Williamson County
FRANKLIN
TENNESSEE

1864 Civil War Centennial 1964

November 28 - 29 - 30, 1964

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN
PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS:

November 30, 1964, marks the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Franklin, and

WHEREAS:

The Williamson County Civil War Centennial Committee, in cooperation with the principles outlined by presidential decree in formulating the American Civil War Commission, has prepared a program of commemoration, and

WHEREAS:

This program of commemoration proposes to honor the courage and devotion of the unnumbered thousands of men and women who fought so valiantly and endured so bravely during the war, and further proposes that the unity of the country can be strengthened through mutual understanding, an understanding derived from the realization that there was dedication and devotion on both sides—North and South;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That We, James W. Warren, Judge of Williamson County, and Asa H. Jewell, Mayor of the Town of Franklin, Tennessee, do proclaim November 28, 29, and 30, 1964, as days of special remembrance and call upon all citizens of Williamson County to be aware of their link with history and realize that the acts of this generation will also pass into history to the end that they rededicate themselves to the observance of the highest moral standards and to following the guidance of God in the spiritual crises of life as did some of the greatest heroes of one hundred years ago.

James W. Warren, Judge
Williamson County, Tennessee

Asa H. Jewell, Mayor
Town of Franklin, Tennessee

November 16, 1964
Program

Saturday, November 28

8 A.M. Information Center opens at the Masonic Hall.

8 A.M. Historic Sights of Franklin Tour begins at the Information Center.

8 A.M. Hike of the Battle Field Tour by the Boy Scouts of America.

1:30 P.M. Rededication of the Confederate Memorial on the Public Square by the United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter No. 14.

5 P.M. Parade sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of Franklin and the Centennial Committee.

7 P.M. Evening program at the auditorium of Franklin High School featuring "Battle Fields of Tennessee" as produced by the Confederate Historical Society of Nashville, and a series of civil war photographs by the famous photographer Brady. Admission free.

Sunday, November 29

1 P.M. Information Center Opens.

1 P.M. Historic Sights of Franklin Tour begins at the Information Center.

1 P.M. Hike of the Battle Field Tour by the Boy Scouts of America.

2 P.M. Re-enactment of the Battle of Franklin at the Kinnard Farm off Lewisburg Pike. Admission Free (see tour map for location).

Monday, November 30

8 A.M. Information Center Opens.

8 A.M. Historic Sights of Franklin Tour begins at the Information Center.

1:30 P.M. Memorial Services at the Confederate Cemetery for the Union and Confederate Dead; Mr. Stanley F. Horn, speaker; Band is the 101st Airborne Division Band from Fort Campbell, Ky.

7 P.M. Battle of Franklin Commemoration Banquet at the Brentwood Country Club. Speaker, Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr., Executive Director of the Civil War Centennial Commission of the United States. Guest entertainment, The Vanderbilt University Glee Club, Mr. Cyrus Daniel conductor. Admission by invitation.
An Introduction to

THE TOWN OF

FRANKLIN

The town of Franklin is located 18 miles south of downtown Nashville. In 1900 its population was 6,977, and it is growing rapidly. Williamson County, of which Franklin is the county seat, is located almost in the exact center of the Volunteer State. It is still primarily an agricultural county; tobacco is the leading cash crop, although dairy and beef cattle figure prominently in its agricultural economy along with corn, small grain and hay. Thoroughbred walking horses are indigenous, and one of the county's sleek high-steppers has walked to a world's championship. Several new industries have also moved to Franklin.

At the time Williamson County was organized in 1799 from territory cut off from Davidson County, a board of commissioners was appointed to select a site for a county seat. Abram Maury, for whom Maury County was later named when it in turn was cut off of Williamson County, donated a portion of his farm for a public square and laid off the lots for the town. Maury can be considered the "founder" of Franklin, because of the influential part he played in its name and location. It is said he is the one who gave the county its name in honor of his friend, Dr. Hugh Williamson, surgeon general in the Revolution. He suggested naming the town "Marthaville" in honor of his wife, but she would have none of it and he "acceded to her modesty" and agreed that it be named for Benjamin Franklin.

The first house in the area was built by Ewen Cameron in 1797 or 1798. The court house was built in the spring of 1800 in the center of the square where there was also a public well. After the court house burned in 1858 a new court house was erected on the present site. The well remained in the center of the square, although it was fenced for protection. The town loafers used to perch atop the fence until it became known as "the buzzards' roost."

