include the area from the western boundaries of Arkansas and Texas east to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the latitude of New York City south to the southern tip of Florida, showing the following features: the Appalachian Mountains, the Ohio River, the Mississippi River, the Tennessee River, the Cumberland River, capitals of all states; Richmond, capital of the Confederacy; Washington, D. C., other important cities (New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, etc.) and principal railroads of the Civil War period.

The map will also show the three objectives of the North: (a) the capture of Richmond, (b) control of the Mississippi River and division of the Confederacy, south of the Appalachians, and (c) establishment of the seacoast blockade. These are to be indicated by means of three large blue arrows running as follows: One arrow starting at Washington, D. C., and pointing in the direction of Richmond, Virginia; another arrow starting in the general vicinity of western Kentucky and extending southward into west central Tennessee; another arrow starting in the Atlantic Ocean in the vicinity of New York City and curving southward towards the South Carolina coast and a fourth arrow in the Gulf of Mexico pointing towards the Gulf coast in the vicinity of Mobile. All the arrows are to be accompanied by small label inserts containing very brief text on the strategic objective which the arrow represents. Map to be prepared from standard maps of the eastern United States. (Label inserts to be prepared)

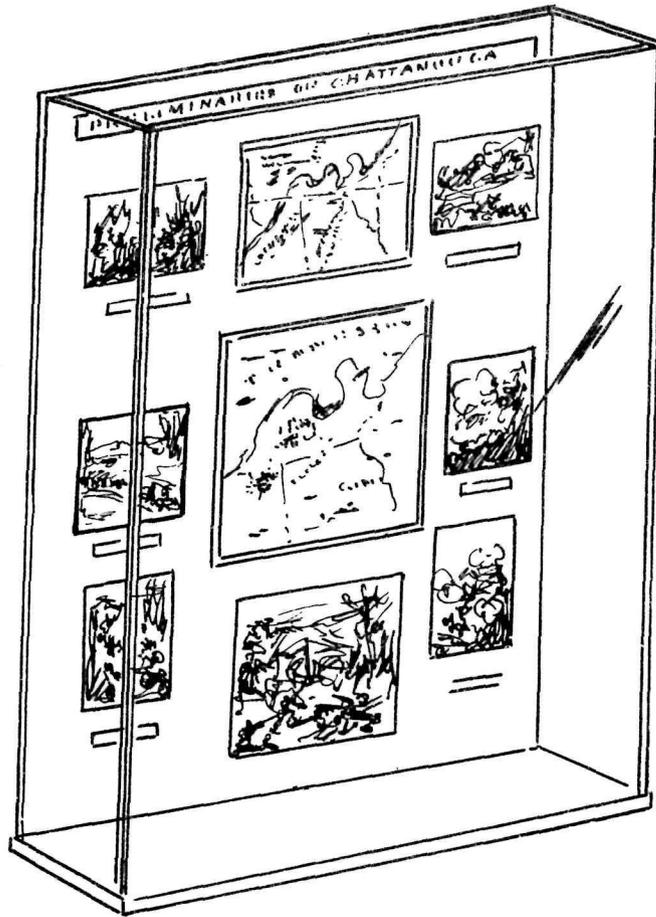
- 12" x 18"
5. Photograph, Fort Donelson. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Battles and Leaders, I, 435. 6" x 12"
- 5a. Specimen label containing brief text on the capture of Fort Donelson. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
6. Photograph, Battle of Shiloh. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Battles and Leaders, I, 504, 505, 510, 511, 561, 566. (To be further selected) 6" x 12"

Exhibit 7
Sheet 3.

- 6a. Specimen label containing brief text on Battle of Shiloh. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
7. Photograph, The Siege of Vicksburg. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Battles and Leaders, III, 496, 497. 6" x 12"
- 7a. Specimen label containing brief text on the siege of Vicksburg. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
8. Photograph, Port Hudson. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Memorial War Book, p. 455. 6" x 12"
- 8a. Specimen label containing brief text on the fall of Port Hudson. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
9. Map of western theatre of war, showing main general stages of the military operations. This is to be a map of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, the eastern portions of Arkansas and Louisiana, and the western portion of Georgia, showing the following features: Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, the Cumberland mountains, state capitals and principal cities, the railroads of the Civil War period, and the following battlefields: Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Logan's Crossroads, New Madrid, Island Number 10, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, New Orleans, Perryville and Stones River. The progress of the war in the west is to be interpreted by means of two broad blue arrows starting from a common source in the general vicinity of western Kentucky, one straight down the Mississippi valley toward Vicksburg, the other straight down through Nashville toward Chattanooga. The meaning of the arrows is to be supplied by label inserts. To be prepared from standard map of the area with special data entered as directed. All other data omitted. Label insert texts to be supplied. 24" x 24"
10. Photograph, the Battle of New Orleans. Photographic reproduction of picture of the battle of New Orleans, in Battles and Leaders, II, 21, 34, 40, 42, 50, 64, 66. To be further selected. 10" x 16"
- 10a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Battle of New Orleans. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
11. Photograph, the Battle of Logan's Crossroads. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Memorial War Book, p. 115. 6" x 12"

Exhibit 7
Sheet 4

- 11a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Battle of Logan's Crossroads. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
12. Photograph, the Battle of Perryville. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Pageant of America, VII, 88. 6" x 12"
- 12a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Battle of Perryville. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
13. Photograph, the Battle of Murfreesboro. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Pageant of America, VII, 88, or Battles and Leaders, III, 622, 624. (To be further selected) 6" x 12"
- 13a. Specimen label containing bried text on the Battle of Murfreesboro. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
14. Photograph, Chattanooga before the military operations. Photographic reproduction from Harper's Pictorial History of the War, II, 540, or from Official Records, "Atlas". Plate 123. 6" x 12"
- 14a. Specimen label containing brief text on the strategic position of Chattanooga, on the Nashville-Atlanta railway. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 8

PRELIMINARIES TO CHATTANOOGA

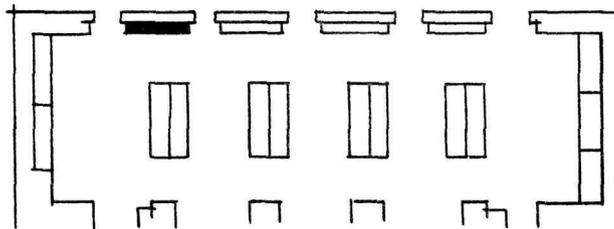


EXHIBIT 8

The Preliminaries of the Chickamauga Campaign.

Location. Main Museum Room, west wall.

Purpose. To present the course of operations in eastern Tennessee from the Battle of Murfreesboro to the Battle of Chickamauga. (See Essentials of the Chattanooga Story, supra.)

General Description.

Wall case 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 60" x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", containing a display panel 45" x 58", on which are to be displayed the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 7 illustrations
- 2 maps
- 6 specimen labels

Detailed Description.

1. Title label, containing in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering the following words: PRELIMINARIES OF THE CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN. 3" x 34"
2. Illustration, Rosecrans' move on Tullahoma. This is to be a black and white sketch showing a landscape, the country rolling, with limestone outcrop and sparse cedar trees and vegetation. Through the scene runs a typical rough road of the Civil War period, along which a Federal infantry division is shown on the march, in column formation, with mounted officers at the head, (Sources to be used by the artist: typical military scenes, and photographs and landscape to be supplied by Chattanooga Park Administration.) 8" x 11"
- 2a. Specimen label containing brief text on Rosecrans' flanking movement on Tullahoma. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
3. Map of the region between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro showing the positions of the opposing forces after the Battle at the latter place. Principal topographical features: rivers, roads and railroads are to be shown and also the following cities: Nashville, Murfreesboro, Triune, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Manchester, McMinnville, Winchester, Jasper, Stevenson, Caperton's Ferry, Bridgeport, Decatur,

Exhibit 8
Sheet 2

Fayetteville, Cowan, Wartrace, Decherd, Pelham and Loudon. This data is to be taken from Chattanooga National Military Park Commission Atlas, Plate 1. All other data on the plate to be omitted. The military situation is to be represented as follows: Federal positions indicated by blue rectangles at Nashville, Murfreesboro, Triune; Confederate positions to be indicated by red rectangles at Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Manchester. The positions of these forces are to be explained by label inserts and across the bottom of the map is to be an explanatory legend. (Label insert texts to be prepared)

10" x 15"

4. Illustration, Confederate retreat across the Tennessee river. A black and white sketch showing a river scene in comparatively flat country with range of hills in the distance. Across the river is to be a pontoon bridge. (Compare illustration of Federals crossing at Brown's Ferry in Exhibit 11). A Confederate column is crossing the bridge with several mounted officers at the head and supply wagons in the rear. 8" x 11"
- 4a. Specimen label containing brief text on Confederate withdrawal from Tullahoma to Chattanooga. (Text to be prepared). 2" x 6"
5. Illustration, black and white sketch, of Federals crossing the Tennessee river, reproducing illustration in Pictorial Battles, II, 268-269. 9" x 9"
- 5a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Federal crossing of the Tennessee River. 2" x 6"
6. Map of Chattanooga theatre, showing the progress of the preliminary Chickamauga campaign. This is to be an enlargement of the map specified for Object No. 3 in this exhibit, showing in more detail the movements of the opposing forces. Blue arrows are to be used to indicate the Federal advance movement from Murfreesboro to Decherd and red arrows to show the withdrawal of the Confederates from Tullahoma and Shelbyville to Chattanooga. Broken blue lines are to be used to show the Federal movement across the Tennessee River and Lookout Mountain and the Federal demonstration against Chattanooga to the north. Broken red lines are to be used to show the Confederate retirement upon Lafayette. The meaning of the arrows is to be presented by label inserts. Data for the location of these colored

Exhibit 8
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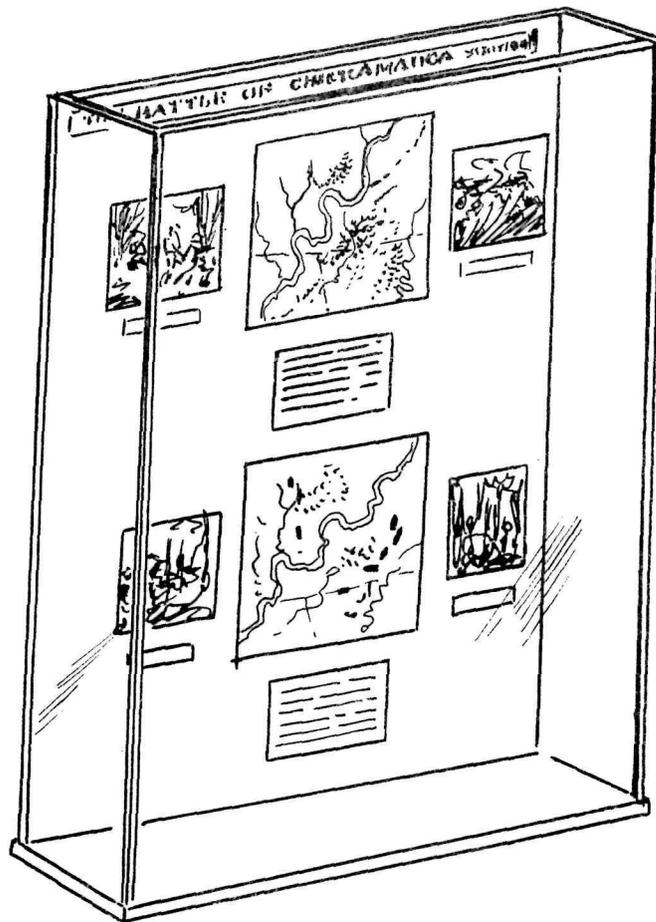
arrows and broken lines are to be supplied by the historian at Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park as condensed from maps in Official Records "Atlas." Label texts to be prepared.

19" x 19"

7. Illustration, Federal demonstration north of Chattanooga. Black and white sketch, showing a ridge, densely forested, with a gap in the trees overlooking the Tennessee River and the city of Chattanooga from the north. The point of view of the picture is from the woods along the top of the ridge and includes, at the left of the picture, a small Federal force out of formation in the valley behind the ridge, and on the extreme right the river and city. Across the gap in the woods, down into the valley behind the ridge and back across the gap again is marching a brigade, appearing and re-appearing, apparently a large army to the watching Confederates across the river. Behind the ridge Federal soldiers are beating on barrels, building bonfires, sawing wood and creating a scene of general confusion. 9" x 9"
- 7a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Federal ruse employed in the demonstration north of Chattanooga. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
8. Illustration, Federals crossing Lookout Mountain. Black and white sketch of scene in mountainous country with narrow rocky road, along which a Federal brigade is advancing in ragged formation with artillery caisson and field gun being dragged along by struggling horses. Soldiers are pushing the caisson and pulling on the wheels. Federal officers, mounted, are urging on the troops. Dense pine woods rise from the roadsides and large boulders are seen through glimpses between the trees. 9" x 9"
- 8a. Speciman label containing brief text on the Federal crossing of Lookout Mountain. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
9. Illustration, Confederate retreat upon Lafayette. Black and white sketch, showing a ridge in the background, heavily wooded, with small gap and road winding down into foreground along which is marching a heavy Confederate column. On one side of the road are woods and on the other side open fields under cultivation. 9" x 9"
- 9a. Specimen label containing brief text on retreat of Confederates upon Lafayette. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"

Exhibit 8
Sheet 4

10. Illustration, black and white sketch or photographic reproduction of illustration of Lee and Gordon's Mill, Memorial War Book, p. 475. The lower $1\frac{1}{2}$ " border of the illustration is to be hand lettered with the title of the picture. 12" x 15"



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 9

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, SEPTEMBER 18-19

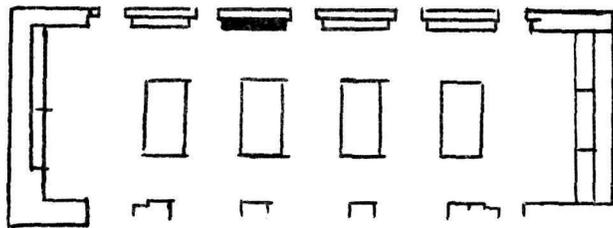


EXHIBIT 9

Chickamauga, September 18 and 19, 1863

Location. Main Museum Room, west wall.

Purpose. To present the salient features of the development of the Battle of Chickamauga, September 18-19, 1863. Features to be included are not elaborate tactical details but the outstanding phases of the battle story. (See Essentials of the Chattanooga Story, supra.)

General Description.

Wall case 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 60" x 11-3/4", containing a display panel 45" x 58", on which are exhibited the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 2 maps
- 4 illustrations
- 2 control labels
- 4 specimen labels.

Detailed Description.

1. Title label containing in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering the following words: THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, SEPTEMBER 18 and 19, 1863. 3" x 34"
2. Illustration, Thomas' forced march. Black and white sketch showing a night scene in dense woods. An infantry column in close formation is marching at the double quick along a narrow country road. Two mounted officers appear in the lead, one of whom is represented to be General Thomas. The equipment of the troops is light and there are no supply wagons or other heavy campaign material. 9" x 10"
- 2a. Specimen label containing brief text on Thomas' forced march. (Text to be prepared.) 2" x 6"

(NOTE: Objects 3 and 6 in Exhibit 9, and 2, 5 and 8 in Exhibit 10 are all identical maps based upon Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park Commission Atlas plates 2 ff. They are to show selected features of topography indicated on a tracing which has been prepared by Mr. Emery, Assistant Historian at the Park.

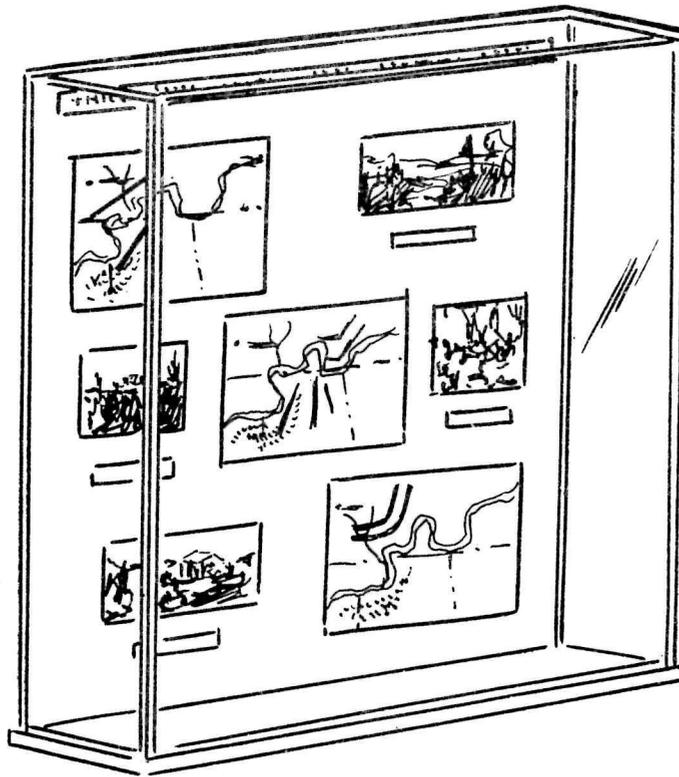
Exhibit 9
Sheet 2

Using this tracing as a basis, the maps in Exhibits 10 and 11 will have entered upon them the troop positions at successive stages of the Battle of Chickamauga, such troop positions to be taken from the Park Commission Atlas, plates cited in each instance.)

3. Map of Chickamauga, showing military situation on September 18. Troop positions to be taken from Chattanooga Atlas, plate 2. In the lower right hand corner of the map is to be an inserted legend in lieu of specimen label text. (Text to be prepared) 15" x 18"
- 3a. Key label, containing text on the military situation and movements of September 18. (Text to be prepared) 6" x 12"
4. Illustration, The Skirmish at Reed's Bridge. Black and white sketch reproducing illustration in Brown, Mountain Campaigns, 6th edition, p. 15. 9" x 10"
- 4a. Specimen label containing brief text on the skirmish at Reed's Bridge. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
5. Illustration, Forrest opens the battle. A black and white sketch showing an open field in the foreground, through which in the middle background runs a small stream on which is located a small mill. Behind the mill and stream are dense woods. In the foreground and on the near side of the stream are sparse trees from among which approximately 20 Confederate cavalymen are emerging in loose formation. From the woods in the background are also emerging Union skirmishers, one or two of whom are firing at the Confederate cavalry patrol. The Confederate cavalymen are seen reining in their horses and one officer has drawn his pistol and is about to fire. This picture is to convey the impression of cavalry on a reconnaissance coming into surprise contact with enemy infantry. 9" x 10"
- 5a. Specimen label containing brief text on the opening of the battle. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
6. Map of Chickamauga, showing the military situation on September 19. Upon the base map of the area are to be entered the red and blue troop positions shown on Chattanooga Atlas, plate 3. In the lower right hand corner of the map is an inserted legend in lieu of the specimen label text. 6" x 12"

Exhibit 9
Sheet 3

- 6a. Key label, containing text describing the military situation and movements on September 19. (Text to be prepared) 6" x 12"
7. Illustration representing heavy fighting in dense Woods. Black and white sketch reproducing the illustration in Battles and Leaders, Pictorial Edition, p. 220. 9" x 10"
- 7a. Specimen label containing brief text on the fighting in the heavily wooded portions of the Chickamauga battlefield. 2" x 6"



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 10

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, SEPTEMBER 20

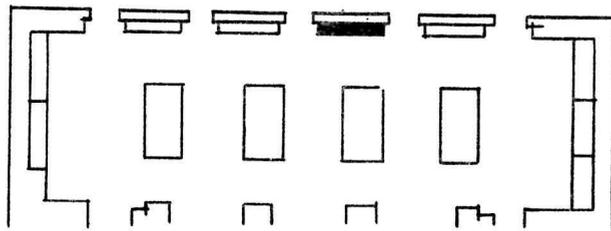


EXHIBIT 10

Battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863

Location. Main Museum Room, west wall.

