



## Tennessee Civil War Trails Program

*213 Newly Interpreted Markers Installed as of 6/9/11*

*Note: Some sites include multiple markers.*

### **BENTON COUNTY**

**Fighting on the Tennessee River:** located at Birdsong Marina, 225 Marina Rd., Hwy 191 N., Camden, TN 38327. During the Civil War, several engagements occurred along the strategically important Tennessee River within about five miles of here. In each case, cavalymen engaged naval forces. On April 26, 1863, near the mouth of the Duck River east of here, Confederate Maj. Robert M. White's 6th Texas Rangers and its four-gun battery attacked a Union flotilla from the riverbank. The gunboats Autocrat, Diana, and Adams and several transports came under heavy fire. When the vessels drove the Confederate cannons out of range with small-arms and artillery fire, Union Gen. Alfred W. Ellet ordered the gunboats to land their forces; signalmen on the exposed decks "wig-wagged" the orders with flags.

### **BLOUNT COUNTY**

**Maryville During the Civil War:** located at 301 McGee Street, Maryville, TN 37801. During the antebellum period, Blount County supported abolitionism. In 1822, local Quakers and other residents formed an abolitionist society, and in the decades following, local clergymen preached against the evils of slavery. When the county considered secession in 1861, residents voted to remain with the Union, 1,766 to 414. Fighting directly touched Maryville, the county seat, in August 1864. Confederate Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalymen attacked a small detachment of the 2nd Tennessee Infantry (U.S.) under Lt. James M. Dorton at the courthouse.

**The Underground Railroad:** located at 503 West Hill Ave., Friendsville, TN 37737. Members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) came to Blount County in the 1790s looking for a place to worship in peace. Hardworking and industrious, opposing war and slavery, they developed the land and founded the prosperous settlements of Unity (now Unitia) and Friendsville. During the Civil War, Friendsville Quakers participated in the Underground Railroad to help conscientious objectors, Unionists, and runaway slaves flee to the North. The Friends raised money at their meetings to help slaves escape to freedom.

### **BRADLEY COUNTY**

**Charleston on the Hiwassee:** located in Charleston City Park, 117 Worth St., Charleston, TN 37310. Charleston, formerly Fort Cass during the "Trail of Tears" (Indian removal of 1838), was strategically important in the military struggle for East Tennessee. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad bridge here, the line's only crossing on the Hiwassee River, made it a tempting target. Union loyalists burned it on November 8, 1861, and Union and Confederate forces later damaged it numerous times after it was rebuilt. The 1861 bridge burnings prompted Confederate authorities to tighten their military control over East Tennessee. When retreating Confederate troops damaged the bridge in November 1863, Union Gen. William T. Sherman was compelled to spend the evening of November 30 in Charleston.

**Cleveland During the Civil War:** located at the Museum Center at Five Points, 200 Inman St. East, Cleveland, TN, 37311.

When the Civil War began, Cleveland was a divided community with most residents being sympathetic to the Union. Confederate troops occupied the area in 1861 to control the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad and to protect the vitally important Hiwassee River bridge. President Abraham Lincoln worried about the future of the railroad junction at Cleveland, but the town remained under Confederate occupation until 1863. The first engagements between Confederate and Union troops in Bradley County occurred in the autumn of 1863 as part of the struggle for Chattanooga.

**Henegar House:** located at 428 Market Street NE, Charleston, TN 37310.

During the war, Henegar House's occupants, as in many other Tennessee homes, were divided in their loyalties. Henry Benton Henegar, the owner, was a Unionist while his wife, Margaret Lea Henegar, was a secessionist. Whenever Confederates occupied Charleston, Benton Henegar left, but Margaret Henegar stayed no matter which army occupied the town. She later stated that "she never met with anything but courteous treatment from either side." At various times, the house served as headquarters for Union Gens. William T. Sherman and Oliver O. Howard and Confederate Gens. Marcus J. Wright and Simon Bolivar Buckner.

## CAMPBELL COUNTY

**Big Creek Gap:** Tank Springs / Trailhead for the Cumberland Trail State Park, LaFollette, TN 37766.

The road in front of you winds through Big Creek Gap, one of the few natural openings through the Cumberland Mountains in the region. During the Civil War, this corridor was much narrower and steeper, and even lightly loaded wagons found travel extremely hazardous. Cumberland Gap, once the main migration route from the eastern states to the west and a strategic gateway during the Civil War, is about thirty miles northeast of here. Early in the conflict, Confederate military engineers ringed Cumberland Gap with defensive works and considered the pass impregnable from the north and east.

## CARROLL COUNTY

**Clarksburg:** located at 12445 Hwy 424, Yuma, TN 38390.

By December 29, 1862, Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's West Tennessee railroad raid was ending after his cavalry disrupted Federal supply and communication lines there. The weary cavalrymen were riding toward the Tennessee River and safety behind Confederate lines in Middle Tennessee. By late that afternoon, Forrest's brigade was bivouacked near Flake's Store four miles southwest of here.

**Harris-Collier-Holland Farm:** located at 586 Carroll Street North, McKenzie, TN 38201.

Albert Gallatin Harris purchased this farm in 1829 and built the present house in 1857. After camping on the land during the Civil War, Union troops ransacked the farm, killing or stealing all the livestock. They did not burn the house because the Harris family had cared for a sick Union officer and nursed him back to health. When Union soldiers stole Harris's nine-year old daughter Ada's pony, she angrily shouted after them, "I hope he throws you, and breaks your damn neck!"

**McKenzie Station:** located at 2470 Cedar Ave., McKenzie, TN 38201.

McKenzie's location put it squarely in the path of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's first West Tennessee raid in December 1862. After capturing Union City, Forrest turned east on Christmas Day, burning trestles and destroying track between there and McKenzie. Forrest's troopers reached McKenzie two days later with captured wagons full of coffee, flour, and military supplies. Here he learned that Federal forces had destroyed the bridges across the Obion River and were approaching from several directions.

## CHEATHAM COUNTY

**Connection to Johnsonville, U.S. Military Railroad:** located at Kingston Springs Library, 358 N Main St. Kingston Springs, TN 37082 .

In November 1863, Federal troops occupied Kingston Springs to serve as headquarters for the supervisors of the U.S. Military Railroad Construction Corps. They oversaw the construction of this section of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. When it was completed, the rail line connected Nashville to the major Union depot at Johnsonville on the Tennessee River. Federal commanders impressed both free blacks and escaped slaves to build the railroad, side-by-side

with Irish immigrants. Together they constructed three wooden trestles near here, as well as bunkers, blockhouses, and fortifications to guard the line.

## CLAIBORNE COUNTY

**Lincoln and the Cumberland Gap:** located at Lincoln Memorial University, 6965 Cumberland Gap Pky., Harrogate, TN 37752.

Cumberland Gap became the principal passage between the eastern and western theaters of operation in the Upper South during the war. Which ever side held the high ground here held the Gap. In 1861, Confederate Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer's men occupied Cumberland Gap and began erecting fortifications, some of which still exist today. The work was backbreaking and the terrain unforgiving. "It is the roughest place in the world," a soldier wrote, "but we are going to stick the mountain full of cannon to prevent the Lincolmites from crossing." President Abraham Lincoln expressed concern for the Unionists here. "Our friends in East Tennessee are being hanged and driven to despair," he wrote, "and even now I fear, are thinking of taking rebel arms for the sake of personal protection."

## CLAY COUNTY

**Celina During the Civil War:** located at 145 Cordell Hull Dr., Celina, TN 38551.

During the Civil War, the residents of the eastern and Cumberland River sections of present-day Clay County (then part of Jackson and Overton Counties) were usually Confederate sympathizers, while those in the western section supported the Union. Men from this area enlisted in both armies. Oliver P. Hamilton organized one of the first local Confederate regiments in December 1862. He was elected major (and later became lieutenant colonel) of Hamilton's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. This partisan ranger band made its headquarters at Celina. Hamilton's men patrolled the Tennessee-Kentucky line, enforced the conscript law, and guarded army stock and supplies between Celina and Gainsborough.

## COFFEE COUNTY

**Fortress Tullahoma, Strategic Rail Center:** located at Downtown Tullahoma, NW Atlantic Street, Tullahoma, TN 37388

In January 1863, after the Battle of Stones River, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee fortified Tullahoma to protect the supply depot and Bragg's headquarters. Tullahoma also served as the army's medical center, with divisional and general hospitals. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was one of the most strategically important transportation corridors in the Western Theater. Tullahoma, the mid-point of the line, served both Confederate and Union armies as a logistics center. Federal troops arrived here in the spring of 1862, but the Confederates took back the town in the fall and supplied their army at Murfreesboro by rail. In June 1863, Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans made Tullahoma a major objective for his Army of the Cumberland.

**Maplewood Confederate Cemetery:** located at 920 Maplewood Avenue, Tullahoma, TN 37388.

Tullahoma was the headquarters and logistics center of the Confederate Army of Tennessee for the first six months of 1863 after the Battle of Murfreesboro. At least three hospitals here treated soldiers wounded during Gen. Braxton Bragg's 1862 and 1863 engagements or who suffered from disease, illness, or injury. More than 500 soldiers from virtually every state in the Confederacy who were killed or died near Tullahoma are buried here. At first, wooden headboards marked the graves, but soon all vestiges of individual markers were lost in what became essentially a mass grave.

**War Comes to Manchester:** located at County Courthouse, 100 West Main Street, Manchester, TN 37355

After the Battle of Stones River in January 1863, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg moved his army along turnpikes and the railroad south to Manchester. His men occupied the Coffee County Courthouse, along with other buildings, for the next six months. While camped in and around the town square, wounded soldiers recuperated. Some, however, died from their wounds and disease. Several members of the Kentucky Orphan Brigade are buried in the city cemetery on West High Street. Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans's forces pushed the Confederates out of Manchester late in June 1863 and took control of Middle Tennessee. Maj. James A. Connelly, 123rd Illinois Infantry, wrote that on June 27, he and his men "went to Manchester on a gallop. We swept by the deserted fortifications of the town on a full run, and while the citizens were at their breakfast tables we rushed into the public square, scattered out in small parties, and in five minutes every street and alley was occupied by Yankees, the town was surrendered, and a rebel major and about 50 soldiers."

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY

**Affair at Cumberland Mountain:** located at Pioneer Hall Museum, 10 East Main St., Pleasant Hill, TN 38578.

Less than half a mile west of here, on the Lewis Whitaker farm, the only engagement of the war in Cumberland County between regular Union and Confederate troops took place on December 9, 1863. Several companies of Col. Thomas J. Jordan's 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry bivouacked there after Confederate forces dislodged them from Sparta. Ascending the Cumberland Plateau on the road to Crossville earlier that day, Jordan intended to cross the mountains and join forces with Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside near Knoxville. In the evening, Capt. Champ Ferguson's guerrillas and a detachment of Col. John M. Hughes's 25<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry (totaling 450 men) attacked the Federals.

**Cumberland County at War:** located 99 Municipal Ave., Crossville, TN 38555.

Divided loyalties in the county made things interesting — and dangerous — for its citizens during the war. County men served on both sides. Guerilla warfare was common here with operations conducted by Confederates Champ Ferguson and Col. John M. Hughes. The area was popular with foragers from both sides forcing some citizens to hide their produce.

## DAVIDSON COUNTY

**Baseball in Civil War Nashville :** located at 312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, Nashville, TN 37243.

In the spring of 1862, Nashville became the first Confederate state capital to fall to Union forces. As the Union army took control, it established camps around the State Capitol building, including in this area, one of the most historic places in Nashville. It was called French Lick in the 1700s, Sulphur Spring Bottom in the 1800s, and Sulphur Dell in the 1900s. During the Civil War, it served as a recreational field for Union soldiers. These men, in turn, introduced the northern version of baseball to local residents as early as 1862. The sport was new to Nashville; the first games were played in 1860.

**BelleMeade Plantation:** located at 5025 Harding Road, Nashville TN 37205

**MARKER 1: The Battle of Nashville:** The family of William G. Harding, the owner of Belle Meade Plantation, had a front-row seat to the Battle of Nashville on December 15-16, 1864. Confederate Gen. James R. Chalmers, who served under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, had his headquarters inside the house. In September 1864, after Union Gen. William T. Sherman defeated Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood at Atlanta, Hood led the Army of Tennessee northwest against Sherman's supply lines. Rather than contest Sherman's "March to the Sea," Hood moved north into Tennessee. Gen. John M. Schofield, detached from Sherman's army, delayed Hood at Columbia and Spring Hill before falling back to Franklin. The bloodbath there on November 30 crippled the Confederates, but they followed Schofield to the outskirts of Nashville and Union Gen. George H. Thomas's strong defenses. Hood's campaign ended when Thomas crushed his army on December 15–16. On the first day of battle, Union Col. George Spaulding's 12th Tennessee Cavalry overran the property and captured Confederate supply wagons that were located near the house and at Belle Meade's race track (situated near the present-day Belle Meade United Methodist Church on Davidson Road). Federal forces captured at least fourteen wagons containing records, clothing, food, and a safe, as well as forty-three soldiers.

**MARKER 2: Change of Ownership:** Confederate Gen. William Hicks "Billy" Jackson (1835–1903), who acquired Belle Meade Plantation after the war, served with distinction throughout the Western Theater of the Civil War. He was an excellent horseman, a skill that served him well during the war and afterward. He graduated from West Point in 1856 and was sent to fight in the Indian wars in New Mexico territory. In May 1861, he resigned his commission and enrolled as a Confederate artillery captain. In November 1861 at the Battle of Belmont, Missouri, Jackson was aide-de-camp to Gen. Gideon J. Pillow and was wounded in the fighting. After recovering, Jackson in April 1862 was appointed colonel of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry. Before the year ended, he had been promoted to brigadier general.

**MARKER 3: Belle Meade and Union Occupation:** William Giles Harding, the owner of Belle Meade Plantation, was an ardent Confederate supporter who provided thousands of dollars to help arm Tennessee's Confederate forces. He served on the state's Military Armaments Committee. In March 1862, he helped Col. Nathan B. Forrest during the evacuation of Nashville by sending 30 wagons of munitions south. After the evacuation, Union commanders soon took control and arrested leading Confederates, such as Harding, who was imprisoned at Fort Mackinaw, Michigan, from April to September 1862. His wife, Elizabeth McGavock Harding, ran the plantation in her husband's absence. That fall she complained bitterly to Military Governor Andrew Johnson about the treatment of the family's plantation: "There has been

removed already from this place ... five hundred wagon loads of hay, corn, oats, wheat, etc. ... The Government has made a requisition upon me for horses for the use of the Cavalry and have taken every suitable horse I had except my carriage horses.

**Civil War at the Hermitage:** located at 4580 Rachel's Lane, Nashville, TN 37076.

Although no Civil War battles were fought here, the war touched Andrew Jackson's farm in other ways. Jackson had been a firm Unionist, putting down Nullification and its potential for civil war during his presidency. However, after his death, his adopted son Andrew Jackson Jr. and his wife, Sarah, supported the South. When Tennessee seceded, the president's grandsons joined the Confederate army, as did two of Sarah Jackson's nephews who also were reared here. Three of the young men died, and Andrew Jackson III was taken prisoner twice. Soldiers on the Lebanon Turnpike and others foraging for supplies took livestock and caused various kinds of damage at The Hermitage.

