

uch of the fighting in Middle and West Tennessee was focused not only on the railroads but also on the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers. They were watery avenues of invasion for Federal forces, the keys to splitting the Confederacy.

The first significant Union victories in West Tennessee occurred on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers in February 1862, when a Federal army-navy expedition under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant captured Forts Henry and Donelson. Henry, on the Tennessee, was the first to fall on February 6. Donelson, on the Cumberland, surrendered on February 16. Several Confederate units escaped, including Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest and his cavalry.

The first large-scale battle in West Tennessee occurred near Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. Better known as the Battle of Shiloh, the two-day fight on April 6-7, 1862, was almost a Confederate victory on the first day. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston marched north from Corinth, Mississippi, and struck Grant's army, overrunning the camp and pushing the Federals almost into the river. Johnston, wounded while encouraging his troops, bled to death from a severed artery. The next day, Grant counterattacked, forcing the Confederates back to Corinth.

Federal forces captured New Orleans at the end of April 1862 and occupied Memphis in June, securing the lower and upper reaches of the Mississippi River. In October, Grant began an overland campaign to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi. He marched from La Grange in West Tennessee, down the Mississippi Central Railroad toward Vicksburg with trainloads

Battle of Stones River - Courtesy Library of Congress

WAR IN MIDDLE AND WEST TENNESSEE

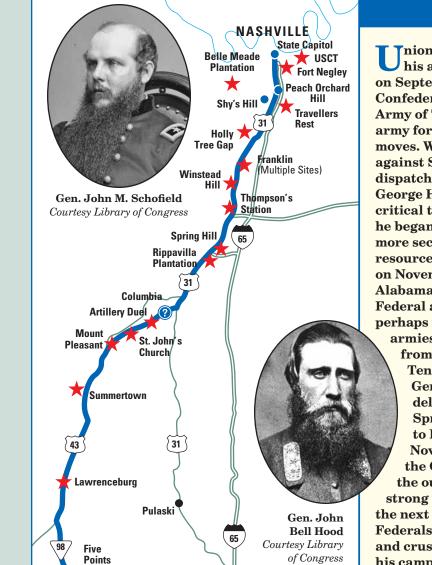
of supplies following. In December, however, Forrest launched a raid into West Tennessee. destroying railroads and severing Grant's supply line. Forrest fought victoriously at Lexington, captured Trenton and Union City, and ranged into Kentucky. He raided back through Tennessee, then evaded defeat at Parker's Crossroads. Grant changed his supply base to Memphis; he finally captured Vicksburg on July 4, 1863.

An especially bloody battle occurred in Middle Tennessee at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee occupied the country around Murfreesboro after his invasion of Kentucky and the Battle of Perryville. Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland advanced from Nashville. During the first day's fighting, a surprise Confederate flank attack nearly swept the Federals from the field.

Rosecrans held on and over the next two days seriously bloodied Bragg's army. Federal cannon fire decimated the final Confederate attack on the afternoon of January 2. The Battle of Stones River resulted in more than 23,000 casualties out of about 81,000 soldiers engaged. A few days later Bragg retreated south to Tullahoma, and Rosecrans occupied Murfreesboro. U.S. forces built the massive Fortress Rosecrans to guard the railroad and to serve as a supply station. Middle and West Tennessee experienced

U.S. military occupation, foraging expeditions by both sides, and Confederate cavalry raids on railroads and Union garrisons. Forrest and John Hunt Morgan, usually serving with the Army of Tennessee, attacked Federal supply lines and intimidated Tennessee Unionists. Forrest guarded the Confederate left flank early in 1863 while Morgan covered the right flank. Forrest fought in Mississippi and West Tennessee after a disagreement with Bragg during the Chickamauga Campaign.