Purpose. To present the story of the third and most important day of the Battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. (See Essentials of the Chattanooga Story, supra.)

General Description.

Wall case, $47\frac{1}{2}$ " x 60" x $11\text{-}3/4$ ", containing a display panel 45" x 58", on which are to be exhibited the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 3 maps
- 4 illustrations
- 4 specimen labels.

Detailed Description.

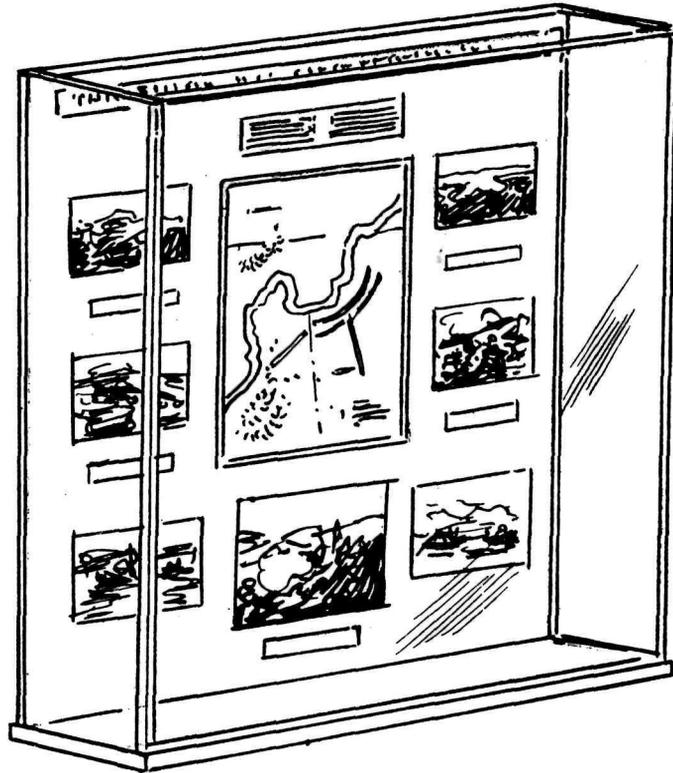
1. Title label in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering as follows: THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1863. 3" x 34"

(NOTE: Objects 2, 5 and 8 in this exhibit are identical maps based on Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park Commission Atlas, plate 2 ff. All topographical features on these maps to be shown are to be taken from the tracing of plate 2, prepared by Mr. Emery, Historical Assistant at Chattanooga National Military Park. All other features shown are troop positions to be taken from plates 2 ff, as specified below.)

2. Map of Chickamauga, on which are inserted troop positions as shown on plate 6. On the lower right hand corner of the map is to be the following legend: The Opening of the Battle on the Federal Left. 15" x $20\frac{1}{2}$ "
3. Illustration, The Confederate Charge. Black and white sketch showing dense woods, through which is running a slight elevation surmounted by a line of log breastworks (arranged like a rail fence) of hastily thrown together logs, stumps and branches of trees. These breastworks are approximately 3' high. Behind them are Federal infantry in close formation, kneeling and firing volleys. Through the woods is coming a wave of Confederate infantry in a desperate charge on the

Exhibit 10
Sheet 2

- Federal position. Several soldiers on both sides are to be represented as wounded or dying. This is to be composed from the point of view of either a Federal officer behind the breastworks or the Confederate officer in charge of the assault. 8" x 14"
- 3a. Specimen label containing brief text on the action illustrated by No. 3. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
4. Illustration, Action near Brotherton House. Black and white sketch reproducing an original sketch of the scene which is to be supplied by Mr. Emery, Historical Assistant at Chattanooga National Military Park. 6" x 8"
- 4a. Specimen label containing brief text on action near Brotherton House. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
5. Map of Chickamauga with troop positions entered as on plate 7. In the lower right hand corner is to be the following legend: The Break Through the Federal Lines. 15" x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6. Illustration, The Federal Retreat. Black and white sketch showing open field, gently rolling, with Federal forces in complete rout. Generalized battle scene; great confusion; a cannon caisson overturned; horses down and struggling; no officers in sight. In the background woods; Confederate formation is emerging, the pursuing Confederates raising their rifles and firing at the retreating Federals. The main purpose of this picture is to convey the complete rout of the Federal troops. 6" x 8"
- 6a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Federal retreat. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
7. Illustration, Thomas' stand at Snodgrass Hill. A black and white sketch, to be adapted from illustration in Camp Fire and Battlefield, p. 300, or painting by J. Walker, The Repulse of Breckenridge's Division at Snodgrass Hill, Army War College. 8" x 14"
- 7a. Specimen label containing brief text on Thomas' stand at Snodgrass Hill. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
8. Map of Chickamauga with troop positions entered as on plate 8. In the lower right hand corner of the map is to be the legend: Thomas' stand at Snodgrass Hill. 15" x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 11

THE SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA

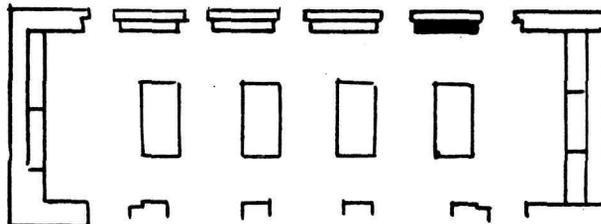


EXHIBIT 11

Siege of Chattanooga

Location. Main Museum Room, west wall.

Purpose. To present the story of the siege of Chattanooga, the Federal problem of supplies, and the solution of that problem. (See Essentials of the Chattanooga Story, supra.)

General Description.

Wall case $47\frac{1}{2}$ " x 60" x $11\frac{3}{4}$ ", containing a display panel 45" x 58", on which are to be displayed the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 1 key label
- 7 illustrations
- 1 map
- 7 specimen labels.

Detailed Description.

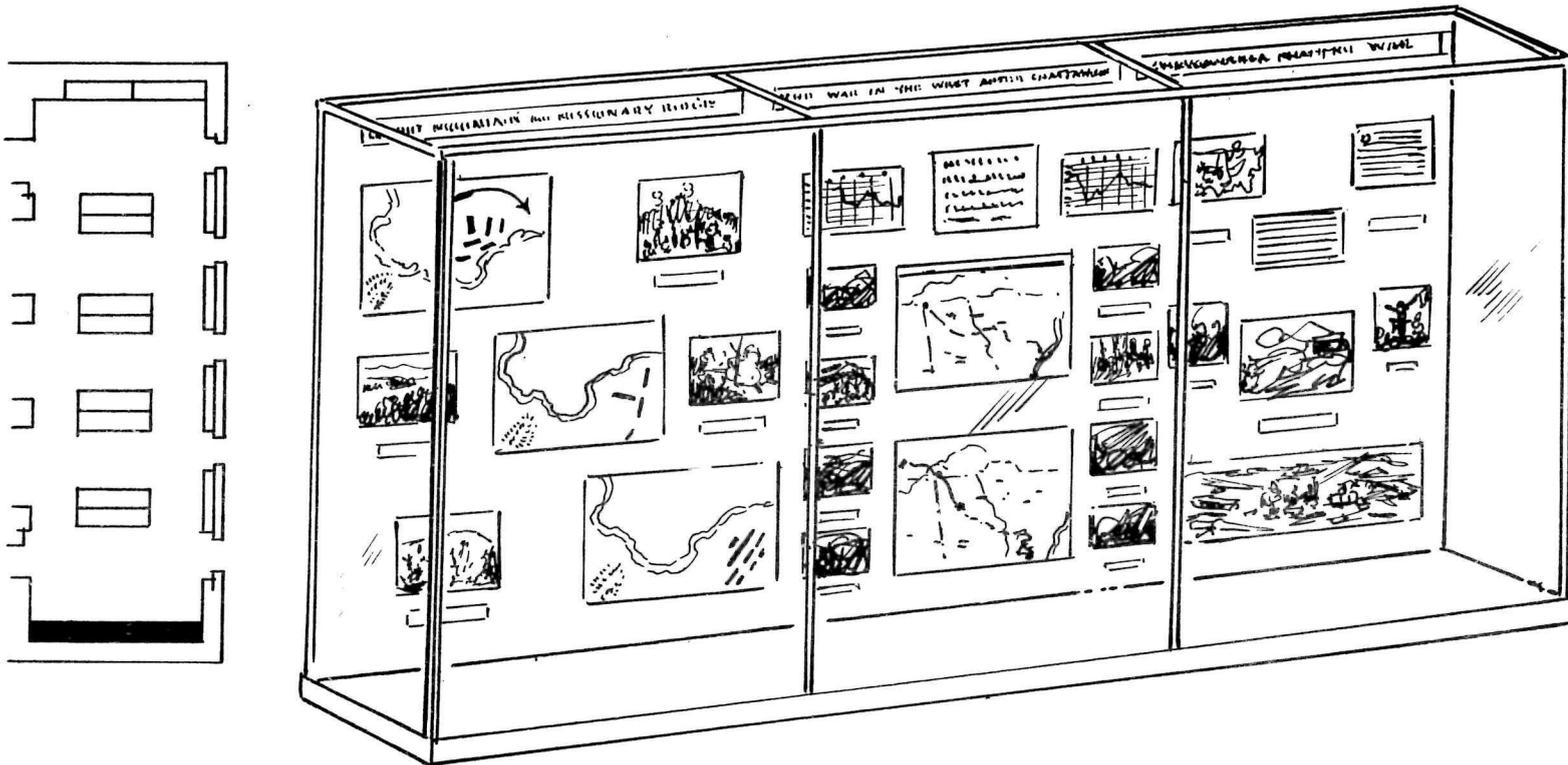
1. Title label containing in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering the following words: THE SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA. 3" x 34"
2. Key label containing text on the siege of Chattanooga as interpreted by map beneath. (Object No. 5) (Text to be prepared) 3" x 12"
3. Illustration, Batteries on Lookout Mountain bombarding the Federal lines about Chattanooga. Black and white sketch. To be based on a photograph of gun position at Point Lookout, to be supplied by Mr. Emery. The artist will re-create the scene showing the guns being served by Confederate soldiers and re-creating the atmosphere of 1863. Further sources will be typical battle scenes showing guns in action. $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10"
- 3a. Specimen label containing brief statement that the Confederate troops about Chattanooga confined themselves to bombarding the Union lines from the slopes of Lookout Mountain. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
4. Illustration, Hauling supplies over Walden's Ridge. Black and white sketch to be taken from Harper's Pictorial History of the War, II, 555. $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10"

Exhibit 11
Sheet 2

- 4a. Specimen label containing brief text on the single Union line of supplies. (Text to be prepared.) 2" x 6"
- (NOTE: The four following maps (Object 5, Exhibit 11, and Objects 2, 5 and 8 in Exhibit 12) are to be virtually identical, except as to the area covered due to different shape of maps. All are to be based upon Chattanooga Park Commission Atlas, plate 10, and are to include all geographical features shown thereon. On these maps will be entered troop positions as specified below.)
5. Map, the siege of Chattanooga. This map is to include those two positions only shown on plate 10 east of Lookout Mountain and Moccasin Point. Troop positions west of Lookout Mountain and Moccasin Point are to be entered from a special tracing which is to be supplied by Mr. Emery, Assistant Historian, Chattanooga National Military Park. 17" x 25"
6. Illustration, Union forces in trenches about Chattanooga. Black and white sketch reproducing illustration in Battles and Leaders, III, 682. (Pictorial edition, p. 226.) 8½" x 10"
- 6a. Specimen label containing brief text on the situation of the Federal forces in the city. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
7. Illustration, Arrival of Grant at Chattanooga. Black and white sketch showing Grant's headquarters at Chattanooga and portraying arrival of Grant and officers of his staff amid cheers of Federal soldiers. (To be adapted from photograph of Grant's headquarters, to be supplied by Mr. Emery) 8½" x 10"
- 7a. Specimen label containing brief text on the arrival of Grant to take command. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
8. Illustration, pontoons going down the river to Brown's Ferry. Black and white sketch reproducing illustration in Harper's Pictorial History of the War, II, 557. 9" x 12"
- 8a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Federal movement down the river by night in operation to open line of supplies. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
9. Illustration, Battle of Wauhatchie. Black and white sketch presenting a night scene; bright moonlight; a

Exhibit 11
Sheet 3

- ridge held by Federals and being attacked by Confederates' infantry. Supply wagon overturned. 12" x 12"
- 9a. Specimen label containing brief text on the battle of Wauhatchie. (Text to be supplied) 2" x 6"
10. Illustration, pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry. Black and white sketch reproducing illustration in Pictorial Battles, 130. 9" x 12"
- 10a. Specimen label containing brief text on the arrival of Hooker and completion of opening of Federal supply line. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBITS NUMBERS 12, 13 and 14

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE - THE WAR IN THE WEST AFTER CHATTANOOGA

RESULTS OF THE WAR

EXHIBIT 12

Battles of Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Location. Main Museum Room, north wall.

Purpose. To interpret the military operations about Chattanooga, including battles of Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and culminating in the repulse of the Confederate forces. (See Essentials of the Chattanooga Story, supra.)

General Description.

This exhibit occupies the left third of a wall case, recessed, 161" x 58" x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ " and contains a display panel 52" x 56", on which are to be mounted the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 3 maps
- 4 illustrations
- 4 specimen labels.

Detailed Description.

1. Title label bearing in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering the following words: BATTLES OF ORCHARD KNOB, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE. 3" x 42"
2. Map of Chattanooga area showing Sherman's move around Chattanooga to the north; Thomas' capture of Orchard Knob and Eooker's fight at Lookout Mountain. This map is to be a reproduction of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park Commission Atlas, plate 12. 14" x 24"
3. Illustration, Battle of Lookout Mountain. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Battles and Leaders, III, 700, 702, or painting by J. Walker, The Battle of Lookout Mountain, Army War College. 8" x 12"
- 3a. Specimen label containing brief text on battle of Lookout Mountain. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
4. Illustration, Thomas' Assault on Missionary Ridge. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Battles and Leaders, III, 706 or 708. 8" x 10"
- 4a. Specimen label containing brief text on Thomas' assault at Missionary Ridge. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"

Exhibit 12
Sheet 2

5. Map, Battle of Missionary Ridge, to be reproduced from Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park Commission Atlas, plate 13. 14" x 24"
6. Illustration, Sherman's Attack at Tunnel Hill. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Brown, Mountain Campaigns, 6th edition, p. 19. 8" x 10"
- 6a. Specimen label containing brief text on Sherman's assaults at Tunnel Hill. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
7. Illustration, Hooker Reaches Rossville Gap. This is to be a photographic reproduction of a sketch which is to be prepared in black and white from a portion of Panoramic Picture of the Battle of Missionary Ridge in Library of Congress, Fine Arts Division, Historical Collections, with the following treatment. Missionary Ridge in the background with a gap through which runs a winding road. The slopes of the ridge are densely wooded. The Federal army in large force is moving up the road into the gap. General Hooker and staff are present in conspicuous foreground scene. 8" x 10"
- 7a. Specimen label containing brief text describing Hooker's occupation of Rossville Gap. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
8. Map, the Chattanooga area based upon Park Commission Atlas, plate 13, and showing all features thereon except troop positions. The troop positions for this map are to be those after the battle of Missionary Ridge and are to be prepared and entered from a tracing which is to be supplied by Mr. Emery, Assistant Historian, Chattanooga National Military Park. This tracing will be compiled from maps in Official Records "Atlas". 14" x 24"

EXHIBIT 13

The War in the West after Chattanooga.

Location. North wall, Main Museum Room.

Purpose. To present the course of military operations flowing from Chattanooga and including two themes:-

(a) Sherman's operations in Georgia.

(b) Hood's Tennessee Campaign.

See Essentials of the Chattanooga Story, supra.)

General Description.

This exhibit occupies the middle one third of a wall case, recessed, 161" x 58" x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ " containing a panel 53" x 56" on which are to be mounted the following materials:

- 1 title label
- 1 control label
- 2 maps
- 2 charts
- 8 illustrations
- 8 specimen labels.

Detailed Description.

1. Title label bearing in 1-1/2" hand lettering the following words: THE WAR IN THE WEST AFTER CHATTANOOGA. 3" x 42"
- 2 and 4. Chronological charts containing dates and names of important battles in the East from July, 1863, to the end of the war. The chart on the left side of the panel (Object 2) is to contain the first half of this chronology and the chart on the right side of the panel (Object 4) is to contain the second half of this chronology. The text for these charts is to be supplied by Mr. Emery at Chattanooga National Military Park. (each chart) 6" x 12"
3. Control label containing text on the war in the West after Chattanooga, explanatory of the two maps below. (Text to be prepared) 8" x 12"
5. Illustration, The Siege of Knoxville. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Pictorial Battles, p. 231. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10"

Exhibit 13
Sheet 2

- 5a. Specimen label containing brief text on the military operations about Knoxville connected with the Battles about Chattanooga. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
6. Illustration, Battle of Resaca. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Brown, Mountain Campaigns, 6th edition, p. 32. 5½" x 10"
- 6a. Specimen label containing brief text on the battle of Resaca. (Text to be supplied) 2" x 6"
7. Map, Sherman's Atlanta Campaigns. This is to be a map of eastern Tennessee and Alabama, and of Georgia, including the area as far south as Macon and north as far as Knoxville, and including the following features only: Railroads of the Civil War Period; Mountains; Rivers; and the following cities and battle grounds: Resaca, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Kennesaw Mountain, Hickett's Mill, New Hope Church, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Peach Tree Creek, Alatoona Pass, Atlanta, Kingston, Dallas, Chattanooga, Acworth, Adairsville, Casperville, Smyrna, Villanow, Snake Creek Gap, Lafayette, Rome, Dalton and Summerville. The course of the war after Chattanooga is to be shown by a blue arrow along the line of Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. The meaning of this arrow is to be given by means of a label insert. The map is to be compiled from several maps of the Atlanta Campaign in Official Records "Atlas". 16" x 24"
8. Illustration, Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Brown Mountain Campaigns, 6th edition, frontispiece. 5½" x 10"
- 8a. Specimen label containing brief text on the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
9. Illustration, Battle of Atlanta. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Pageant of America, VII, 165 5½" x 10"
- 9a. Specimen label containing brief text on the capture of Atlanta. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
10. Illustration, Battle of Franklin. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Battles and Leaders, IV, 446 5½" x 10"
- 10a. Specimen label containing brief text on the battle of Franklin. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"

Exhibit 13
Sheet 3

11. Illustration, Battle of Nashville. Photographic reproduction of illustration in Pageant of America, VII, 168. 5½" x 10"
- 11a. Specimen label containing brief text on the Battle of Nashville. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
12. Map, Hood's Tennessee Campaign. This is to be map of central and eastern Tennessee and Alabama, Georgia and North and South Carolina showing principal cities and railways as of 1863. A blue arrow is to be used to indicate the line of Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah and northward into the Carolinas. Hood's campaign against Franklin and Nashville is to be shown by a red arrow starting from Gaylesville and curving north in the direction of Franklin and Nashville. Just east of this red line and generally parallel with it is to be a blue line extending northward to Franklin and Nashville, representing Thomas' pursuit of Hood and the battles at the last mentioned places. Label inserts are to be used to explain the movements shown. To be prepared from map in Hay, Hood's Tennessee Campaign, frontispiece. 16" x 24"
13. Illustration, Sherman's march to the sea. Photographic reproduction of the illustration in Pageant of America, VII, 171, or Battles and Leaders, IV, 666. 5½" x 10"
- 13a. Specimen label containing brief text on Sherman's march to the sea. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"
14. Illustration, Savannah. Photographic reproduction of illustration in the Soldier in Our Civil War, II, 326. 5½" x 10"
- 14a. Specimen label containing brief text on Sherman's march northward from Savannah into the Carolinas. (Text to be prepared) 2" x 6"

EXHIBIT 14

Results of the War

Location. North Wall, Main Museum Room.

