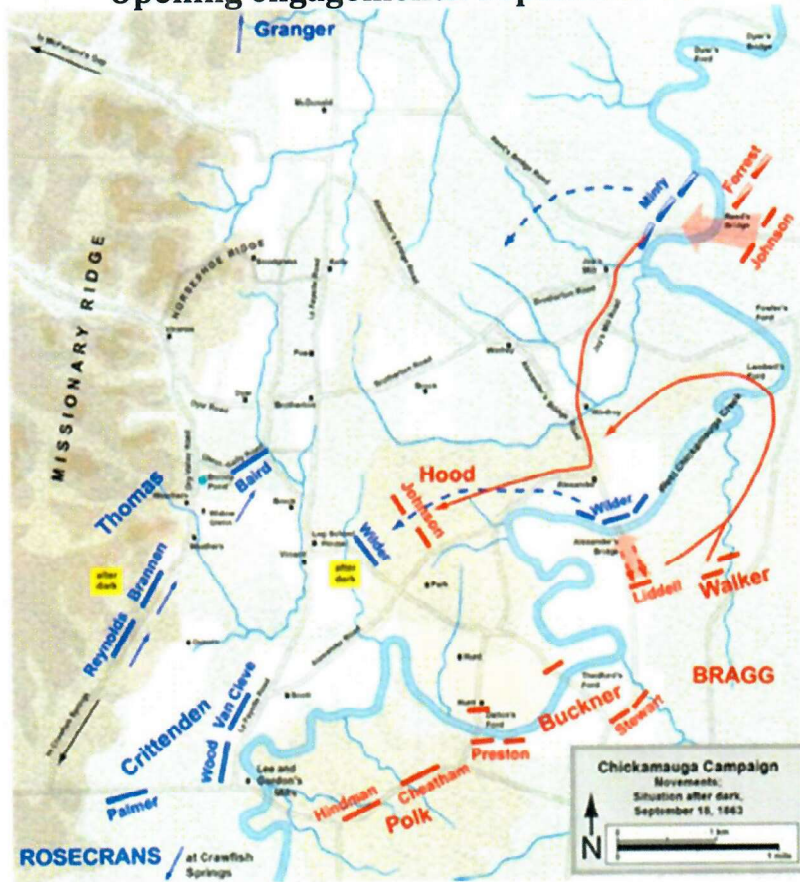
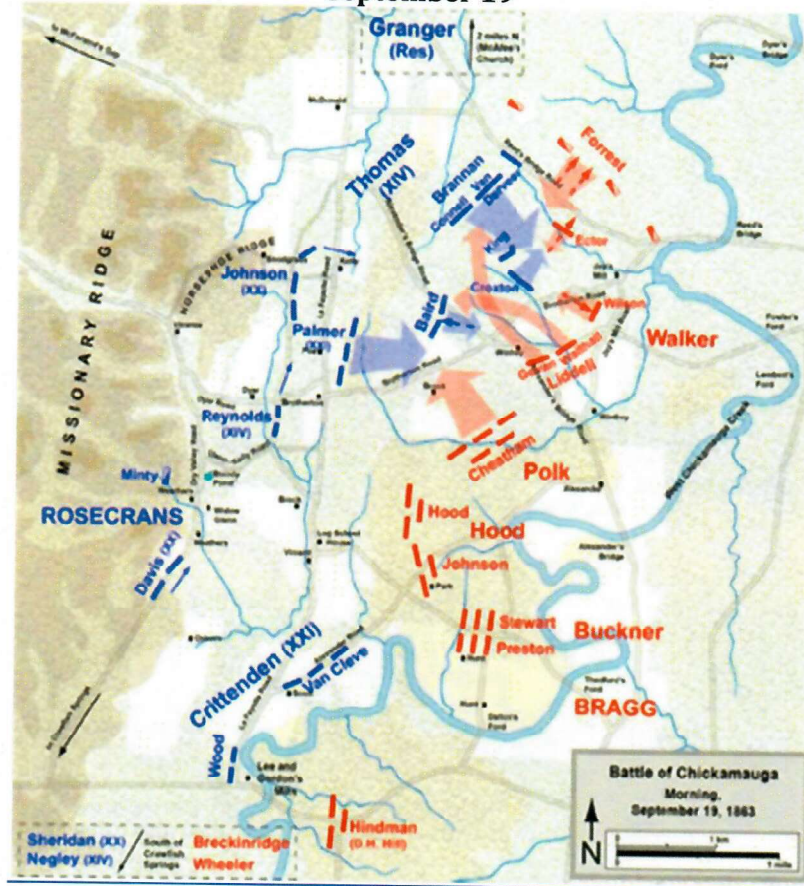


## Opening engagements: September 18

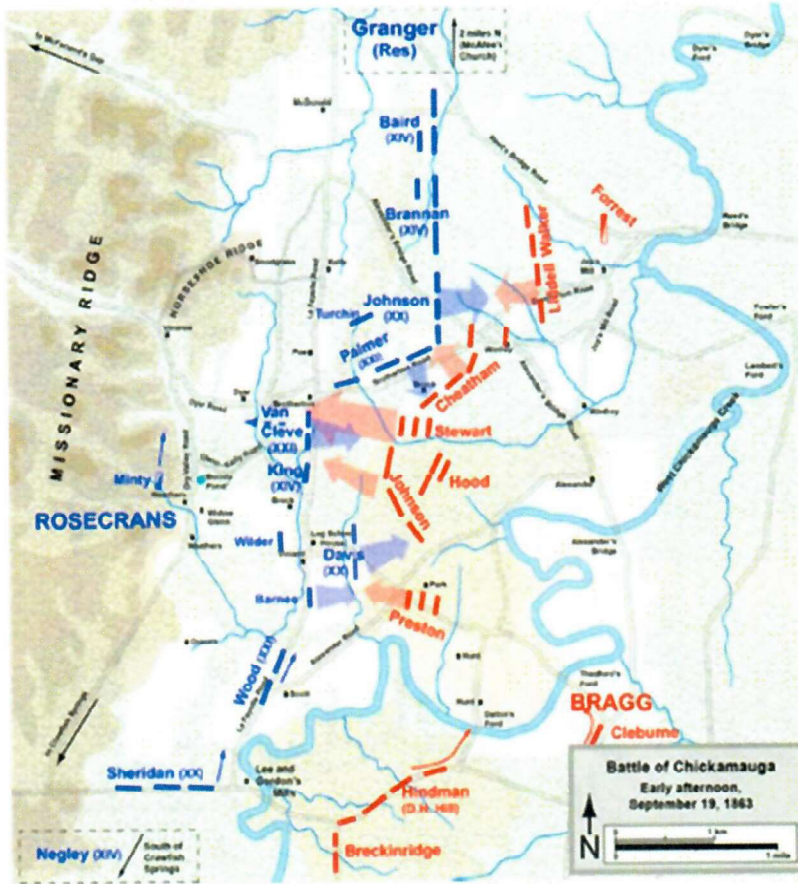


September 18 movements on the eve of the Battle of Chickamauga.

September 19

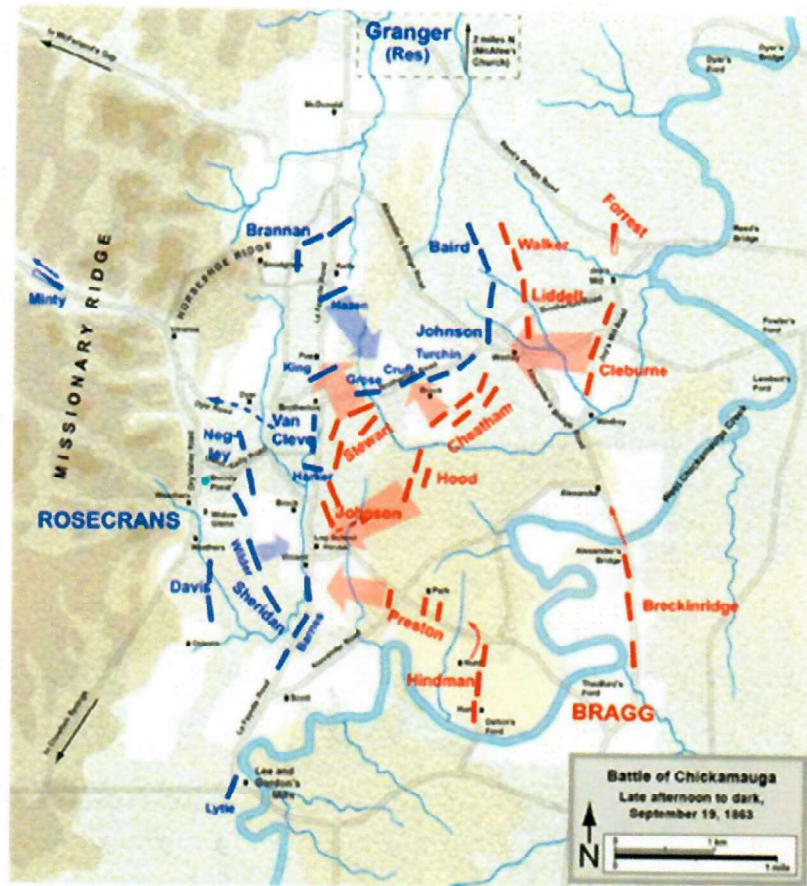


Actions, morning of September 19.



Actions, early afternoon of September 19.