Franklin was early interested in education and religion. Academies and institutes for boys and girls were very important in the educational development of the young people. Probably the best known was Harpeth Academy, which was authorized by the General Assembly in 1807. The building was started in 1810, and the school continued until it was destroyed during the war.

The Baptist Church was probably the first one erected in the county, with the Presbyterians and Methodists following soon afterward.

The town was incorporated in 1815, and in 1820, at a cost of $1,600, the public square was paved. In 1835, the population of the town was 1,500, and there were 3 male and 2 female academies, 4 churches, 3 clergymen, 8 physicians, 7 lawyers, 4 taverns, 5 blacksmith shops, 6 brick-layers, 3 silversmiths, 3 tailors, 2 tanners, 1 tinner, 2 wagoners, and 13 merchants. In 1864, there are 41 locally owned businesses in the town.

Franklin is the home town of a lot of people who have attained success in the business and professional world, both in nearby and distant places. Among the early ones were:

Thomas Hart Benton, early lawyer and legislator, later senator from Missouri. His daughter, Jessie, born before they moved from the county, was a strong figure in the political life of California. Her husband, John C. Fremont, was an important figure in securing California for the United States, was the first senator from that state, and first presidential candidate of the Republican Party.

Felix Grundy and John Bell, both early lawyers and outstanding political figures.

John H. Eaton, U. S. Senator and Secretary of War under Andrew Jackson.

Newton Cannon, governor of the State of Tennessee.

Matthew Fontaine Maury, "Pathfinder of the Seas," recipient of many awards from foreign governments.

Dr. John Mark Sappington, pioneer in the use of quinine for the treatment of malaria.
The Carter House
Focus of the Battle of Franklin

BY DAN M. ROBISON

Early on the afternoon of November 30, 1864, Lieutenant General John B. Hood, CSA, commanding the Army of Tennessee, stood on the northern slopes of Winstead Hill just to the left of the Columbia Pike as it approached the town of Franklin. Before him he saw a beautiful section of the Harpeth Valley, and beyond, the hills that lay between him and Nashville, the ultimate goal of his campaign. Near the center of the valley was Franklin, built around the public square.

Three-quarters of a mile south of the square and on the west side of the Columbia Pike stood a brick farmhouse with the outbuildings usual for that day. Across the pike to the east and south stood a frame building housing a cotton gin. All was the property of Fountain Branch Carter. The homestead indicated an owner of considerable substance although it was modest compared to “Carnton,” the home of Colonel McGavock to Hood’s right, and “Evergreen,” the widow Bostick’s home to Hood’s left. Nearly a hundred yards to the south of Carter’s house General Hood could see a line of earthworks built by the Federals, on which he had ordered his army to make a frontal assault. Below him near the foot of Winstead Hill he could see his own divisions deploying for the attack. Nearly two miles of comparatively level ground separated his forces from the main Federal works.

As Hood looked at the scene before him, he could not have foreseen that his army would be so decimated within a few hours that it would be all but destroyed before Nashville hardly more than two weeks later. The general could not have known that one of his young officers, a son of Fountain Branch Carter, would be mortally wounded in the coming battle and would be taken into his father’s house, there to breathe his last. Hood could not have known that the Carter House and its adjacent outbuildings, famed in official records, memoirs, histories, and fiction and still bearing the marks of bullets fired that day, would be standing a hundred years later, restored and preserved as an historic shrine to commemorate the battle he was about to begin. He could not have foreseen that the spot where he stood after the battle would be the site of a handsome overlook, built so that future generations might see the battlefield as he then saw it.

Fountain Branch Carter, owner of the Carter House, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, on April 6, 1797, the oldest child of Francis Watkins and Sarah Holcombe Carter. The first of his line in Virginia was Giles Carter, who was living in Henrico County in 1766. “Fount” Carter, as he was called, was in the sixth generation of his family in America. He was a lad when he came with his father to Williamson County, Tennessee. The exact date of this migration is not known, but county records show that they were there by 1809. Young Carter was married to Mary Armistead Atkinson on June 28, 1823. Twelve children were born to this union, five of whom had died before the Civil War began. The wife died September 15, 1852. Thus, at the time of the battle, Fountain Branch Carter was a widower, well past his sixty-seventh birthday, with four daughters and three sons still living.