Purpose. To interpret the results of the war for a modern America and the immediate problem of re-building in the war-torn South. These results were (a) a united nation and (b) a free nation for America as a whole, together with (c), the task of re-building the war-shattered South. Under (c) the three sub-themes are (1) solution of the social problem, the negro; (2) solution of the political problem of reconstruction; and (3) solution of the economic problem of an impoverished southern economy.

General Description.

This exhibit occupies the right one third of the wall case, recessed, 161" x 58" x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and contains a display panel 52" x 56" on which are mounted the following materials:

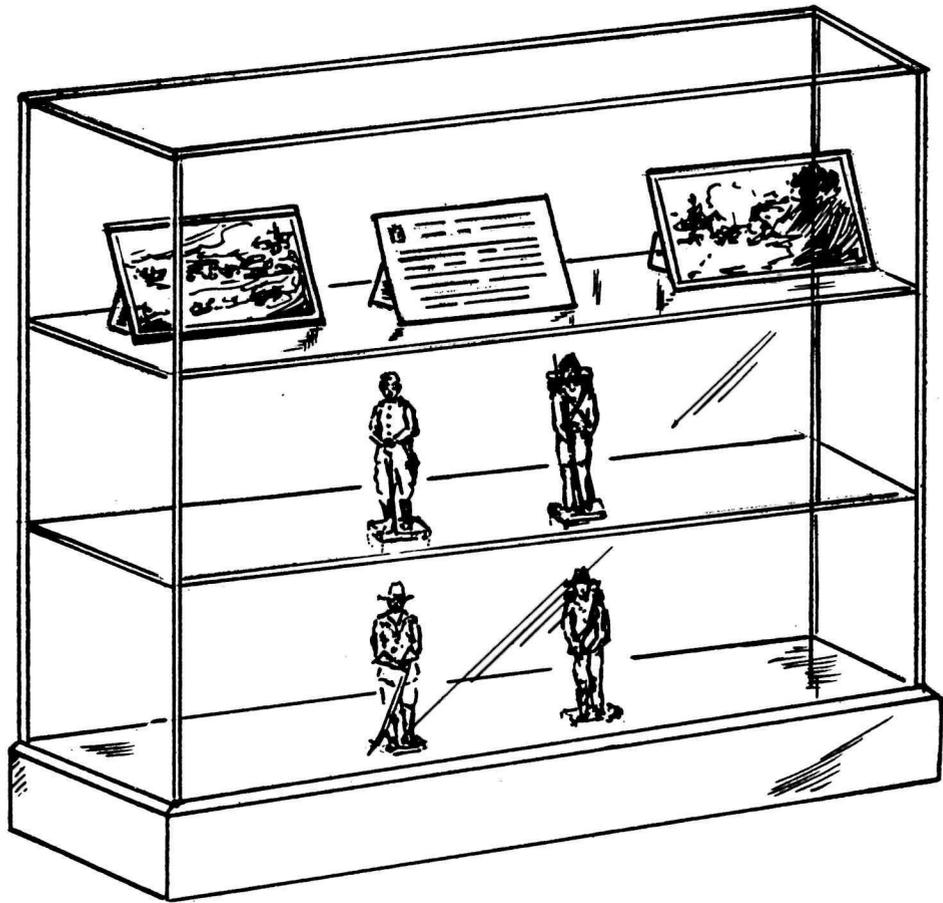
- 1 title label
- 1 map
- 2 large labels bearing text
- 4 illustrations
- 5 specimen labels.

Detailed Description.

1. Title label bearing in 1-1/2" hand lettering the following words: RESULTS OF THE WAR. 3" x 42"
2. Map of the United States today, to be drawn in black and white with line dividing north and south shown faintly but deliberately stricken out. Artist's handling of this problem is to convey the impression of a united, not divided, nation. 10" x 15"
- 2a. Specimen label bearing the following hand lettering: A UNITED NATION. 2" x 6"
3. A large label bearing a text on the problems of re-building and of reconstruction in the war-torn south. (Text to be prepared) 9" x 14"
4. Text, in hand lettering containing essential portion of the 14th amendment. 10" x 15"

Exhibit 14
Sheet 2

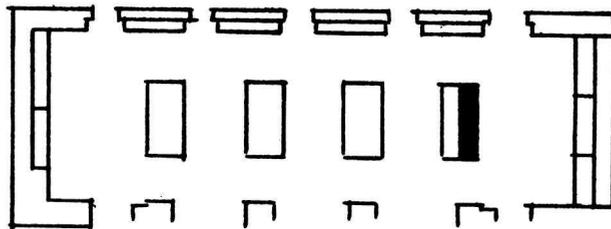
- 4a. Specimen label bearing in hand lettering the following words: A FREE NATION. 2" x 6"
- 5, 6 and 7 are to be illustrations suggesting the solution of the problems of rehabilitation in the South as described in label text No. 3 above. No. 5 is to illustrate the solution of the economic impoverishment of the South by means of a scene showing southern industrial prosperity today. No. 6 is to illustrate the solution of the social problem of the freed negro by means of a picture of a negro college today. No. 7 is to illustrate the solution of the political problem arising from the virtual disenfranchisement of the white population in the South during Reconstruction times, by showing a scene in a modern southern legislature. These illustrations are to be selected from National Geographic Magazine, LX, No. 6. All pictures are to be photographic reproductions in the following sizes:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Objects 5 and 7 - - - - - | 10" x 12" |
| Object 6 - - - - - | 12" x 16" |
- 5a, 6a and 7a. Specimen labels containing brief text on their respective illustrations. (Text to be prepared)
Size each - - - 2" x 6"
8. Illustration, Panorama of the national capitol. The purpose of this illustration is to emphasize the unity of the nation, under a single Government today. Photographic reproduction of illustration to be obtained from Capitol Architect's Office, Washington, D. C. 12" x 37"

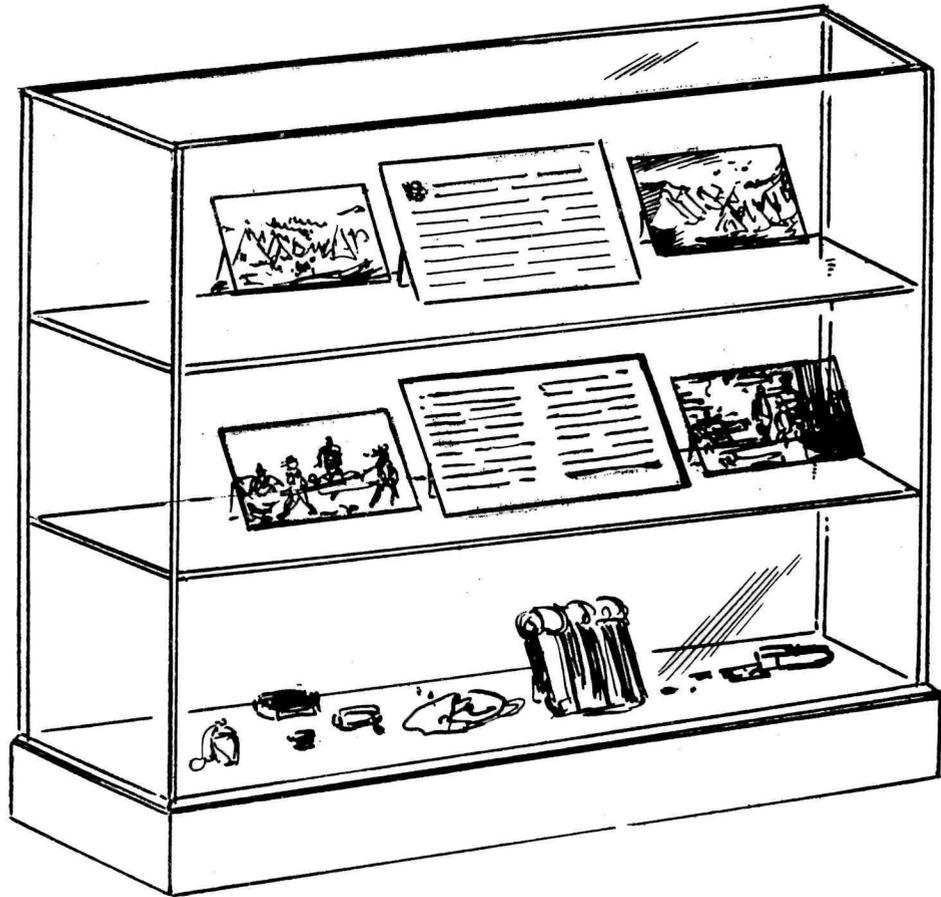


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 15-A

UNIFORMS





CHECKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 15-B

CAMPS

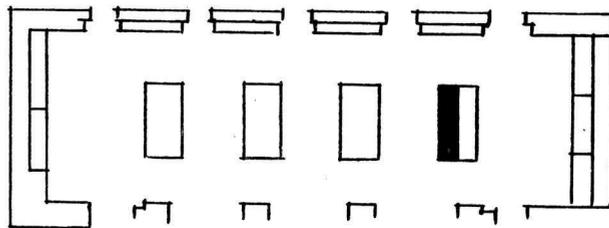


EXHIBIT 15

Camp Life----- Uniforms.

Location. Main Museum Room, center of floor.

Purpose. To present some details of the everyday life of the soldier, representing the materiality of military life.

General Description.

Aisle case, $65\frac{1}{2}$ " x 45" x $35\frac{1}{2}$ ", consisting of two display sections, one on either side, each of which contains three display levels, of which the upper two are shelves. The north section of the case is designated herein as A, and the south section as B. The display levels of each section are designated as top, middle, and bottom. Each of the six display levels is 64" long, 16" high and 13" deep. Their contents are as follows:

Detailed Description.

Section A.

Top level. Displayed upright, with backing to brace.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Water color painting, Federal Uniforms. To be prepared from Ogden plates in <u>Pageant of America</u> , VII, 48. | 10" x 12" |
| 2. Control label, containing text on the Uniforms of the Civil War. (Text to be prepared) | 12" x 18" |
| 3. Water color painting of Confederate Uniforms. To be prepared from Ogden plates in <u>Pageant of America</u> , VII, 128. | 10" x 12" |

Middle and Bottom levels.

To be used to display four plaster models of Civil War soldiers in uniform, each model painted in accordance with plates in Pageant of America, VII, 48, 128. The models are to be as follows:

Federal staff officer.	
Federal private.	
Confederate staff officer (cavalry).	
Confederate private.	(Height) 12"

Exhibit 15
Sheet 2

Section B.

Top level. Contents to be displayed upright, with backing to brace.

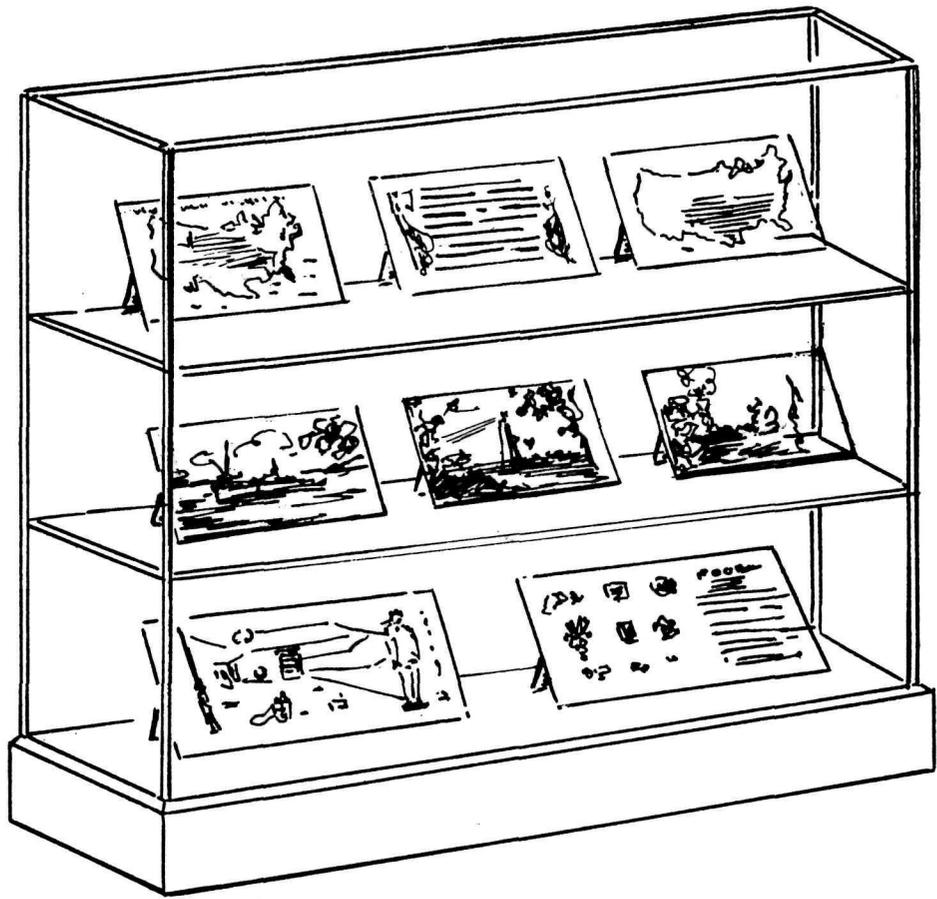
1. Black and white sketch, Federal Camp, to be adapted from Battles and Leaders, Pictorial edition, 62. 10" x 12"
2. Control label, containing text on camp life in the two armies during the Civil War. (Text to be prepared) 12" x 18"
3. Black and white sketch, Confederate Camp, to be adapted from Photographic History of the Civil War, VIII, 171. 10" x 12"

Middle level. Displayed upright, with backing to brace.

4. Hospital train leaving Chattanooga. Black and white sketch reproducing illustration in Battles and Leaders, III, 710. 10" x 12"
5. Control label, containing text on the Medical Service in the Civil War. (Text to be prepared) 12" x 18"
6. Black and white sketch, Field Hospital, Photographic History of the Civil War, VII, 229. 10" x 12"

Bottom level.

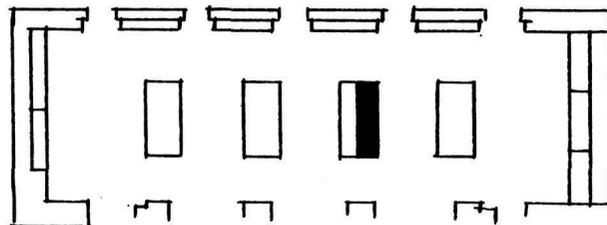
To be used for display of specimens of the Civil War soldier's equipment, accoutrements, etc. Materials to be obtained, and arrangement determined by Historians at Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park.

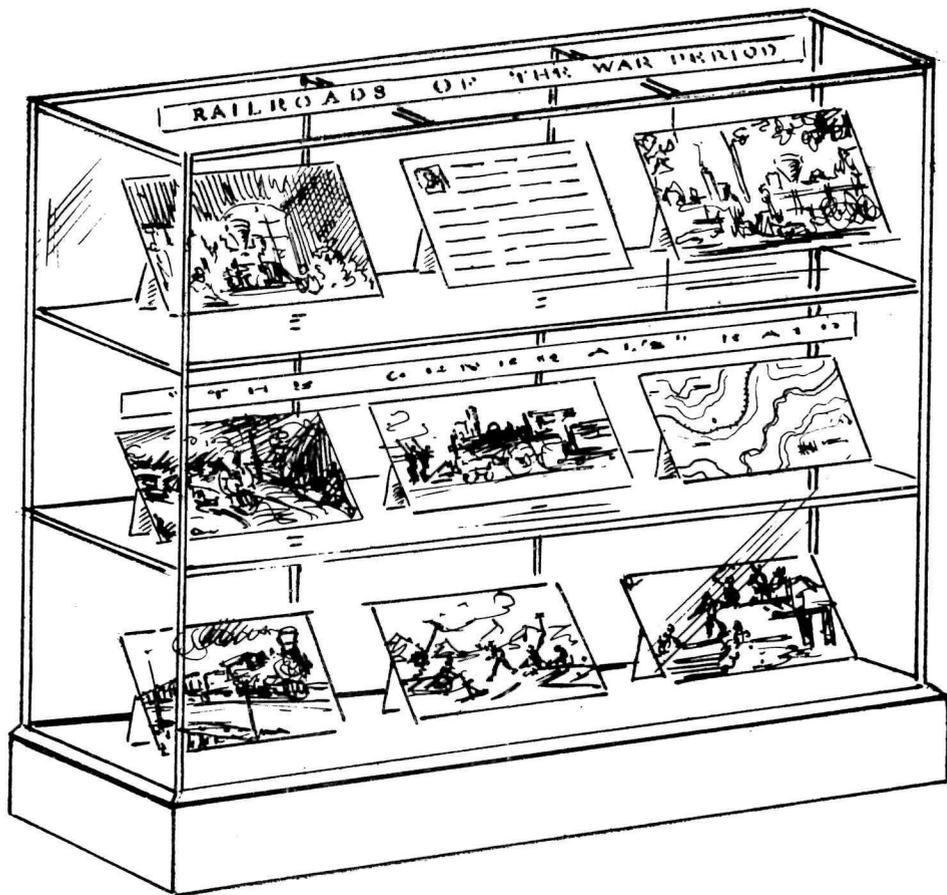


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 16-A

SUPPLIES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION





CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 16-B

RAILROADS OF THE WAR PERIOD

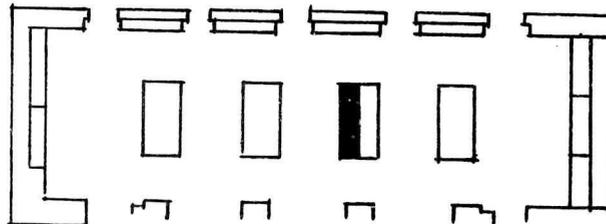


EXHIBIT 16

Logistics.

Location. Main Museum Room, center of floor.

Purpose. To present the importance and character of transportation and communication during the Civil War.