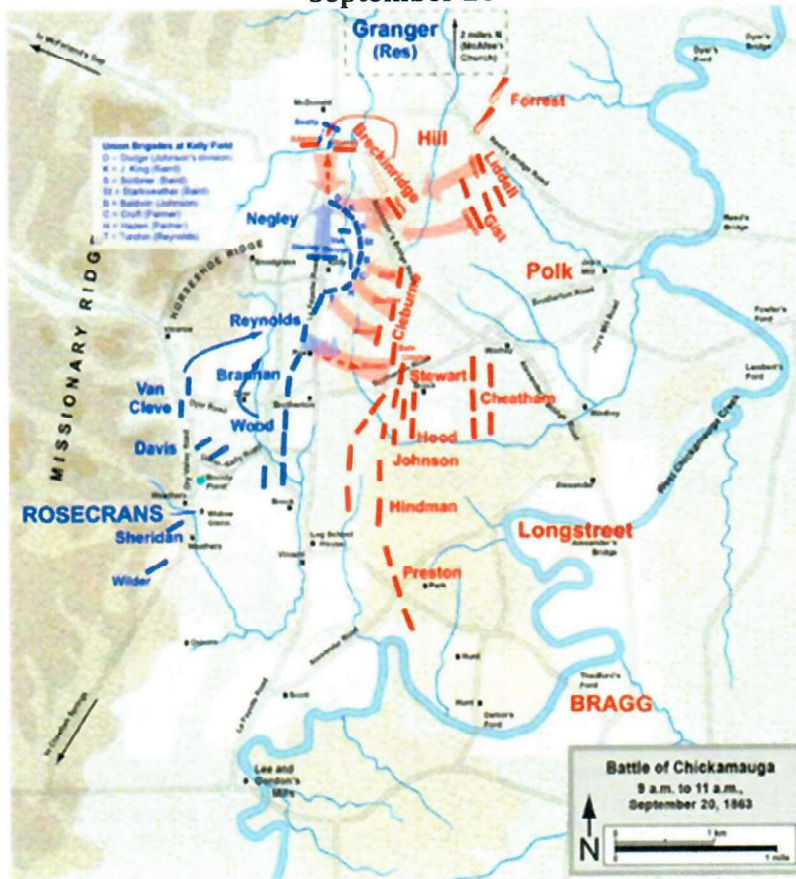




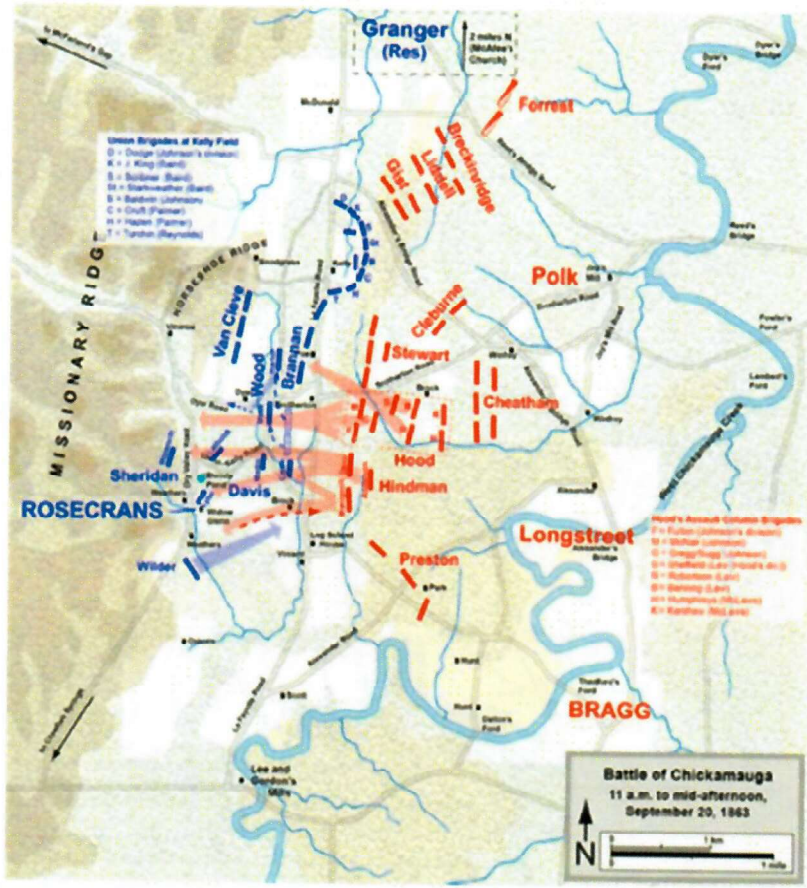
Actions, late afternoon to dark, September 19.



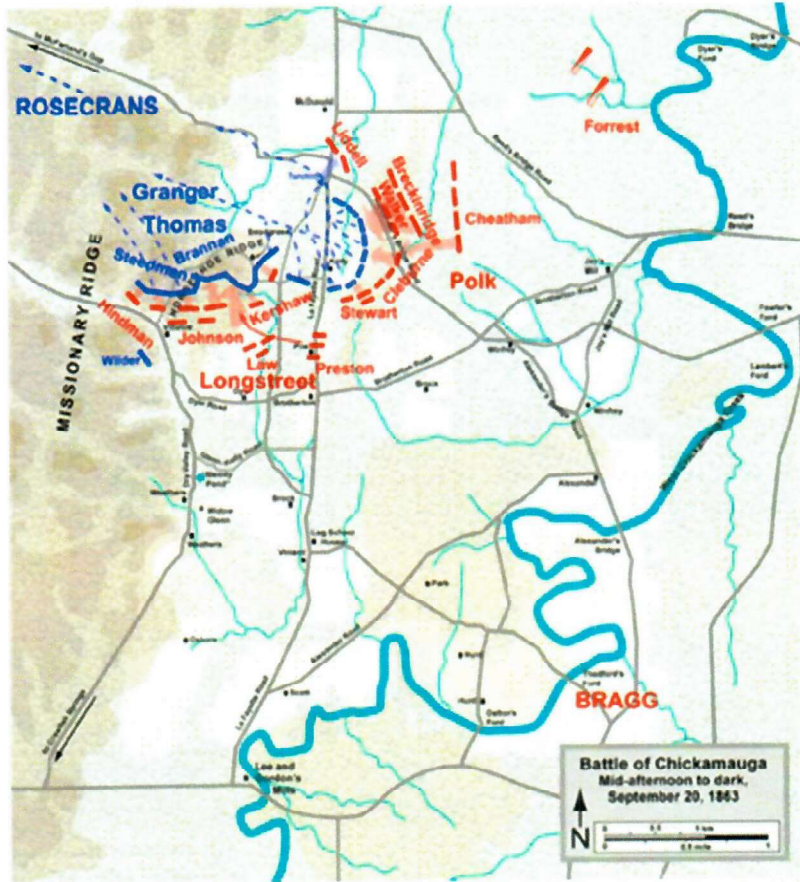
September 20



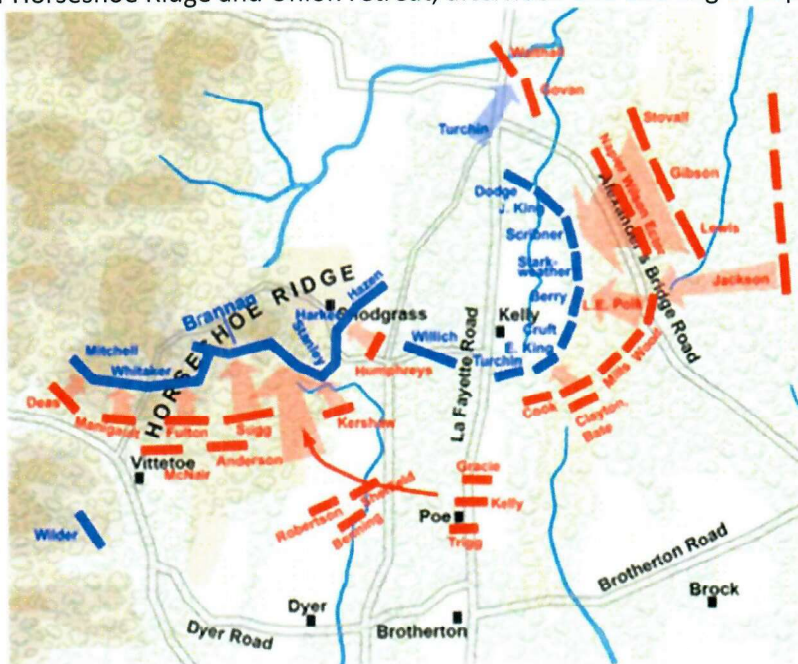
Polk's Right Wing assaults, morning of September 20.



Longstreet's Left Wing assaults, mid-day September 20.



Defense of Horseshoe Ridge and Union retreat, afternoon and evening of September 20.



Defense of Horseshoe Ridge and Union retreat, brigade details.



## Aftermath

While Rosecrans went to Chattanooga, Thomas and two thirds of the Union army were making a desperate yet magnificent stand that has become a proud part of the military epic of America. Thomas, Rosecrans' firm friend and loyal lieutenant, would thereafter justly be known as the Rock of Chickamauga.

*The Edge of Glory*, Rosecrans biographer William M. Lamers

Thomas withdrew the remainder of his units to positions around Rossville Gap after darkness fell. His personal determination to maintain the Union position until ordered to withdraw, while his commander and peers fled, earned him the nickname *Rock of Chickamauga*, derived from a portion of a message that Garfield sent to Rosecrans, "Thomas is standing like a rock." Garfield met Thomas in Rossville that night and wired to Rosecrans that "our men not only held their ground, but in many points drove the enemy splendidly. Longstreet's Virginians have got their bellies full." Although he admitted that the troops were tired and hungry, and nearly out of ammunition, he added "I believe we can whip them tomorrow. I believe we can now crown the whole battle with victory." He urged Rosecrans to rejoin the army and lead it, but Rosecrans, physically exhausted and psychologically a beaten man, remained in Chattanooga. President Lincoln attempted to prop up the morale of his general, telegraphing "Be of good cheer. ... We have unabated confidence in you and your soldiers and officers. In the main, you must be the judge as to what is to be done. If I was to suggest, I would say save your army by taking strong positions until Burnside joins you." Privately, Lincoln told John Hay that Rosecrans seemed "confused and stunned like a duck hit on the head."

The Army of Tennessee camped for the night, unaware that the Union army had slipped from their grasp. Bragg was not able to mount the kind of pursuit that would have been necessary to cause Rosecrans significant further damage. Many of his troops had arrived hurriedly at Chickamauga by rail, without wagons to transport them and many of the artillery horses had been injured or killed during the battle. Furthermore, the Tennessee River was now an obstacle to the Confederates and Bragg had no pontoon bridges to effect a crossing. Bragg's army paused at Chickamauga to reorganize and gather equipment lost by the Union army. Although Rosecrans had been able to save most of his trains, large quantities of ammunition and arms had been left behind. Army of Tennessee historian Thomas L. Connelly has criticized Bragg's performance, claiming that for over four hours on the afternoon of September 20, he missed several good opportunities to prevent the Federal escape, such as by a pursuit up the Dry Valley Road to McFarland's Gap, or by moving a division (such as Cheatham's) around Polk to the north to seize the Rossville Gap or McFarland's Gap via the Reed's Bridge Road.