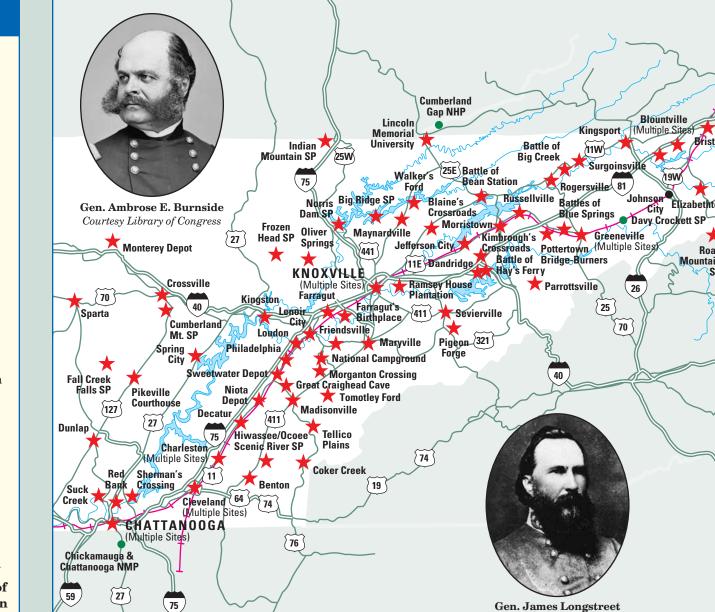
Because of the frequent and successful Confederate raids, the Federals correctly suspected collusion with the local population. Civilian spies and Confederate scouts such as Confederate Sam Davis, who was captured and executed—provided valuable information. In addition, bushwhackers and guerrilla units on each side attacked military units and civilians, sometimes as a military tactic and sometimes to settle personal scores. Confederate Champ Ferguson was the most notorious of these raiders. The resulting resentments lingered for generations.



HOOD'S CAMPAIGN Tnion Gen. William T. Sherman and his army occupied Atlanta, Georgia, on September 2, 1864, after defeating Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood and the Army of Tennessee. Sherman rested his army for several weeks and planned his next moves. When Hood began ranging northwest against Sherman's supply lines, Sherman dispatched troops to Nashville under Gen. George H. Thomas. The lines became less critical to Sherman on November 15, when he began the "March to the Sea" to open more secure lines and destroy Confederate resources. Rather than pursue Sherman, on November 22 Hood moved north from Alabama to Tennessee, hoping to draw Federal attention from the Deep South and perhaps to invade Kentucky. The two largest armies in the region thus marched away from each other instead of fighting. In Tennessee, however, Thomas sent Union Gen. John M. Schofield's division to

delay Hood's advance at Columbia and Spring Hill. Schofield then fell back to Franklin. The bloodbath there on November 30 crippled Hood's force, but the Confederates followed Schofield to the outskirts of Nashville and Thomas's strong defenses. Hood besieged the city for the next two weeks. On December 15-16, the Federals sallied forth from their defenses and crushed Hood's army, effectively ending his campaign as the remnants of the Army of Tennessee fled to Tupelo, Mississippi. Some of the army then joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina.

April 12 Forrest captures Fort Pillow



WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE

argely Unionist East Tennessee was strate**l**gically important for Cumberland Gap (the gateway to Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee) and the rail lines that connected Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, as well as Memphis and Richmond. President Abraham Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson, a native of the region, Tennessee's military governor. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, a U.S. Naval Academy graduate, gained fame in East Tennessee as a cavalry raider. Ironically, the Federals held most of the secessionist areas, while the Confederates dominated the Unionist parts. Many Unionists who burned railroad bridges in 1861 were quickly seized and executed.

Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside occupied Knoxville in September 1863, while Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg occupied Chattanooga. Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans forced Bragg out. After the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, the Federals occupied Chattanooga, which Bragg then besieged, dispatching Gen. James Longstreet to attack Knoxville. The Federals broke Bragg's siege at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, compelling him to retreat, and Longstreet likewise suffered defeat at Knoxville. By the end of the year, East Tennessee was firmly in Union hands, and the rail line to Georgia was open. In May 1864, Gen. William T. Sherman used Chattanooga as the platform for his Atlanta campaign. No other large-scale battles occurred in the region for the rest of the war. Late in 1864, the Federals launched cavalry raids against the railroads from East Tennessee into Virginia and North Carolina.