General Description.

Aisle case, identical with that described in Exhibit 15, containing the following materials:

Detailed Description.

Section A.

Top level.

1. Title label, containing in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering the words: THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLIES. 3" x 52"
2. Map of United States during the Civil War, in color, with arrows running from (a) agricultural, and (b) industrial centers in the north to the war fronts, east and west, showing the sources of Federal supplies. Location of arrows to be drawn from Paullin, Atlas of Historical Geography, economic maps. 11" x 16"
3. Control label, containing text on the sources of Federal and Confederate supplies. (Text to be prepared) 11" x 16"
4. Map of United States at the time of the Civil War, in color, with arrows running from (a) agricultural, and (b) industrial centers in the south to the war fronts, showing the sources of Confederate supplies. Location of arrows to be drawn from Paullin, Atlas, economic maps. 11" x 16"

Middle level.

5. Title label, bearing in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering, the words: TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION. 3" x 52"

Exhibit 16
Sheet 2

6. Black and White sketch, Transportation of Troops and Supplies by River, Battles and Leaders, Pictorial edition, 51. 11" x 16"
7. Black and White sketch, Signal Tower. Photographic History of the Civil War, VIII, 313. 8" x 12"
8. Black and white sketch, Transportation by Train and Wagon Road, to be adapted from Battles and Leaders, Pictorial edition, 92, and Brown, Mountain Campaigns, VI, 17. 11" x 16"

Bottom level.

9. Chart, divided into two sections. The right hand section is to present diagrammatically the supplies required by an individual soldier during a period of 30 days; the left hand section is to present the supplies actually available to individual Federal soldiers in Chattanooga during the siege. (Chart to be prepared) 12" x 26"
10. Chart, presenting diagrammatically the supplies required for an army of 50,000 men for a period of thirty days. (Data to be prepared) 12" x 26"

Section B.

Top level.

1. Title label, bearing in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering the words: RAILROADS OF THE CIVIL WAR. 3" x 40"
2. Black and white sketch, Depot at Chattanooga - 1863, the source to be supplied by Mr. Emery. 11" x 18"
3. Control label, containing text on railroads of the Civil War period and importance of Chattanooga as a railroad center. 11" x 12"
4. Black and white sketch, Typical Trains of the Civil War Period, Battles and Leaders, Pictorial edition, 23 and 33. 11" x 18"

Middle level.

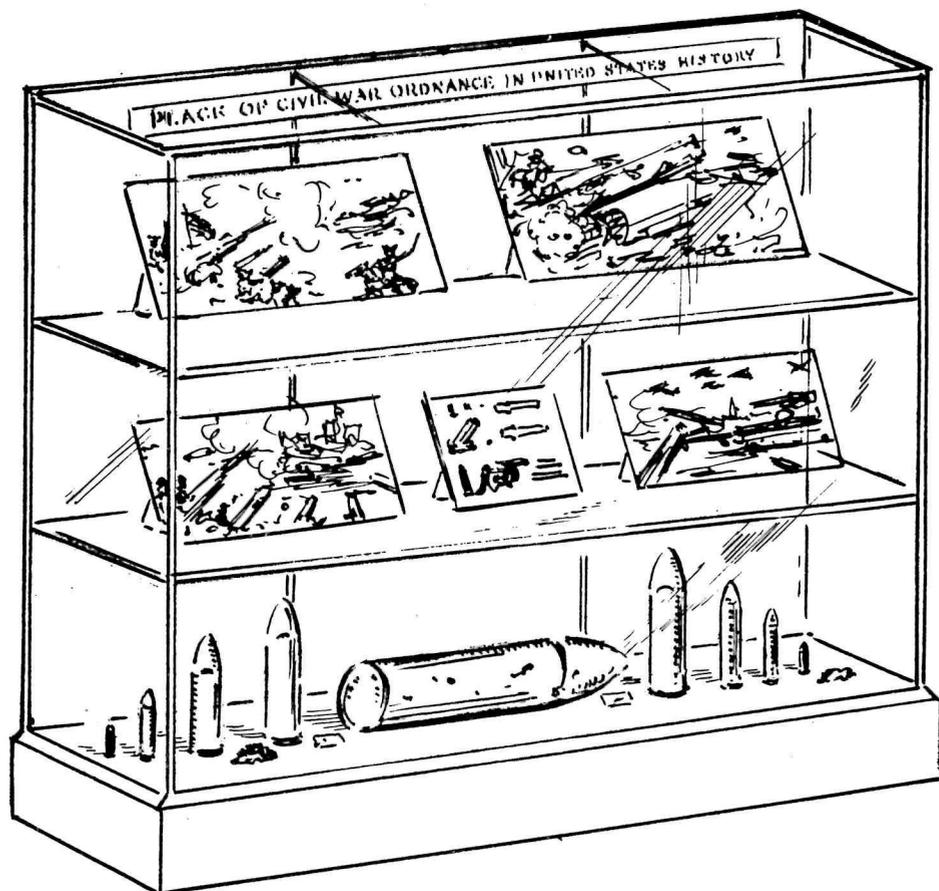
5. Title label, containing in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hand lettering: THE STORY OF THE GENERAL, and text on the General's raid. 3" x 45"
6. Black and white sketch, The General's Raid, to be adapted from The Pictorial Story of the General, Chattanooga Community Association. 11" x 15"

Exhibit 16
Sheet 3

7. Black and white sketch, The General, or photographic reproduction of illustration in the possession of the Museum Division. 11" x 17"
8. Map in color, of southeastern Tennessee and Georgia, showing only principal cities, and railroad routes of the period of the Civil War. The route of the General's raid is to be shown in heavy blue line, with label inserts describin; events at principal points en route. To be adapted from Pictorial Story of the General. 11" x 15"

Bottom level.

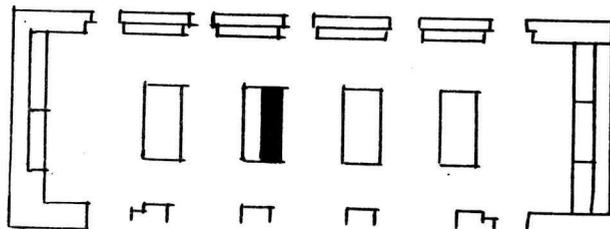
9. Black and white sketch, Troop Trains Proceeding to the Front, to be adapted from Brown, Mountain Campaigns, VI, 17. 12" x 16"
10. Black and white sketch, Raiders Destroying the Railroad. Reproduction of illustration in The Soldier in our Civil War, II, 329. 12" x 16"
11. Black and white sketch, Rebuilding a Destroyed Bridge, to be adapted from Harper's Pictorial History, II, 490. 12" x 16"

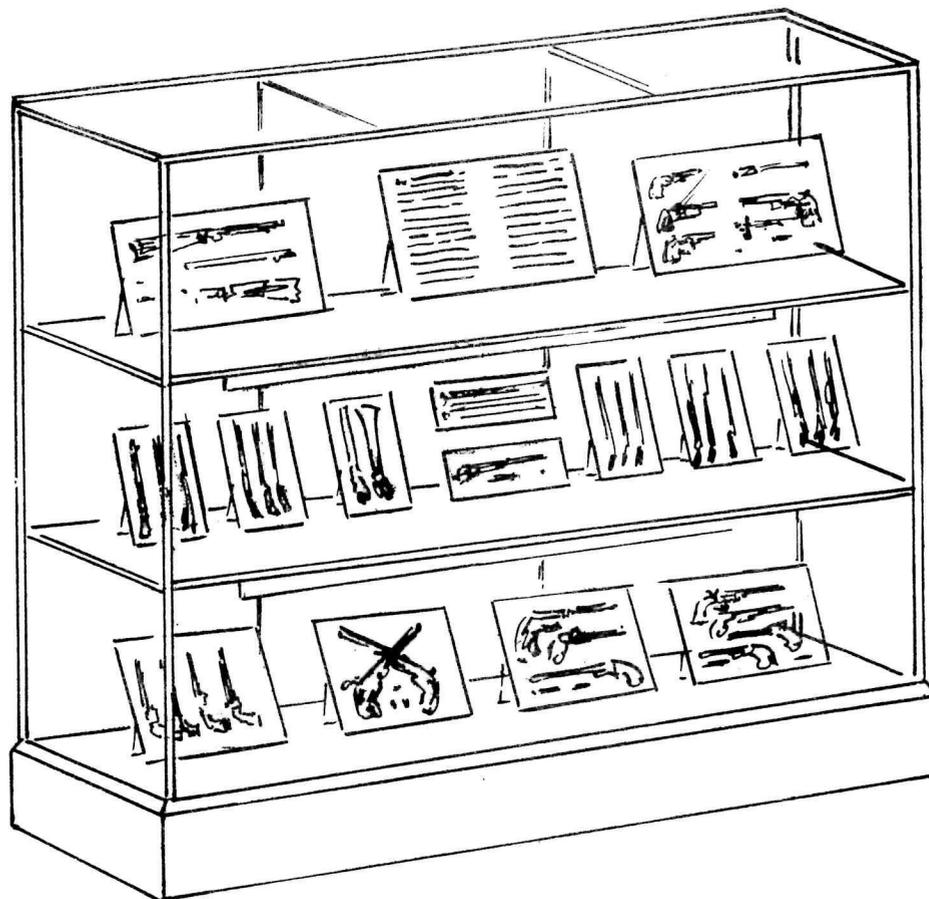


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 17-A

ORDNANCE





CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 17-B

SMALL ARMS.

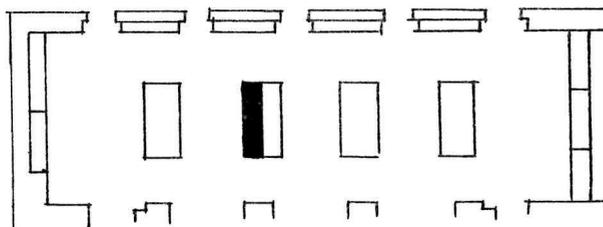


EXHIBIT 17

Weapons of the Civil War.

Location. Main Museum Room, center of floor.

Purpose. To portray the weapons, both artillery and small arms, used during the Civil War, as contrasted with earlier and later types.

General Description.

Aisle case, identical with that described in Exhibit 15, containing the following materials:

Detailed Description.

Section A.

Top level.

1. Title label, containing in 1/2" hand lettering the following words: THE PLACE OF CIVIL WAR ORDINANCE IN UNITED STATES MILITARY HISTORY, and text, to be prepared. 3" x 47"
2. Black and white sketch, Ordnance of the Revolution. 11" x 24"
3. Black and white sketch, Ordnance of the World War. 11" x 24"

(NOTE: These pictures are to be photographic reproductions of plates in the Encyclopedia Britannica, XIV edn, II, article: "Artillery")

Middle level.

4. Photographic reproduction, Civil War Siege Artillery. Original Photographs, 68. 12" x 18"
5. Chart, showing in left hand lower corner three types of Civil War Ordnance, superimposed, the smaller upon the larger, with dotted lines extending from the muzzles toward the right of the chart, showing the normal trajectories and ranges of operation. (Text to be prepared) 10" x 12"

Exhibit 17
Sheet 2

6. Black and white sketch, Civil War Field Artillery. Original Photographs, '76. 12" x 18"

Lower level.

To be used for display of shells of the types of Civil War ordnance displayed in the level immediately above. Shells displayed are to be connected by ribbons to the types of ordnance above, with which they correspond. Specimens are to be procured from duplicates available at Vicksburg National Military Park.

Section B.

Top level.

1. Black and white sketch, small arms of the Revolution. 10" x 14"
2. Control label, containing text on the place of Civil War small arms in United States military history. (To be prepared) 12" x 18"
3. Black and white sketch, small arms of the World War. 10" x 14"

(NOTE: Selections of types to be represented are to be furnished by Mr. Sachse, small arms expert of the Museum Division)

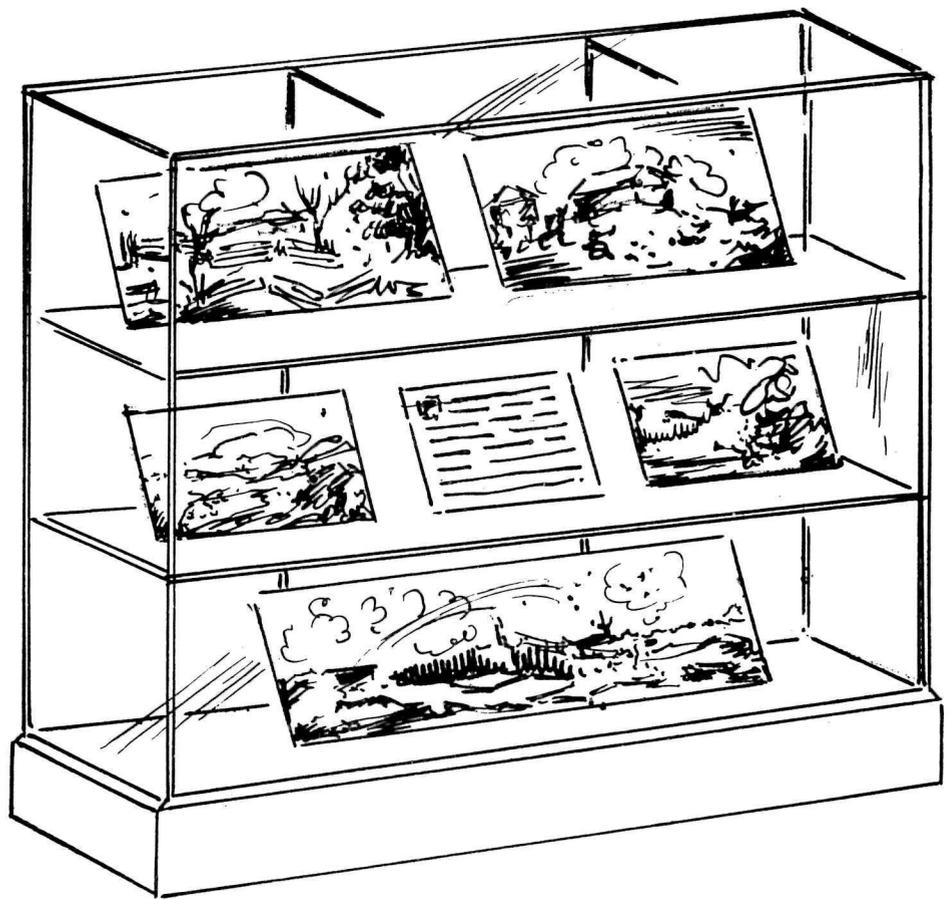
Middle level.

4. Title label, containing in 1/2" hand lettering: SMALL ARMS OF THE CIVIL WAR, and text. (To be prepared) 3" x 45"
- 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12 are to be black and white outline drawings of variant types of Civil War muskets and rifles. Official Records, "Atlas", plate CLXXII. (each) 6" x 11"
8. Key label, containing text on the Spencer repeating rifle, used at Chattanooga. (To be prepared) 5" x 10"
9. Illustration, black and white drawing of Spencer repeating rifle. Official Records, "Atlas", plate CLXXII. 5" x 10"

Exhibit 17
Sheet 3

Bottom level.

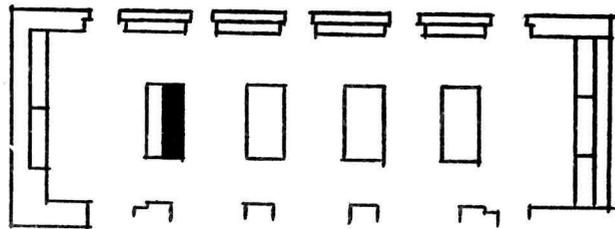
13. Title label, containing in 1/2" hand lettering: REVOLVERS OF THE CIVIL WAR, and text. (To be prepared,) 3" x 45"
- 14, 15, 16 and 17 are to be illustrations in black and white of variant types of Civil War pistols and revolvers. Official Records, "Atlas", plate CLXXIII. (each) 11" x 11"

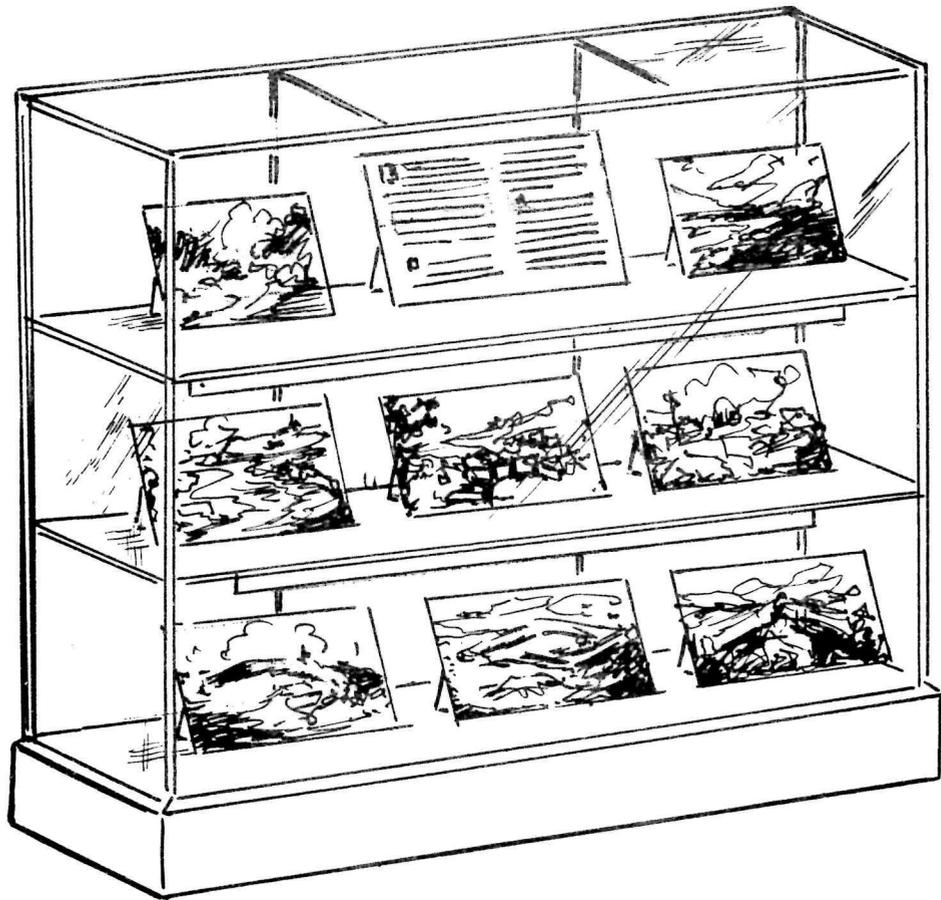


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 18-A

FORTIFICATIONS





CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 18-B

FORTIFICATIONS

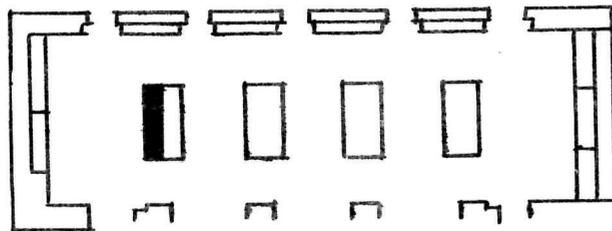


EXHIBIT 18

Fortifications

Location. Main Museum Room, center of floor.