The battle was damaging to both sides in proportions roughly equal to the size of the armies: Union losses were 16,170 (1,657 killed, 9,756 wounded, and 4,757 captured or missing), Confederate 18,454 (2,312 killed, 14,674 wounded, and 1,468 captured or missing). These were the highest losses of any battle in the Western Theater during the war and, after Gettysburg, the second-highest of the war overall. Although the Confederates were technically the victors, driving Rosecrans from the field, Bragg had not achieved his objective of destroying Rosecrans, nor of restoring Confederate control of East Tennessee.

It seems to me that the *elan* of the Southern soldier was never seen after Chickamauga. ... He fought stoutly to the last, but, after Chickamauga, with the sullenness of despair and without the enthusiasm of hope. That 'barren victory' sealed the fate of the Confederacy.

Confederate Lt. Gen. D.H. Hill

On September 21, Rosecrans's army withdrew to the city of Chattanooga and took advantage of previous Confederate works to erect strong defensive positions. However, the supply lines into Chattanooga were at risk and the Confederates soon occupied the surrounding heights and laid siege upon the Union forces. Unable to break the siege, Rosecrans was relieved of his command of the Army of the Cumberland on October 19, replaced by Thomas. McCook and Crittenden lost their commands on September 28 as the XX Corps and the XXI Corps were consolidated into a new IV Corps commanded by Granger; neither officer would ever command in the field again. On the Confederate side, Bragg began to wage a battle against the subordinates he resented for failing him in the campaign—Hindman for his lack of action in McLemore's Cove, and Polk for his late attack on September 20. On September 29, Bragg suspended both officers from their commands. In early October, an attempted mutiny of Bragg's subordinates resulted in D.H. Hill being relieved from his command. Longstreet was dispatched with his corps to the Knoxville Campaign against Ambrose Burnside, seriously weakening Bragg's army at Chattanooga.

The Chickamauga Campaign was followed by the Battles for Chattanooga, sometimes called the Chattanooga Campaign, including the reopening of supply lines and the Battles of Lookout Mountain (November 23) and Missionary Ridge, (November 25). Relief forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant broke Bragg's grip on the city, sent the Army of Tennessee into retreat, and opened the gateway to the Deep South for Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's 1864 Atlanta Campaign.

Much of the central Chickamauga battlefield is preserved by the National Park Service as part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.





# The American Civil War, Part II

## War In The Deep South

CHAPEL HILL, TN

HENRY HORTON STATE PARK

N35° 35.4' W086° 41.1'

*4209 Nashville Hwy  
Chapel Hill, TN  
37034*

DATE: **Friday, March 23**

Miles: 124

Time: 2 ¾ Hours

ARRIVAL TIME: 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

UTILITIES: W-E-Dump

### DRIVING INSTRUCTIONS

#### MILES

- 0.0 Turn Left out of campground
- 0.8 Turn Right at traffic light (Ringgold Road) towards I-75
- 1.2 Take ramp to I-75 North
- 2.2 Take I-24 West
- 55.9 Rest Area
- 74.5 Take Exit 114 to Hillsboro Blvd
- 74.8 Turn Left onto Hillsboro Blvd
- 77.0 Turn Left onto McArthur Street (Highway 55 towards Tullahoma, TN)
- 88.3 Turn Right onto S Jackson Street (Highway 41A North to Shelbyville, TN – stay on 41A thru Shelbyville)
- 113.7 Turn Left on Old Columbia Road (Highway 270 West to Chapel Hill)
- 123.1 Turn Left on 31A South (Nashville Highway)
- 123.8 Turn Right into Henry Horton State Park Campground

*Lodge & Restaurant*  
*Friday - Seafood Buffet 13.95*  
*Sat - Brunch 6.95*  
*lunch 6.95*  
*BBQ Buffet 6.95*  
*Sun Brunch 6.95*



# CHATTANOOGA, TN TO CHAPEL HILL, TN

Estimated Milage: 124

Estimated Driving Time: 2 ¾ Hours



**CHAPEL HILL, TN ACTIVITIES** *central time*

|                  |                 |   |
|------------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>March 23,</b> | <b>Friday</b>   |   |
|                  | 7:00 AM         | Work Crew leaves Stone Mountain, GA   |
|                  | 9:00 AM         | Deparking Crew leaves Stone Mountain, GA  |
| <b>March 24,</b> | <b>Saturday</b> |   |
|                  |                 | FREE DAY <i>Nashville</i>   |
| <b>March 25,</b> | <b>Sunday</b>   |   |
|                  |                 | <b>Free Morning</b>   |
|                  | 1:00 PM         | Presentations/Show and Tell   |
|                  | 4:30 PM         | Social <i>show + park pet zoom.</i>   |
|                  |                 | <i>pavillion # 3</i>  |
| <b>March 26,</b> | <b>Monday</b>   |   |
|                  | 9:00 AM         | Depart for Zion Presbyterian Church, Mt. Pleasant, TN <i>2322 Zion Road Columbia TN 38401</i>   |
|                  | 10:00 AM        | Maury County Historian Presentation <i>Brook</i>  |
|                  | 11:00 AM        | St. John's Episcopal Church <i>1918 Shady Brook St Columbia</i>   |
|                  | 12:30 PM        | Lunch at Farmer's Family Restaurant <i>740 Mooresville Pike Columbia TN 38402</i>   |
|                  | 1:45 PM         | Depart for Elm Springs - Headquarters of General Frank E. Armstrong in November 1864 (International Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans) |
|                  | 2:00 PM         | Tour Elm Springs Mansion <i>740 Mooresville Pike Columbia TN 38402</i>  |
| <b>March 27,</b> | <b>Tuesday</b>  |   |
|                  | 9:00 AM         | Depart for <u>Rippavilla Plantation</u> , Spring Hill, TN <i>5700 MAIN ST 37174</i>   |
|                  | 10:00 AM        | Tour Rippavilla Plantation (General John Bell Hood met here with his Generals and planned his assault on Franklin, TN in 1864)                        |
|                  | 11:30 AM        | Lunch at Rippavilla Plantation  |
|                  | 12:45 PM        | Depart for Nathan Bedford Forrest's Boyhood Home, Chapel Hill, TN <i>4435 Pyles Road 37034</i>  |
|                  | 1:30 PM         | Tour Nathan Bedford Forrest's Boyhood Home  |
|                  | 6:00 PM         | Driver's Meeting <i>Historian</i>   |
|                  |                 | <i>pavillion # 3</i>  |

**SUGGESTED SIGHTSEEING IN THE AREA**

James K. Polk, 11<sup>th</sup> President of U.S. Home, Columbia  
 Nashville sites: Country Music Hall of Fame, Grand Ole Opry, Ryman Auditorium,  
 Parthenon, Jack Daniel Distillery, The Hermitage – Home of President Andrew  
 Jackson, Belmont Mansion





**DIRECTIONS TO ZION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MT. PLEASANT, TN  
FROM HENRY HORTON STATE PARK**

0900

- 0.0 Stop Sign (campground exit). Turn Left onto US 31 A Highway
- 0.4 Turn Left onto Sylvester Chunn Highway (Highway 99)
- 7.8 Turn Right onto US 431 North
- 8.6 Turn Left onto Bear Creek Pike (Highway 99 W)
- 19.7 Turn Left onto US 31 South to Columbia
- 21.5 Turn Right onto W 7<sup>th</sup> Street (412 W)
- 22.0 Keep Left onto Trotwood Avenue (Highway 243 South)
- 23.5 Continue straight on Trotwood Avenue (Highway 243 South)
- 28.2 Turn Right onto Zion Road (Just after sign, Welcome to Mt. Pleasant – BP station on Right)
- 30.0 Arrive at Zion Presbyterian Church

**DIRECTIONS TO ELM SPRINGS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK,  
COLUMBIA, TN FROM MT. PLEASANT, TN**

- 0.0 Turn Right out of church parking lot
- 1.8 Go North on Highway 243 towards Columbia, TN
- 9.5 Turn Right onto South James Campbell Blvd (Highway 50)
- 12.2 Turn Right onto Mooresville Pike
- 12.4 Arrive at Elm Springs National Historic Landmark on Right

**DIRECTIONS TO HENRY HORTON STATE PARK, CHAPEL HILL, TN FROM  
ELM SPRINGS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK**

- 0.0 Turn Left onto Mooresville Pike
- 0.2 Turn Right onto James Campbell Blvd
- 4.5 Keep Left onto New Lewisburg Highway (Highway 50)
- 16.7 Continue straight on 431 South
- 18.1 Turn Left onto 31 A to Chapel Hill
- 29.6 Turn Left at Henry Horton State Park campground

**DIRECTIONS TO RIPPAVILLA PLANTATION, SPRING HILL, TN FROM  
HENRY HORTON STATE PARK, CHAPEL HILL, TN**

- 0.0 Stop Sign (campground exit). Turn Left onto US 31 A Highway
- 0.4 Turn Left onto Sylvester Chunn Highway (Highway 99 W)
- 7.8 Turn Right onto US 431 North
- 8.6 Turn Left onto Bear Creek Pike (Highway 99 W)
- 19.7 Turn Right onto US 31 North to Spring Hill
- 25.3 Turn Right into Rippavilla Plantation

**DIRECTIONS TO NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST'S BOYHOOD HOME,  
CHAPEL HILL, TN FROM RIPPAVILLA PLANTATION, SPRING HILL, TN**

- 0.0 Depart Rippavilla Plantation and turn Right
- 0.1 Take right ramp to Highway 396 E
- 4.4 Take I-65 South (Huntsville)
- 11.1 Take Exit 46 to US 412
- 11.2 Turn Left on Bear Creek Pike (US 99 East)
- 15.2 Turn Right onto US 431 S
- 16.0 Turn Left onto Highway 99 E
- 19.9 Turn Left on Old Highway 99
- 20.9 Bear Left to Pyles Road (See sign for Forrest's Home)
- 22.2 Arrive at Forrest's Home