> Follow this sign to discover more than 1,400 Civil War

> sites along ten breathtaking

are accessible to the public

WASHINGTON,

RICHMOND, VA

trails. Hundreds of sites

for the first time.

 April 12 Shots fired at Fort Sumter, Charleston, S.C. • April 15 Lincoln calls for volunteers to suppress "insurrection"

June 8 Tennessee secedes

July 21 First Battle of Manassas, Va.

September 29 Affair at Travisville, first military action in Tennessee

• February 25 Federal occupation of Nashville • March 3 Lincoln appoints Andrew Johnson as Tenn. military governor April 6−7 Battle of Shiloh

• February 16 Grant captures Fort Donelson

• February 6 Grant captures Fort Henry

January 19 Battle of Mill Springs

• April 8 Battle of Island No. 10

June 6 Battle and Federal occupation of Memphis

July Forrest's First Tennessee Raid

 December 11 – January 3, 1863 Forrest's West Tennessee Raid September 4—19 Antietam Campaign, Va., Md. → August 28 – 30 Second Battle of Manassas, Va.

December 31 — January 2, 1863 Battle of Stones River March 4-5 Battle of Thompson's Station

• December 31 Battle of Parker's Crossroads

December – January 1863 Carter's East Tennessee Rai

• November 13 Grant begins first Vicksburg Campaign from Tennessee

October 17 – November 1 Morgan's Second Kentucky Raid

August — October Bragg's Kentucky invasion

June 25 – July 8 Tullahoma Campaign • November 24 Battle of Lookout Mountain • November 25 Battle of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga July 4 Grant captures Vicksburg, Miss. June 10 – July 14 Gettysburg Campaign, Va., Md., Pa.

● October 1−9 Wheeler's Sequatchie Valley Raid

Memphis Tourism

800-8-MEMPHIS

City of Parsons

731-847-6358

931-864-7195

615-792-6722

dalehollow.com

Cheatham Co. C. of C.

cheathamchamber.org

memphistravel.com

cityofparsons.com

Byrdstown/Pickett Co. C. of C.

September 19—20 Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Sugar Creel Engagemen

→ July 1-3 Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

visitbrownsvilletn.com

carrollcountyecd.com

Collierville Parks, Recreation,

Covington-Tipton Co. C. of C.

fayettecountychamber.com

Greater Gibson Co. Area C. of C.

Henderson-Chester Co. C. of C.

chestercountychamber.com

covington-tiptoncochamber.com

Carroll Co. C. of C.

731-986-4664

& Cultural Arts

collierville.com

Fayette Co. C. of C.

gibsoncountytn.com

tourhardincounty.org

Henderson Co. C. of C.

jacksontn.com/tourisn

McNairy Co. C. of C.

901-465-8690

Hardin Co. CVB

800-552-3866

731-989-5222

731-968-2126

731-425-8333

731-645-6360

mcnairy.com

hctn.org

Sentember 2 Sherman cantures Atlanta

Loudon Co. Visitors Bureau

visitloudoncounty.com

travelmeiascounty.com

easttnvacations.com

Monroe Co. Dept. of Tourism

monroecountytourism.com

Morristown Area C. of C.

visitmorristowntn.com

Northeast TN Tourism Assoc

northeasttennessee.org

exploreoakridge.com

Middle East TN Tourism Council

Explore Meigs Co.