**C S Soldiers' Home (two markers):** location same as above (Hermitage).

**MARKER 1:** After the Civil War, many soldiers struggled with poverty, mental health issues, and physical disabilities. The federal government, along with concerned citizens, provided pensions and group homes for Union soldiers. In the former Confederate States, however, those responsibilities fell on the impoverished state governments. The Jackson family sold 500 acres of The Hermitage to the state of Tennessee in 1856, including the mansion.

**MARKER 2:** Residents of the Tennessee Confederate Soldiers' Home gained admission by proving that they served in the Confederate army honorably and that they could no longer provide for themselves. For most, an approved pension application or military record satisfied the service requirement, while letters from physicians, concerned citizens, or commanders established the veteran's need. The Soldiers' Home accepted most applicants but rejected several who could not prove honorable service.

**Fort Negley:** located at 1100 Fort Negley Blvd., Nashville, TN 37203.

After the Confederate defeat at Fort Donelson in February 1862, Nashville surrendered to Union forces. Tennessee Military Governor Andrew Johnson insisted on the fortification of Nashville, a key transportation and supply hub. On August 6, Union Capt. James St. Clair Morton began implementing an elaborate design that made the capital the most heavily defended United States city outside Washington, D.C. More than 2,700 African American laborers constructed Fort Negley, the largest and most complex of Nashville's five major forts.

**Mansker Creek :** Trails sign located at 745 Caldwell Drive, Goodlettsville TN 37072

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, among Tennessee's most strategically important lines, closely followed Mansker Creek here, and a railroad bridge stood two miles downstream. To protect the railroad and the bridge, several companies of Union soldiers camped along Mansker Creek beginning in 1862. On August 20, 1862, Confederate Col. John Hunt Morgan and his brigade pursued a detachment of 300 Union cavalrymen along the railroad in this vicinity. The Federals had arrested nearly all the male citizens— boys and old men—of Gallatin and were marching them along the tracks to Nashville. Morgan chased the cavalrymen down, killed most of them (allegedly shooting some after they surrendered), and attacked a nearby guard stockade.

**Travellers Rest:** located at 636 Farrell Parkway, Nashville, TN 37220.

On December 2, 1864, two days after the bloody Battle of Franklin, Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood established his headquarters here at Travellers Rest, the home of John Overton, a prominent planter and businessman, and his wife, Harriet Overton. Hood and his staff established themselves in the house and in tents around the grounds. During the two weeks leading up to the Battle of Nashville, Hood's subordinates met with him here, where the Overton family entertained Gens. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Stephen D. Lee, Benjamin F. Cheatham, Alexander P. Stewart and others.

**Two Governors, Two Governments:** located at 312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, Nashville, TN 37243.

Within the walls of this magnificent Greek Revival-style capitol, designed by famed American architect William Strickland, a Confederate governor and a Federal military governor each administered the state during the Civil War. Governor Isham G. Harris, of Memphis, supported Tennessee secession. From his office, he plotted strategy and planned a military alliance with the Confederacy. He told the legislature in January 1861, "The systematic, wanton, and long continued agitation of the slavery question, with the actual and threatened aggressions of the Northern States and a portion of their people, upon the well-defined constitutional rights of the Southern citizen ... have produced a crisis." The first

secession vote failed. After a second vote in June succeeded, Harris led the state into the Confederacy and helped raise 120,000 volunteers for its armies.

## DEKALB COUNTY

**Dekalb County in the Civil War:** located at the Dekalb Co. Courthouse, One Public Square, Smithville, TN 37166. DeKalb County differed from surrounding counties. A sizeable minority of its citizens opposed secession and voted against it in the June 8, 1861 referendum. Their champion was a slave owner, Congressman William B. Stokes. The majority followed former Congressman and Smithville attorney John H. Savage, who lost to Stokes in the 1859 election. The war intensified the already bitter rivalry between the men, who became colonels on opposite sides.

**Morgan in Alexandria:** located at 112 West Main Street, Alexandria, TN 37012.

From late in 1862 to mid-1863, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg fortified his defenses in Middle Tennessee while Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans reinforced his army. To disrupt the extended Federal communication and supply lines, late in 1862 Bragg ordered Gen. John Hunt Morgan to attack the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. On this occasion, and again in 1863, Morgan initiated a cavalry raid into Kentucky from here in Alexandria. Alexandria offered well-watered areas near the fairgrounds sufficient to assemble thousands of mounted men, a road leading north to multiple Cumberland River crossings, and a supportive population.

## DICKSON COUNTY

**Civil War on Yellow Creek :** located at 2199 TN Hwy 46 (Yellow Creek Rd.), Dickson, TN 37055.

During the Civil War, Yellow Creek's rough terrain and the widespread Confederate sentiment of its inhabitants provided a safe refuge for guerrillas operating in Dickson County and the surrounding area. Regular Confederate cavalry also came through the Yellow Creek valley, including Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's command on the retreat from Fort Donelson in February 1862, and again a year later when he and Gen. Joseph Wheeler sidestepped an interdicting Federal column after their attack on the fort failed.

**Camp Gillem :** located at 210 Ferbee Road, Tennessee City, TN 37055.

In 1864, just to your left, the Federal army established Camp Gillem to protect the locomotive yard here at Gillem Station. Both were named for Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, commander of the troops guarding and constructing the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Gillem (1830-1875) was born in Gainesboro in Jackson County and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1851. He fought against the Seminole Indians and did garrison duty on the Texas frontier. After serving with distinction early in the war, he became colonel of the 10th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry (US) in May 1862. Promoted to brigadier general in August 1863, Gillem then supervised the troops protecting the new military railroad. Camp Gillem and its surrounding fortifications guarded a long trestle that ran through the nearby valley.

**Civil War in Charlotte:** located at the Charlotte Co. Courthouse, 22 Court Square, Charlotte, TN 37036.

In 1860, 300 people lived in Charlotte, the Dickson County seat. During the war, the residents witnessed considerable military activity, beginning February 17, 1862, when Confederate Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest arrived here to reequip his men and horses after escaping the surrender of Fort Donelson. Late in 1862 and early in 1863, local guerillas used Charlotte as a base. Col. Thomas G. Woodward's band of partisans and Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Confederate cavalry raided the Union transportation center at Harpeth River Shoals on the Cumberland River, 6 miles northeast. In 1863 and 1864, Federal forces built the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River.

**Fighting for Freedom:** located at 707 Promise Land Road, Charlotte, TN 37036.

The Emancipation Proclamation, issued January 1, 1863, authorized the recruiting of African Americans as United States soldiers. It inspired men, like brothers John and Arch Nesbitt, to join the U.S. Colored Troops and fight for their freedom. John Nesbitt enlisted on October 5, 1863, as a private in Co. H, 4th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery Regiment. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, and finally Arkansas, where he was discharged on February 25, 1866. Arch Nesbitt enlisted on August 24, 1864, in Co. G, 12th U.S. Colored Infantry, and in December fought in the Battle of Nashville.

**Harpeth Shoals:** located at 1190 Dozier Boat Dock Road, Charlotte, TN 37036.

After the fall of Fort Donelson in February 1862, Federal forces gained control of Nashville and transported most of their supplies to the city via the Cumberland River. Extending for five miles along the river here, the Harpeth Shoals made

navigation hazardous. The rough waters gave Confederate guerrillas an opportunity to disrupt the Union supply line. In 1862 and 1863, Confederate Col. Thomas G. Woodward's partisans frequently attacked Union shipping at the Shoals. Federal commanders sent frequent patrols to the area, but their poorly equipped cavalry and the guerrillas' ability to disperse rapidly thwarted Union attempts to control the Shoals effectively.

**Irish Shanty :** located at 210 Ferbee Road, Tennessee City, TN 37055.

On July 2, 1863, as Federal forces conducted a campaign to rid the Yellow Creek valley of Confederate guerrillas, a forward detachment of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry (US) rode up to a grocery store and tavern located about two miles to the west. The site, known as Irish Shanty, was rumored to be popular with guerrillas. Several cavalymen later claimed that about twenty men in front of Irish Shanty fired on the troopers as they approached. The cavalry charged and captured suspected guerrillas Dr. Aaron James, Euphrates Shelton, James Shelton, William Few, Jonas Spicer, and Dr. Payton Washburn.

**McNairy's Attack :** located at Montgomery Bell State Park, 1020 Jackson Hill Road, Burns, TN 37029.

In May 1864, the Nashville and Northwestern Military Railroad was completed. The Federal high command hoped that the new line, running from the Tennessee River to Nashville, would provide safer and more effective transportation than either the hazardous navigation of the Cumberland River or the vulnerable Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This new supply route quickly became the target of mounted guerrilla raids.

**Mile Post 42:** located at Clement Railroad Museum, 100 Frank Clement Place, TN 38578.

The railroad in front of you was part of a vital transportation network for the Federal army during the Civil War. W.H. Crutcher had purchased 533 acres and constructed a sixteen-by-sixteen foot log structure here in December 1860. After occupying the region in the spring of 1862, Union officers needed a reliable, efficient transportation link between the steamboats docked at Johnsonville on the Tennessee River and the major Union base at Nashville. They seized the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad that ran to Kingston Springs with plans to extend the tracks to Johnsonville. They completed it two years later as a Federal military railroad. Free blacks and former slaves impressed by the Union Army constructed the military railroad. The 12th and 13th U.S. Colored Troops Infantry Regiments defended the railroad from Confederate cavalry and guerrilla attacks.

## **DYER COUNTY**

**Dyer Co. Courthouse:** located at 1 Veterans Square, Dyersburg, TN 38024.

At least fifteen Confederate companies were formed in Dyer County, including Capt. Otho F. Strahl's Co. K, 4th Tennessee Infantry, and Capt. Tyree H. Bell's Co. B, 12th Tennessee Infantry. Both men rose to the rank of brigadier general. Strahl was one of six Confederate generals to die at the Battle of Franklin in 1864. He is buried in Dyersburg's Old City Cemetery on East Court Street. Bell served under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and participated in the postwar Dyer County Aid Society to help former soldiers and their families.

## **FAYETTE COUNTY**

**Battle of Moscow:** located at Moscow City Hall, HWY 57, Moscow, TN 38057.

By late in 1863, the Union army occupying West Tennessee strongly defended the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which ran eastward from Memphis through Moscow. Federal infantry, including the U.S. Colored Troops of the 2<sup>nd</sup> West Tennessee Infantry, manned a nearby fort. It guarded a large wooden railroad bridge and a plank wagon bridge that both spanned the Wolf River one-half mile to your left. Union guards in rifle pits there protected State Line Road (today's Highway 57). At midday on December 4, Union Col. Edward Hatch's cavalry brigade passed by here heading west from a week-long patrol.

**La Grange:** located at 20 Main St., La Grange, TN 38046.

Federal forces occupied LaGrange during the war, 1862–1865, and made it an important supply base. Gen. William T. Sherman established his headquarters here when the occupation began in 1862. In April 1863, Union Col. Benjamin H. Grierson left here with a combined force of cavalry and artillery on an extended raid deep into Mississippi to disrupt Confederate supply lines before the Union advance on Vicksburg. Gen. Andrew J. Smith started from LaGrange with another Union task force in July 1864 in a northern Mississippi campaign that included the Battle of Tupelo on July 14. Col. Edward Bouton's brigade of U.S. Colored Troops was in Smith's command.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

**Cowan Railroad Museum:** located at 108 Front Street South, Cowan, TN 37318

When the Union army outflanked Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's army at Tullahoma in June 1863, Bragg ordered a retreat south. On July 2, Confederate units arrived in Cowan. Bragg considered forming a defensive perimeter along the Cumberland Plateau to maintain possession of the Cumberland Mountain Tunnel (southeast down the track), since whoever controlled the tunnel controlled the vital Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The pace of the Union advance, however, convinced Bragg to keep moving to Chattanooga. He considered blowing up the tunnel, but there were not enough explosives available. Confederate Gens. Nathan Bedford Forrest and Joseph Wheeler had provided rearguard defense throughout the Tullahoma Campaign. According to local tradition, as the last Confederate cavalry unit passed through Cowan on July 3, an elderly woman stepped from the Franklin Hotel (300 feet to your left) and shouted to a passing cavalryman on horseback, "You big cowardly rascal, why don't you turn and fight like a man, instead of running like a cur? I wish old Forrest was here. He'd make you fight." The cavalryman was in fact Forrest.

**Winchester Civil War Sites:** located at the Winchester City Hall, 7 South High Street, Winchester, TN 37398.

When Tennessee failed to secede from the Union on February 9, 1861, Franklin County residents met here at the courthouse. They listened to attorney Peter Turney's forceful speech offering resolutions in favor of secession and reportedly adopted them unanimously. Turney raised a company in Winchester and recruited companies from surrounding communities to form the 1st Tennessee Infantry, which he offered to the Confederate government before April 9. The regiment assembled here at Mary Sharp College, elected Turney colonel on April 27, and soon marched to Decherd to board a train for Virginia, and it subsequently fought in that state and at Gettysburg.

## GIBSON COUNTY

**Gibson Co. Courthouse:** located at 309 South College Street, Trenton, TN 38382.

Confederate Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's cavalry brigade captured Trenton, an important stop on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on December 20, 1862. He and his men occupied the town briefly before riding on toward Union City the next day. Forrest's aide, Capt. Charles W. Anderson, allegedly entered the Gibson County courthouse here, gathered the bonds and oaths of allegiance to the United States that Trenton residents had signed, piled them in the yard, and set them afire.

**Female Collegiate Institute:** 317 East Eaton Street, Trenton, TN 38382.

Friendship Lodge No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, founded the Odd Fellows Female Collegiate Institute here in 1852. During the Civil War, Federal troops occupied the building, a two-story brick structure, and used it as a hospital. An accidental fire destroyed it. After the war, the Odd Fellows lodge filed a claim for the damage. The school was not rebuilt. Although Trenton survived military attacks and occupation by both sides during the war, like many towns it recovered slowly from the conflict. Julius Freed, a German-Jewish merchant who moved to Trenton after the war and constructed this house in the institute site, helped the town recover.

**Raid on the Depot:** First and Depot Streets, Trenton, TN 38382.

As Confederate Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's cavalry brigade approached Trenton in December 1862, Union Col. Jacob Fry prepared to meet the attack. Although Fry had fortified the high ground overlooking the town, he received orders to transfer his 500 men to Jackson. This left him with 250 "convalescents, stragglers, fugitives, and other soldiers"—only enough to defend the Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot, which he barricaded with cotton bales.

**Forrest's Artillery Position:** 8<sup>th</sup> and Brownsville Streets, Trenton, TN 38382.

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest placed his artillery here during his attack on Trenton on December 20, 1862. Union Col. Jacob Fry, commanding a unit of about 250 hastily assembled convalescents and other soldiers, occupied the area around the Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot about eight blocks in front of you. He had earlier fortified the high ground here, but had been ordered to send his regular troops to Jackson, and therefore could only defend a small area within the town.