**DIRECTIONS TO HENRY HORTON STATE PARK, CHAPEL HILL, TN FROM  
NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST'S BOYHOOD HOME, CHAPEL HILL, TN**

- 0.0 Turn Left onto Pyles Road
- 1.7 turn Right on Old Tennessee Highway 99
- 2.6 Turn Left onto Sylvester Chunn Highway 99
- 6.3 Turn Right onto US 31 A South
- 6.7 Turn Right into Henry Horton State Park



## The American Civil War, Part II

### War In The Deep South

SMYRNA, TN

NASHVILLE I-24 CAMPGROUND

N35° 57.6' W086° 31.2'

*I-24 Campground  
1130 Rocky Forks Road  
Smyrna, TN*

DATE: **Wednesday, March 28**

Miles: 38

Time: 1 ½ Hour

ARRIVAL TIME: 1:00 - 3:00 PM →

UTILITIES: W-E-S\*\*

\*\* S on most sites

#### DRIVING INSTRUCTIONS

##### MILES

- 0.0 Turn Left on US 31 A
- 15.3 Continue at Stop Sign on US 31 A
- 18.0 Turn right on TN 840 East (Murfreesboro)
- 29.3 Take Exit 53 B – I-24 W (Nashville)
- 34.0 Take Exit 70 – TN 102/Nissen Drive (Lee Victory Parkway)
- 34.2 Turn Right on Almaville Road – TN 102 N
- 35.9 Turn Right onto Old Nashville Highway
- 36.1 Turn Right onto Old Nashville Highway
- 37.4 Turn Left onto Rocky Forks Road
- 37.5 Arrive at campground on Right

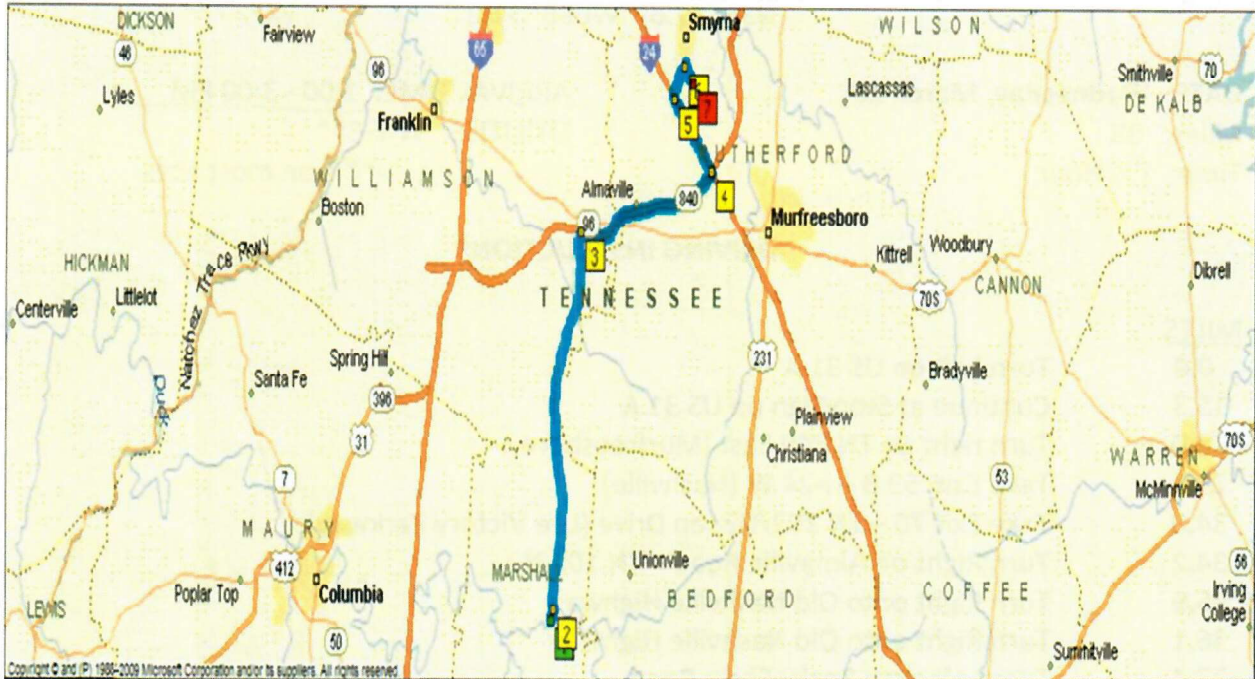
*Exit R. Rocky Fork  
L - Old Nashville  
TN 102 S  
to I-24-E  
I N 840 W -*



# CHAPEL HILL, TN TO SMYRNA, TN

Estimated Milage: 38

Estimated Driving Time: 1 ½ Hour



**SMYRNA, TN ACTIVITIES**

|                  |                  |   |
|------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>March 28,</b> | <b>Wednesday</b> | <i>Dump ↓ 0900 - 0930</i>   |
|                  | 9:30 AM -        | Work Crew leaves Chapel Hill, TN  |
|                  | 11:30 AM         | Deparking Crew leaves Chapel Hill, TN   |
| <b>March 29,</b> | <b>Thursday</b>  |   |
|                  | 9:10 AM          | Depart for Stones River National Battlefield  |
|                  | 9:30 AM          | Tour Stones River National Battlefield  |
|                  | 11:30 AM         | Depart for Sam Davis Home   |
|                  | 12:00 PM         | → <u>Bring Bag Lunch</u> - Lunch at Sam Davis Home Picnic area                        |
|                  | 1:00 PM          | Tour Sam Davis Home → <i>1399 Sam Davis Road<br/>Smyrna</i>                           |
|                  | <i>6:30 pm</i>   | → <i>Sacred #3</i>  |
| <b>March 30,</b> | <b>Friday</b>    |   |
|                  | 9:00 AM          | Depart for Carter House   |
|                  | 10:00 AM         | Tour Carter House   |
|                  | 11:30 AM         | <u>Lunch on your own</u> in Franklin → <i>1140 Columbia Ave<br/>Franklin TN 37064</i> |
|                  | 1:00 PM -        | Tour Carnton Plantation<br>↓ <i>1345 Carnton Lane<br/>Franklin, TN -</i>              |
| <b>March 31,</b> | <b>Saturday</b>  |   |
|                  |                  | <b>FREE DAY</b>   |
|                  | <u>5:45 PM</u>   | Depart for the Final Banquet at the Smyrna Town Center<br>↓ <i>Warren &amp; Linda</i> |
| <b>April 1,</b>  | <b>Sunday</b>    |   |
|                  |                  | Disband<br>↓ <i>100 Sam Ridley Pkwy<br/>Smyrna, TN</i>                                |

**SUGGESTED SIGHTSEEING IN THE AREA**

Franklin sites: Fort Granger, Civil War Driving Tour, Lotz House, Classic Franklin Guided Walking Tour  
 Arrington Vineyards, Arrington *West Winstead Hill - 315.*

**TRIP NOTES**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Smullen - Bunyanut Pig<br/>Pucket's Storey - Restaurant<br/>Merridee's Breadbasket 18 Fork Ave</i></p> | <p><i>Dennis Restaurant<br/>Murfreesboro,<br/>Broad St,<br/>1119 NW Broad St</i></p> |
|--|--|

**DIRECTIONS TO STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD FROM  
NASHVILLE I-24 CAMPGROUND**

- 0910 0.0 Turn Left out of campground  
0.1 Turn Right on Old Nashville Highway  
8.0 Arrive at Stones River National Battlefield

**DIRECTIONS TO SAM DAVIS HOME, SMYRNA, TN FROM STONES RIVER  
NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD**

- 1130 0.0 Turn Right out of Visitors Center onto Old Nashville Highway  
0.7 Turn Right at cannon sign after going under bridge  
0.9 Turn Right onto Thompson Lane  
1.2 Turn Left on Broad Street (41 North)  
7.7 Turn Right on TN 102 East (Nissan Drive)  
10.0 Turn Left onto Sam Davis Road  
10.4 Arrive at Sam Davis Home on Right

**DIRECTIONS TO CARTER HOUSE, 1140 COLUMBIA AVENUE, FRANKLIN,  
TN FROM NASHVILLE I-24 CAMPGROUND**

- 0.0 Turn Left out of campground  
0.1 Turn Left onto Old Nashville Highway  
1.8 Turn Left on Sam Ridley Parkway West  
3.0 Take ramp on Right to I-24 West  
9.9 Take Exit 59, TN 254/Bell Road  
10.1 Turn Left onto TN 254 West (Bell Road)  
17.7 Turn Left onto I-65 South (Birmingham)  
23.8 Take Exit 68 B, West Cool Springs Blvd (on Right)  
25.8 Turn Right onto Mack Hatcher Memorial Parkway  
26.6 Turn Left onto Franklin Road  
28.4 Enter Roundabout and take 2<sup>nd</sup> Exit – Main Street  
28.6 Turn Left (soft) on Columbia Avenue  
29.1 Arrive Carter House on the Right – Park in Old Gym Parking Lot



**DIRECTIONS TO HISTORIC CARNTON PLANTATION, FRANKLIN, TN**  
**FROM CARTER HOUSE**

- 0.0 Turn Right onto Columbia Avenue from the parking lot at the gym
- 0.1 Turn Left onto Cleburne Street
- 0.3 Turn Right onto Lewisburg Avenue
- 0.6 Turn Right onto Carnton Lane
- 1.3 Arrive at Historic Carnton Plantation

**DIRECTIONS TO SMYRNA TOWN CENTER FROM NASHVILLE I-24**  
**CAMPGROUND**

- 0.0 Turn Left out of campground *Rocky Fork*
- 0.1 Turn Left onto Rocky Fork Road *Old Nashville Rd*
- 1.7 Turn Right onto Old Nashville Road *Sam. Riddley Parkway*
- 3.3 <sup>6</sup> Turn Right onto Nolan Drive (you will see the Smyrna Town Center on the Right before you make the turn)
- 3.4 <sup>7</sup> Turn Right into the Smyrna Town Center parking lot

# Battle of Stones River

## Battle of Stones River



General Rosecrans (left) rallies his troops at Stones River. Illustration by Kurz and Allison (1891).