865-986-6822

423-334-5496

865-457-4547

423-253-8010

877-586-6382

423-262-023

Oak Ridge CVB

865-483-1321

Play in Rhea

423-775-6171

Roane Tourism

865-376-4201

423-272-2186

423-949-7608

sequatchie.com

roanetourism.com

Rogersville Hawkins Co. C. of C.

rogersvilletnchamber.com

Sequatchie Co. C. of C.

playinrhea.com

November 30 Battle of Franklin

December 15—16 Battle of Nashville

April 2-3 Fall of Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Lee's Retreat begins, Va. November 15 — December 10 Sherman's March to the Sea. Ga. November 22 – December 25 Hood's Campaign

Courtesy Library of Congress

 April 9 Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House. Va April 14 John Wilkes Booth assassinates President Abraham Lincoln • April 26 Johnston surrenders Army of Tennessee near Durham, N.C.

TENNESSEE

 $\star\star\star$

triumph and tragedy

For more detailed

ganizations listed in

his guide or visit any

civilwartrails.org.

during the war.

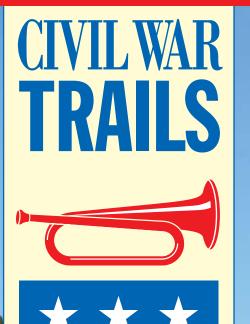
ravel information.

contact any of the

• May 9 Forrest's Cavalry Corps surrenders

February 1—April 26 Sherman's Carolinas Campaign, S.C. and N.C.

TENNESSEE





THE GREAT RAIDERS \star \star \star \star

t the beginning of the war, the cavalry gathered intelligence, screened the army from the enemy's cavalry, and served as mounted pickets. In the East, Confederate cavalry commander J.E.B. Stuart raised the routine reconnaissance mission to the level of art when his command rode completely around the Federal army in 1862. Legendary partisan cavalryman John S. Mosby (the Gray Ghost) later harried the Union army to distraction in Northern Virginia.

In the West, three cavalry commanders, John Hunt Morgan, Nathan Bedford Forrest, and Joseph Wheeler attained legendary status. Wheeler, a West Point graduate, had spent most of his life in the North. Morgan had served briefly in the Mexican War as a private. Forrest was self-taught. All of them, regardless of experience, were bold, imaginative, and determined men who could usually outthink and out-fight their opponents.

John Hunt Morgan seemed a natural cavalryman. Tall, dashing, impeccably dressed, and finely mounted, Morgan was born to a prominent Kentucky family. In a series of raids in Tennessee and Kentucky, he appeared invincible regardless of the Federal forces arrayed against him. He followed his July 1862

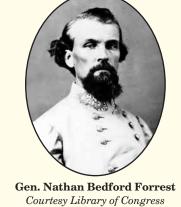
Kentucky raid with another in the winter in Middle Tennessee. destroying two railroad tunnels to disrupt Union supply lines for several weeks. Morgan led his most spectacular raid in July

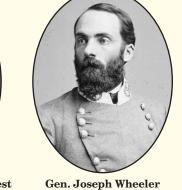
Gen. John Hunt Morgan 1863, rampaging Courtesy Library of Congress

confined in the Ohio State Penitentiary, and then escaped. A Federal cavalryman killed him in Greeneville, Tennessee, on September 4, 1864 when he tried to escape after being surrounded. Nathan Bedford Forrest was the antithesis

through Indiana and Ohio, was captured and

of the gentlemanly Morgan. A self-made man, Forrest was a successful planter and slave trader before the war. Whereas Morgan was an officer from the start, Forrest enlisted as a private and then rose to the rank of brigadier general in little more than a year. Forrest's personality, like that of Mosby, had a ruthless edge—unlike the charm and gaiety that Morgan and Stuart exhibited. Forrest's intuitive grasp of cavalry tactics and his ferocious fighting ability made him the most feared of Confederate cavalry commanders. He built his reputation on a series of stunning raids against Union supply





Courtesy Library of Congress

Newspaper illustration, "General Forrest Driving the Federals out of Trenton, Tenn. General Forrest in the Foreground Giving Orders." - Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives

lines in Middle and West Tennessee. He also fought his way out of a Federal envelopment at Parker's Crossroads, adding to his legend. The apparent massacre of black Federal troops at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, on April 12, 1864, however, tarnished Forrest's legacy. After the war, Forrest returned to farming and pursued business interests. He died in Memphis on October 29, 1877. William T. Sherman, assessing Forrest's military career, pronounced him "the most remarkable man our Civil War produced on either side."