## GILES COUNTY

**Elkton Bridge:** located at 110 Dixontown Rd., Elkton, TN 38455.

The Elk River crossing here on the Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton, and Alabama Turnpike (earlier called the Bumpass Trail)



was the narrowest part that could be bridged between Fayetteville, Tennessee, and Florence, Alabama. During the Civil War, a wooden bridge stood here, vital to the movement of both Federal and Confederate troops. The town of Elkton is up the hill and to your left. On November 6–7, 1863, Union Gen. William T. Sherman and his army marched through the town en route from Memphis to Chattanooga.

**Lairdland Farm House:** 3238 Blackburn Hollow Road, Cornersville, TN 37047.

Here, on February 10, 1867, James Knox Polk Blackburn and Mary “Mackie” McMillan Laird were married on the porch of the Lairdland farm house. She was the daughter of Robert H. and Nancy Mildred Gordon Laird, who owned the thousand-acre farm called Lairdland. Blackburn, born in Maury County on February 20, 1837, moved with his parents to Texas in 1856 and taught school there. In September 1861, he enlisted in the 8th Texas Cavalry, known as Terry’s Texas Rangers. He later attained the rank of captain and fought in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, among others. In September 1863, the 8th Texas Cavalry was assigned to Gen. Joseph Wheeler’s brigade to raid Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans’s supply line in Middle Tennessee and capture his wagon trains between Nashville and Chattanooga.

## **GRAINGER COUNTY**

**Bean’s Station:** located at 5980 Highway 11W South, Bean Station, TN 37708.

Confederate Gen. James Longstreet abandoned his siege of Knoxville early in December 1863 and withdrew northeast with Union Gen. John Parke following distantly. Parke sent Gen. James Shackelford ahead to harry Longstreet, who camped with his main force at Rogersville, where he took command of all upper East Tennessee Confederates. When Shackelford camped near Bean’s Station north of the Holston River, Longstreet decided to turn and destroy the Union force. Before you is the battle site, partly covered by Cherokee Lake in 1940; some earthworks remain.

## **GREENE COUNTY**

**Dickson – Williams Mansion:** located at 111 North Main St., Greeneville, TN 37743.

The Federal-style mansion in front of you was the home of Catharine Dickson Williams and Dr. Alexander Williams. Catharine Williams, a famous Greeneville hostess, counted Presidents Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson among her guests. She and her husband also entertained Davy Crockett, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, South Carolina Gov. Wade Hampton and his daughters. Dr. Williams died in 1852, but his wife kept the home prominent until her death in 1870.

**Death of John Hunt Morgan:** same as above.

On September 3–4, 1864, Lt. Col. William H. Ingerton led the 13th Tennessee Cavalry (USA) to Greeneville’s outskirts, where he learned that Gen. John Hunt Morgan was at the Dickson-Williams Mansion. He told his company commanders, Capts. C.C. Wilcox and S.E. Northington, “to dash into town, surround the Williams residence and bring Morgan out dead or alive.” The Federal cavalry surprised the Confederates. Some escaped on their horses while many others were shot or captured. Nicknamed the Thunderbolt of the Confederacy, Morgan bolted from the house and searched for an escape route. His officers urged him to remain in the mansion and await reinforcements. Morgan refused: “The boys cannot get here in time. The Yankees will never take me prisoner again.”

**Hangings at the Depot:** located at 103 Loretta St., Greeneville, TN 37743.

After Unionists burned several East Tennessee railroad bridges on November 9, 1861, Confederate engineer Col. Danville Leadbetter soon arrived to rebuild the bridges and capture the perpetrators. Later that month, his forces captured Henry Fry, Jacob Hinshaw, and Hugh Self and confined them in the Greeneville jail. A court martial convicted them on the morning of November 30 and sentenced them to death. Self’s sentence was commuted to imprisonment because he was only 16 years old.

**Tusculum College:** located at 60 Shiloh Rd., Greeneville, TN 37743.

During the 1861 secession debates, Greene County was mostly Unionist, but Tusculum College students were divided. Before the June secession vote, then-U.S. Sen. Johnson spoke in Greeneville in support of the Union. Afterward, secessionist students burned Johnson in effigy and raised a Confederate flag over Old College. Confronted by a professor loyal to the Union, a student helped lower the flag, for which his classmates called him “Benedict Arnold.” The

administration suspended classes, and students went home. The college suffered during the war as both Federal and Confederate forces camped in and around the building.

**Battle of Blue Springs:** located at 6766 West Andrew Johnson HWY, Mosheim, TN 37818.

On the morning of October 10, 1863, Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's campaign suddenly arrived at Blue Springs (present-day Mosheim) when Union cavalry attacked Confederate General John S. Williams's troops. By noon, the Confederate lines were stretched to the breaking point. At 5 P.M., Union infantrymen broke through the forward line of rifle pits, but heavy cannon and musket fire from the main Confederate positions drove them back. Three more assaults on the main Confederate line failed when Confederate infantry and artillery fire shot them to pieces. After dark, the Confederates withdrew. The Federals pursued them in the morning, and later that day they met again in Rheatown. The tired Confederates escaped toward Jonesborough.

**Pottertown Bridge Burners:** located at 1270 Pottertown Rd., Mosheim, TN 37809.

When Tennessee left the Union in June 1861, Greene County was a hotbed of divided loyalties. Several Unionists, who crafted multi-colored earthenware pottery which is still highly valued, were among the occupants of the nearby community named "Pottertown." That autumn, celebrated antebellum potter Christopher Alexander Haun conspired with other residents to cripple the Confederate-controlled rail system by burning railroad bridges. The Rev. William Blount Carter, a local minister and Unionist, devised the plan. President Abraham Lincoln approved and promised Federal forces would protect the bridge burners' families.

## HAMBLEN COUNTY

**Bethesda Presbyterian Church:** Trails sign located at 4990 Bethesda Road, Morristown TN 37814.

Bethesda Presbyterian Church, completed 1835, is a powerful reminder of the effect of the Civil War on the Tennessee home front. As the war clouds gathered, conflicting sympathies divided the congregation, and the church closed its doors. After the Battle of Bean's Station on December 14, 1863, Confederate Gen. James Longstreet arrived here with 25,000 ill-clad soldiers who remained until late in February 1864. Bethesda Church served as a hospital. Soldiers of both armies rest in the cemetery, including 80 unknown dead, most believed to be Confederate soldiers.

**Longstreet's Headquarters:** Trails sign located at 5915 E Andrew Johnson Hwy, Russellville TN 37860

In the winter of 1863–1864, after abandoning the siege of Knoxville, Confederate Gen. James Longstreet was given command of the Confederate forces in Upper East Tennessee. He chose Russellville, a small town on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad roughly an equal distance from Morristown and Bull's Gap, as his winter quarters. He and his staff established their headquarters here in the William Nenny House, using first-floor rooms as their command center, while the soldiers constructed hut camps along the railroad and also from the Holston to the Nolichucky Rivers.

## HAMILTON COUNTY

**Tennessee Welcome Center:** located at I-24 Chattanooga, Exit 171 East

**Civil War in Tennessee: A Fight for Lookout Mountain**

Chattanooga, nestled along the banks of the Tennessee River and the northern gateway to the Georgia railroad system, was strategically important to both the United States and the Confederacy in the Civil War. Lookout Mountain (Exits 175 and 178) was a key vantage point for military control of the river traffic and the railroads into the city. The Union army retreated to Chattanooga after its September 1863 defeat at the Battle of Chickamauga in north Georgia. Confederate forces surrounded the city and fortified Lookout Mountain. On November 24, the Federals captured Lookout Mountain. Charging Union soldiers expected a deadly shower of bullets. One wrote: "Every moment we expected to hear [our charge] broken by sharp shots from the rocks overhead, or by a rattling volley from the innumerable boulders in front." But they overwhelmed the Confederate defenders in a fight known as the "Battle above the Clouds" because of a thick fog that shrouded the mountain.

**Tennessee Welcome Center:** located at I-75 Chattanooga, 100 Interstate 75, Northbound, East Ridge, TN 37412

**Civil War in Tennessee: Controlling the Rivers and Rails**

Controlling the river and railroad junction at Chattanooga was important to both North and South during the war. As a Confederate general noted, Chattanooga "commands important passes into Georgia and Alabama, and would enable the enemy ... to cut off completely the communications between the eastern and western parts of this State." Union forces

advanced from Middle Tennessee in the summer of 1863, took control of Chattanooga, and marched into Georgia in September. Defeated at the Battle of Chickamauga, about eight miles south of the Tennessee border (Exit 1), the Union army retreated to Chattanooga, which the Confederate army besieged. Separate Federal attacks on November 24–25 pushed Confederate forces from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge (Exit 3) and into Georgia.

**Attack at Suck Creek:** located at 1831 Suck Creek Rd., Chattanooga, TN 37402.

During the early days of the siege of Chattanooga in 1863, the Union army's only supply route followed a long and difficult road that ran from Bridgeport, Alabama, north up the Sequatchie Valley and then east behind you over Walden's Ridge on the Anderson Pike. The road descended the ridge just north of here and then ran along the bank of the Tennessee River to Chattanooga. On October 8, the 4th Alabama Volunteer Infantry took a position "along the overhanging bluffs of the Tennessee River on Raccoon Mountain," across the river from where you now stand.

**Cameron Hill:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402.

During the siege of Chattanooga in October and November 1863, a Union observation post on Cameron Hill, which looms high over the city, kept watch on the Confederates surrounding Chattanooga. At 1 P.M. on October 2, for example, Capt. A.S. Cole reported from Cameron Hill, "I see an omnibus filled with people driving along top of Missionary Ridge, stopping often, apparently to make observations."

**Chattanooga Railroads:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402.

Battles were fought in and around Chattanooga primarily for control of the railroad network. By 1861, the city had become one of the South's most important rail hubs. The lines that crossed here connected the Atlantic Ocean to the Tennessee River and Middle Tennessee and the Mississippi River to East Tennessee and Virginia. To support these railroads, Chattanooga entrepreneur Robert Cravens built the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company two blocks south of here to make "chilled railroad car wheels of the very best quality and freight cars of any description."

**Chattanooga Creek Picket Lines:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402

During Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's siege of Chattanooga, part of his line followed the bends of Chattanooga Creek in the narrow valley that separated Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. On this line both armies deployed advanced guards or pickets to warn of enemy attacks. These soldiers dug rifle pits to make their positions safe from enemy fire. Shortly after the siege began, however, a short truce was declared to let a train of Union ambulances retrieve wounded soldiers from the Chickamauga battlefield.

**Crutchfield House:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402.

On January 21, 1861, Jefferson Davis, traveling home to Mississippi after resigning from the United States Senate, stayed at the Crutchfield House. It was Chattanooga's first major railroad hotel, having opened in 1856. Located in the city's center across from the Union Depot, the hotel served travelers on both the Western and Atlantic and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads. It was a focus of Chattanooga's bustling economic and social activity. Davis delivered a speech there on the sectional crisis described by others as brief and moderate. As he left the room, William Crutchfield, brother of hotel owner Thomas Crutchfield and an "uncompromising Union man," made a heated reply in which he called Davis a traitor and denounced secession.

**Hazen's Raid at Brown's Ferry:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402.

During the siege of Chattanooga, Confederate forces controlled the two most reliable supply routes available to the Union garrison there. Only a rickety road across Walden's Ridge was accessible to Federal wagon trains carrying food, clothing, and ammunition. Late in October, to improve the flow of supplies, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant ordered troops stationed in Bridgeport, Alabama, to march north and seize the valley west of Lookout Mountain.

**Headquarters Row:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402

Beginning in 1862, Confederate Gens. Braxton Bragg, Daniel Ledbetter, and Joseph E. Johnston, followed by Union Gens. William S. Rosecrans and George H. Thomas, occupied the Greek Revival-style Richardson house, which stood nearby at 320 Walnut Street. When Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant arrived in Chattanooga on October 23, 1863, he first made his headquarters there. Grant soon moved to the nearby T.J. Lattner house here at the corner of 1st and Walnut Streets. Lattner served in the Confederate army, and following the arrival of Union forces, his wife, Josephine, and their children moved to Georgia. Grant remained in the Lattner house while he planned the attacks that drove the Confederate army from Chattanooga.

**Occupied Chattanooga:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402.

Chattanooga's Tennessee River waterfront underwent major changes during the Civil War. The Confederate troops who occupied the town in the spring of 1862 constructed forts and batteries near the river. When Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans's army shelled Chattanooga in August 1863, three forts lined the riverfront from near the present-day Hunter Museum of Art on your left to Cameron Hill on your right across the river. During the Union army's occupation of Chattanooga (September 9, 1863–Summer 1865), the appearance of the riverfront again changed dramatically. Extensive logging operations stripped trees from the hills along the riverbank. A large sawmill at the base of Cameron Hill turned the felled timber into planks and framing for warehouses and other military structures that were built throughout the town.

**Raccoon Mountain:** located at Raccoon Mountain Caverns, 319 West Hill Drive, Chattanooga, TN 37419.

In the autumn of 1863, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant recognized Raccoon Mountain as a pivotal landscape in the campaign to resupply Federal troops in Chattanooga following the Battle of Chickamauga. Confederate forces had cut all supply lines into Chattanooga, and rations and materiel were running low. Grant realized that the mountain was lightly defended. A Confederate brigade manned the eastern slopes, and the 28<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry defended the approach from the Tennessee River.

**Ross's Landing:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402.

The Union army's efforts to capture the strategic rail center of Chattanooga met with success here at Ross's Landing. Following a series of dramatic marches and feints, elements of Gen. William S. Rosecrans's army appeared on Stringer's Ridge across the river to your left front on August 23, 1863. Union shells whizzed into the city and the Confederate fortifications on the high ground to your left rear and on the bluffs to your right. The shelling, coordinated with shows of force in Hamilton Valley, was intended to convince Confederate commanders that the Federals intended to cross the Tennessee River north of Chattanooga.

**Sherman Crosses the River:** located in Hixson Greenway Park, Chattanooga, TN 37402

Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's plan for driving the Confederate Army of Tennessee from the Chattanooga area hinged on Gen. William T. Sherman's bold river crossing. Sherman had to march his troops from Bridgeport, Alabama, cross the Tennessee River at Brown's Ferry, and move into hidden camps behind the hills north of Chattanooga. He then had to re-cross the Tennessee River and attack the northern end of Missionary Ridge. This complex logistical operation required coordination, secrecy, and the silent construction of a pontoon bridge. Maj. Henry S. Dean's 22<sup>nd</sup> Michigan Infantry carried two pontoon bridges from downtown Chattanooga to the crossing point north of the city.

**Soldier Tourists:** located at 1110 East Brow Rd., Lookout Mountain, TN 37350.

Both the Confederate and the Union soldiers who fought in and around Chattanooga were struck by the region's scenic beauty. During the Union army's occupation of Chattanooga (November 1863–Summer 1865), countless men hiked up Lookout Mountain to gaze out over the surrounding countryside, have their pictures taken for the folks back home, and walk through the mountain's rock formations.

**Swaim's Jail:** located at 2 Broad St., Chattanooga, TN 37402.

Swaim's Jail, a small two-story brick building set into the side of the slope and surrounded by a high board fence, stood across the street. Confederate authorities held Andrews's Raiders there after their capture in April 1862. James J. Andrews, 22 soldiers from three Ohio infantry regiments, and a civilian named William Hunter Campbell stole a locomotive called The General at Big Shanty (present-day Kennesaw), Georgia, and traveled toward Chattanooga. They planned to disrupt Confederate communications by destroying Western and Atlantic Railroad bridges and cutting telegraph wires. Conductor William Allen Fuller led a close pursuit, and the raiders could not carry out their plan.