“Fount” Carter had been a merchant, surveyor, and farmer, and he had bought and sold both farm lands and town lots. By 1850, his real estate was valued at $17,000 and he owned fifteen slaves. In 1860, he owned twenty-eight slaves, his real estate was valued at $37,000, and his personal estate at $25,000. He had bought his home site of nineteen acres in October, 1829. He began building his new home shortly thereafter and the family moved in during 1830. The land on which the house stood was part of a North Carolina grant to Captain Anthony Sharp for Revolutionary War service. Sharp’s daughter Nancy and her husband Angus McPhail had inherited that portion of the estate which they, in turn, sold to Carter.

When Tennessee called for troops, Fountain Branch Carter’s three living sons responded quickly. Moscow, age thirty-six, Theodrick, age twenty-one, and Francis, age eighteen, all enlisted in Company H, Twentieth Tennessee Infantry, at Franklin on May 28, 1861. Moscow Carter, who had been a private in the Mexican War, was made captain of Company H at its organization but was elected lieutenant colonel some two weeks later. He was captured early in 1863, but was at home by 1865, pardoned during the Battle of Franklin. Theodrick or Tod, as he was better known, became a captain in the Quartermaster Corps. He was captured at the Battle of Missionary Ridge but was back with the army and on the staff of General Thomas Benton Smith at the Battle of Franklin. There he was mortally wounded. Francis or Frank Carter was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. He remained in the hospital for several

1 Principal sources for this article include William Giles Harding Carter, Giles Carter of Virginia, Genealogical Memoir (Baltimore, 1906); Williamson County records in courthouse at Franklin; unpublished U. S. Census Records for Williamson County, 1850 and 1860 (microfilm copy in Tennessee State Library and Archives); Jacob D. Cox, The Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864 (New York, 1897); Stanley F. Horn, The Army of Tennessee, A Military History (Indianapolis, 1941); Sims Crowther, “The Battle of Franklin,” in Tennessee Historical Quarterly, XIV (1955); reports of various officers in The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (69 vols. and index; Washington, 1880-1901), Ser. 1, XLIV, Pt. 1, 21-716, and Ser. 1, XXIII, Pt. I, 399-627; “The Carter House, Chain of Title to Land on which the Carter House Stands,” compiled by the late Walter W. Faw, of Franklin, and checked against the original records in the Williamson County courthouse by John H. Henderson, of Franklin, and “The Carter House Talks,” by the late Dr. M. B. Carter, of Franklin (1909-1915) and others; among the Walter Wagner Faw Papers, in the Tennessee State Library and Archives; Tennessee Public Acts, 1901 and 1903; and papers in the Carter House files of the Tennessee Historical Commission.
months until discharged in October, 1862.

So far as has been learned, Union troops first came to Franklin on December 26, 1862. On that day the Federal army under General William S. Rosecrans began its movement from Nashville towards Murfreesboro, which was to culminate in the battle along Stone’s River, December 31 through January 2. Apparently the action at Franklin was intended to safeguard Rosecrans’ right flank. For six months after the Battle of Murfreesboro, the Confederates under General Braxton Bragg held a line centering at Tullahoma while the Federal army centered at Murfreesboro. Confederate cavalry held Columbia on Bragg’s left wing while Franklin became a strong point on the Federal right. During three dark years, the sight of Federal uniforms in and about the Carter House was to become increasingly familiar. Some years after the war, Colonel Moscow Carter gave to Union General Jacob D. Cox a written account of happenings in and about the Carter House. Carter recalled that long before the Battle of Franklin members of his family “had witnessed on other occasions sharp skirmishes . . . in which men were killed and wounded, some in the yard, and even in the house itself.”

The Carter House, in spite of the fighting about its premises during 1862, would have remained unknown to history but for the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. Detailed treatments of this battle have been written by General Jacob D. Cox, Stanley F. Horn, and Sims Crownover, and a short summary of the battle should suffice to establish the importance of the Carter House in that struggle.

When the Federal army under General John M. Schofield escaped through Hood’s lines at Spring Hill on the night of November 29, Schofield hurried his troops toward Franklin, some twelve miles to the north. He hoped to cross the Harpeth River there and to reach the fortifications at Nashville before Hood could attack. Because of difficulties in crossing the river, however, and because the Confederates followed so closely, Schofield had to prepare against a frontal attack or a flanking movement at Franklin. He took command near the river to speed operations there and left General Cox in command at the southern edge of town with orders to “hold Hood back, at all hazards, until the trains and the rest of the army should be safely across the Harpeth.”

General Cox reported that his division arrived at the outskirts of Franklin about an hour before daybreak on November 30. Shortly thereafter he rode to “the house just before me,” and awakened the family to tell them that he must use a part of their house for temporary headquarters. We do not know how long the house continued to be headquarters, but Cox states that as soon as his headquarters wagon came in “two or three tents were pitched in the door-yard of the Carter house, on the slope toward the village.” Soon after noon, the headquarters tents were sent to the rear but the Carter yard “was during the whole day and night the point to which all communications came . . . until the battle was over.”