**Date** December 31, 1862 – January 2, 1863  
**Location** Murfreesboro, Tennessee  
**Result** Union victory

## Belligerents

 United States (Union)       CSA (Confederacy)

## Commanders and leaders

William S. Rosecrans      Braxton Bragg

## Units involved

Army of the Cumberland      Army of Tennessee

## Strength

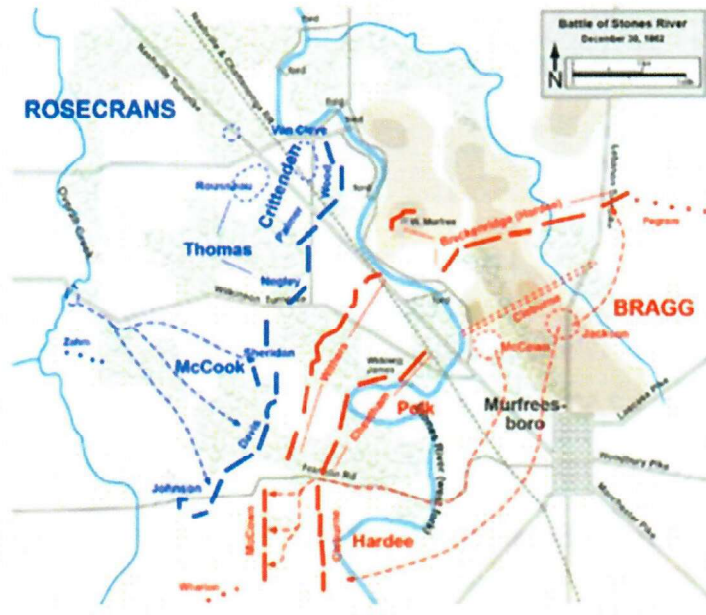
|                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 41,400 effectives            | 35,000 effectives      |
| <b>Casualties and losses</b> |                        |
| 12,906 total                 | 11,739                 |
| 1,677 killed                 | 1,294 killed           |
| 7,543 wounded                | 7,945 wounded          |
| 3,686 captured/missing       | 2,500 captured/missing |

The **Battle of Stones River** or **Second Battle of Murfreesboro** (in the South, simply the **Battle of Murfreesboro**), was fought from December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, in Middle Tennessee, as the culmination of the **Stones River Campaign** in the Western Theater of the American Civil War. Of the major battles of the Civil War, Stones River had the highest percentage of casualties on both sides. Although the battle itself was inconclusive, the Union Army's repulse of two Confederate attacks and the subsequent Confederate withdrawal were a much-needed boost to Union morale after the defeat at the Battle of Fredericksburg, and it dashed Confederate aspirations for control of Middle Tennessee.

Union Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland marched from Nashville, Tennessee, on December 26, 1862, to challenge General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee at Murfreesboro. On December 31, each army commander planned to attack his opponent's right flank, but Bragg struck first. A massive assault by the corps of Maj. Gen. William J. Hardee, followed by that of Leonidas Polk, overran the wing commanded by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. McCook. A stout defense by the division of Brig. Gen. Philip Sheridan in the right center of the line prevented a total collapse and the Union assumed a tight defensive position backing up to the Nashville Turnpike. Repeated Confederate attacks were repulsed from this concentrated line, most notably in the cedar "Round Forest" salient against the brigade of Col. William B. Hazen. Bragg attempted to continue the assault with the corps of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, but the troops were slow in arriving and their multiple piecemeal attacks failed.

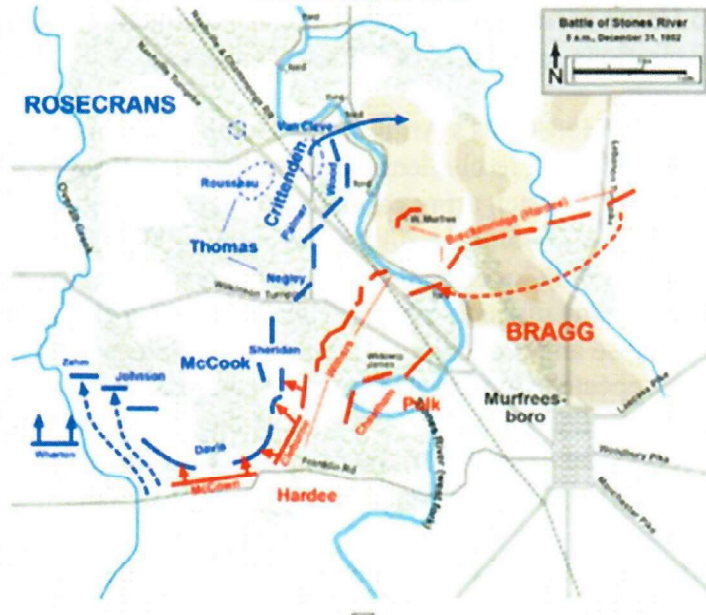
Fighting resumed on January 2, 1863, when Bragg ordered Breckinridge to assault the well-fortified Union position on a hill to the east of the Stones River. Faced with overwhelming artillery, the Confederates were repulsed with heavy losses. Aware that Rosecrans was receiving reinforcements, Bragg chose to withdraw his army on January 3 to Tullahoma, Tennessee.



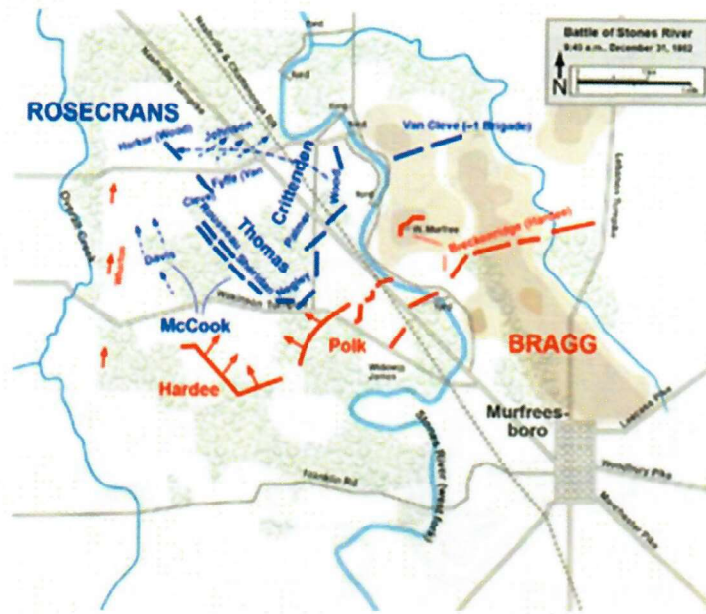


Movements and positions the night of December 30 to December 31.

### December 31



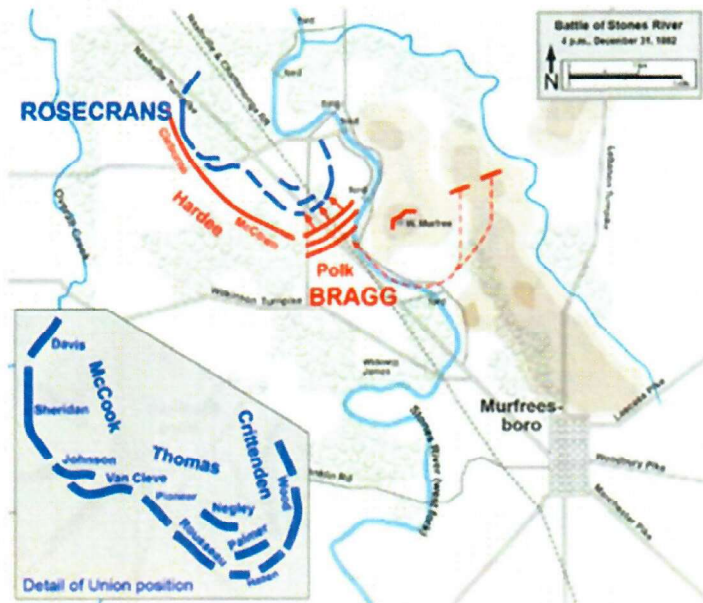
December 31, 8:00 a.m.



December 31, 9:45 a.m.

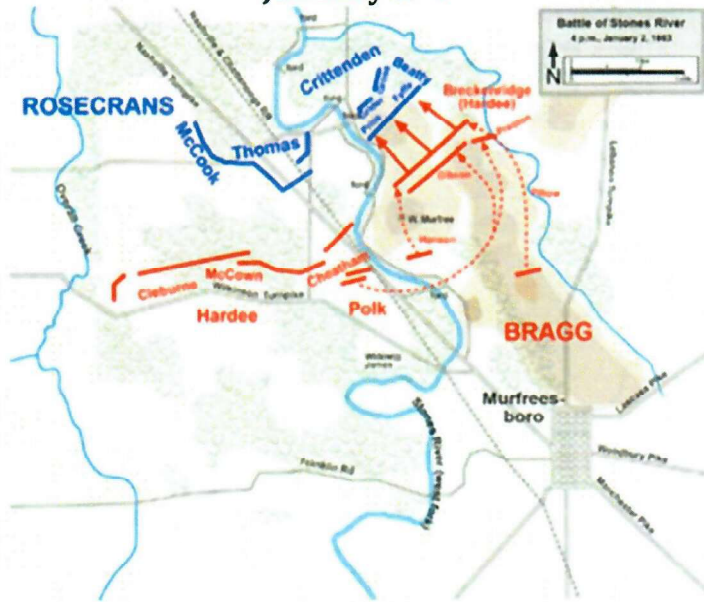


December 31, 11:00 a.m.