## **HARDEMAN COUNTY**

**Grand Junction:** located at 224 Tippan St., Grand Junction, TN 38039.

Grand Junction is named for its location, where the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi Central Railroads intersect, and was strategically important to both Confederate and Union forces. After defeats at Shiloh and Corinth, Confederates tore up the tracks, hoping to delay the Federal pursuit. Union Gen. William T. Sherman oversaw much of the repair work in mid-1862. Later, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant made this place a staging ground for his Vicksburg campaign, storing "100,000 rations" and basing 40,000 U.S. soldiers here.

## HARDIN COUNTY

**Cherry Mansion:** located at 265 West Main St., Savannah, TN 38372.

This is the house of Unionist William H. Cherry and his wife, Ann (“Annie”) Irwin Cherry. In March 1862, Union Gen. Charles F. Smith (who died here on April 25) made it his headquarters. On March 17, at Cherry’s request, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant established his headquarters here while he awaited Gen. Don Carlos Buell’s army, which was marching overland from Nashville. Grant’s army was camped two miles upriver at Crump’s Landing and seven miles upriver at Pittsburg Landing. At dawn on April 6, Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston suddenly attacked at Pittsburg Landing.

**Johnston’s Bivouac:** located at 95 Hwy 22, Shiloh, TN 38376.

This is the site of Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston’s last bivouac. By the afternoon of April 5, 1862, his army’s muddy, rain-delayed march from Corinth to attack Gen. Ulysses S. Grant’s army at Pittsburg Landing had taken far longer than anticipated. Some of Johnston’s subordinates feared the element of surprise had been lost. Gathering near the intersection with the Bark Road, half a mile east of here, Gens. Leonidas Polk, Braxton Bragg, and John C. Breckinridge listened as Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard voiced concerns about proceeding with the attack.

## HENDERSON COUNTY

**Battle for Lexington:** located at the Lexington Senior Citizen’s Center, 145 South Main. Street, Lexington, TN 38351. Near this site on December 18, 1862, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll surrendered to Capt. Frank B. Gurley, of Gen. Nathan B. Forrest’s brigade, ending the battle for Lexington. Ingersoll commanded his own regiment, the 11th Illinois Cavalry, as well as the 2nd West Tennessee Cavalry, the 5th Ohio Cavalry, and a two-gun section of the 14th Indiana Battery. He posted most of his command on the Old Stage Road from Lexington and sent two companies of the 2nd West Tennessee to block the Lower Road against Forrest’s advance.

**Doe Creek School:** located at 2420 Doe Creek Rd., Sardis, TN 38371.

A classic example of the brother against-brother feuds resulting from the Civil War began virtually in the shadows of the historic log Doe Creek Church and School. Hugh and Robert Kennedy established farms here early in the 1820s. When the war began, Hugh Kennedy’s son, John G. Kennedy, enlisted in the Confederate army, while his twin sons, David and Isaac Kennedy, joined the Union army. Five of Robert Kennedy’s sons—Robert, Samuel G., Shadrach Hugh, William G., and James D. Kennedy—as well as his sons-in-law, James M. Smith, Bill Nails, and Isham Gurley, served in the Confederate army.

**Parker’s Crossroads Gateway:** 20650 Highway 22 N., Parkers Crossroads, TN 38388.

Late in 1862, the Union army under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant threatened Vicksburg, Mississippi. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg ordered Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest to sever Grant’s West Tennessee supply line, which extended from Columbus, Kentucky, via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Forrest led his cavalry brigade on a raid to destroy tracks and bridges in West Tennessee, Dec. 15, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863. He and his men crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, defeated Union Col. Robert G. Ingersoll’s cavalry at Lexington, captured Trenton and Union City, and ranged briefly into Kentucky.

## HUMPHREYS COUNTY

**Fort Hill at Waverly:** located at 201 Fort Hill Dr., Waverly, TN 37185.

The earthen fort in front of you, known as Fort Hill, was the headquarters of the 13th U.S. Colored Troops (USCT), led by Col. John A. Hottenstein, from the fall of 1863 to the end of the war. The fort defended the army-operated railroad that ran from Johnsonville on the Tennessee River east to Nashville. The hillside location provided a commanding view of the railroad and overland approaches to Waverly. In September 1863, the Bureau of U.S. Colored Troops began recruiting thousands of fugitive slaves in both urban and rural areas, including Waverly.

## JACKSON COUNTY

**The Civil War in Granville:** located at 169 Clover St., Granville, TN 38564.

The Civil War experiences of Granville, an important Cumberland River port in the nineteenth century, were similar to many rural Upper Cumberland communities. When Tennessee seceded in 1861, most residents backed the Confederacy. Granville was a contested area for both Confederate and Union cavalry from 1863 to 1865. In the spring and summer of 1863, the 8th Texas Cavalry (CSA) was stationed in Granville while preparing to attack Union-occupied Carthage in neighboring Smith County. In the fall of 1864, the 1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry (USA) used Granville as a base and also camped across the Cumberland River from the town.

**Cumberland River Campaign:** located at 1085 North Grundy Quarles Hwy, Gainesboro, TN 38562.

North of this marker lies the site of Old Columbus, once an important landing on the Cumberland River. In the winter of 1863–1864, the war had disastrous consequences for this river village. Late in December 1863, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant sent a naval convoy up the river from Nashville to Creelsboro, Ky., on a reconnaissance and supply mission. The U.S. gunboats Reindeer and Silver Lake No. 2 under U.S. Navy Lt. Henry A. Glassford accompanied three transports carrying a detachment of 140 sharpshooters from the 129th Illinois Infantry, under the command of Col. Andrew J. Cropsey.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

**Attack on Dandridge:** located at the Bradford Hynds House, 1214 Gay St., Dandridge, TN 37725.

Downtown Dandridge was a chaotic place on January 17, 1864, as it appeared that a full-scale battle was about to develop. Union Gen. John G. Parke, commanding 26,000 soldiers and 34 artillery pieces here, defended the town against Confederate Gen. James Longstreet's 20,000 men and 20 guns, advancing from the east. Union Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's cavalymen were attempting to build a pontoon bridge across the French Broad River, while Col. Moore's Ohio infantry had been sent east of town to join Gen. Frank Wolford's cavalry.

**Battle of Hay's Ferry:** located at French Broad Baptist Church, 2117 Oak Grove Rd., Dandridge, TN 37725.

Hay's Ferry once operated near here. The landscape you see now was quite different during the Civil War. Then, fields of corn grew along the banks of the French Broad River, now submerged beneath the waters of Douglas Lake. This corn, left on the stalk, was often all that stood between Confederate soldiers in East Tennessee and starvation during the winter of 1863. On the cold morning of December 24, hungry men from both sides began a battle near here that ended hours later, three miles away. Union Col. Archibald P. Campbell was dispatched with his cavalry brigade to Dandridge with orders to clear out Confederate foraging parties in the area.

**Blant's Hill:** located at 1820 Indian Creek Rd., Dandridge, TN 37725.

On January 28, 1864, as Union Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis's cavalry pursued Confederate cavalry along the road leading to Cowan's Ferry on the French Broad River, they suddenly encountered strong opposition here at Blant's Hill. Earlier, Confederate Col. George G. Dibrell's 8th Tennessee Cavalry had dismounted here to occupy the heavily timbered hill and construct breastworks and rifle pits.

**Kimbrough's Crossroads:** located at Ebenezer Methodist Church, 1122 Ebenezer Church Rd., Talbott, TN 37677.

Two days after Union Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis's cavalry divisions occupied Dandridge on January 14, 1864, he ordered his division commanders to reconnoiter and secure the countryside at Long Creek on Chucky Road and here at Kimbrough's Crossroads. Meanwhile, Confederate Gen. James Longstreet likewise had ordered cavalry and infantry divisions to reconnoiter toward the Federals. As Col. Israel Garrard, 7th Ohio Cavalry, led his division down the road in front of you past this point at Ebenezer Church, he suddenly encountered Confederate Gen. Micah Jenkins's infantry division on the Morristown Road at Kimbrough's Crossroads.

**Mossy Creek Engagement:** located at the National Guard Armory, 210 E. Old A.J. Hwy, Jefferson City, TN 37760.

An engagement took place here at Mossy Creek on December 29, 1863, when Confederate Gen. William T. Martin's cavalry attacked Union Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis's Federal troopers, who were pressuring Confederate soldiers preparing for winter camp at Russellville. Martin struck late in the morning, bending but not breaking the Union line because of the effectiveness of Capt. Eli Lilly's 18<sup>th</sup> Indiana Artillery, which was positioned a few yards from here across the road. Lilly, who considered this the battery's most glorious and successful action, soon faced hard times. A few months later, he transferred to a cavalry unit that surrendered to Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest in Middle Tennessee.

## KNOX COUNTY

**Bleak House:** located at 3148 Kingston Pike, Knoxville, TN 37919.

Bleak House, the home of Robert Houston Armstrong and Louisa Franklin Armstrong, is an Italianate-style mansion completed in 1858. During the Siege and Battle of Knoxville, November 17–December 4, 1863, the house was Confederate Gen. James Longstreet's headquarters. A sharpshooter unit, "The Elite Twenty," occupied the house's second-floor east-facing windows, as well as the tower. They were armed with British Whitworth rifles, accurate to about 1,500 yards.

**Campbell's Station:** located at the Farragut Folk Life useum428 Market Street NE, Charleston, TN 37310.

The fighting along the Kingston Turnpike in front of you here at Campbell's Station on a cold, rainy, and miserable November 16, 1863, helped to set the stage for the decisive Battle of Knoxville. Confederate Gen. James Longstreet's corps had been moving north from Chattanooga to recapture Knoxville from Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside and establish a base in East Tennessee. Knoxville was a vital strongpoint for both armies because it was where supplies for the Confederacy arrived by rail from Virginia.

**Fort Dickerson:** located at 3000 Fort Dickerson Rd. – Chapman Hwy, Knoxville, TN 37919.

By late in 1863, the Union army had turned Knoxville into one of the most fortified cities in the country. Chief Engineer Capt. (later Gen.) Orlando M. Poe used civilians and slaves to assist his 300-man engineering battalion, while Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside marched south to block Confederate Gen. James Longstreet's approach. On returning, Burnside's men joined in the digging and surrounded the city with 16 forts and batteries, miles of earthworks, and two dams to flood the area just north of Knoxville.

**Fort Sanders:** located at Redeemer Church of Knoxville, 1642 Highland Ave., Knoxville, TN 37916.

In mid-November 1863, Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's army was frantically digging earthworks to defend Knoxville from the approaching Confederate army under Gen. James Longstreet. This ridge overlooked the route of the Confederate advance along Kingston Road. The Confederates had begun a fortification named Fort Loudon before evacuating the city the previous August.

**Old Gray Cemetery:** Corner of 17<sup>th</sup> Street and Highland Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37916.

Since the Civil War, the thirteen-acre Old Gray Cemetery has been the final resting place for Union and Confederate veterans. During the conflict, control of Knoxville shifted from Confederate to Union forces, so it is appropriate that both sides are represented here. The cemetery was established in 1850 and reflects the Rural Cemetery Movement that swept the urban South in the decade before the war. There are no political divisions within Old Gray. Tennessee's Reconstruction era governor William G. "Parson" Brownlow (1805–77) lies buried just across the way from Henry M. Ashby (1836–68), one of the Confederacy's youngest colonels.

## LAKE COUNTY

**Island No. 10:** located at 2515 St. Rt. 22, Tiptonville, TN 38079.

After the surrenders of Forts Henry and Donelson in February 1862, Confederate Gens. Leonidas Polk and John P. McCown strengthened Island No. 10 with fortifications, gun crews, heavy artillery, and ammunition. Strategically located at the upper part of a double curve of the Mississippi River, the fortified island posed a major obstacle to the Union task force heading south. After shelling the Confederates out of their fortifications in nearby New Madrid, Missouri, Union Gen. John Pope turned his attention to Island No.10 in March. Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote's flotilla, with 95 cannons aboard, was unable to pass the stronghold. After an unsuccessful engagement on March 17 between three of his gunboats and Confederate Capt. Edward W. Rucker's supporting battery on the Tennessee shore opposite the island, Foote refused to try again.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY

**Skirmish at Lawrenceburg:** located at 1 Public Square, Lawrenceburg, TN 38464.

In November 1862, Confederate cavalrymen under Col. Albert G. Cooper camped near Lawrenceburg. He confined captured Federal soldiers and Union sympathizers in the jail here on the town square. Union Maj. Thomas C. Fitz Gibbon, commanding the post at Columbia, selected a detachment of 120 troopers from the 14th Michigan Mounted Infantry and

set off to surprise the Confederates here the next morning. Unknown to Fitz Gibbon, however, Confederate scout Tom Moss heard of the plan and hurried ahead to warn Cooper of the impending attack.

**Sugar Creek Engagement** : located at The Old Red Store, 440 Appleton Rd., Five Points, TN 38457.

The Army of Tennessee's last military action in its namesake state occurred a mile northeast of here on Sugar Creek on December 26, 1864. Retreating south after Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood's defeat in Nashville, the army awaited the arrival of pontoon boats there so it could cross the Tennessee River to safety. After fighting the previous day at Anthony Hill in neighboring Giles County, Forrest's troops camped for the night along Sugar Creek and prepared for a Federal attack. Among the Confederate cavalry were Col. George H. Nixon's Lawrence County men.

**Fouche Springs Engagement**: located at the Fouche Springs Picnic Area, HWY 20, Summertown, TN.

The engagement at Fouche Springs, located near this crossroads in present-day Summertown, was some of the earliest significant fighting of the Hood Campaign. Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry led Gen. John Bell Hood's Army of Tennessee into Lawrence County and then north toward the Duck River. Forrest reported that his troops "had several engagements with the enemy, and were almost constantly skirmishing with him, but drove him in every encounter." The first encounter took place on November 23 at Henryville, south of Summertown, where Confederate Gen. James R. Chalmers's troops captured 45 Union soldiers.

## LAUDERDALE COUNTY

**Fort Pillow**: located at 3122 Park Road, Henning, TN 38041.

In the summer of 1861, Confederate Gen. Gideon J. Pillow ordered the construction of a fortification here, later named for him. High on a bluff 80 miles above Memphis, Fort Pillow provided a clear view of the river for miles in both directions. It became headquarters of the River Defense Fleet under Capt. James E. Montgomery. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard ordered it abandoned in May 1862, anticipating the fall of Corinth, Mississippi. Occupied in September by the 52nd Indiana Infantry and later by other Federal units, Fort Pillow became a base to control guerilla activity in the area and a refuge for local Union supporters and escaped slaves.

## LOUDON COUNTY

**Battle of Philadelphia**: located at the First Baptist Church, 408 Church St., Philadelphia, TN 37846.

During the autumn of 1863, Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's forces occupied Knoxville and much of the surrounding countryside. Philadelphia, a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, was the southernmost Union-held town. Col. Frank Wolford's brigade, which included the 1st, 11th, and 12th Kentucky Cavalry Regiments, the 45th Mounted Infantry, and six mountain howitzers, occupied Philadelphia and protected the railroad.