Joseph Wheeler began the war as a lieutenant but became commander of the Army of Tennessee's cavalry by the fall of 1862. His successful raid behind Union lines before the Battle of Stones River made his reputation. In February 1863, he unsuccessfully attacked Dover to block Cumberland River shipping to Federals in Nashville. After the Battle of Chickamauga in the fall of 1863, Wheeler launched another spectacular raid against Union supply lines, riding up the Sequatchie Valley and then into occupied Middle Tennessee before returning to Alabama. After the war, Wheeler served in Congress and returned to U.S. Army service as a major general during the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines.

TENNESSEE USCTs

issued on January 1, 1863, authorized the enlistment of African American soldiers. By June, in Tennessee, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas had recruited 3,000 men. By the end of the war, he had enlisted 24,000 soldiers for 22 infantry regiments and 8 artillery units. Nationwide, 200,000 men served in black units known as U.S. Colored Troops (USCTs) and in the Navy.

White officers at first restricted USCTs to support functions such as guarding wagon trains, supply depots, and prisoners. They also constructed forts and railroads, then were posted as guards. Eager to prove their worth in combat, the USCTs soon had their chance. In December 1863, at Moscow, Stephen D. Lee's cavalry as it tore up Crossroads and Tupelo, Mississippi, at Tennessee USCTs mustered out of ser-

Courtesy Library of Congress



PLAN YOUR TRIP

he Emancipation Proclamation Tennessee Civil War **National Heritage Are** tncivilwar.org **Tennessee Wars Commissio** https://bit.ly/3bRMrfe **Tennessee State Parks** 888-TN-PARKS tnstateparks.com Civil War Trust

the 61st USCT repulsed Confederate Gen. railroad track. At Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi River, USCTs fought Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's command on April 12, 1864, then were overrun and killed after surrendering. For the remainder of the year, USCTs engaged Forrest at Brice's Athens, Alabama, and at Pulaski, Tennessee. They also fought with distinction in the Battle of Nashville in December. The vice between April 1865 and April 1866, having suffered about 4,500 casualties.

Johnsonville, Tennessee, Colored Battery camp, 1864

Clay Co. C. of C. 931-243-3338 dalehollowlake.org Clarksville CVB 800-530-2487 visitclarksvilletn.com Coffee Co. 931-723-5100 coffeecountytn.org Cookeville-Putnam Co. CVB 800-264-5541 visitcookevilletn.com Crossville-Cumberland Co. C. of C. 877-465-3861 crossville-chamber.com Dickson Co. C. of C. 615-446-2349 dicksoncountychamber.com Visit Franklin 615-591-8514 visitfranklin.com Franklin Co. C. of C. 931-967-6788 franklincountychamber.con Jackson Co. C. of C.

931-268-0971

615-859-3678

615-374-9243

931-729-5300

Visit Goodlettsville

gainesborochamber.com

visitgoodlettsville.com

hartsvilletrousdale.com

Hickman Co. C. of C.

Hartsville-Trousdale C. of C.

hickmancountychamber.org

Hohenwald-Lewis Co. C. of C. 931-796-4084 hohenwaldlewischamber.org **Humphreys Co. Tourism** 931-296-4865 visithumphreys.com Visit Lawrenceburg 931-762-4911 visitlawrenceburg.com Lincoln Co. C. of C. 931-433-1234 visitfayettevilletn.com Macon Co. C.of C. 615-666-5885 maconcountychamber.org Marshall Co. C. of C. 931-359-3863