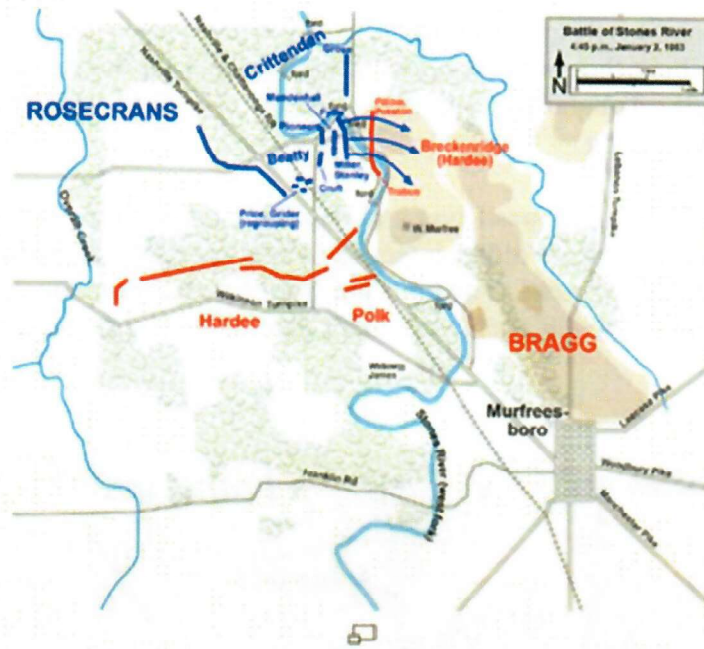
December 31, 4:00 p.m.

**January 1-3**



January 2, 4:00 p.m.





January 2, 4:45 p.m.

### Aftermath

Total casualties in the battle were 24,645: 12,906 on the Union side and 11,739 for the Confederates. Considering that only about 76,400 men were engaged, this was the highest percentage of killed and wounded of any major battle in the Civil War, higher in absolute numbers than the infamous bloodbaths at Shiloh and Antietam earlier that year. Four brigadier generals were killed or mortally wounded: Confederate James E. Rains and Roger W. Hanson; Union Edward N. Kirk and Joshua W. Sill.

Just as at Perryville, Bragg seemed to change under stress from a bold and aggressive attacker to a hesitant and cautious retreat. He had, of course, sound reasons for withdrawing from Murfreesboro. His principal subordinates advised him to retreat. He had lost nearly 30% of his men in the recent battles; if forced to fight again without some rest, his army might disintegrate. But his decision to retreat allowed his enemies to charge that once again Bragg had lost his nerve.

Bragg's biographer, Grady McWhiney

The battle was tactically inconclusive, although Rosecrans claimed a victory since Bragg withdrew first from the battlefield. Bragg received almost universal scorn from his Confederate military colleagues; only the support of Joseph E. Johnston and President Jefferson Davis's inability to find a suitable replacement saved his command. But a case can also be made that Stones River was in fact a strategic Union victory. The battle was very important to Union morale, as evidenced by Abraham Lincoln's letter to General Rosecrans: "You gave us a hard-earned victory, which had there been a defeat instead, the nation could scarcely have lived over." The Confederate threat to Kentucky and Middle Tennessee had been nullified, and Nashville was secure as a major Union supply base for the rest of the war.

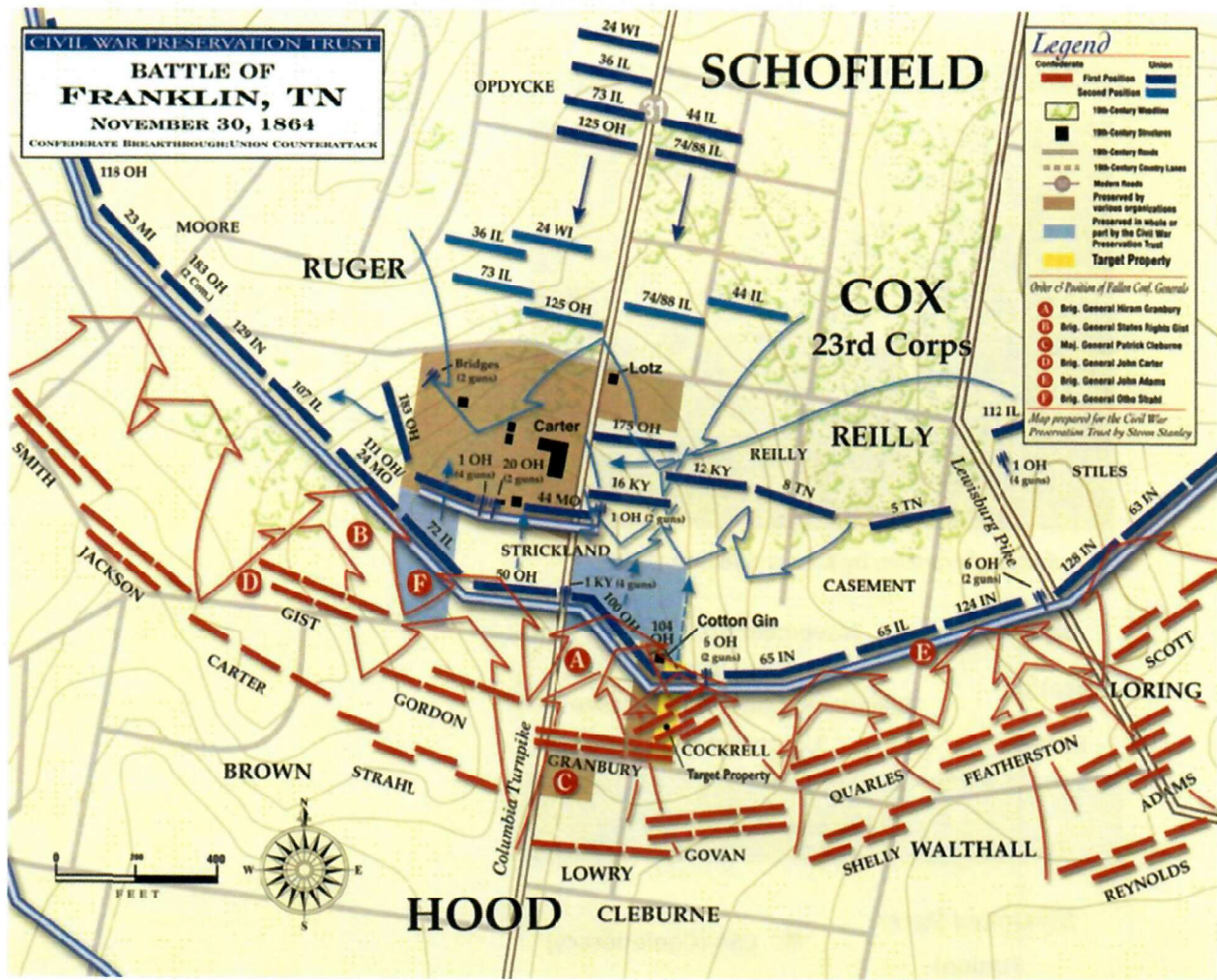


Rosecrans spent five and a half months reinforcing Murfreesboro. The massive earthenworks "Fort Rosecrans" was built there and served as a supply depot for the remainder of the war. The next major operation, the Tullahoma Campaign, did not come until June, when Rosecrans finally moved his army against Bragg.

Part of the site of the Battle of Stones River and Fort Rosecrans is now Stones River National Battlefield. It contains the nation's oldest intact Civil War monument, erected by William Hazen's brigade at Hell's Half Acre. The 600 acre National Battlefield includes Stones River National Cemetery, established in 1865, with more than 6,000 Union graves.









# Battle of Franklin (1864)



*Battle of Franklin, by Kurz and Allison (1891).*

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Date</b>     | November 30, 1864                        |
| <b>Location</b> | Franklin<br>Williamson County, Tennessee |
| <b>Result</b>   | Union victory                            |

### Belligerents

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  United States<br>(Union) |  CSA (Confederacy) |
|--|---|

### Commanders and leaders

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| John M. Schofield | John Bell Hood |
|-------------------|----------------|

### Units involved

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Army of the<br>Cumberland<br>Army of the Ohio | Army of Tennessee |
|---|-------------------|

### Strength

| 27,000                       | 27,000               |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Casualties and losses</b> |                      |
| 2,326 total                  | 6,252 total          |
| 189 killed                   | 1,750 killed         |
| 1,033 wounded                | 3,800 wounded        |
| 1,104 missing/captured       | 702 missing/captured |

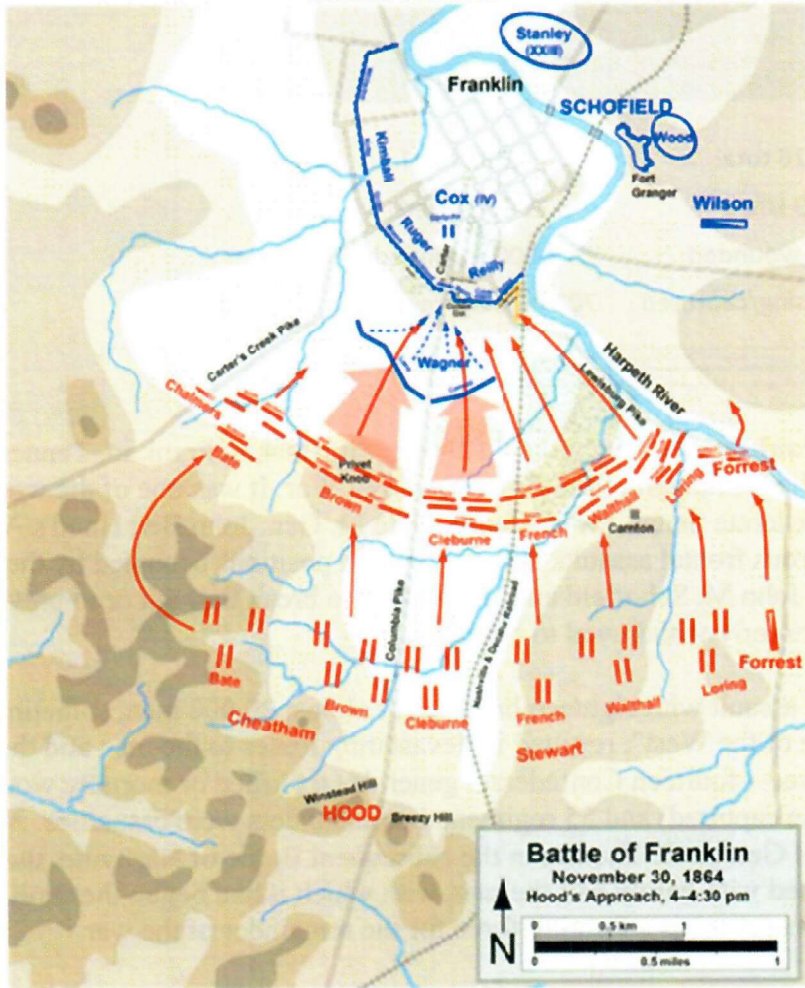
The **Battle of Franklin** was fought on November 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tennessee, as part of the Franklin-Nashville Campaign of the American Civil War. It was one of the worst disasters of the war for the Confederate States Army. Confederate Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood's Army of Tennessee conducted numerous frontal assaults against fortified positions occupied by the Union forces under Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield and was unable to break through or to prevent Schofield from a planned, orderly withdrawal to Nashville.