**Lenoir's Station & Lenoir Plantation**: located at 200 East Broadway, Lenoir City, TN 37771.

A June 19, 1863, Union raid and subsequent Federal occupation changed the lives of the owners of the 2,700-acre plantation along the railroad line here. The Lenoir family later claimed damages of more than \$70,000 including losses of livestock, timber and grain.

On June 19, 1863, in an effort to cripple Confederate held railroads in the area, Union troop led by Col. William P. Sanders attacked, destroying the depot, general store and Confederate military supplies here. According to local tradition, the mill was spared due to the exchange of Masonic signs between the owner and the Union military. After this encounter, Sanders continued east, destroying other railroad facilities.

**Loudon Railroad Bridge**: located in Sugar Limb Industrial Park, 250 Jamie Dr., Loudon, TN 37774.

The covered wooden bridge of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad here on the Tennessee River was a strategically significant crossing for rail traffic between Richmond and Chattanooga. The Confederacy especially relied on the railroad for troop movements, to transport salt and lead from Southwest Virginia, and to move copper and food from East Tennessee. Confederate guards protected the bridge during the famous bridge burner attacks of November 8, 1861.



**Morganton Crossing:** located at 35.643330 / 84.277220

Union Gen. William T. Sherman and his troops marched north from Chattanooga on November 28, 1863, to relieve the siege of Knoxville. Sherman led the XV Corps up the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Line through Philadelphia toward Morganton on the Little Tennessee River. He planned to ford the shallows here at Morganton then continue to Knoxville. The corps arrived from your left on Morganton Road, which is now under water and near where you stand. Sherman discovered that the Morganton ford was 3 ½ feet deep and 240 yards wide, making it impossible for the infantry to wade in the near freezing temperature.

**National Campground:** located at 1849 King Road, Greenback, TN 37742.

In November 1863, Confederate Gen. James Longstreet besieged Knoxville and Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's force there. Late in the month, after the Federal victory at Chattanooga, Gen. William T. Sherman led his corps north through largely Unionist Loudon County to Knoxville to relieve the siege. Sherman's men bivouacked at several places in the county, transforming the countryside into an armed camp.

## MCMINN COUNTY

**Niota Depot:** E. Main Street, Niota, TN 37826.

Railroads played a significant role in the Civil War in East Tennessee. Commanders on both sides viewed the railway as an important asset, not only as a carrier of military supplies, but also as the means of rapidly concentrating their forces. This brick depot was constructed in 1854 here in Niota, then known as Mouse Creek. It is the only Civil War-era depot surviving along the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad line.

## MCNAIRY COUNTY

**Adamsville in the Civil War:** located at 231 East Main St., Adamsville, TN 38310.

By early in March 1862, after Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant moved his army to southern Tennessee, three units of Federal troops under Gen. Lewis "Lew" Wallace were stationed at Adamsville, Stoney Lonesome, and Crump's Landing. Wallace gained a reputation for fairness even among local Confederate supporters as he purchased fodder and supplies for his forces. On April 1, Lt. Charles H. Murray, 5<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry, reported to Wallace that a skirmish near Adamsville went badly for the Federals when his small detachment suffered "a rapid and severe fire from [Confederate] double-barreled shot-guns.

**Fallen Timbers:** located at 1072 Joe Dillon Rd., Michie, TN 38357.

On April 8, 1862, Union Gen. William T. Sherman led a reconnaissance force from the Shiloh battlefield to see if the Confederate army had actually withdrawn. Here, six miles southwest of Pittsburg Landing, he described the ground before you, from right to left, as "a clear field, through which the road passed," then immediately beyond "some 200 yards of fallen timber," followed by "an extensive camp" occupied by Confederate Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry. Sherman ordered two companies of skirmishers forward.

**Fielding Hurst & Purdy:** located at 785 Gann Rd., Adamsville, TN 38310.

Fifty yards north is the home (ca. 1856) of Union Col. Fielding Hurst, a slave owner but devout Unionist who raised the 6th Tennessee Cavalry during the Civil War. Hurst's family controlled an area known during the war and long afterward as the Hurst Nation, a Unionist stronghold in Confederate West Tennessee. He was imprisoned in Nashville for his outspoken support of the Union after Tennessee seceded. Released, he returned to Union-controlled McNairy County, and Military Governor Andrew Johnson commissioned him as the colonel of his regiment.

## MACON COUNTY

**A Family Tragedy:** located at 1075 Old Highway 52, Lafayette TN 37083.

Thousands of Tennessee families were caught in the crossfire of the Civil War. Dempsey Parker's family, which lived in the Hillsdale community here in Macon County, is one of many examples of a family sharply divided between North and South. Parker, a respected elder, had served his country in the War of 1812 and was an ardent Unionist. His son Isaac Newton Parker, however, served in Confederate Lt. Col. James D. Bennett's 7th Tennessee Cavalry. Son Daniel Webster Parker joined Co. H, 5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry (US). Another son, Alfred B. Parker, who did not enlist, was killed in March 1863 by unknown guerrillas.

**Ambush at Meadorville:** located at 3784 Ferguson Hill Road, Lafayette TN 37083.

During the Civil War, Macon County experienced internal strife as did many other areas of Tennessee. In the spring of 1863, a Confederate partisan band established itself in this part of the county, where it harassed Federal units and threatened local Unionists. This rural hamlet experienced a serious firefight between Union cavalry and infantry and the Confederate irregulars on May 2, 1863. Confederate guerillas hidden in the brush of Goose Creek ambushed Union Cos. D and E, 11th Kentucky Infantry, and Co. I, 8th Kentucky Cavalry. The Confederate bullets found only one victim— a Federal cavalryman’s horse—while the Union troopers killed one guerrilla, captured another, and took five Confederate horses.

**Epperson Springs:** located at 9695 Epperson Springs Road, Westmoreland TN 37186.

The Epperson Springs Hotel, built by local businessmen so that residents and visitors could enjoy bathing and soaking in a mineral springs, stood here. Most of the state’s early resorts grew up around mineral springs; physicians often touted the value of “taking the waters,” or hydrotherapy, to their patients. The springs resorts were as well known for their social life as for their alleged cures.

**Gibbs Crossroads:** located at 5270 Carthage Road, Red Boiling Springs TN 37150.

Places once prominent in Tennessee’s antebellum transportation routes are sometimes almost forgotten places today. This road intersection was of significant strategic value in fighting the war in Tennessee’s Upper Cumberland region. During the Civil War, countless soldiers and cavalymen passed through Gibbs Crossroads. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg established a temporary headquarters at the crossroads in September 1862 during his Kentucky Campaign.

**Macon County in the Civil War:** Macon County Courthouse, 201 County Courthouse, Lafayette TN 37083 .

During the Civil War, about 500 Macon County men served on each side. The Highland Rim ridge, as well as family loyalties, generally separated Confederates from Unionists. Gibbs Crossroads, where Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg once had a headquarters, is among the county’s war-related sites. Enlistment centers operated at the Epperson Springs Hotel and at the Webb Hotel in Red Boiling Springs, which was also the site of a hospital.

**Red Boiling Springs:** located in Palace Park at 316 Main St, Red Boiling Springs TN 37150.

Red Boiling Springs has long been a landmark in Macon County. It was a central crossroads for both Federal and Confederate forces during the Civil War. The war came home for local residents on September 24, 1861, when Capts. Ridley R. West and Joseph L. Bryant organized Co. H, 28<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry (CS) at the Webb (later the Dedman) Hotel. Webb’s Hotel was the only one at the springs, but it was large enough to accommodate the soldiers and officers who passed through the village. On October 22, 1861, Cols. John W. Head and James J. Turner organized the 30th Tennessee Infantry regiment here. Within months, however, many recruits found themselves in a Union prison, after the Confederate defeat and surrender at Fort Donelson.

## MADISON COUNTY

**Battle of Britton Lane:** located at 280 Britton Lane, Denmark, TN 38391.

About 3,000 Confederate cavalry under Col. Williams Jackson raiding north from Mississippi ran into an outnumbered but stubborn Union force on Britton Lane Sept. 1, 1862. The sharp battle resulted in a Confederate victory and the capture of a couple hundred Union prisoners and two pieces of artillery. A nice park includes a walking trail and historical markers. A cabin that stood during the battle and was used as a hospital is preserved. Civil War Trails sign.

**Casey Jones Village:** located at I-40 at HWY 45 Bypass, Jackson, TN 38305.

During the war, Jackson was the transportation crossroads of West Tennessee. After the 1862 Battle of Shiloh, 50 miles southeast, Union commanders took control of Jackson’s railroad junction to use the tracks as supply lines for their Mississippi campaigns. The Confederates contested control of Jackson’s railroads. In September 1862, the Battle of Britton Lane took place south of here at the town of Denmark. In November 1862, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg ordered Gen. Nathan B. Forrest to launch a major cavalry raid against the Union garrisons here and in other occupied railroad towns. Union Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan fortified Jackson, ordering that “the negroes in town will ... be pressed into the service, and be employed in carrying stores within the inner line.”

**Denmark Presbyterian Church:** located at 2799 Denmark – Jackson Rd., Denmark, TN 38391.

This church, built by slaves in 1854, played a significant role in Madison County’s Civil War experiences. In April 1861, days after the firing on Fort Sumter, South Carolina, 104 local men formed a company called The Danes, later part of the 6th Tennessee Infantry (CSA). The community gathered here at the church to watch the new soldiers muster before they left for Camp Beauregard in nearby Jackson. At the ceremony, Emma Cobb presented a silk flag with the company’s name to Capt. John Ingram.

**Salem Cemetery Battlefield:** located at 58 Cotton Grove Rd., Jackson, TN 38305.

Alarmed by Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest’s early success in counties to the east, Union Col. Adolph Engelmann stationed his brigade here on both sides of Cotton Grove Road in an attempt to slow his progress. On the morning of December 19, 1862, Forrest’s cavalry rode south toward Jackson, and as the column approached, Federal soldiers here fired a deadly volley, killing or wounding several men and horses. Forrest’s cavalrymen retreated to the next ridge north, leaving behind four dismounted troopers who used their dead horses for cover until captured.

## MAURY COUNTY

**Artillery Duel:** Neeley’s Bend Shopping Center, 1412 Trotwood Avenue, Columbia, TN 38401.

On November 26, 1864, as Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood’s army approached Columbia, he sent Gen. Stephen D. Lee’s corps to “demonstrate heavily” (feign an attack) against the Federal defenses on the south side of the town. Hood wanted Union Gen. John M. Schofield’s force to remain fixed in its entrenchments while his own men marched past Columbia to Spring Hill to sever Schofield’s route of retreat to Nashville. Lee’s infantrymen formed a long skirmish line extending about a mile to your right and a mile to your left. At the same time, he opened fire on the Union fortifications with part of his artillery here.

**The Bigby Grays:** located at 100 Public Square, Mount Pleasant, TN 38474.

Here on the square, on April 20, 1861, a hundred local men under Capt. Daniel F. Wade were sworn into Confederate service as the Bigby Greys. The women of Mt. Pleasant presented the company with its first flag, in the first Confederate national pattern. It bears the motto, “When they meet the foe, we feel secure.” The company sent the flag home from its first camp, because only regiments were permitted to carry colors. Union garrison troops stationed here later confiscated the flag, which is now on display at the nearby Mt. Pleasant Museum.

**St. John’s Church:** 1116 West Seventh Street, Columbia, TN 38401.

On November 23, 1864, as Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood’s army marched north from the Tennessee River and Union Gen. John M. Schofield’s force withdrew toward Nashville, sixty-year-old Union Col. Horace Capron led his small, poorly armed cavalry brigade toward Waynesboro to observe Hood’s approach and report to Schofield. Most of his men were armed with outdated single- shot Springfield muskets. Suddenly, the Union horsemen encountered the advance elements of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest’s cavalry, riding ahead of the main army, near Henryville. The Federals quickly retreated to the Summertown spring, and Confederate Col. Edmund W. Rucker’s brigade and Forrest’s escort attacked them front and rear.

## MONROE COUNTY

**Coker Creek:** located at 12197 Highway 68, Coker Creek, TN 37314.

Here in the shadow of the Unicoi Mountains, the Coker Creek community suffered the effects of the Civil War. The conflict closed the lucrative gold mines here and brought devastation and terror to the inhabitants. Both the Union and the Confederate armies foraged for supplies from long-suffering civilians, while violent vendettas between rival bushwhackers continued for years.

**The Great Craighead Cave:** located at 140 Lostea Rd., Sweetwater, TN 37874.

Saltpeper, or niter, is a key ingredient of gunpowder found in many limestone caves in East Tennessee. In June 1861, Randolph Ross, Jr., and J. Marshall McCue contracted with the Confederate Ordnance Bureau to produce niter here at the “Milk Sick Knobs,” a place where the white snakeroot thrived. Beneath the sandy shale that nurtured this deadly herb was the Great Craighead Cave, which contained significant deposits of saltpeper. The war effort required immense quantities of saltpeper and the Confederate government soon advanced \$2,000 to the partnership to increase the capacity of the facility.

**Sweetwater Depot:** located at 305 Main St., Sweetwater, TN 37874.

Settled in the 1820s, Sweetwater flourished when the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad was constructed through the town in 1852. Trains stopped and drew water from two large tanks supplied by the nearby creek, and a freight depot stood in the parking area to your right. Because of its strategic location, this small town became an important supply center during the Civil War. Initially, a Confederate garrison protected the facilities at Sweetwater. The situation changed during Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's East Tennessee campaign when the 45th Ohio Mounted Infantry arrived in September 1863 and occupied the town.

**War Comes to Madisonville:** located at 103 College St., Madisonville, TN 37354.

Madisonville, the seat of Monroe County, was divided during the war. A monument erected years later on the courthouse square commemorates residents who joined Confederate and Federal units. Each side occupied the town at different times. On June 9, 1863, the Knoxville Daily Southern Chronicle reported that "the young ladies of Madisonville and vicinity gave a series of Tableaux together with a Concert, for the purpose of raising a fund in the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. They realized the Pretty little sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars on the occasion. . . . There is not a town in the Confederacy where there is more unity of feeling and purpose respecting the Confederacy and its final triumph than Madisonville."

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

**Battle of Riggins Hill:** located at the First Church of God, 590 Magnolia Drive, Clarksville, TN 37042.

In mid-August 1862, Confederate cavalry recaptured Clarksville to disrupt Union transportation on the Cumberland River to Nashville and to gather new recruits and supplies. Early in September, Union Col. William W. Lowe led 1,100 men, including detachments of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, the 71st Ohio, 11th Illinois, and 13th Wisconsin Infantry, as well as sections of Flood's and Starbuck's Illinois Batteries to retake the town. As Lowe marched eastward from Dover, scouts from Confederate Col. Thomas Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion fired on the column as it neared Clarksville on September 7. Woodward's force numbered some 700 men including armed townsmen.

**Clarksville in the Civil War:** located at 1 Public Square, Clarksville, TN 37040.

Clarksville, a communication and transportation center, was strategically significant because of the Cumberland River and the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad. The area's rich agricultural produce—grain, livestock, tobacco, and corn—and the products of its iron industry reached the nation and world via these transportation assets. Three forts on the Cumberland River, Forts Donelson, Defiance, and Clark protected this pro-Confederate town and many of Clarksville's residents rushed to join Southern military units.