Purpose. To present the story of the use of fortifications during the Civil War, both for the defense of permanent positions and in field campaigning.

General Description.

Aisle case, identical with that described in Exhibit 15, containing the following materials:

Detailed Description.

Section A.

Top level.

1. Black and white sketch, The Battle of Shiloh, (no trenches), adapted from Pictorial Battles of the Civil War, I, 343 - 350. 10" x 15"
2. Control label, containing text on the non-use of trenches except for the defense of permanent positions during the early half of the war. (To be prepared) 12" x 18"
3. Black and white sketch, The Battle of Stone's River, to be adapted from Battles and Leaders, III, 632. 10" x 15"

Middle level.

4. Title label, containing in 1/2" hand lettering: THE FORTIFICATION OF PERMANENT POSITIONS, and text. 3" x 45"
5. Fortifications at Fort Donelson, to be adapted from illustrations in Memorial War Book, 117, 119, 123, 127. 11" x 16"
6. Black and white sketch, Fortifications at Vicksburg, to be adapted from Battles and Leaders, Pictorial edition, 213. 11" x 16"
7. Black and white sketch, Fortification at Port Hudson, to be adapted from Photographic History of the Civil War, II, 213. 11" x 16"

Exhibit 18
Sheet 2

Bottom level.

8. Title label, containing in 1/2" hand lettering the words: THREE TYPES OF CIVIL WAR FORTS, and text. (To be prepared) 3" x 39"
9. Drawing, in black and white, of a Redan. 11" x 16"
10. Drawing, in black and white, of a Redoubt. 11" x 16"
11. Drawing, in black and white, of a Lunette. 11" x 16"

(NOTE: Drawings are to be prepared from Official Records, "Atlas", plate CXI, figure 7, and plate CXII, figures 5, 6, 7 and 8.)

Section B.

Top level.

1. Title label, containing in 1/2" hand lettering: USE OF TRENCHES IN FIELD WARFARE and text. (To be prepared) 3" x 48"
2. Black and white sketch, Log Breastworks at Chickamauga. Detail of specimen No. 3, Exhibit 10, supra. 11" x 24"
3. Black and white sketch, Blockhouse Protecting a Railroad against Raiders. Photographic History of the Civil War, II, 79. 11" x 24"
4. Black and white sketch, Trenches at Nashville, to be adapted from Battles and Leaders, IV, 308,309. 12" x 18"
5. Label, containing text on increasing use of trenches in field warfare during the latter half of the war. (To be prepared.) 6" x 12"
6. Black and white sketch, Fortifications used during the Atlanta Campaign. To be adapted from references cited in Exhibit 13 above providing typical detail. 12" x 18"
7. Illustration, water color painting, of trenches of world war period, as illustrated by those constructed at Chickamauga for training purposes. (To be supplied by Administration, Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park) 12" x 36"

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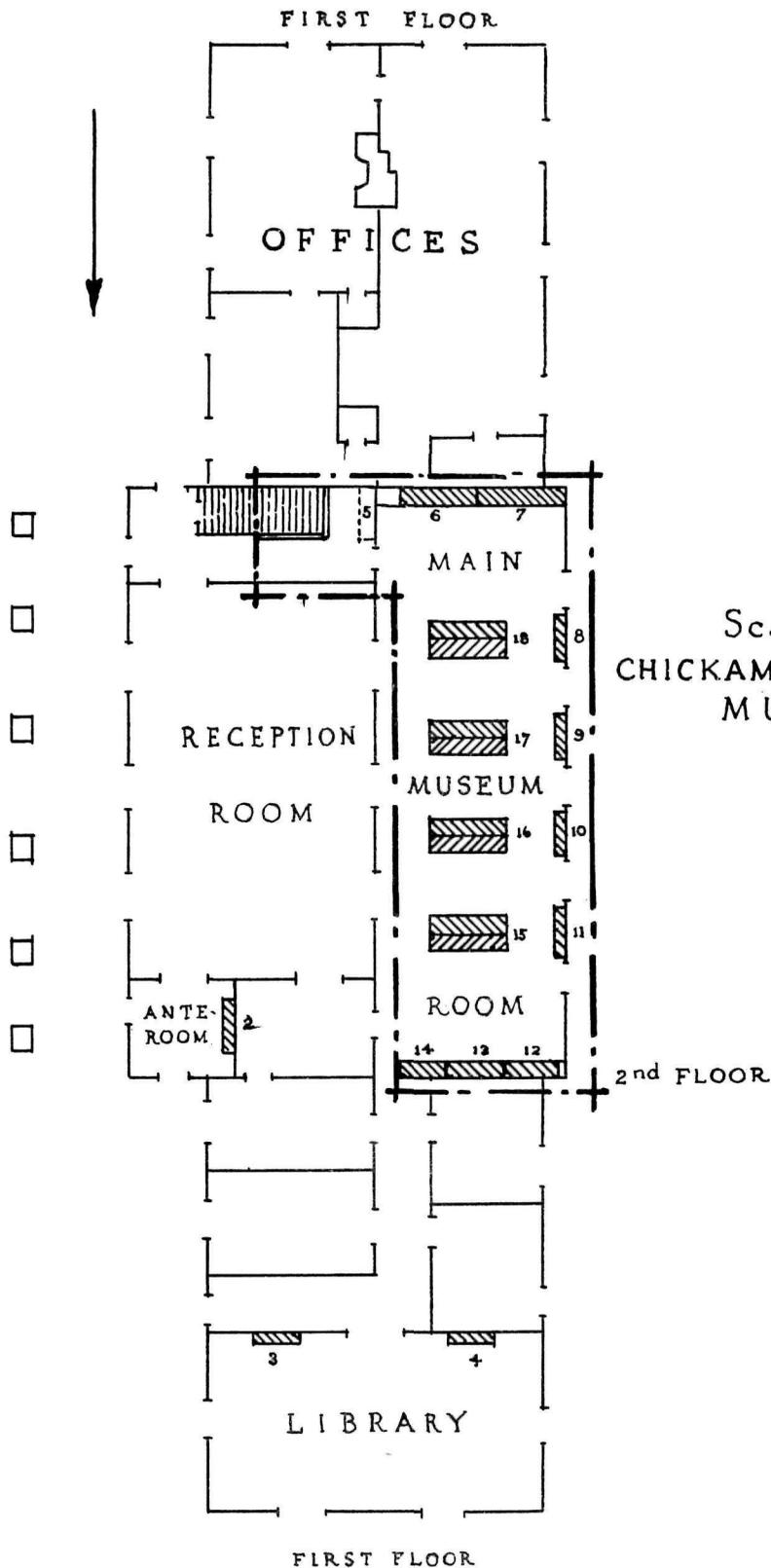
CORRECTIONS

and

ADDITIONS

APPENDIX

Blueprints and
Dimensional
Specifications

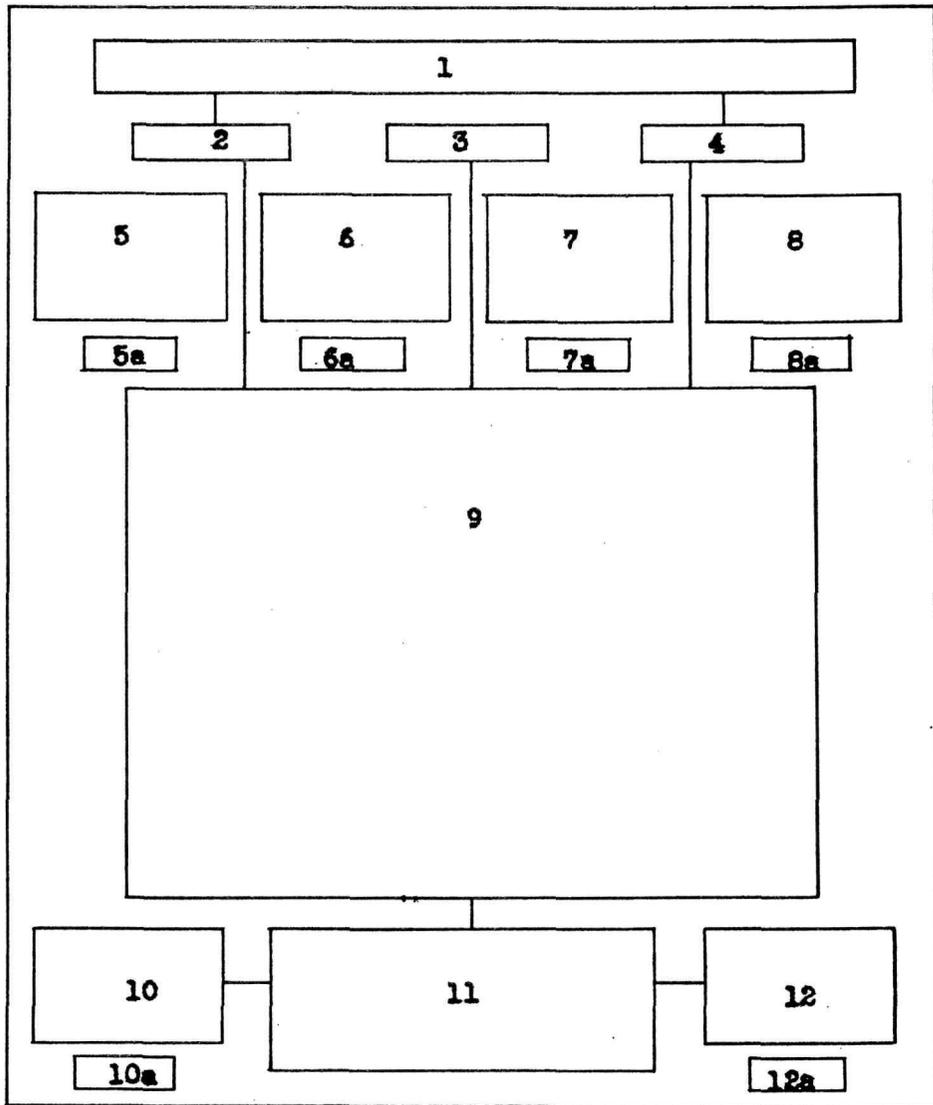


CHICKAMAUGA--CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 2

The Growth of the National Park Idea

1. Title label, The Growth of the National Park Idea.
2. Key label, Democracy.
3. Key label, Conservation.
4. Key Label, Education.
5. Illustration, scene in Yellowstone National Park.
- 5a. Specimen label.
6. Illuminated text, establishment of the National Park Service.
- 6a. Specimen label.
7. Illuminated text, establishment of educational work in the parks.
- 7a. Specimen label.
8. Illustration, ECW work in the parks.
- 8a. Specimen label.
9. Map, recreational areas in the United States.
10. Illuminated text, extension of National Park Service to Eastern United States.
- 10a. Specimen label.
11. Chart, organizations and functions of the National Park Service.
12. Illuminated text, transfer of historical areas from the War Department to the National Park Service.
- 12a. Specimen label.

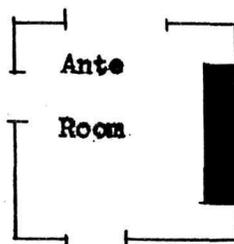


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 2

THE GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL PARK IDEA

Scale 1" equals 1'

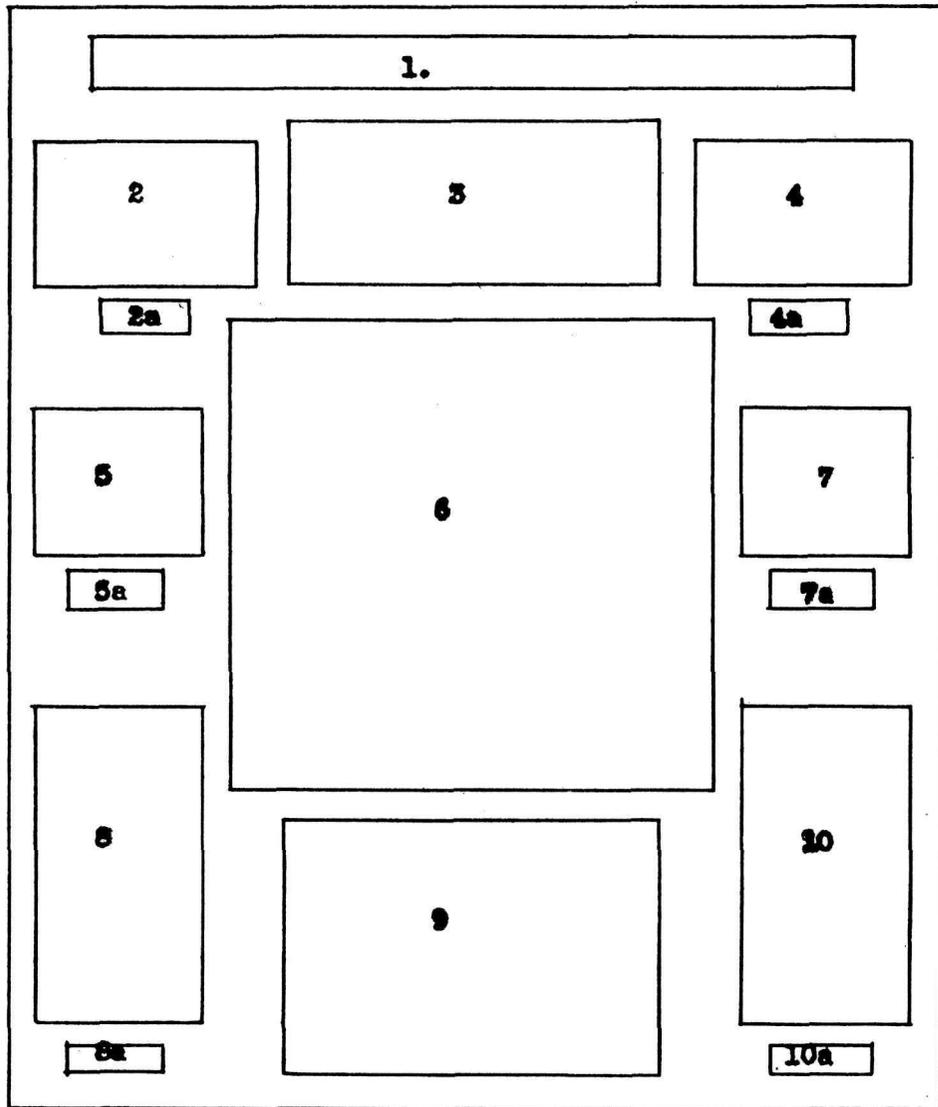


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 3

Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park

1. Title label, Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park.
2. Illustration, First Park Commission.
- 2a. Specimen label.
3. Illuminated text, Act of Congress creating the Park.
4. Illustration, military cantonment at Chickamauga in 1898.
- 4a. Specimen label.
5. Illustration, erecting memorials in the Park.
- 5a. Specimen label.
6. Illustration, tourists receiving historical tour of the Park today.
7. Illustration, military cantonment at Chickamauga in 1918.
- 7a. Specimen label.
8. Illustration, Park Commissions locating battle positions.
- 8a. Specimen label.
9. Illuminated text, transfer of Park area to National Park Service.
10. Illustration, ECW work in the Park.
- 10a. Specimen label.

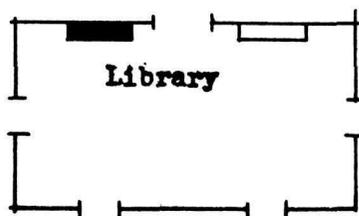


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 3

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Scale 1" equals 1'

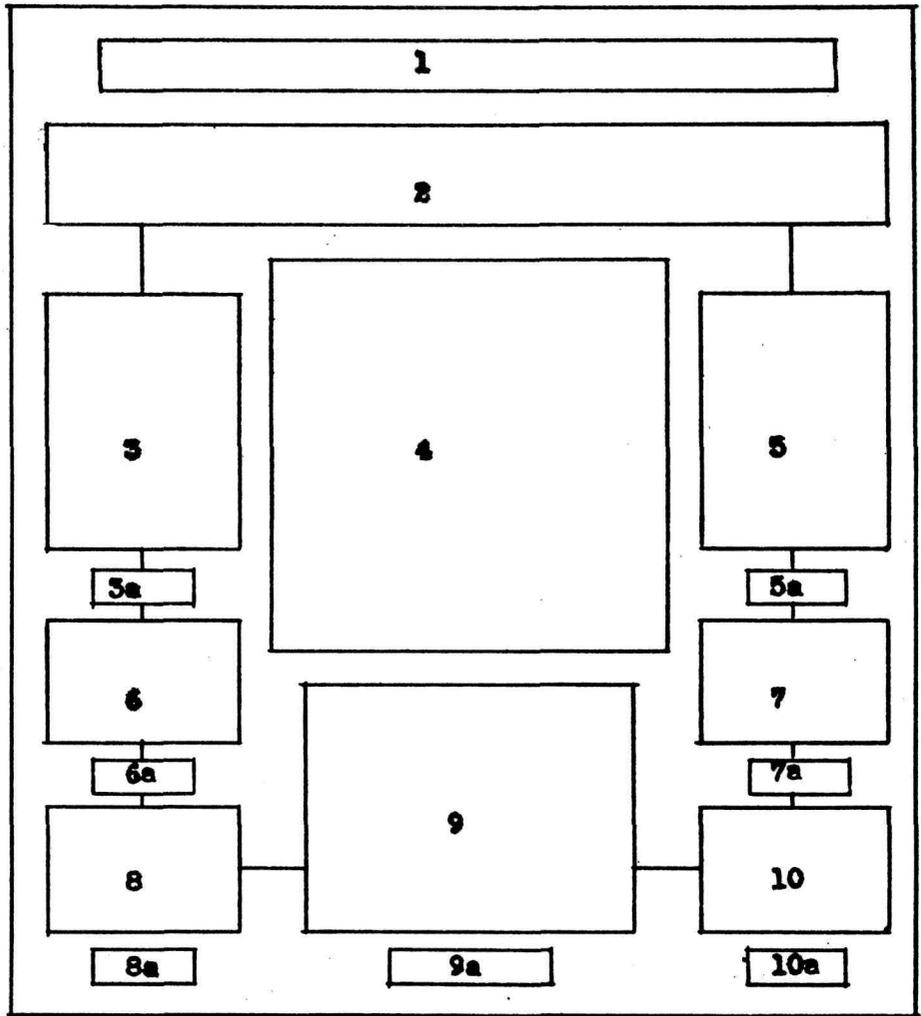


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 6

In the Background of the War

1. Title label, IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE WAR.
2. Control label, The Conflict between the North and the South.
3. Illustration, The War for Kansas.
- 3a. Specimen label.
4. Map showing division of North and South and Western lands.
5. Illustration, the issue of States' Rights (Debates in Congress.)
- 5a. Specimen label.
6. Illustration, the nomination of Lincoln.
- 6a. Specimen label.
7. Illustration, Southern secession scene.
- 7a. Specimen label.
8. Illustration, Northern enlistment scene.
- 8a. Specimen label.
9. Illustration, bombardment of Fort Sumter.
- 9a. Specimen label.
10. Illustration, inauguration of Jefferson Davis.
- 10a. Specimen label.