The Confederate assault with eighteen brigades of almost 20,000 men, sometimes called the "Pickett's Charge of the West", resulted in devastating losses to the men and the leadership of the Army of Tennessee—fourteen Confederate generals (six killed or mortally wounded, seven wounded, and one captured) and 55 regimental commanders were casualties. After its defeat against Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas in the subsequent Battle of Nashville, the Army of Tennessee retreated with barely half the men with which it had begun the short offensive, and was effectively destroyed as a fighting force for the remainder of the war.

The 1864 Battle of Franklin was the second military action in the vicinity. The Battle of Franklin (1863) was a minor action associated with a reconnaissance in force by Confederate cavalry leader Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn on April 10, 1863.

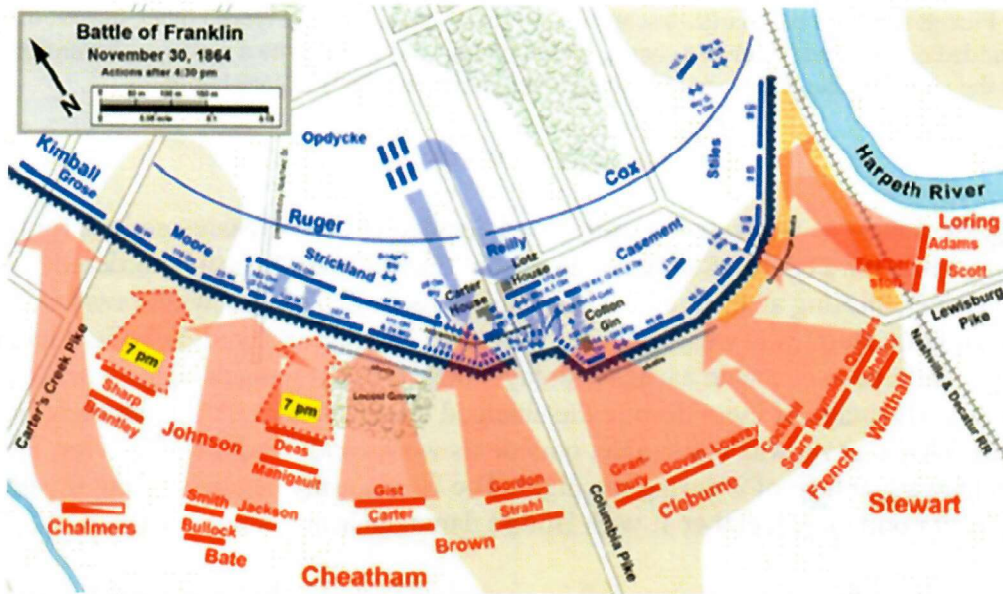
# Battle

## Initial contact



Hood's approach and attacks against Wagner's advanced line  
Confederate  
Union





Confederate attacks and Opdycke's counterattack, 4:30–7 p.m.

### Cavalry actions

In addition to Chalmers's actions in the west, across the river to the east Confederate cavalry commander Forrest attempted to turn the Union left. His two divisions on Stewart's right (Brig. Gens. Abraham Buford and William H. Jackson) engaged some Federal cavalry pickets and pushed them back. They crossed the Harpeth at Hughes Ford, about 3 miles (4.8 km) upstream from Franklin. When Union cavalry commander Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson learned at 3 p.m. that Forrest was crossing the river, he ordered his division under Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch to move south from his position on the Brentwood Turnpike and attack Forrest from the front. He ordered Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton's brigade to move against Forrest's flank and held Col. Thomas J. Harrison's brigade in reserve. The dismounted cavalrymen of Hatch's division charged the Confederate cavalrymen, also dismounted, and drove them back across the river. Some of Croxton's men were armed with seven-shot Spencer carbines, which had a devastating effect on the Confederate line. Wilson was proud of his men's accomplishment because this was the first time that Forrest had been defeated by a smaller force in a standup fight during the war.

### Aftermath

The annals of war may long be searched for a parallel to the desperate valor of the charge of the Army of Tennessee at Franklin, a charge which has been called "the greatest drama in American history." Perhaps its only rival for macabre distinction would be Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. A comparison of the two may be of interest. Pickett's total loss at Gettysburg was 1,354; at Franklin the Army of Tennessee lost over 6,000 dead and wounded. Pickett's charge was made after a volcanic artillery preparation of two hours had battered the defending line. Hood's army charged without any preparation. Pickett's charge was across an open space of perhaps a mile. The advance at Franklin was for two miles in the open, in full view of the enemy's works, and exposed to their fire. The defenders at Gettysburg were protected only by a stone wall. Schofield's men at Franklin had carefully constructed works, with trench and parapet. Pickett's charge was totally repulsed. The charge of Brown and Cleburne penetrated deep into the breastworks, to part of which they clung until the enemy retired. Pickett, once repelled, retired from the field. The Army of Tennessee renewed their charge, time



after time. Pickett survived his charge unscathed. Cleburne was killed, and eleven other general officers were killed, wounded or captured. "Pickett's charge at Gettysburg" has come to be a synonym for unflinching courage in the raw. The slaughter-pen at Franklin even more deserves the gory honor.

Stanley F. Horn, *The Army of Tennessee*

Following the failure of Johnson's assault, Hood decided to end offensive actions for the evening and began to plan for a resumed series of attacks in the morning. Schofield ordered his infantry to cross the river, starting at 11 p.m., despite objections from Cox that withdrawal was no longer necessary and that Hood was weakened and should be counter-attacked. Schofield had received orders from Thomas to evacuate earlier that day—before Hood's attack began—and he was happy to take advantage of them despite the changed circumstances. Although there was a period in which the Union army was vulnerable, outside its works and straddling the river, Hood did not attempt to take advantage of it during the night. The Union army began entering the breastworks at Nashville at noon on December 1, with Hood's damaged army in pursuit.

The devastated Confederate force was left in control of Franklin, but its enemy had escaped again. Although he had briefly come close to breaking through in the vicinity of the Columbia Turnpike, Hood was unable to destroy Schofield or prevent his withdrawal to link up with Thomas in Nashville. And his unsuccessful result came with a frightful cost. The Confederates suffered 6,252 casualties, including 1,750 killed and 3,800 wounded. An estimated 2,000 others suffered less serious wounds and returned to duty before the Battle of Nashville. But more importantly, the military leadership in the West was decimated, including the loss of perhaps the best division commander of either side, Patrick Cleburne. Fourteen Confederate generals (six killed or mortally wounded, seven wounded, and one captured) and 55 regimental commanders were casualties. The six generals killed or mortally wounded were Cleburne, John C. Carter, John Adams, Hiram B. Granbury, States Rights Gist, and Otho F. Strahl. The wounded generals were John C. Brown, Francis M. Cockrell, Zachariah C. Deas, Arthur M. Manigault, Thomas M. Scott, and Jacob H. Sharp. Brig. Gen. George W. Gordon was captured.

Union losses were reported as only 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1,104 missing. It is possible that the number of casualties was under-reported by Schofield because of the confusion during his army's hasty nighttime evacuation of Franklin. The Union wounded were left behind in Franklin. Many of the prisoners, including all captured wounded and medical personnel, were recovered on December 18 when Union forces re-entered Franklin in pursuit of Hood.

The Army of Tennessee was all but destroyed at Franklin. Nevertheless, rather than retreat and risk the army dissolving through desertions, Hood advanced his 26,500 man force against the Union army now combined under Thomas, firmly entrenched at Nashville. Hood and his department commander Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard requested reinforcements, but none were available. Strongly outnumbered and exposed to the elements, Hood was attacked by Thomas on December 15–16, defeated decisively and pursued aggressively, retreating to Mississippi with just under 20,000 men. The Army of Tennessee never fought again as an effective force and Hood's career was ruined.

In his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Battle Cry of Freedom*, James M. McPherson wrote, "Having proved even to Hood's satisfaction that they could assault breastworks, the Army of Tennessee



had shattered itself beyond the possibility of ever doing so again. David J. Eicher wrote that Hood "had in effect mortally wounded his army at Franklin."

### Battlefield today



Preserved areas of the Franklin battlefield around the Union defensive line

The Carter House, which stands today and is open to visitors, was located at the center of the Union position. The site covers about 15 acres. The house and outbuildings still show hundreds of bullet holes. The Carnton Plantation, home to the McGavock family during the battle, also still stands and is likewise open to the public. Confederate soldiers of Stewart's Corps swept past Carnton toward the left wing of the Union army and the house and outbuildings were converted into the largest field hospital present after the battle. Adjacent to Carnton is the McGavock Confederate Cemetery, where 1,481 Southern soldiers killed in the battle are buried. Adjacent to the 48 acres surrounding Carnton is another 110 acres of battlefield, formerly the Franklin Country Club golf course, which is currently being converted to a city park.

Much of the rest of the Franklin battlefield has been lost to commercial development. The spot where Gen. Cleburne fell, for instance, was covered until late 2005 by a Pizza Hut restaurant. City officials and historic-preservation groups have recently placed a new emphasis on saving what remains of the land over which this terrible battle raged.

In 2006 0.5 acres of land bordering the southwestern end of the Carter House property was acquired with help of the Civil War Preservation Trust and local organizations. This land was part of 2 acres that made up the Carter Family Garden, which during the battle saw tremendous fighting and was part of a brief Confederate breakthrough. After the purchase, a house, outbuildings, and a swimming pool were removed. During excavation of the original Federal entrenchments some human bones were found.