Both General Cox and Colonel Moscow Carter, after the war, wrote accounts of how events on that fateful day affected the Carter family. The former noted that the Carter household that day included “Mr. F. B. Carter, an aged gentleman,” Colonel M. B. Carter, a Confederate officer on parole, four daughters, and a daughter-in-law. “Three families of young grandchildren were also in the house, and a couple of female servants, making a household of seventeen souls.” Besides, there was present a neighbor family of five, “who sought the protection of the stout brick walls of the Carter house just before the combat opened.” Early in the day, Mr. Carter had asked Cox whether the family should leave the house. Cox, believing that Hood would make a flanking movement rather than a frontal attack, advised him not to leave unless it became certain that “a battle was imminent.” The family would not be molested while the headquarters tents were in the yard, but if the house were abandoned he could not answer for the safety of its contents. But, the General

(continued on page 10)
Tour Description...

Many fine ante-bellum homes are to be found in Franklin and Williamson County—far more than could be included in this guide book. The following points of interest have been selected from material found in scrapbooks of Mrs. Joe Bowman of Franklin, either because of their special architectural features or significance in connection with the Battle of Franklin.

1. Masonic Hall. The Hiram Lodge #7 of Franklin received its charter from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, December 11, 1869. This lodge applied for a Tennessee charter after surrendering its North Carolina charter and was granted a dispensation on May 27, 1814, which was surrendered in 1815 when the present charter was granted. This building was completed in 1823. The first Protestant Episcopal Church of Tennessee was organized in this building August 25, 1827, by Bishop James H. Otey. A treaty with the Chickasaw Indians was negotiated on the lawn surrounding this building by Andrew Jackson, John Eaton, and John Coffee. During the War Between the States, the building was used for barracks and as a hospital by the Federal troops. Right across the street the first house in Franklin was built by Ewen Cameron in the winter of 1798 while the area was still primitive wilderness. When this large log house was torn down many years later, it was found to have been put together with blacksmith spikes and wooden pegs.

2. On this site stood the home of John Eaton. He was a United States Senator from 1818 to 1829, and Secretary of War under Andrew Jackson from 1829 to 1831. He resigned from the cabinet after a scandal which reflected on the reputation of his wife, Peggy O'Neil. He served as governor of the Territory of Florida from 1834 to 1836 and was minister to Spain from 1836 to 1840. Eaton retired from public life in 1840. He sold this property in 1843 and lived in Washington, D. C., until his death. St. Philip's Catholic Church now stands on this site. It was built in 1871 and has been in use since that time. In 1930 a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians was signed with Secretary of War John Eaton and President Andrew Jackson present. The ceremony took place under a large locust tree in the corner of the yard.

3. The building which now houses Dotson's Restaurant was originally the Old Factory Store building. This building standing on this site was occupied by General Andrew Jackson between 1815 and 1817 by Andersons, and by Baldwin. Cotton factory hardwares were sold from here in the early days. It is said that the wood pillars on the front are solid cedar.

4. Fort Granger. Approximately 500 yards to the east, the site of the Federal earthworks known as Fort Granger. After the disastrous Federal loss at the Battle of Thompson Station, about 10 miles south of Franklin, in March of 1863, a large encampment was established at Franklin under the command of Major General Gordon Granger. This fort, on the highest point in the immediate vicinity of the town, gave the Union army a commanding position over the town and its approaches from the south. During the Battle of Franklin it served as protection for the railroad bridge, which was the only escape route. Planks were laid across the tracks and the wagons were driven across.

5. This historic building was headquarters for General John M. Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, comprising the Federal 23rd Corps and the 4th Corps, during the Battle of Franklin. It has served both as a resident and an office, and is now used as the law offices of Captain Tom Henderson and his brother John, who was a former district attorney general. Captain Henderson was a member of the famous team of U. S. Army Tennesseans who tried to capture Kaiser Wilhelm at the close of World War I. Their cloak and dagger drama was foiled only in the very house where the Kaiser was lodged.