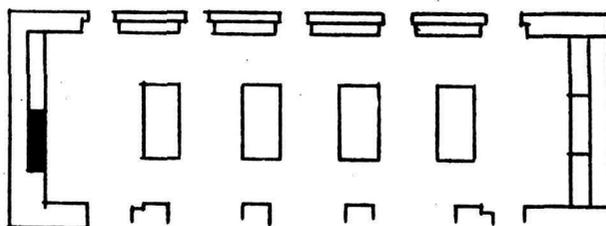


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 6

THE BACKGROUND OF THE WAR

Scale 1" equals 1'

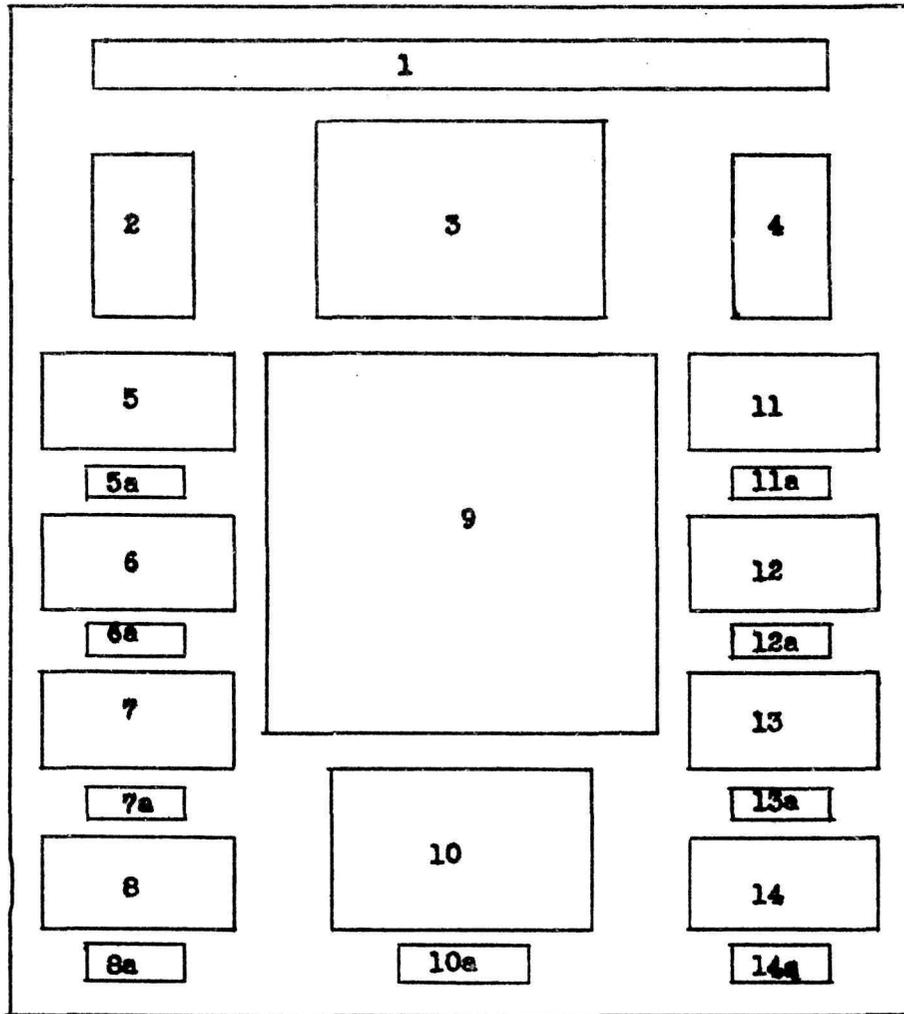


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 7

The War in the West

1. Title label, The War in the West before Chattanooga.
- 2 and 4. Chronological charts of contemporary events in the eastern theatre of operations.
3. Map of eastern United States, showing grand strategy of the war.
5. Illustration, Fort Donelson.
- 5a. Specimen label.
6. Illustration, Shiloh.
- 6a. Specimen label.
7. Illustration, Vicksburg.
- 7a. Specimen label.
8. Illustration, Port Hudson.
- 8a. Specimen label.
9. Map of the western theatre of operations, showing principal stages of the war in the west before Chattanooga.
10. Illustration, New Orleans.
- 10a. Specimen label.
11. Illustration, Logan's Crossroads.
- 11a. Specimen label.
12. Illustration, Perryville.
- 12a. Specimen label.
13. Illustration, Murfreesboro.
- 13a. Specimen label.
14. Illustration, Chattanooga before the military operations.
- 14a. Specimen label.

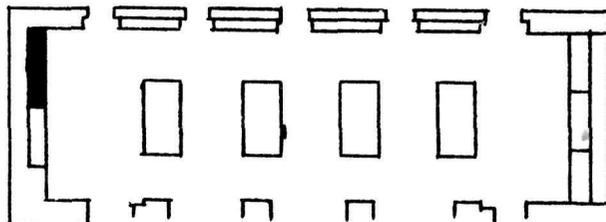


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 7

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Scale 1" equals 1'

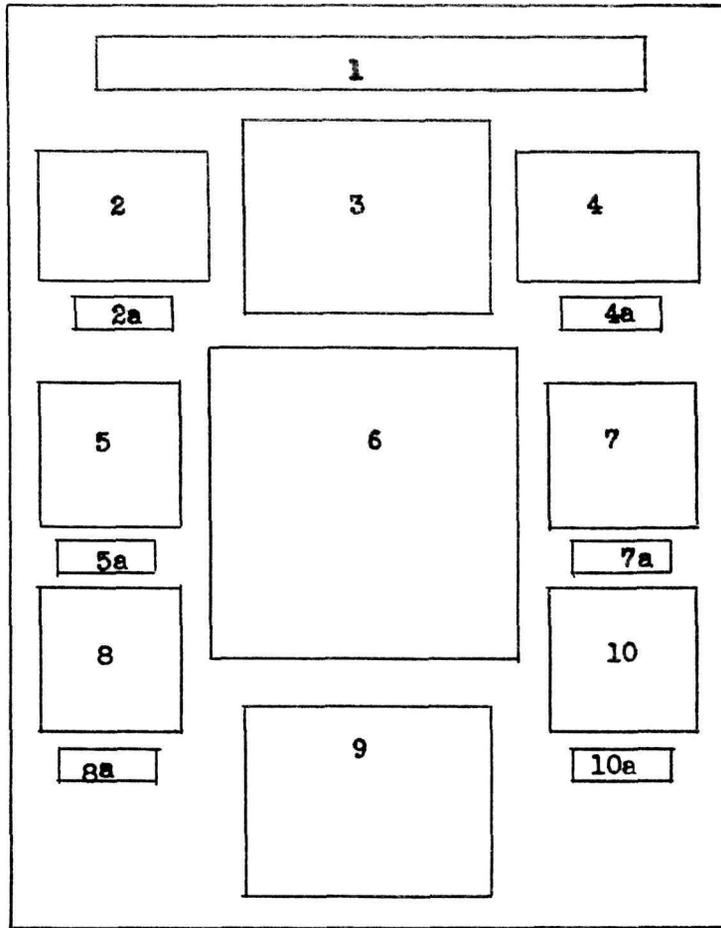


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 8

The Preliminaries of the Chattanooga Campaigns

1. Title label, The Preliminaries of the Chattanooga Campaigns.
2. Illustration, Rosecrans' move on Tullahoma.
 - 2a. Specimen label.
3. Map showing military situation in the Chattanooga theatre, during the spring of 1863.
4. Illustration, Confederate retreat across the Tennessee River.
 - 4a. Specimen label.
5. Illustration, Federals crossing the Tennessee river.
 - 5a. Specimen label.
6. Map of Chattanooga theatre, showing progress of the preliminary Chickamauga campaign.
7. Illustration, Federal demonstration north of Chattanooga.
 - 7a. Specimen label.
8. Illustration, Federals crossing Lookout Mountain.
 - 8a. Specimen label.
9. Illustration, Confederate retreat upon Lafayette.
 - 9a. Specimen label.
10. Illustration, Lee and Gordon's Mill.

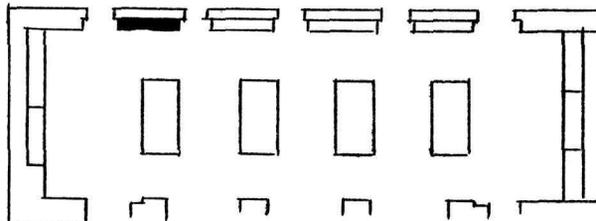


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTAHOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 8

PRELIMINARIES TO CHATTANOOGA

Scale 1" equals 1'

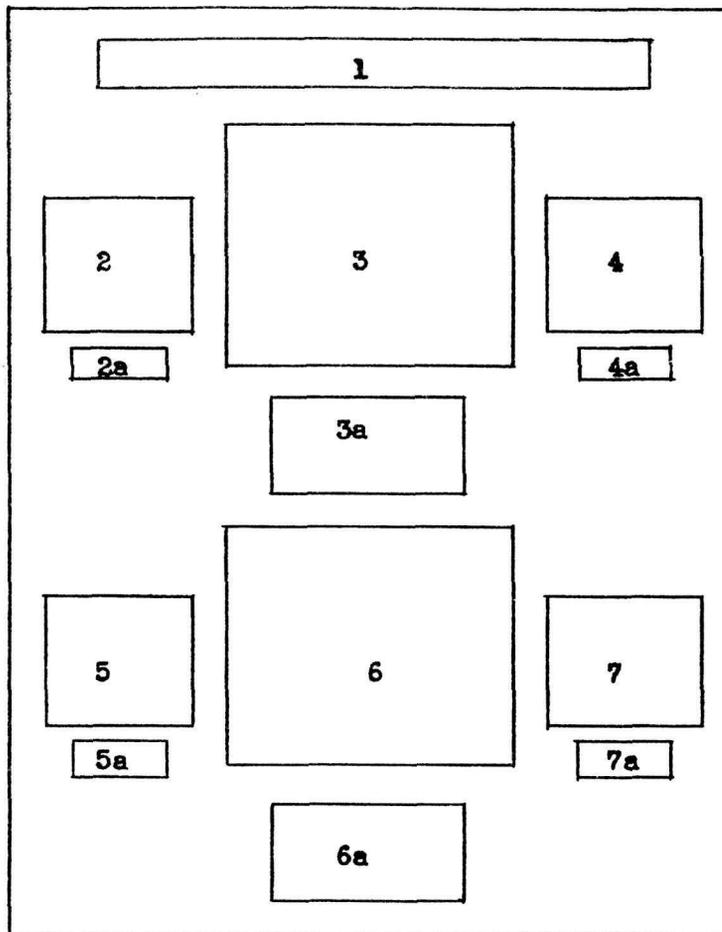


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 9

Chickamauga, September 18 and 19, 1863.

1. Title label, The Battle of Chickamauga, September 18 and 19, 1863.
2. Illustration, Thomas' forced march.
- 2a. Specimen label.
3. Map of Chickamauga, showing military situation on September 18.
- 3a. Key label, text on military situation and movements.
4. Illustration, The Skirmish at Reed's Bridge.
- 4a. Specimen label.
5. Illustration, Forrest opens the battle.
- 5a. Specimen label.
6. Map of Chickamauga, showing military situation on September 19.
- 6a. Key label, military situation and movements of September 19.
7. Illustration, fighting in dense woods.
- 7a. Specimen label.

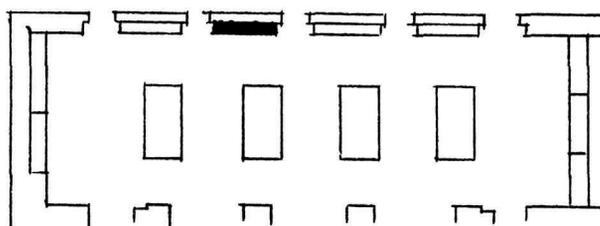


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 9

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, SEPTEMBER 18-19

Scale 1" equals 1'

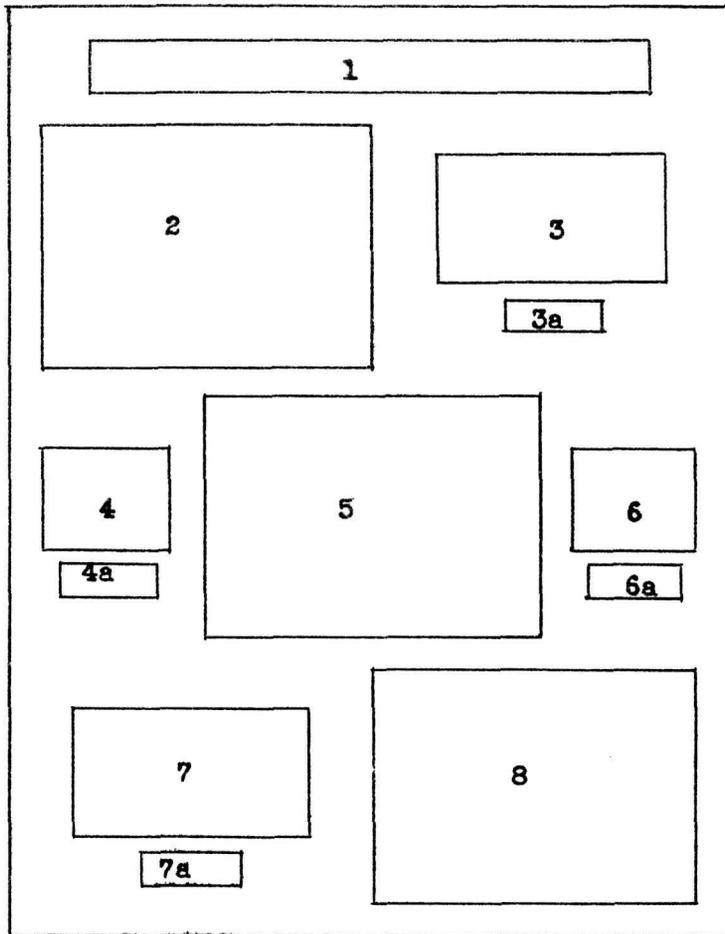


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 10

Battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

1. Title label, The Battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
2. Map of Chickamauga, showing troop positions, as on plate 6.
3. Illustration, The Confederate Charge.
- 3a. Specimen label.
4. Illustration, Action near Brotherton House.
- 4a. Specimen label.
5. Map of Chickamauga, with troop positions entered, as on plate 7.
6. Illustration, The Federal Retreat.
- 6a. Specimen label.
7. Illustration, Thomas' stand at Snodgrass Hill.
- 7a. Specimen label.
8. Map of Chickamauga, with troop positions entered, as on plate 8.

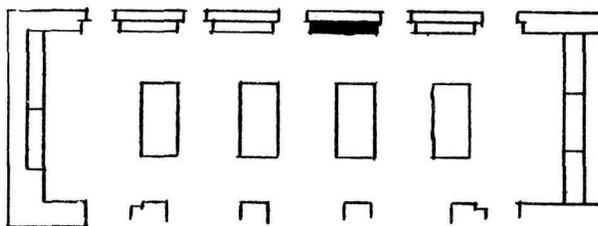


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 10

THE BATTLE OF CHICKMAUGA, SEPTEMBER 20.

Scale 1" equals 1'

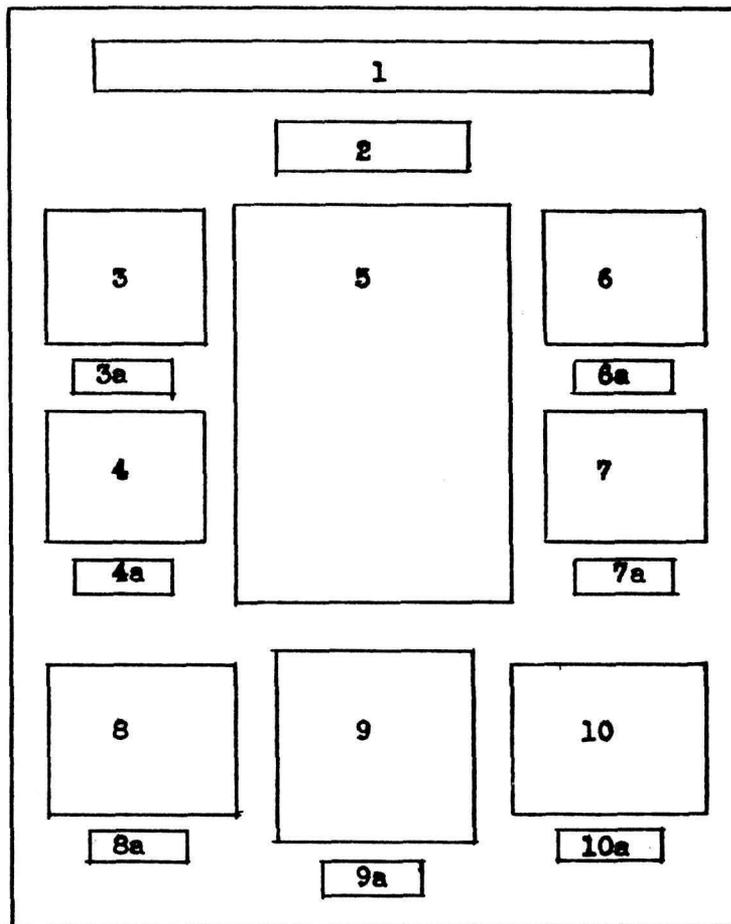


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 11

Siege of Chattanooga

1. Title label, The Siege of Chattanooga.
2. Key label, text on the siege of Chattanooga.
3. Illustration, Batteries on Lookout Mountain.
- 3a. Specimen label.
4. Illustration, Hauling supplies over Walden's Ridge.
- 4a. Specimen label.
5. Map, the siege of Chattanooga, including two positions only shown on plate 10.
6. Illustration, Union forces in trenches about Chattanooga.
- 6a. Specimen label.
7. Illustration, Arrival of Grant at Chattanooga.
- 7a. Specimen label.
8. Illustration. pontoons going down the river to **Brown's** Ferry.
- 8a. Specimen label.
9. Illustration, Battle of Wauhatchie.
- 9a. Specimen label.
10. Illustration, pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry.
- 10a. Specimen label.