Maury Co. CVB 888-852-1860 visitmaurv.com McMinnville-Warren Co. C. of C 931-473-6611 warrentn.com Middle TN Tourism Council 615-862-8828 middletennesseetourism.com **Nashville Convention and Visitors Corp** 800-657-6910 visitmusiccity.com Perry Co. C. of C. 931-589-2453 theperrychamber.com Visit Pulaski 931-363-3789

visitpulaski.com Robertson Co. C. of C. 615-384-3800 robertsonchamber.org Visit Rutherford 800-716-7560 visitrutherfordtn.com Shelbyville - Bedford Co. C. of C. 931-684-3482 shelbyvilletn.com Smith Co. C. of C. 615-735-2093 smithcountychamber.org

Smithville-Dekalb Co. C. of C. 615-597-4163 dekalbtn.org Sparta/White Co. C. of C.

June 15 Siege of Petersburg begins, Va.

May 4—June 20 Overland Campaign, Va.

spartatnchamber.com Sumner Co. CVB 888-301-7886 VisitSumnerTN.com Wayne Co. C .of C. 931-722-3575 waynecountychamber.org Wilson Co. Tourism

615-547-6438 visitwilsontn.com Chattanooga Area CVB 800-322-3344

visitchattanooga.com Cleveland/Bradley Co. CVB 423-472-6587 visitclevelandtn.com Cocke Co. Partnership 423-625-9675 yallvisitthesmokies.com

Farragut West Knox C. of C. 865-675-7057 farragutchamber.com Gatlinburg CVB 800-588-1817 gatlinburg.com Grainger Co. C. of C. graingercochamber.org Greene Co. Partnership 423-638-4111 greenecountypartnership.com Jefferson Co. Tourism 865-471-1881 visitjeffersoncountytn.com Johnson City CVB

423-461-8000

Visit Knoxville

800-727-8045

423-869-6235

visitknoxville.com

Imunet.edu/museum

Sevierville C. of C. 888-Sevierville visitsevierville.com **Smoky Mountains TDA** 865-983-2241 blountpartnership.com Southeast TN Tourism Assoc. 423-266-5781 southeasttennessee.com visitiohnsoncitytn.com Sullivan Co. Dept of Archives & Tourism 423-323-4660 historicsullivan.com Union Co. C. of C. Abraham Lincoln Library & Museum 865-992-2811 comeherecomehome.com

How to Use this Map-Guide

This map-guide identifies more than 350 Civil War sites throughout Tennessee. Each site is interpreted and accessible and encourages you to explore diverse settings where America's destiny was forged. Tennessee Civil War Trails sites can be explored at your own pace, and many offer other historical and recreational opportunities. Enjoy one of the numerous walking tours available in many communities. Shop at one of

hundreds of antique and specialty shops, dine at a historically-themed tavern, or simply walk amid the serenity of a preserved battlefield. Let the stories you've discovered ignite your imagination as you envision how now-peaceful landscapes were once the scenes of the deadliest battles known to man.

The Tennessee Civil War Trails program is part of a fivestate trails system that invites you to explore both well-know and less-familiar sites associated with America's greatest



Tennessee Welcome Center or local Visito Center. For additional Civil War Trails nformation, visit



Granville

Courtesy Peggy Clemons





*** Follow these signs to more than 1,400 Civil War sites.

Department of Tourist Development. Authorization No. 326214, March 2021, 35,000 copies, This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$0.28 per copy.

wvtourism.com

CivilWarTrails.org

NASHVILLE, TN RALEIGH. NC The SOUNDTRACK of AMERIC TENNESSEE drama. Together, more than 1,500 places tell the epic and heartfelt stories of civilians and soldiers who experienced

 $\star\star\star$

TENNESSEE TRAILS INFORMATION 1·615·741·2159 ***

VIRGINIA TRAILS INFORMATION 1-800-VisitVA virginia.org

*** MARYLAND TRAILS INFORMATION

1-877-209-5883 visitmaryland.org *** NORTH CAROLINA TRAILS INFORMATION 1-800-VISIT NC

visitnc.com *** **WEST VIRGINIA TRAILS INFORMATION** 1-800-CALL WVA