The area around the intersection of Columbia Ave. and Cleburne St. has seen a serious renewed effort since 2005–06 to reclaim that area to be the heart of a future battlefield park. The location of the former Pizza Hut is now the home to Cleburne Park. The property where the Carter Cotton Gin was located during the battle was purchased in 2005. In 2008 the property behind this location and where the Federal line crossed Columbia Ave. was purchased and in May 2010 the property east of the Gin location and where part of the Gin may have stood was also purchased. All these locations have houses on them that will be either sold and moved or torn down. A Domino's Pizza in a small mini-mart at the northeast corner of Columbia Ave. and Cleburne St.



still stands in the center of the key battlefield area. Preservation organizations plan to reconstruct both the Carter Cotton Gin and some of the Federal entrenchments before the 150th Anniversary of the battle on November 30, 2014, as part of the Civil War Sesquicentennial.

On November 24, 2010, the State of Tennessee awarded a \$960,000 enhancement grant from the Tennessee Department of Transportation to help purchase the property where the Domino's Pizza and mini-mart is located. A local preservation organization is also hoping to purchase 16 acres of land in two parcels: 5 acres located southwest of what is now a small park called the Collin's Farm located at the southeast corner of the Lewisburg Pike and the Nashville and Decatur Railroad that was preserved a few years ago; and 11 acres located near the corner of Lewisburg Pike and Carnton Lane.

### Battle of Franklin (1863)

| Battle of Franklin (1863)  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Date</b>  | April 10, 1863  |
| <b>Location</b>  | Williamson County, Tennessee  |
| <b>Result</b>  | Union victory   |
| Belligerents   |   |
|  United States<br>(Union) |  CSA (Confederacy) |
| Commanders and leaders   |   |
| Gordon Granger   | Earl Van Dorn   |
| Strength   |   |
| Army of Kentucky   | 1st Cavalry Corps, Army<br>of Tennessee   |
| Casualties and losses  |   |
| 100  | 137   |

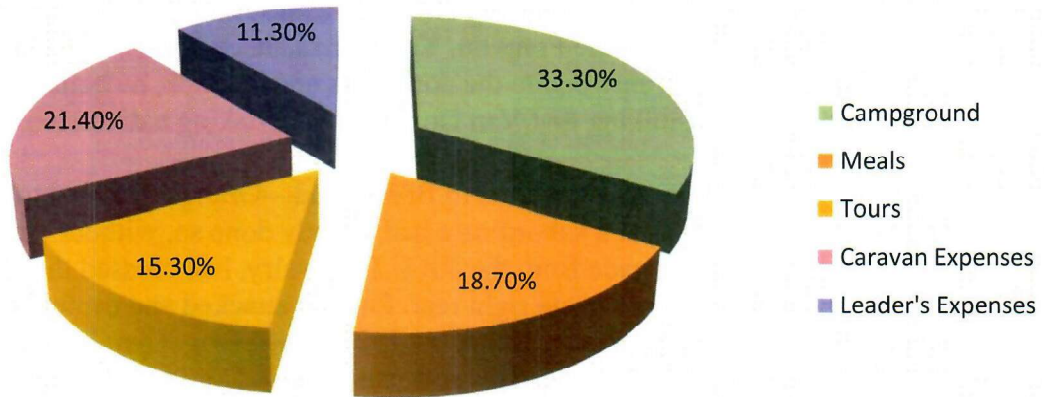
The 1863 **Battle of Franklin** was fought April 10, 1863, in Williamson County, Tennessee, during the American Civil War. It was a minor engagement in about the same location as the more famous Battle of Franklin (November 30, 1864), part of the Franklin-Nashville Campaign.

### **Battle**

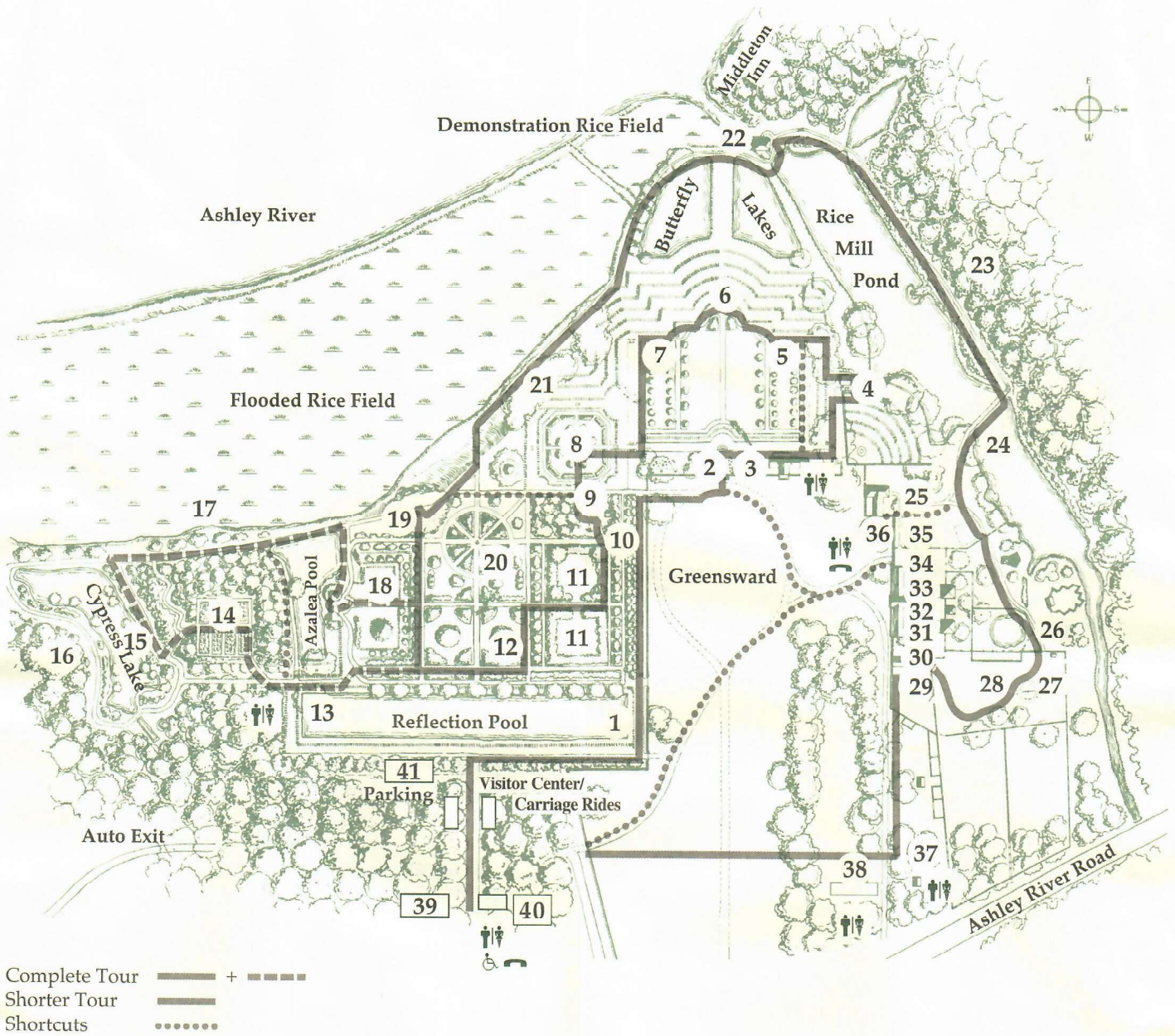
The 1863 engagement at Franklin was a reconnaissance in force by Confederate cavalry leader Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, coupled with an equally inept response by Union Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. Van Dorn advanced northward from Spring Hill, Tennessee, on April 10, making contact with Federal skirmishers just outside Franklin. Van Dorn's attack was so weak that when Granger received a false report that Brentwood to the north was under attack, he believed it and sent most of his cavalry northward thinking that Van Dorn was undertaking a diversion.

When the truth became known—there was no threat to Brentwood—Granger decided to attack Van Dorn, but was surprised to learn that a subordinate had already done so, without orders. Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, with a brigade from the 4th U.S. Cavalry, had crossed the Harpeth River at Hughes's Ford, behind the Confederate right rear. Stanley attacked and captured Freeman's Tennessee Battery on the Lewisburg Road, but lost it when Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest counterattacked. This incident in his rear caused Van Dorn to cancel his operations and withdraw to Spring Hill, leaving the Federals in control of the area.

## Caravan Estimated Expenses







The Restaurant is located at #36 on the map; the Museum Shop is #39, near the Visitor Parking Area. Restrooms are indicated by a ♀♂ on the map. Food and beverages are not permitted in the Gardens; bikes and pets on leashes are allowed in the parking area only. Before touring the House, cameras and bulky items must be secured in lockers provided on the Sunporch at the House.

### MIDDLETON PLACE FOUNDATION

4300 ASHLEY RIVER ROAD • CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29414-7206

843-556-6020 • [www.middletonplace.org](http://www.middletonplace.org)



# Juliette, Georgia,

in Monroe County, was a bustling railroad community during the early 1900s. As rail declined, Juliette was nearly forgotten until 1991, when movie producers for the film Fried Green Tomatoes discovered Juliette and restored the existing buildings into the fictional community of Whistle Stop.

Today, Juliette is a vibrant community where guests step onto the movie set and have their very own plate of fried green tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Café—right where Idgie sat. After eating, guests can stroll through the scenic community and browse for unique gifts or collectibles in the shops along McCrackin Street, visit the Old Mill Motorcycle Museum, or fish in the Ocmulgee River. Located one hour south of Atlanta and 20 minutes north of Macon, Juliette is an ideal trip for the day or evening.

- Local Attractions**
- Lake Juliette
  - Old Mill Motorcycle Museum
  - Shoppes along McCrackin Street
  - Rum Creek Wildlife Management Area
  - Riverfront Cabins
  - Opry House
  - Green Tomato Festival



Forsyth-Monroe County Welcome Center  
 68 N. Lee Street, Forsyth GA 31029  
 478-994-9239 888-642-4628  
 themiddleofeverywhere.com

08.2009

## Fort McAllister State Historic Park



*The End of Sherman's March to the Sea*