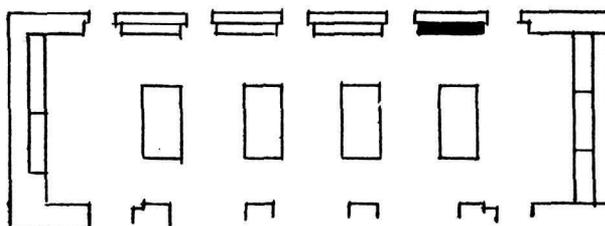


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 11

THE SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA

Scale 1" equals 1'

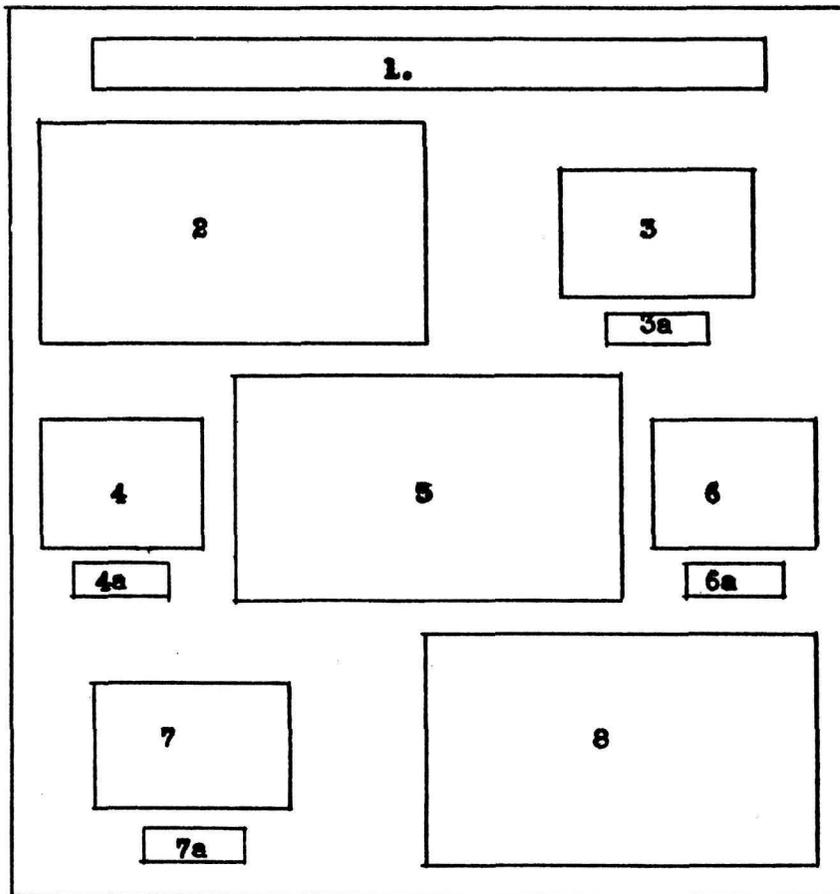


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 12.

Battles of Orchard Knob, Lookout
Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

1. Title label, Battles of Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.
2. Map of Chattanooga area showing Sherman's move around Chattanooga.
3. Illustration, Battle of Lookout Mountain.
- 3a. Specimen label.
4. Illustration, Thomas' Assault on Missionary Ridge.
- 4a. Specimen label
5. Map, Battle of Missionary Ridge.
6. Illustration, Sherman's attack at Tunnel Hill.
- 6a. Specimen label.
7. Illustration, Hooker reaches Rossville Gap.
- 7a. Specimen label.
8. Map, the Chattanooga area, showing features on plate 13, except troop positions.

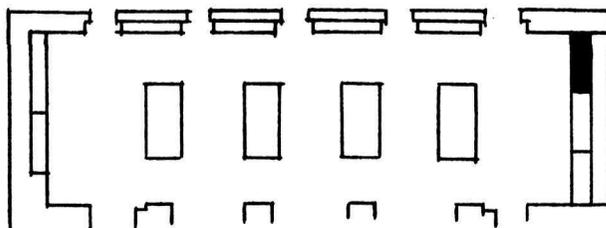


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 12

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE

Scale 1" equals 1'

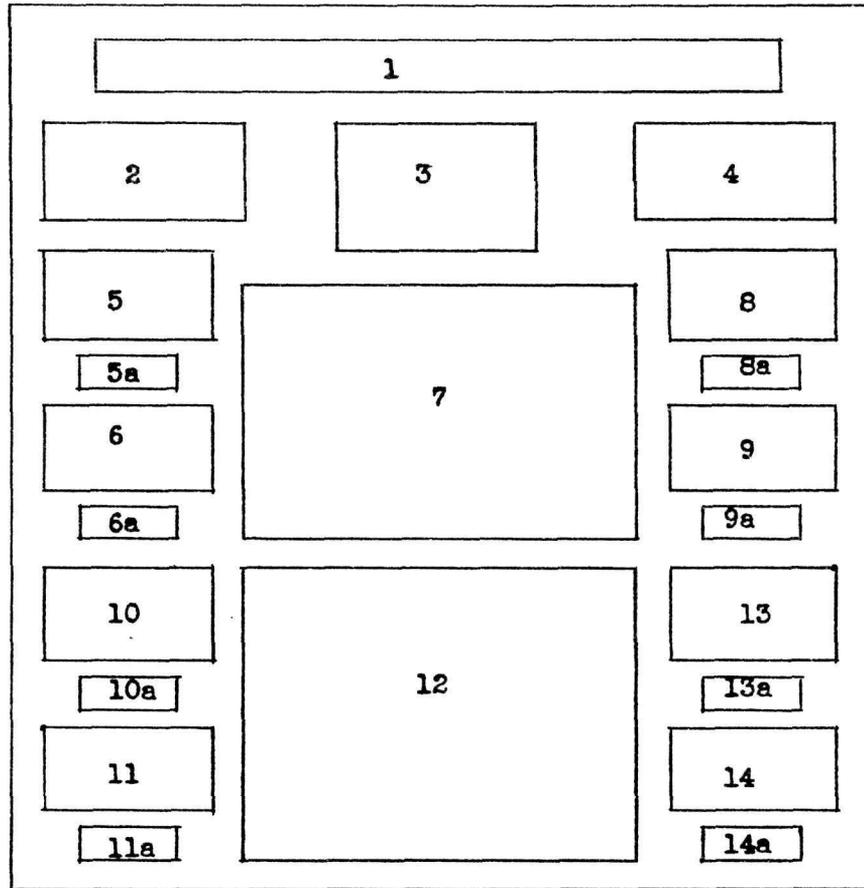


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 13

The War in the West after Chattanooga.

1. Title label, The War in the West after Chattanooga.
- 2 and 4. Chronological charts containing dates and names of important battles in the East from July, 1863, to the end of the war.
3. Control label, text on the war in the West after Chattanooga.
5. Illustration, The Siege of Knoxville.
- 5a. Specimen label.
6. Illustration, Battle of Resaca.
- 6a. Specimen label.
7. Map, Sherman's Atlanta Campaigns.
8. Illustration, Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.
- 8a. Specimen label.
9. Illustration, Battle of Atlanta.
- 9a. Specimen label.
10. Illustration, Battle of Franklin.
- 10a. Specimen label.
11. Illustration, Nashville.
- 11a. Specimen label.
12. Map, Hood's Tennessee campaign.
13. Illustration, Sherman's march to the sea.
- 13a. Specimen label.
14. Illustration, Savannah.
- 14a. Specimen label.

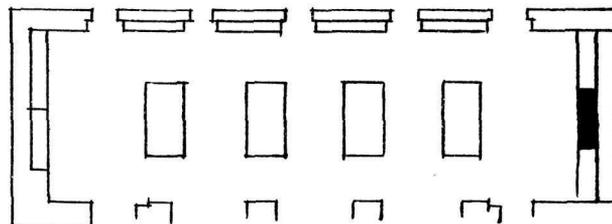


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTAHOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 13

THE WAR IN THE WEST AFTER CHATTAHOOGA

Scale 1" equals 1'

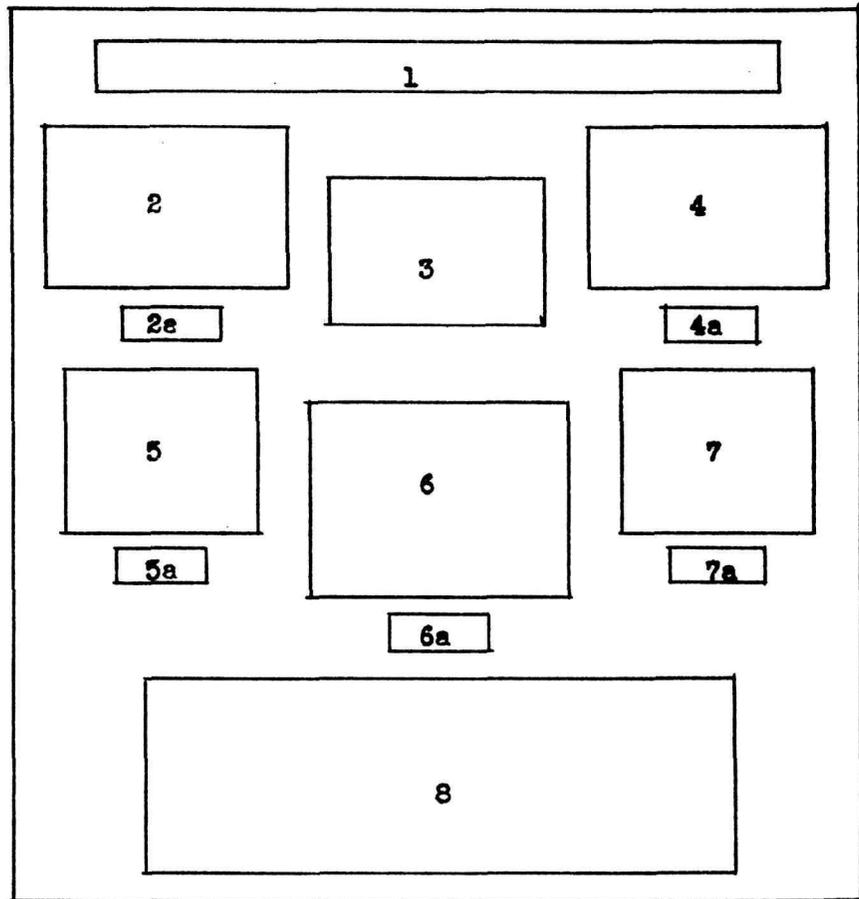


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 14

Results of the War.

1. Title label, Results of the War.
2. Map of the United States today.
- 2a. Specimen label.
3. A large label on problems of rebuilding and reconstruction.
4. Text containing essential portion of the 14th amendment.
- 4a. Specimen label.
- 5, 6 and 7. Illustrations suggesting the solution of the problems.
- 5a, 6a and 7a. Specimen labels.
8. Illustration, Panorama of the national capitol.

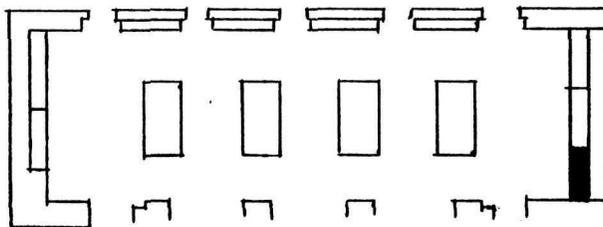


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 14

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Scale 1" equals 1'



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 15

Camp Life--Uniforms.

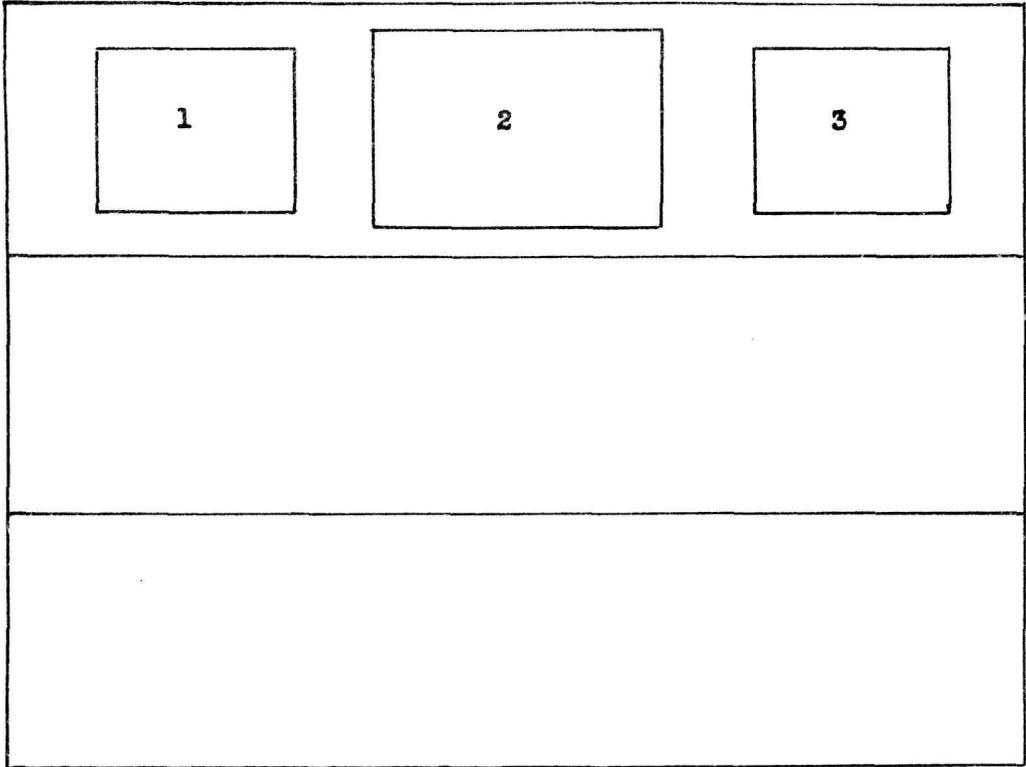
Section A.

Top level.

1. Water color painting, Federal Uniforms.
2. Text on Uniforms of Civil War.
3. Water color painting, Confederate Uniforms.

Middle and Bottom levels.

Display, four plaster models of Civil War Soldiers in uniform.

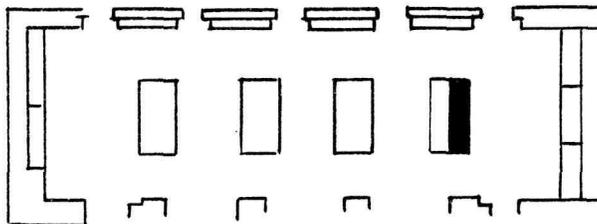


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 15-A

UNIFORMS

Scale 1" equals 1'



Camp Life---Uniforms (Cont'd)

Section B.

Top level.

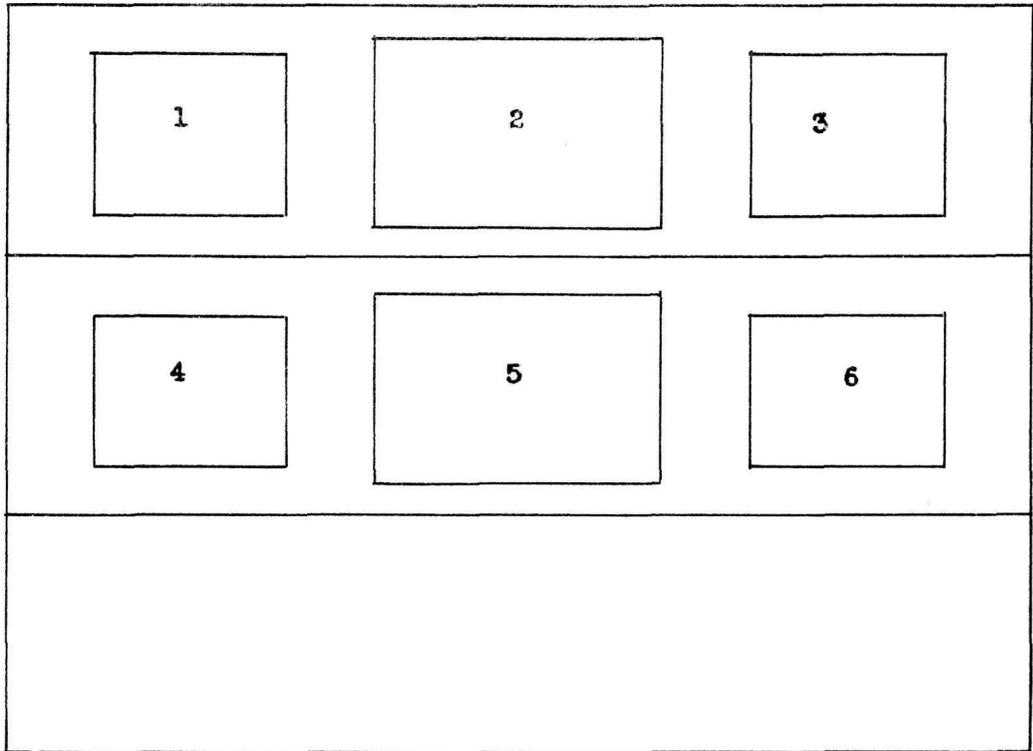
1. Sketch, Federal Camp.
2. Text on camp life in the two armies during the Civil War.
3. Sketch, Confederate Camp.

Middle level.

4. Sketch, Hospital train leaving Chattanooga.
5. Text on Medical Service in the Civil War.
6. Sketch, Field Hospital.

Bottom level.

Display, specimens of the Civil War soldier's equipment, accoutrements, etc.

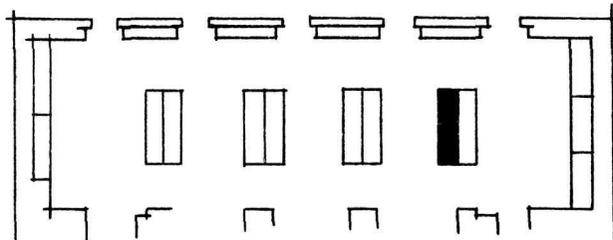


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 15-B

CAMPS

Scale 1" equals 1'



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 16

Logistics.

Section A.

Top level.

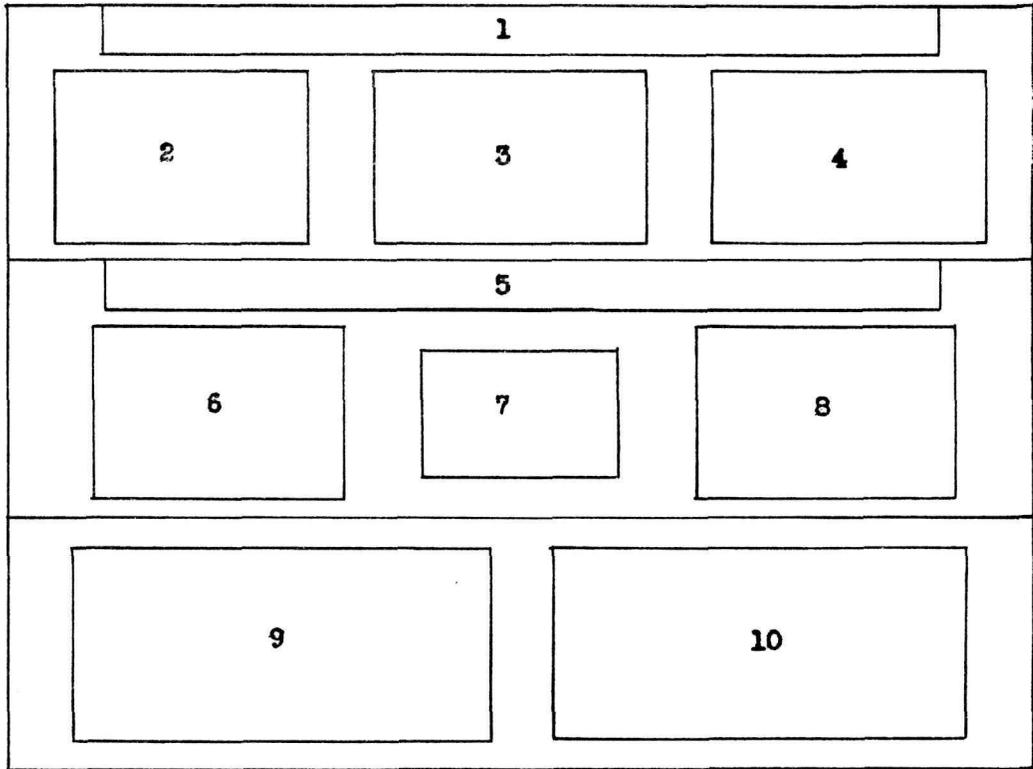
1. Title label, The Problem of Supplies.
2. Map of United States during the Civil War showing the sources of Federal supplies.
3. Text on the sources of Federal and Confederate supplies.
4. Map of United States during the Civil War showing the sources of Confederate supplies.