**Recapture of Clarksville:** located at 524 College St., Clarksville, TN 37040.

On August 18, 1862, Union-occupied Clarksville came under attack from Confederate forces to disrupt river traffic. The town was still very much a pro-Confederate hotbed of guerilla activity and the focus of Confederate cavalry raids. Confederate Col. Thomas Woodward rode at the head of two combined forces: Col. Adam R. "Stovepipe" Johnson's 10th Kentucky Partisan Rangers and Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion, veteran cavalry commands bolstered with new recruits.

**Surrender of Clarksville:** located in McGregor Park, 305 Riverside Dr., Clarksville, TN 37040.

In the mid-afternoon of February 19, 1862, Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote, aboard his flagship, the timber-clad gunboat USS Conestoga, passed Linwood Landing around the bend of the Cumberland River a mile and a half north of here. The ironclad USS Cairo and a steam tugboat accompanied him, just three days after Confederate forces surrendered Fort Donelson. Steaming upstream, the ships arrived at the bluffs, the location of Fort Defiance. Disembarked troops proceeded to occupy that fort and Fort Clark, the "river battery" located below the bluffs on the south bank of the Red River.

## OBION COUNTY

**CS Monument & Cemetery:** located at 919 Summer St., Union City, TN 38261.

This 1869 memorial to unknown Confederate dead is one of the oldest Civil War monuments in Tennessee and is a rare example of Reconstruction-era memorialization. The monument's location within a cemetery reflects the mourning

element common to the first Civil War monuments in the South. After the end of the war, local women raised funds to disinter the bodies of Confederate soldiers from throughout the county and rebury them here. Dr. John H. Morton and the Union City Fire Company promoted the project in the Union City *Herald*. Tennessee poet Annie Somers Gilchrist honored the women's efforts in "The Unknown Confederate Dead." Some of the men had died at nearby Camp Brown, a training camp, while others had belonged to the 7th Tennessee Cavalry.

## **OVERTON COUNTY**

**Bethlehem Church:** located at Highway 84, Livingston, TN 38570 (going toward Monterey)

**Heart of Controversy:** In 1861, as the secession debate raged across Tennessee, Mary Catherine Sproul taught school here on the church grounds. She was excited to learn that pro-Union leader Horace Maynard would give a speech in Livingston. Then she overheard local secessionists claim they would "riddle his hide" if Maynard spoke. Sproul, shocked, wondered aloud to her students whether their parents were not "heathens and cutthroats? Surely a civilized nation will never tolerate such a course. My God! Are you going to prohibit the freedom of speech in this free, enlightened and blood bought land?" Residents branded Sproul a "Lincolnite," and longtime friends abandoned her. Others threatened her, and a man offered to tighten the noose if local women decided to hang her. The secessionists prevented Maynard from giving his speech. Sproul's school somehow continued, but she wrote that students were "casting reproachful glances at me as though I had committed a terrible crime."

**Camp Myers:** located at Monroe Fire Department, 3416 Byrdstown Hwy, Monroe, TN 38573.

Camp Myers, a Confederate training camp established early in 1861 in Overton County together with Camp Zollicoffer, was located nearby and named for Calvin Myers, a Mexican War veteran. After Tennessee seceded in June 1861, Camp Myers was used to train men recruited locally. It also became a permanent military post to help secure the border against Federal raids from Kentucky and to suppress the activities of Unionist residents of Overton and Fentress counties.

**Camp Zollicoffer:** located at Bud's Groceries, 714 Hilham Hwy, Livingston, TN 38570.

Camp Zollicoffer, a Confederate induction and training base, was established here in the summer of 1861 and prepared thousands of soldiers for military life. At the time, J.D. Goodpasture owned this land, and his house stood nearby. His farm was suitable for the training camp because it had a large spring and a thirty-acre field for drilling. Officers named the camp for Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, a prominent Tennessee political leader and newspaperman, who died in Kentucky at the Battle of Mill Springs in January 1862.

**John Hunt Morgan:** located at Mayhue Masters General Merchandise, 3252 Hilham Hwy, Hilham, TN 38568.

Confederate cavalry raider Gen. John Hunt Morgan frequently passed through Livingston, strategically located at a crossroads in the Upper Cumberland region. Morgan and his men first came here on July 7, 1862, as they approached the Kentucky line for a successful summer raid. Three weeks later, they returned, and Morgan decided to split his force. Col. Basil W. Duke took one detachment to Sparta while Morgan led the remainder to Knoxville.

**Overton County Courthouse:** located at 100 Court Square, Livingston, TN 38573.

During the war, guerrillas supporting both sides operated in Overton County, and the residents experienced early the dangers of living in the borderlands. In October 1861, William E.B. Jones of Livingston wrote Tennessee's Confederate governor Isham G. Harris, "We are in danger here of an invasion from the Lincolnite Kentuckians, because, by the order of Gen. [Albert Sidney] Johnston, all our troops here are now removed and we are left without troops, and constant invasion threatened.

## **PERRY COUNTY**

**Cedar Grove Iron Furnace:** located at 6554 Buckfork Rd., Linden, TN 37096.

Tennessee's iron industry was strategically important to both North and South. Numerous furnaces supplied iron to foundries to manufacture munitions as well as armor for ironclad vessels. The fall of Forts Henry and Donelson in February 1862 opened the Tennessee River to Union gunboats. That month, one such flotilla (USS *Conestoga*, *Tyler*, and *Lexington*) shelled this ironworks, where the ironmaster's house, office, company store, workers' houses, barns, smokehouse, and other buildings surrounded the furnace. At least 100 people, black and white, worked here.

**Razing the Courthouse:** located at 121 East Main St., Linden, TN 37096.

To control shipping and military traffic along the Tennessee River, Union forces moved into this region in 1862. Naval gunboats sought to cut vital Confederate supply links to West Tennessee and the Deep South. Confederate cavalry detachments challenged the Union presence by harassing, plundering, capturing soldiers, and gathering recruits and conscripts. In the spring of 1863, a Confederate force was posted in and around the Perry County Courthouse.

## PICKETT COUNTY

**Affair at Travisville:** State Route 200, approximately 1.5 miles off State Route 127 (ten miles from Byrdstown, TN 38549).

The first military action of the Civil War in Tennessee occurred on September 29, 1861, at Travisville. The blood spilled in this brief engagement brought the reality of the conflict home to the people of the Cumberland Mountains. Confederate Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer had acted forcefully to establish control over the border region of Tennessee and Kentucky. When bands of mounted men took Federal forage and military supplies, Union Col. William A. Hoskins marched his 12th Kentucky Infantry to Albany, Kentucky.

## RHEA COUNTY

**The Rhea County Spartans:** located at Spring City Train Depot and Museum, 390 Front Street, Spring City, TN 37381. Walden's Ridge, directly ahead, was a natural obstacle to east-west military movements during the war. In 1862–1863, Confederate authorities ordered three Rhea County cavalry companies to patrol the passes there between Emory Gap (north) and Sale Creek (south) to keep Federal forces out of the Tennessee River Valley. In the summer of 1862, thirty young, socially prominent women organized a nonmilitary unit called the Spartans. Mary

## ROBERTSON COUNTY

**Tennessee Welcome Center** located at I-24 Mitchellville, I-65 North of Nashville on Kentucky Line.

### **Civil War in Tennessee: Invaders, North and South**

In 1861, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which I-65 largely parallels today, connected the mid-South to the Ohio River and the industrial centers of the North. During the war, however, it brought invaders to both Tennessee and Kentucky as a vital Union supply line. It was a target for Confederates, who established Camp Trousdale, a major Confederate induction and training center, at Portland, Tennessee, because of the railroad's proximity. In February 1862, Union Gen. Don Carlos Buell took Bowling Green, in southern Kentucky, and then moved down the railroad and occupied Nashville, the Tennessee capitol. Retreating Confederates destroyed railroad bridges, trestles, and facilities, but by April trains again operated between Louisville and Nashville, supplying the Union armies.

**An Army in Springfield:** located at the Robertson Co. History Museum, 124 6<sup>th</sup> Ave., Springfield, TN 37172.

For most residents, Robertson County was a difficult place to live during the war. After the fall of Confederate Forts Henry and Donelson in 1862, Union forces occupied the county and made the town of Springfield a military base, where they guarded local roads and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad. Federal troops used the First Presbyterian Church on Locust Street as a stable; damage from horseshoes can still be seen in this historic building. Relations between the soldiers and the residents were generally friendly at first, but by February 1863, citizens were complaining of misbehavior and thievery to Military Governor Andrew Johnson. During one horrific December 1864 day at Wessyngton Plantation, Union soldiers threatened and then shot the plantation owner while burning many farm buildings there.

**Duval Groves House:** located at 5901 Hwy 31 West, Portland, TN 37148.

James Duval constructed this house between 1850 and 1853, and James and Mariah Groves owned and occupied it during the Civil War. Mariah Groves lived here until her death in 1897. Groves family members shown in the photograph reminisced about soldiers who knocked on their doors (one died on the front step) and about nearby Camp Trousdale, a major Confederate training camp. Established in 1861, Camp Trousdale was relocated twice before settling permanently just under a mile east of here.

**Fort Redmond:** located at 7617 Hwy 41 North, Adams, TN 37010.

The Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad was vitally important for transporting soldiers and supplies. Confederate forces constructed Fort Redmond to protect and defend the railroad bridge a mile northwest of here, near the confluence of the

Red River and the Elk Fork Creek. The dense woods there provided firewood, lumber for structures, and natural shelter in the winter months.

**Guarding Springfield:** located at 501 Brown St., Springfield, TN 37172.

Early in the war, townswomen met at the Henry H. Kirk house, just north of here, to sew uniforms and blankets for Confederate soldiers after Kirk bought sewing machines and patterns in St. Louis, Missouri. When the 9<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Cavalry hoisted the Stars and Stripes in Springfield on March 25, 1862, however, the Federal occupation began and shaped everyday life here for the rest of the war. Pvt. William Thomas of the 9th Pennsylvania wrote in his diary that he “camped on a Hill looking over the town, name of hill - pulltight.”

## **RUTHERFORD COUNTY**

**Battle of Murfreesboro:** located at the Rutherford Co. Courthouse, 1 Public Square, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.

Few Union soldiers stationed in Murfreesboro were stirring in the early hours of Sunday morning, July 13, 1862, when Confederate Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest’s cavalry thundered down East Main Street. The substantial Federal garrison here under Gen. Thomas T. Crittenden guarded the vital Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad line, but the troops had been separated into three groups. An infantry regiment, a cavalry detachment, and an artillery battery were camped on Stones River more than a mile northwest of the town square.

**Battle of Stones River:** located at the Thompson Lane Trailhead, 2240 North Thompson Lane, Murfreesboro, TN 37129.

You are facing the scene of the bloody finale of the Battle of Stones River. On the hill in front of you, around 4 P.M. on January 2, 1863, Union Col. Samuel Beatty and his infantry division braced for an attack. Confederate Gen. John C. Breckinridge’s 4,400–man division charged up the hill with bayonets fixed. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg ordered the attack despite Breckinridge’s objections because Bragg could not tolerate Federal cannons on the hill overlooking his main line.

**Bragg’s Headquarters:** located at the General Bragg Trailhead, 1540 W. College St., Murfreesboro, TN 37129.

Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg was troubled as he watched the tents go up here at his new headquarters on January 1, 1863. Before moving his headquarters to this place, he had telegraphed Richmond the previous evening and declared, “God has granted us a happy New Year.” He had expected the Union army to be retreating by now. Instead, the Federals were digging trenches and preparing to renew the fight.

**Dewitt Smith Jobe:** located at the Smyrna Depot.

Rutherford County native DeWitt Smith Jobe was a member of Capt. Henry B. Shaw’s Coleman’s Scouts, a Confederate cavalry unit and spy network that served the Army of Tennessee. The men operated behind Union lines, remaining out of sight in the daytime and traveling at night. After obtaining intelligence about Federal plans and movements, the Scouts forwarded their reports to army headquarters by courier. Jobe first served in the 20th Tennessee Infantry and was wounded and captured at the Battle of Mill Springs on January 19, 1862.

**Evergreen Cemetery:** located across the street from Oaklands Mansion at 901 W. Maney Ave., Murfreesboro, TN 37130.

The Confederate Circle at historic Evergreen Cemetery was established in 1890. The reburial of Confederate dead from across the county here took place the following year. Among those buried here is Robert James Campbell Gailbreath (1829–1863), a Jackson County native, attorney, and state representative (1855–1857). Gailbreath enlisted in 1861 as a private in Co. K, 8th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He wrote his family on July 27, 1861, “I cannot say now, my Dear Family, when I will see you again, if ever, but should it be the will of God to cut me off from you, rest assured that you shall never be disgraced by any Conduct on my part in this War, for you and my Country.”

**Fortress Rosecrans:** located in Old Fort Park, 410 Overall St., Murfreesboro, TN 37129.

After the Battle of Stones River, Union soldiers and newly freed slaves began building the earthen walls of Fortress Rosecrans in front of you. Named for Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans, it was the largest earthen fortress ever built in North America, covering about 225 acres. Union Gen. James St. Clair Morton, chief engineer for the Army of the Cumberland, supervised its construction between January and June 1863. The fort protected the junction of Stones River and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, as well as the intersection of the Wilkinson Turnpike and the Old Nashville Turnpike. Fortress Rosecrans provided logistical support for the Union advances on Chattanooga and Atlanta and Union Gen. William T. Sherman’s March to the Sea.

**Mary Kate Patterson:** located at 158 Fergus Dr., La Vergne, TN 37086.

West of the Nashville turnpike stands the home of Mary Kate Patterson, a Confederate spy. She assisted Capt. Henry B. Shaw's Coleman's Scouts, a Confederate cavalry unit and spy network that served the Army of Tennessee, from 1862 to 1865. She befriended Federals and obtained passes to Nashville, where she secured supplies and messages to smuggle to the Scouts in her buggy's false bottom. Her brother, Everard Patterson, also served in the Scouts. Her family sheltered and fed Confederate soldiers, signaling them by an arrangement of louvers and lanterns in the windows when it was safe to come in for medical help and hot meals.

**Murfreesboro:** to be installed by the city at the new chamber office.

Murfreesboro and Rutherford County, located in the center of Tennessee, became a major Civil War battleground from the summer of 1862 to late 1864. Union troops occupied the historic Rutherford County Courthouse on the Murfreesboro Square in the spring of 1862. That summer, Confederate Col. Nathan B. Forrest attacked and overwhelmed the garrison during the Battle of Murfreesboro, which helped to make Forrest's reputation as a cavalry commander.

**Oaklands Mansion:** located at 901 W. Maney Ave., Murfreesboro, TN 37130.

On the morning of July 13, 1862, Union Gen. Thomas T. Crittenden's force at Murfreesboro was separated into three detachments. Col. William Duffield and the 9th Michigan Infantry were camped here at Oaklands, Lewis and Rachel Adeline Maney's house, around Maney's Spring. An infantry company guarded the courthouse in town, while an infantry regiment, a cavalry unit, and an artillery battery were camped on Stones River more than a mile northwest of the town.