Middle level.

5. Title label, Transportation and Communication.
6. Sketch, Transportation of Troops and Supplies.
7. Sketch, Signal Tower.
8. Sketch, Transportation by Train and Wagon Road.

Bottom level.

9. Chart, divided into two sections.
 - a. Right hand section, supplies required by an individual soldier during period of 30 days.
 - b. Left hand section, supplies actually available.
10. Chart, supplies required for army of 50,000 men for 30 days.

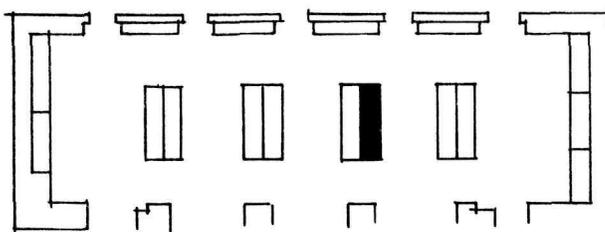


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTAHOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 16-A

SUPPLIES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Scale 1" equals 1'



Logistics (Cont'd)

Section B.

Top level.

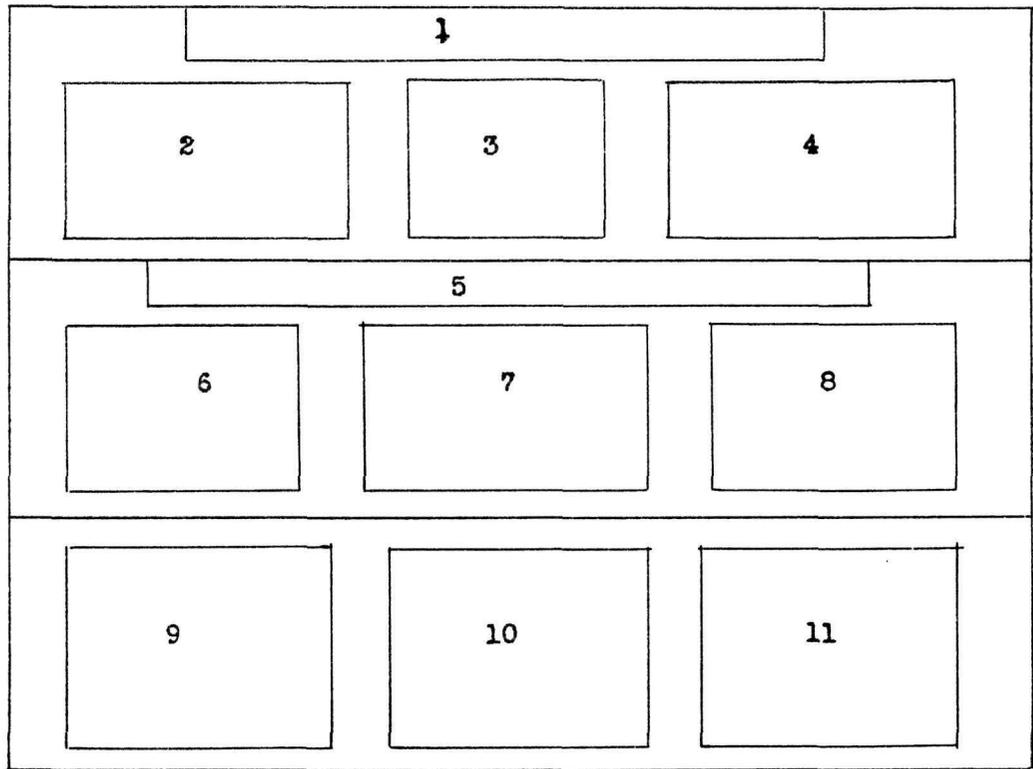
1. Title label, Railroads of the Civil War.
2. Sketch, Depot at Chattanooga - 1863.
3. Text on railroads of Civil War period.
4. Sketch, Typical Trains of the Civil War Period.

Middle level.

5. Title label, The Story of the General.
6. Sketch, The General's Raid.
7. Sketch, The General.
8. Map, southeastern Tennessee and Georgia.

Bottom level.

9. Sketch, Troop Trains Proceeding to the Front.
10. Sketch, Raiders Destroying the Railroad.
11. Sketch, Rebuilding a Destroyed Bridge.

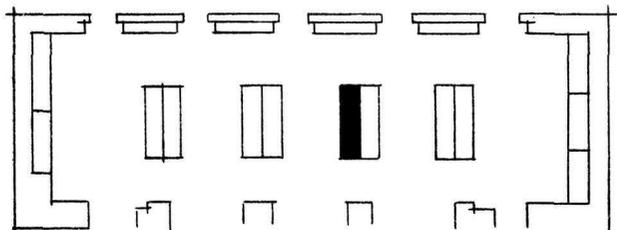


CHICKAMAUGA- CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 16-B

RAILROADS OF THE WAR PERIOD

Scale 1" equals 1'



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 17

Weapons of the Civil War

Section A.

Top level.

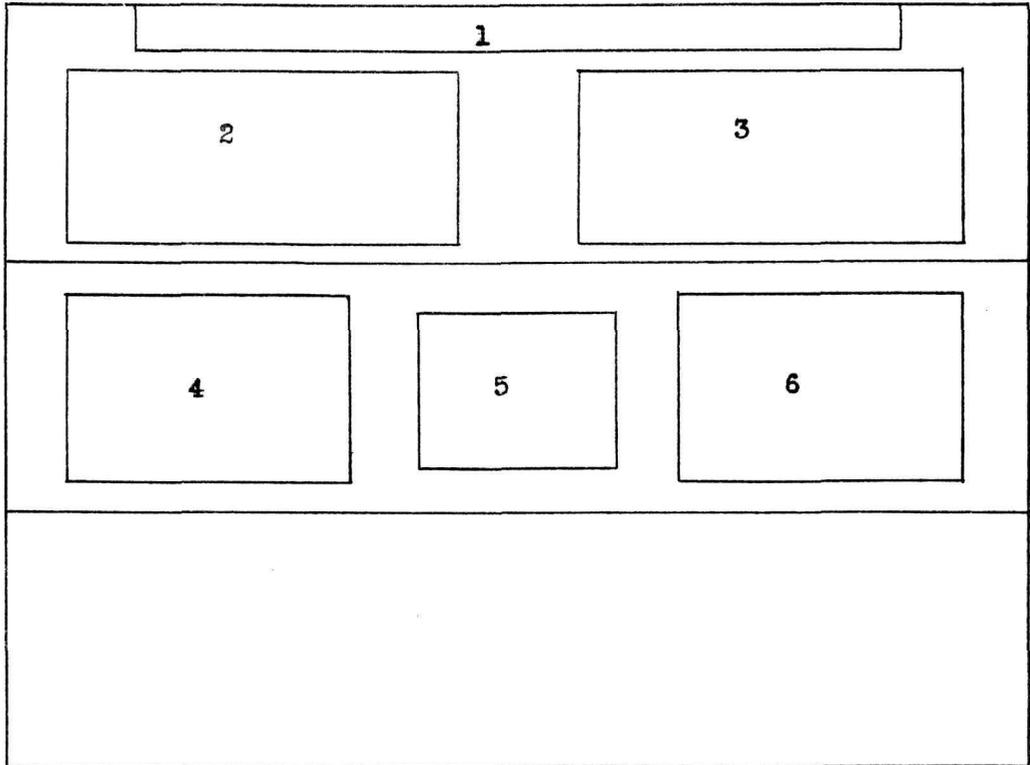
1. Title label, The Place of Civil War Ordnance in United States Military History.
2. Sketch, Ordnance of the Revolution.
3. Sketch, Ordnance of the World War.

Middle level.

4. Photograph, Civil War Siege Artillery.
5. Chart, three types of Civil War Ordnance.
6. Sketch, Civil War Field Artillery.

Lower level.

Display, shells.

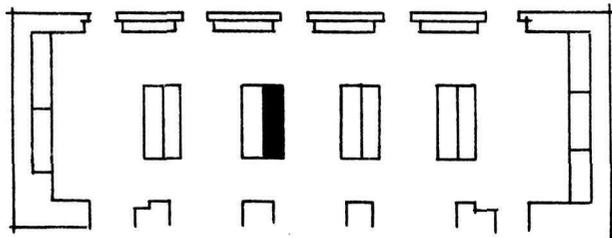


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTAHOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 17-A

ORDNANCE

Scale 1" equals 1'



Weapons of the Civil War (Cont'd)

Section B.

Top level.

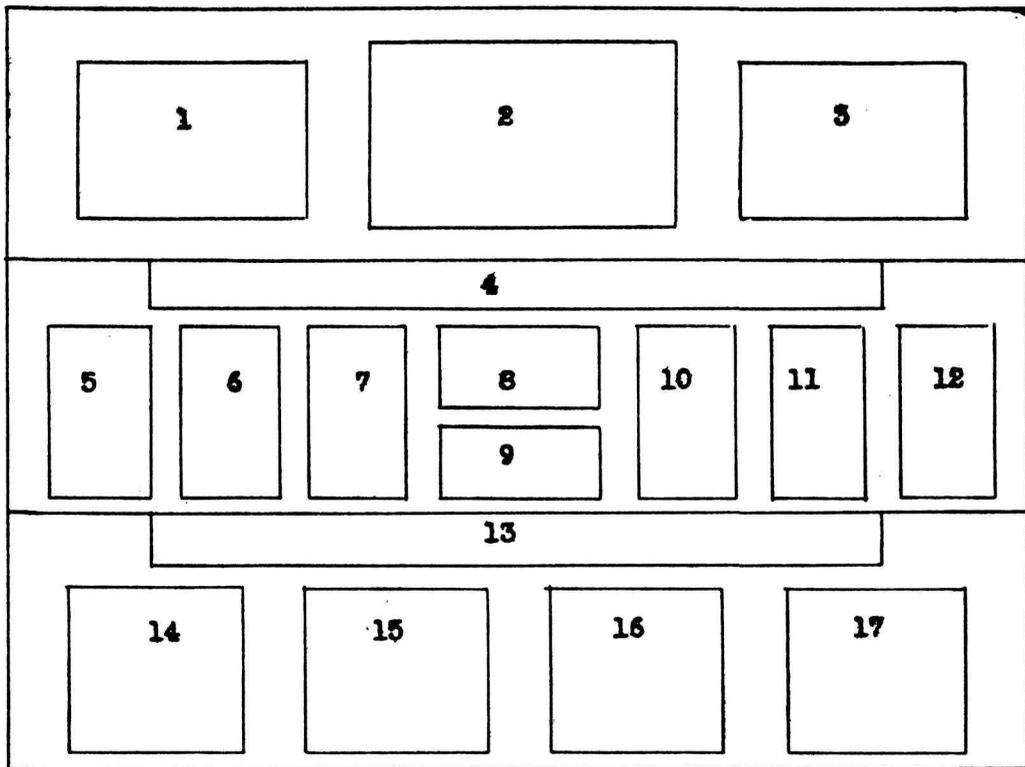
1. Sketch, Small arms of the Revolution.
2. Text on place of Civil War small arms in United States military history.
3. Sketch, small arms of the World War.

Middle level.

4. Title label, Small Arms of the Civil War.
- 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12, drawings of variant types of Civil War muskets and rifles.
- 8, Text on Spencer repeating rifle.
9. Drawing of Spencer repeating rifle

Bottom level.

13. Title label, Revolvers of the Civil War.
- 14, 15, 16 and 17 are illustrations, variant types of Civil War pistols and revolvers.

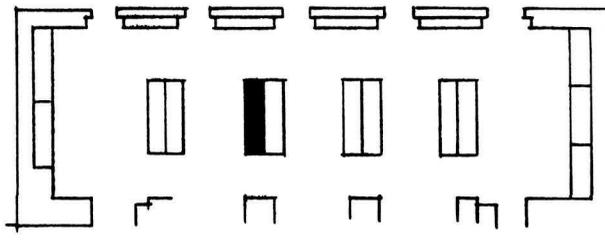


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 17-B

SMALL ARMS.

Scale 1" equals 1'



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT 18

Fortifications

Section A.

Top level.

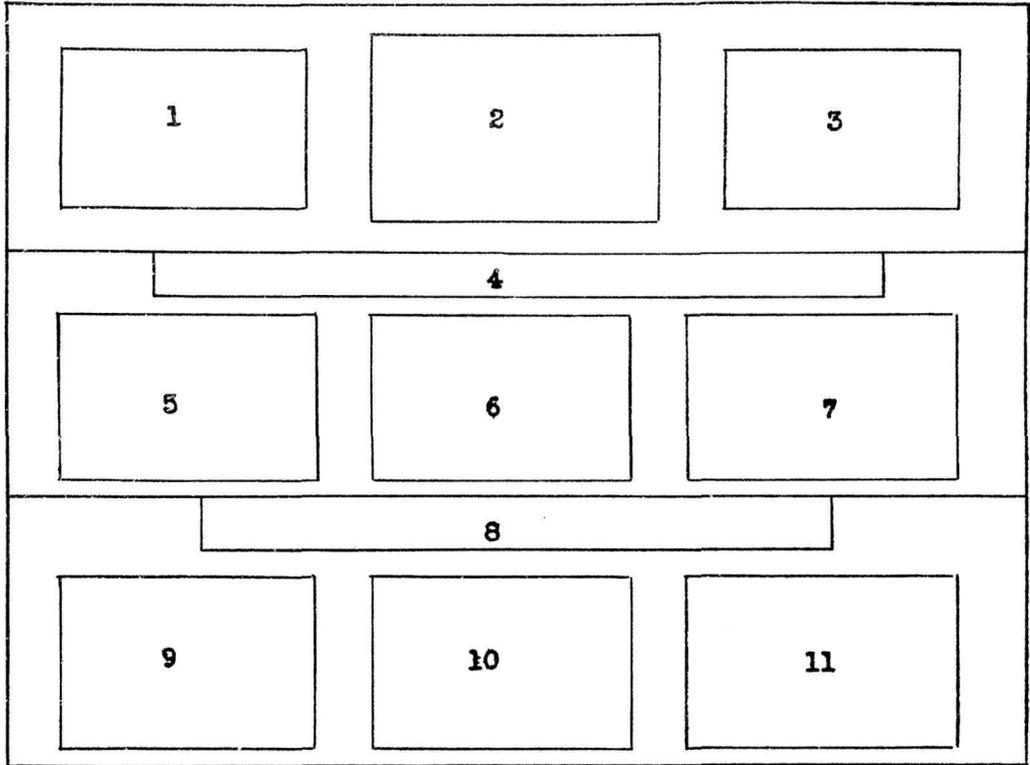
1. Sketch, The Battle of Shiloh.
2. Text on non-use of trenches.
3. Sketch, The Battle of Stone's River.

Middle level.

4. Title label, The Fortification of Permanent Positions.
5. Sketch, Fortifications at Fort Donelson.
6. Sketch, Fortifications at Vicksburg.
7. Sketch, Fortification at Port Hudson.

Bottom level.

8. Title label, Three types of Civil War Forts.
9. Drawing, a Redan.
10. Drawing, a Redoubt.
11. Drawing, a Lunette.

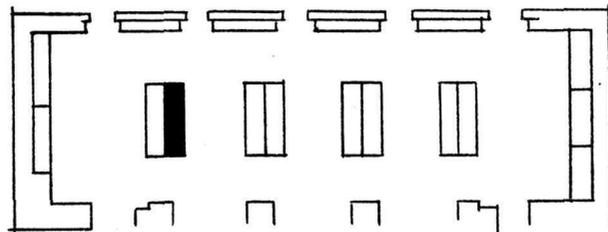


CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 18-A

FORTIFICATIONS

Scale 1" equals 1'

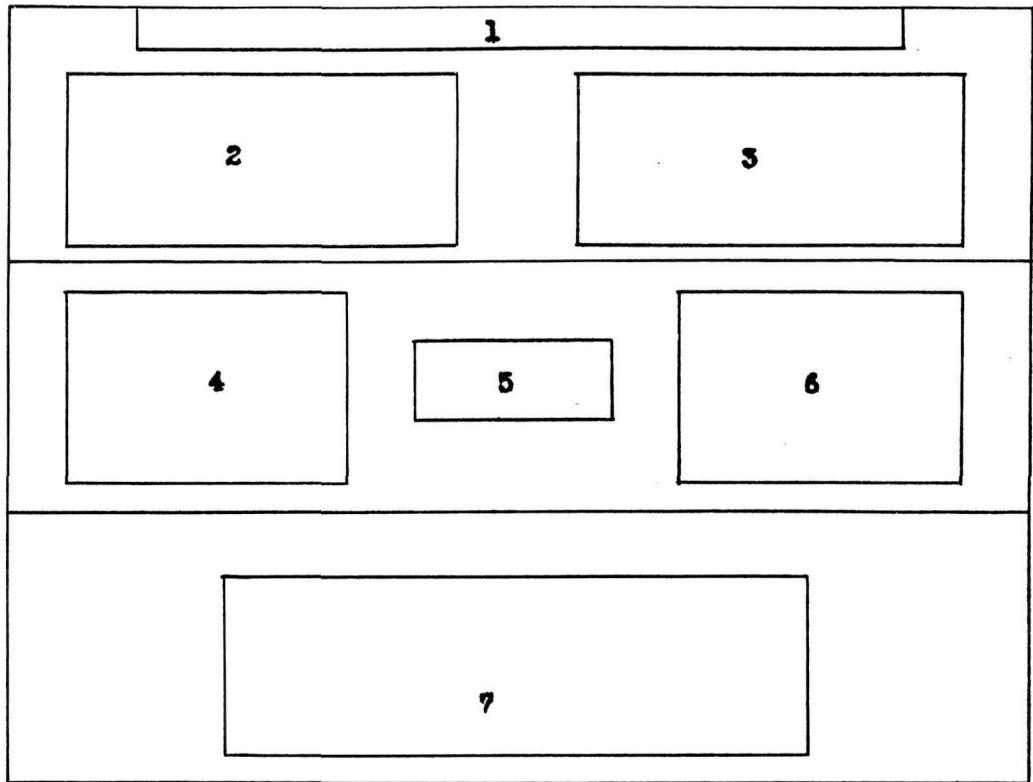


Fortifications (Cont'd)

Section B.

Top level.

1. Title label, Use of Trenches in Field Warfare.
2. Sketch, Log Breastworks at Chickamauga.
3. Sketch, Blockhouse Protecting a Railroad against Raiders.
4. Sketch, Trenches at Nashville.
5. Text, increasing use of trenches.
6. Sketch, Fortifications used during the Atlanta campaign.
7. Water color painting, trenches of world war period.



CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

EXHIBIT NUMBER 18-B

FORTIFICATIONS

Scale 1" equals 1'