**Sam Davis Home:** located at 1399 Sam Davis Rd., Smyrna, TN 37167.

This is the Sam Davis Home, one of Tennessee's most significant Confederate memorial properties. Samuel ("Sam") Davis, born here in 1842, enlisted in the Rutherford Rifles (Co. I, 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Infantry) in 1861 and fought in western Virginia. After his enlistment expired, he returned home and joined Capt. Henry B. Shaw's Coleman's Scouts, Confederate cavalymen who gathered information on Union troop movements.

## **SEVIER COUNTY**

**Unionists Within the Confederacy:** located at The Old Mill, 160 Old Mill Avenue, Pigeon Forge, TN 37863.

When the Civil War began, Sevier County Unionists at first operated quietly in secessionist Tennessee. In 1861, they set up a secret garment factory in the second floor of this mill and made cloth for uniforms. They also made shoes for Federal soldiers and Unionist Home Guards with leather from Newton Trotter's nearby tannery. According to local tradition, the third floor was later used as a hospital. Capt. William Trotter, son of mill owner John Trotter, commanded Co. H, 9th Tennessee Cavalry (US).

## **SHELBY COUNTY**

**Battle of Collierville & Chalmers's Collierville Raid:** located at Walnut Street Park, 500 Poplar View Drive, Collierville, TN 38017.

Collierville's location on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad made it strategically important throughout the Civil War. Frequently occupied by Union forces, the town found itself in the gun sights of Confederate cavalymen intent on severing Federal lines of communication and supply. On October 11, 1863, about 3,000 Confederate cavalymen and artillerists under Gen. James R. Chalmers drove north and attacked Union Col. DeWitt Clinton Anthony's 600 men of the 66th Indiana Infantry, which was camped along the railroad.

**Confederate Park:** located at 51 North Front Street, Memphis, TN 38103.

Opened in 1906 as part of the Memphis Park and Parkway System, Confederate Park commemorates the Battle of Memphis. When Confederate forces retreated to Mississippi after the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, unfortified Memphis became vulnerable to attack. From these bluffs and those at what is now Chickasaw Park, on June 6, 1862, thousands of civilians watched the naval battle on the Mississippi River below. Within 90 minutes, the Union fleet defeated the Confederates. Medical Cadet Charles R. Ellet and a small party entered the city and raised the U.S. flag over the post office. The Federals held Memphis for the rest of the war.



**Davies Manor Plantation:** located at 9336 Davieshire Drive, Bartlett (Memphis), TN 38133.

Davies Manor provides a stunning example of wartime survival. Located just north of the stage route between Memphis and Nashville, the house and surrounding plantation were visited by soldiers from both sides during the Civil War. When the war began, brothers Logan E. Davies and James B. Davies jointly operated the plantation. Their slaves grew cotton, corn, and wheat and raised livestock. James Davies joined the 38th Tennessee Infantry in 1862. He fought at Perryville, Lookout Mountain, and Atlanta, among other engagements. Younger brother Henry Newton Davies also joined the Confederate army and died at the Battle of Nashville. Logan Davies, his wife, Frances Anna Vaughn Davies, and their slaves maintained the plantation throughout the war.

**Elmwood Cemetery:** located at 824 South Dudley Street, Memphis, TN 38104.

Established in 1852, Elmwood Cemetery is the resting place of some of the most colorful inhabitants of Memphis, including many who were significant during the Civil War and Reconstruction. They include Tennessee Governor Isham G. Harris, who led Tennessee out of the Union in 1861; Confederate General Gideon J. Pillow, namesake of Fort Pillow upriver; African American millionaire Robert Church, Sr., who survived an attack during the Memphis Riot of 1866; and Shelby Foote, a renowned historian of the war.

**Hunt Phelan Home:** located at 355 Beale Street, Memphis TN 38103.

Before and during the Civil War, the Hunt-Phelan House welcomed politicians and high-ranking military men of every stripe. Both Jefferson Davis and Andrew Johnson visited here, and in 1861, Gen. Leonidas Polk stayed in the house while he organized the Provisional Army of Tennessee. As the war progressed, the owner, Col. William R. Hunt, served as superintendent of the Confederate ordnance works at Columbus, Mississippi. Designed by famed architect Robert Mills, the original part of the Federal-style house was built ca. 1840 by George H. Wyatt. Retired land commissioner Eli M. Driver purchased the property five years later and left it to his daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, when he died in 1851. She and her husband built a service wing at the rear and added a large Greek Revival portico to the façade.

**Fort Pickering:** located at 340 West Illinois Ave., Memphis, TN 38106.

In June 1861, Confederate supporters in Memphis erected earthworks to protect the city here at Fort Pickering, the site of a frontier-era fortified trading post. Capt. William Pickett and his company of sappers and miners supervised the slave and free black laborers who built the stronghold. Local volunteers mounted artillery and built ammunition magazines on the two Indian mounds within the fort. After the fall of Memphis in June 1862, Union forces used Fort Pickering as a major supply depot and staging area. Gen. William T. Sherman increased its size so that it extended for more than a mile along the river and a third of a mile inland.

## **SMITH COUNTY**

**Battery Hill:** located at 570 Carthage Bypass, Carthage, TN 37030.

Union Gen. George Crook and his infantry brigade occupied Carthage in March 1863. To protect the garrison, defend the town, and secure the Cumberland River crossing for troops and supplies, he constructed a small fortification here for an artillery battery. Crook described the works in a letter to Gen. James A. Garfield on April 2, 1863: "The battery commands all the ground from the town to right of the Gallatin Pike.

**Rome Ferry:** located at 750 Lebanon Hwy, Carthage, TN 37030.

After Union Gen. Ebenezer Dumont's troops surprised Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan's command at Lebanon on May 5, 1862, Morgan's men escaped north and rushed toward the Cumberland River. Hotly pursued, the Confederates succeeded in reaching Rome first. Luckily for them, they found the ferry was anchored on their side of the Cumberland River. In their haste to escape, they left many horses behind, including Morgan's favorite mount, Black Bess. Dumont was pleased with his victory in Lebanon but disappointed that Morgan and his troops escaped.

**Smith County Courthouse Square:** located at 211 N. Main St., Carthage, TN 37030.

Carthage's historic courthouse square was the control center of a major Federal base from 1863 to 1865 in the fight to control the Upper Cumberland River region. When Union Gen. George Crook arrived in Carthage to stay in 1863, he commandeered the courthouse for his headquarters. From here, Crook and subsequent commanders directed the work necessary for the construction of the earthworks on Battery Hill and organized excursions into the countryside. In June 1863, Col. William B. Stokes, 5th Tennessee Cavalry (US), replaced Crook and waged a determined war against the many

partisan units in the region. In September 1864, Stokes asked permission to “clear the country” of Confederates so “to prevent them from bush whacking.”

**Upper Ferry:** located at the Smith Co. of C., 939 Upper Ferry Rd., Carthage, TN 37030.

As a major Cumberland River port with three landings, Carthage was strategically important to both Confederate and Union forces. The Upper Ferry and landing was located near the present Corps of Engineer boat ramp near Upper Ferry Road. During Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg’s 1862 Kentucky invasion, part of his army crossed the Cumberland River at Carthage. Early in 1863, to make it more difficult to cross the river, Union commanders ordered a naval excursion “to destroy every ferry-boat, barge, or other means of crossing as high up as Carthage.”

## SULLIVAN COUNTY

**Battle of Kingsport:** located at 2201 Netherland Inn Rd., Kingsport, TN 37662.

On the morning of December 13, 1864, after riding for three days in frigid, winter weather, Union Gen. George Stoneman’s forces under Gens. Stephen G. Burbridge and Alvan C. Gillem arrived on the western bank of the Holston River. They massed across the river to your right in the fields surrounding the Rotherwood mansion. You are standing where Confederate Col. Richard C. Morgan, commanding 300 men of Gen. Basil W. Duke’s brigade, stood on the eastern bank to defend Kingsport.

**Cannonball House:** located at 3382 Hwy 126, Blountville, TN 37614.

You are standing in front of the Miller-Haynes house, known as the Cannonball House because of structural damage it sustained from Union cannon fire during the Battle of Blountville on September 22, 1863. During the artillery exchanges, Confederate forces were largely behind and east of the house, while Col. John W. Foster’s Union forces were positioned west of here at Blountville Cemetery. Several cannonballs struck the house’s western side.

**Confederate Position** – 251 Franklin Drive, Blountville TN 37617.

You are in the former schoolyard of the Masonic Female Institute, where Confederate troops stood as they defended Blountville on September 22, 1863. Col. James E. Carter’s 1st Tennessee Cavalry withdrew that morning from the Watauga River to positions such as the one here that had already been prepared to block Union Col. John W. Foster’s cavalry brigade after it crossed the river. Foster took up a position on Cemetery Hill to your left on the western end of town early in the afternoon, and a destructive artillery duel ensued.

**Courthouse:** 3411 Highway 126, Blountville, TN 37617.

This is the Sullivan County Courthouse. Its interior was burned during the Union attack on Blountville on September 22, 1863, as Confederate and Federal forces vied for control of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, located a few miles east of here. Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside needed the railroad for a supply line to Knoxville; the Confederates wanted it for a supply line to Virginia. After several days of skirmishing at Blountville and along the railroad at Carter’s Depot and Zollicoffer, the Confederates occupied Blountville while Federal forces held the south bank of the Watauga River.

**Old Deery Inn:** located at 3400 Block of Hwy 126, Blountville, TN 37614.

In September 1863, Confederate Gen. Samuel Jones’s command and Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside’s forces contested control of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad a few miles east. On September 22, Union Col. John W. Foster’s brigade engaged the forces of Confederate Col. James E. Carter at Blountville. When the firing began, the women and children gathered the sick and elderly and sought refuge in the cellars of the most solid buildings: the St. John residence and the Old Deery Inn. “In the thick of the fight and more dangerously exposed than the soldiers of either side were the fleeing women,” historian Oliver Taylor wrote in 1909.

**Union Position** – 147 County Hill Road, Blountville TN 37617.

This is where Union forces stood as they attacked Blountville on September 22, 1863, during a campaign to control the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. On the day of the attack, the Confederates occupied Blountville while Federal forces held the south bank of the Watauga River. Union Col. John W. Foster led his cavalry brigade across the river at 9 A.M., drove off pickets from Confederate Col. James E. Carter’s 1st Tennessee Cavalry, and then occupied Cemetery Hill.

## SUMNER COUNTY

**The Clark House:** located at 2115 Long Hollow Pike, Gallatin, TN 37066.

This is the home of four brothers who served in the Confederate army, as did many of Sumner County's young men. Their father, William F. Clark, a Protestant minister, died in 1847 at the age of forty-one, leaving his wife, Emma Douglass Clark, to rear the boys. Emma Clark, the daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth Edwards Douglass, was the granddaughter of Col. Edward and Sarah George Douglass who came to Sumner County in the late 1700s. Three of the sons died in service.

**Cold Spring School:** located at 303 Portland Blvd., Portland, TN 37148.

In May 1861, the Tennessee General Assembly passed legislation to raise and equip the Provisional Army of Tennessee and train the units at camps throughout the state. Camp Trousdale was established—initially at Richland (present-day Portland)—as the main concentration point for companies formed in Middle Tennessee.

**Cragfont:** located at 200 Cragfont Rd., Castalian Springs, TN 37031.

Cragfont was the home of Confederate Maj. George W. Winchester (1822–1878), his mother, Susan Winchester, his wife, Malvina H. Gaines, and their children. Their surviving letters and diaries describe life during Union occupation. George Winchester remained at Cragfont after the war began. When his son, Pvt. Napoleon B. Winchester, 2nd Tennessee Infantry (CSA), was wounded at Shiloh in April 1862, Winchester visited him and decided to join the army.

**Gallatin Public Square:** located at 132 West Main St., Gallatin, TN 37066.

Early in 1861, Gallatin and Sumner County were divided over secession, but after the fall of Fort Sumter, residents voted almost ten to one in favor. Support of the Confederacy never wavered, as Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin, 13th Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, wrote in 1864, "This County has not even the germ of loyalty in it."

**Hawthorne Hill:** located at 210 Old Hwy 25, Castalian Springs, TN 37031.

William Brimage Bate was born here in 1826, and during the Civil War he rose to the rank of major general. He left home at the age of sixteen to be a clerk on a steamboat. During the Mexican War, he served as a lieutenant, then became a journalist, a lawyer, and a state legislator.

**Mansker Creek:** located in Moss-Wright Park, 745 Caldwell Drive, Goodlettsville, TN 37072.

The important Louisville and Nashville Railroad ran close to the creek here and, beginning in 1862, was protected by several companies of Union troops. Confederate Col. John Hunt Morgan attacked Union cavalrymen here Aug. 20, 1862, trying to free men and boys arrested in Gallatin. He succeeded in freeing the captives, but Union soldiers retaliated a month later and shot up a nearby Confederate camp.

**Rosemont:** located at 810 Southwater Ave, Gallatin TN 37066.

Rosemont, a Greek Revival–style mansion completed in the 1840s, was the home of Judge Josephus Conn Guild, a state senator and representative who also served as a Lt. Col. in the 2nd Tennessee Mounted Volunteers during the Seminole War. He hosted such notables as James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson here at his plantation, famous for horse-breeding and racing. The Civil War changed that world forever. Guild resisted secession but became an ardent Confederate once the war began.

**Trousdale Place:** located at 119 Public Square, Lebanon, TN 37087.

This was the home of William Trousdale (1790–1872), governor of Tennessee (1849–1851) and U.S. minister to Brazil (1853–1857). During the Union army's occupation of Gallatin from 1862 to 1870, its commanders regarded former governor Trousdale as the county's elder statesman despite his strong support for the Confederacy. Both the army and local citizens turned to him for assistance in dealing with each other.

**Wynnewood:** located at 210 Old Hwy 25, Castalian Springs, TN 37031.

Col. Alfred Royal Wynne (1800–1893) was a trader and merchant in Castalian Springs. In 1828, he built this stagecoach inn along the Knoxville road. Although Wynne was a slaveholder and a Democrat, he also was a staunch Unionist and strongly opposed secession. When Tennessee left the Union, however, Wynne ended his former allegiance and supported the Confederacy.

## TIPTON COUNTY

**Covington Court Square:** located at 200 West Washington Street, Covington, TN 38019.

On June 10, 1861, 943 residents of Tipton County voted in favor of secession with only 16 votes against. Local men already had begun forming volunteer military companies. The first of these, the Tipton Rifles, trained and drilled at the old fairgrounds in Covington under the command of Capt. John Turner until they departed for Germantown to become part of the 4th Tennessee Infantry.

**Randolph & Fort Wright:** located at 189 Ballard Slough, Drummonds, TN 38032.

The village of Randolph played a significant early role in the Confederate defense of the Mississippi River. Here in April 1861, the state built training camps for the Provisional Army of Tennessee that Gov. Isham G. Harris had established. As part of Tennessee's new military alliance with the Confederate States of America, officials also authorized the construction of two forts (Randolph and Wright) on either side of the Hatchie River.

## TROUSDALE COUNTY

**The Battle of Hartsville:** located on the Courthouse lawn, 101 Main St., Hartsville, TN 37074.

Morgan's most successful raid in Tennessee came on December 7, 1862, when he inflicted a lopsided defeat on a Federal garrison near Hartsville, a mile south of here. Morgan and his men captured the entire 39th Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland under the command of Col. Absalom B. Moore. After observing that the brigade was isolated at its post at Hartsville, Morgan decided to attack. The miserable weather had lulled the Federals into a false sense of security.

**Morgan at Hartsville:** use same location as above, L & N depot.

Col. John Hunt Morgan led his brigade into Hartsville during August 1862. He intended to use the town as a base to attack the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Gallatin. Morgan's goal was to destroy the 800-foot-long Big South Tunnel, which would interrupt the main supply line from the north to Union Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army in Tennessee. On August 12, a Confederate detachment captured Col. William P. Boone, the Union commander, who was staying in Gallatin away from his men.

**Surprise at Hartsville:** located at the old L & N Depot, 240 White Oak St., Hartsville, TN 37074.

On the morning of December 7, 1862, the Confederates attacked the Union garrison camped on a bluff overlooking the Cumberland River two miles south of here. Under cover of darkness and falling snow, Morgan and 1,300 men had crossed the icy Cumberland River the night before. In what has been called "the most successful cavalry raid of the Civil War," Morgan captured almost 1,800 soldiers, two cannons, and wagons full of much-needed supplies after a brief two-hour-long battle.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

**Landon Carter Haynes:** 2620 S Roan St, Johnson City TN 37601.

This was the home of Landon Carter Haynes, a distinguished lawyer and politician who ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. House of Representatives before the onset of the Civil War. Haynes was born in Carter County on December 2, 1816. He attended nearby Washington College and studied law under Thomas A.R. Nelson, one of the founders of Tennessee's Whig party.

## WARREN COUNTY

**Cumberland Caverns:** located at 1437 Cumberland Caverns Road, McMinnville TN 37110.

Even before Tennessee joined the Confederacy in 1861, officials examined the state's caves for the nitrogen-containing compound called saltpeter, an essential ingredient in gunpowder. The soil at Cumberland Caverns was ideal—saltpeter had been mined there in Henshaw Cave during the War of 1812. Nashville's Sycamore Powder Mills, the larger of two major gunpowder mills in the South, used saltpeter, charcoal, and sulfur to make gunpowder.

**A Railroad Town:** located at Pepper Branch Park, Old Morrison Road near North Chancery Street, McMinnville, TN 37110.

McMinnville's location at the end of the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad shaped the town's Civil War experiences. Strategically important industries here included pork and mule breeding, fruit and apple brandy production, a textile mill, and saltpeter works at nearby caves. During the war, the opposing sides occupied McMinnville, which changed hands at least five times.

**Occupation of McMinnville:** located at the Warren County Courthouse, 610 W Main St, McMinnville TN 37110. Early in 1861, when the state first voted on secession, Warren County residents, like many Tennesseans, opposed it. When balloting next occurred in June 1861, however, sentiment overwhelmingly favored secession, and county residents voted nearly 100 to 1 to leave the Union. Young men flocked to Confederate enlisting offices, quickly forming the 16th Tennessee Infantry under John Houston Savage. Benjamin J. Hill organized the 5th Tennessee Infantry, later renumbered the 35th; it trained just south of town at nearby Camp Smartt.

## WAYNE COUNTY

**Clifton:** located at 142 Main St., Clifton, TN 38425.

From the fall of Fort Donelson to the war's end, Clifton experienced significant military activity. It was an important port on the Tennessee River and a primary ferry-crossing between Middle and West Tennessee. During his famous West Tennessee raid of December 1862, Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest used the Clifton ferry as he entered West Tennessee. He used it again when he left.

**Forrest Crosses the TN River:** located at 142 Main St., Clifton, TN 38425.

Confederate Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's First West Tennessee Raid late in December 1862 began when his command arrived here on the night of December 15 to ferry approximately 2,100 soldiers across the Tennessee River. Forrest ordered the construction of two flatboats, each capable of carrying 25 men and their horses. The troopers stayed out of sight, without fires, while sentries watched for Union gunboats. By December 17, the Confederates were over and riding westward.

## WHITE COUNTY

**Civil War Around Sparta:** located at the White Co. Courthouse, One East. Brockman Way, Sparta, TN 38583. "Brother against brother" sums up the divided loyalties families faced in White County during the Civil War. In 1862, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's troops marched through the Sparta town square en route north to invade Kentucky. Later, an estimated 600 Confederate guerrillas operated in the area, and Sparta served periodically as a Federal base under Union Col. William B. Stokes, 5<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry. In February 1864, Stokes wrote that "It will take some time and continued scouting to break up these bands, but you may be assured no time will be lost and no effort spared to rid the country of them."

**France Cemetery:** located at France Cemetery, 11140 Monterey Hwy (Hwy 84) Sparta, TN 38583.

Champ Ferguson (1821–1865) was born in Kentucky, the oldest of ten children. He moved to White County, Tennessee, in the 1850s. During the Civil War, he showed passionate loyalty to the Southern cause and extreme hatred for the Union. The alleged reasons for his zeal range from a desire to settle longstanding grudges with local Unionists to revenge against the Union soldiers who raped his wife and daughter and killed his son. Regardless of his motives, Ferguson was one of the most notorious Confederate guerrillas to roam the Upper Cumberland.

## WILLIAMSON COUNTY

**Carnton Plantation:** 1345 Carnton Lane, Franklin TN 37064.

Randal McGavock, a prominent Nashville resident and a friend of Andrew Jackson, built Carnton in 1826. After McGavock's death in 1843, his son John McGavock inherited the property and soon improved the house. Late on the afternoon of November 30, 1864, John McGavock, his wife, Carrie, and their two young children were caught up in one of the monumental conflicts of the Civil War, the Battle of Franklin. The McGavocks were trapped between almost 40,000 Confederate and Federal soldiers. At 4 P.M., the Confederate Army of Tennessee launched a massive frontal

assault, at least as large as Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, and waves of soldiers smashed into the Federal defenses south of Franklin.

**Carter Cotton Gin:** Trails sign at 109 Cleburne St., Franklin TN 37064.

Close by stood Fountain B. Carter's cotton gin, near which the 104th Ohio Infantry and other Federal units entrenched early on the morning of November 30, 1864. At 4:00 that afternoon, across the open fields behind you, about 19,000 Confederate soldiers deployed and advanced. This spot, in the heart of the defensive line, was the target of Confederate Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne's division, which included battle-hardened veterans from Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

**The Carter House:** 1140 Columbia Ave, Franklin TN 37064.

Cotton planter Fountain Branch Carter built this dwelling in 1830. On November 30, 1864, after more than three decades as a peaceful farmhouse, it was at the epicenter of the Battle of Franklin, in the heart of the Union line. Union Gen. Jacob D. Cox had his headquarters here. During the battle, Carter, his family, and two neighboring families took refuge in the basement, where they all survived. A few Federal soldiers, frantic to escape the carnage outside, joined them. Union reinforcements pushed their way through their fleeing comrades and slammed into the Confederates charging this way.

**Collins Farm (Attack on Union Left):** Trails sign at 418 Lewisburg Ave., Franklin TN 37064.

On the afternoon of November 30, 1864, elements of Confederate Gen. William W. Loring's division rushed across the ground in front of you during the Battle of Franklin to attack the Federal left flank here. Union artillery fire from here and from Fort Granger to your right across the river raked Loring's men as they approached, and the obstacle of the Harpeth River forced them to shift across the railroad. Jammed together in overlapping ranks, the Confederates suffered enormous losses.

**Confederate Cemetery:** 1345 Carnton Lane, Franklin TN 37064.

In the spring of 1866, the bodies of Confederate soldiers killed at the Battle of Franklin were exhumed from their temporary graves and reburied here, on this two-acre plot adjacent to Carnton, home of John and Carrie McGavock. Over about ten weeks, veteran George W. Cuppett led four men who reinterred the remains of 1,481 Southern soldiers. In addition, the body of Cuppett's younger brother, Marcellus Cuppett, who died during the period, was also buried here, the only civilian.

**Confederate Eastern Flank:** 1345 Carnton Lane, Franklin TN 37064.

Late on the afternoon of November 30, 1864, part of the last great battle of the Civil War unfolded here. Across the rolling stretch of John McGavock's bluegrass pasture before you, Gen. A.P. Stewart's Corps, which formed the Confederate right wing, swept forward toward the Federal breastworks barely half a mile ahead. Just minutes earlier, the Federal skirmish line fled back to the main line of defense past this place. One of the skirmishers wrote of watching the Confederate army advance and how shells from behind him began screaming over his head and into the approaching troops.

**Fort Granger:** Use the pathway to the fort from Pinkerton Park, 407 Murfreesboro Road, Franklin, TN.

Capt. Giles J. Cockerill, Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, commanded four 3-inch rifled cannon in Fort Granger on the hill in front of you during the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. Cockerill's guns fired 163 rounds and inflicted serious losses among the Confederates behind you and across the Harpeth River. Most of the shells fell on Gen. A.P. Stewart's Corps, which formed the right wing of the attacking Confederate line, as it marched toward the Union defenses.

**Franklin Gateway:** 209 E Main St, Franklin TN 37064.

Tennessee CivilWar Trails invites you to explore both the well-known and the less-familiar places associated with America's greatest drama and historical turning point. Historic sites and recreational opportunities abound in Franklin and Williamson County. Shop at an antiques or specialty store, dine at a variety of fine restaurants, or enjoy a walking tour and discover the wealth of culture, architecture, and history in this once-war-torn, now-peaceful town.

**Harlinsdale Farm:** Trails sign at 239 Franklin Road, Franklin TN 37064.

After the defeat on December 15–16, 1864, at Nashville, about twenty miles north of here, Confederate Gen. John B. Hood and the dispirited Army of Tennessee retreated south toward Franklin. Union Gen. George H. Thomas's forces followed closely. Late in the morning of December 17, the rain soaked and chilled the Confederates to the bone, adding to their misery. Across these rolling fields, Federal cavalry units under Gen. James H. Wilson closed in.

**The Lotz House:** 1111 Columbia Ave., Franklin TN 37064.

Some of the fiercest fighting during the Battle of Franklin occurred near this house, which German immigrant Johann A. Lotz built in 1858. Concerned that his wood-frame dwelling might be destroyed in the impending battle, Lotz, his wife, Margaret, and their three children took refuge in the cellar of the nearby Carter House. When the battle erupted just before sundown on November 30, 1864, Federal troops were all around the house.

**McPhail's Office:** Trails sign and visitor information, 209 E. Main St., Franklin TN 37064.

This small building (constructed in 1817 by Dr. Daniel McPhail) was the medical office of Dr. Daniel Cliffe, who lived nearby, in 1864. Cliffe, a former Confederate surgeon, had switched his allegiance to the Union early in the war. After dawn on November 30, 1864, Federal Gen. John M. Schofield arrived in Franklin and established his headquarters in Cliffe's house and office.

**St. Paul's Church (Hospitals):** Trails sign at St. Paul's Church, 510 W. Main St., Franklin TN 37064.

The aftermath of the Battle of Franklin almost overwhelmed the population of fewer than 1,000, as the residents adapted many of the buildings in town to care for about 4,000 Union and Confederate wounded. Private residences, such as Carnton, became field hospitals even before the battle ended. Soon, scores of other dwellings, as well as businesses, stables, barns, and churches, took in thousands of broken bodies.

**Thompson's Station:** Trails sign at 1550 Thompson's Station Road West, Thompson's Station TN 37179.

On November 29, 1864, just one day before the Battle of Franklin, an action occurred here at Thompson's Station that alarmed Union Gen. John M. Schofield's army as it marched north toward Nashville from Spring Hill. For a time, Lt. Col. Daniel W. McCoy and the 175th Ohio Infantry had occupied ground near the railroad depot. Soon, however, Confederate Gen. Lawrence S. Ross's cavalry brigade from Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's command drove off the Ohio regiment, burned the bridge and depot, and attacked a train arriving from the south.

**Winstead Hill:** Columbia Pike and Mack Hatcher Memorial Parkway, Franklin TN 37064.

On November 30, 1864, in the waning light of a beautiful Indian summer afternoon, Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood stood here and studied Union Gen. John M. Schofield's strong defensive position two miles in front of you. The night before, Schofield's troops had slipped past Hood's army near Spring Hill. Hood decided that he had one final chance here at Franklin to destroy the Federal army before it escaped to Nashville, and he ordered a massive frontal assault.

## WILSON COUNTY

**Cedar Grove Cemetery:** located at 609 S. Maple St., Lebanon, TN 37087.

The city of Lebanon purchased the land for this beautiful cemetery in 1846. Beneath its trees lie more than 150 soldiers who served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, including many Wilson County men who enlisted in the 7th Tennessee Infantry. The focal point of Cedar Grove Cemetery is the Confederate Monument, which was erected on July 27, 1899. The eighteen-foot-tall memorial features a statue of an infantryman standing with his rifle at parade rest.

**Lebanon:** located at 119 Public Square, Lebanon, TN 37087.

In April 1862, after the Battle of Shiloh, Confederate Col. John Hunt Morgan planned a raid through Tennessee and Kentucky to sever Union supply lines. Morgan led the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry from Corinth, Mississippi, into Tennessee and engaged with several Federal detachments, attracting the attention of Union Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, who quickly assembled a mounted force to intercept them. After missing their quarry near Shelbyville, Dumont's advance under Col. Frank L. Wolford finally caught up with Morgan's rear guard on May 4, but broke off the action after inconclusive skirmishing.

**Seawell Hill Camp:** located at 200 North Castle Heights Ave., Lebanon, TN 37087.

You are standing on Seawell Hill, where Confederate Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalrymen camped during their raid through Tennessee. They had destroyed parts of the railroad to Chattanooga then moved north up the Tennessee River Valley, damaging the railroad and then riding east and then north around Knoxville. Crossing the Cumberland Mountains, Wheeler's men passed through Crossville, Sparta, Smithville, and Lebanon. The small garrison of Union troops in

Lebanon hurriedly fled to Nashville but burned their barracks and headquarters at Cumberland College before they left town.

**Site of Robert H. Hatton Home:** located at 327 W. Main St., Lebanon, TN 37087.

On this site was the home of Robert H. Hatton that was unfortunately destroyed by fire after the war. He was born in Ohio in 1826, but early in his life his family moved to Lebanon. He graduated from Cumberland University and then studied law at Cumberland School of Law. Admitted to the bar in 1850, Hatton established a successful practice in Lebanon.

**The Civil War in Lebanon, Caught in the Crossfire:** located at Fiddler's Grove Historical Village, James E. Ward Agricultural Center, 945 E. Baddour Parkway, Lebanon, TN 37087

The Civil War significantly affected Lebanon because of the town's proximity to the Cumberland River and its location on the region's turnpike system. Federal troops first appeared in Wilson County early in 1862. An engagement on the town square in May between Union Gen. Ebenezer Dumont's command and forces under Confederate cavalry leader Gen. John Hunt Morgan resulted in Union control of the town and county for the rest of the war. Constant guerilla warfare resulted, however, and summary executions and violent reprisals were common. A monument to Gen. Robert H. Hatton, who organized the 7th Tennessee Infantry (CSA) and died in 1862 at the Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, stands on the town square.