6. The Williamson County Court House was built in 1858 to replace the first building which was located in the middle of the square. The columns for this building were cast at the Old Foundry which was located east of the square. On April 1, 1871, the Court House was severely damaged by a tornado after which it was repaired with few changes. In 1937 the interior was renovated. The outside is little changed since its original construction. It was used as a hospital during the War Between the States. Bishop Quintard mentions visiting this hospital and seeing the wounded here. In the early days, there are stories that executions took place in the upstairs porch. A rope was tied to the ralling and about the condemned man's neck. He was hanged simply by tossing him over the railing.

7. The beautiful monument to the Confederate soldiers was erected through the efforts of the Franklin Chapter #14, United Daughters of the Confederacy, under the administra-tion of Mrs. R. N. Richardson, President. It was unveiled November 30, 1889, on the 35th anniversary of the Battle of Franklin. It stands 3 feet 8 inches high. The Confederate Infantryman stands 6 feet 6 inches tall. One of the inscriptions reads, "In honor and memory of our heroes, both privates and chiefs of the Southern Confederacy. No country ever had truer sons, no cause nobler champions, no people bolder defenders than the brave soldiers to whose memory this stone is erected." Observers will notice the hat on the statue of the soldier is broken. This happened when the shaft was erected and hoist ropes became entangled in a buggy wheel of a passer-by. Attempts were made to repair it; they were not successful, and it was thought best to leave it as it now stands.

8. In this gray brick house the Franklin Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized October 28, 1895 by the owner of the house, Mrs. Sarah Ewing Galt. Mrs. Galt was given this property in return for her heroic efforts in getting the cotton of her friend, Mrs. Adelia Hayes Acklen of Nashville, through the Federal lines to the market at New Orleans. The first Confederate flag raised in Franklin was the one which she and her friends hastily made. Later this was the home of Judge and Mrs. R. N. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson was Mrs. Gaut's daughter.

9. The Cochrane House, sometimes called the Eaton House, is more than a century old. It is typical of the English flats where it was customary to erect town houses flush with the street. Mrs. Eaton, mother of Secretary of War John Eaton under Andrew Jackson, once lived in this house.

10. Rest Haven is the oldest of the city cemeteries about Franklin. The first settlers of the area are buried here.

11. Bishop James Otey founded St. Paul's Episcopal Church in 1827. This building was begun in 1831 and completed in 1834. The Battle of Franklin was waged within a few blocks of this church. The Federals used...
the building as a base hospital in the course of that bloody night of November 30, 1864, and in doing so damaged it considerably. However, during the Federal occupation of this area before the Battle of Franklin, this building was used by the Federals for such things as barracks, storehouse, and signal tower. After the war the Ku Klux Klan was active in the basement where women met and sewed Klan uniforms. Please notice the historical marker.

12. One of the oldest houses in Franklin. The two large trees in the front yard were standing during the Battle of Franklin. A young boy, Hardin Perkins Figuers, age 15, watched the battle from the branches of the oak. It is presently known as the Gathmann House. Dr. and Mrs. Gathmann have recently remodeled it in a manner fitting its heritage.

13. The Carter House is a recognized National Shrine. Built in 1830, it was used by the Union General Jacob D. Cox during the Battle of Franklin. It is the outstanding point of interest of the Centennial Tour. It is open to the public for visiting at a modest price and is maintained by the Carter House Chapter of the APTA.

14. Cotton Gin. Eighty yards east of Columbia Pike on the Carter farm stood the cotton gin “on the most advanced salient of the hill.” About this building the battle raged. Here General Reilly’s Federal division rallied to throw back Cleburne’s Southerners. A section of artillery placed in the salient angle at the gin house never surrendered although the Confederates tried hard to force a passage here, and several times got into the embrasure. Lt. Baldwin, commanding the Confederate battery there, told of hand-to-hand conflict. “They were so unpleasantly close that we had to resort to the use of sponge-staves, axes, and picks, to drive them back.”

15. Battle Ground Academy was founded in 1829 as Mooney and Wall School by W. D. Mooney and S. D. Wall. In 1902, the name was changed to Battle Ground Academy when James A. Peoples and Ernest Rees became principals. In the school is a fine museum of artifacts collected from the Battle of Franklin and the Civil War era. This museum is open to the visitors of the tour free of charge.

16. On this hill, under a linden tree, on November 30, 1864, General John Bell Hood, sitting on his horse, viewed the Federal lines about the south of Franklin. His other generals with him observed that he snapped his glass case shut and ordered his officers, “We will make the fight.” At the overlook is a bronze map of the battlefield.

17. The William Harrison House is 126 years old. Here, on September 2, 1864, the mortally wounded Brigadier General John H. Kelley, CSA, was brought after the affair between his cavalry and the Federals under General James D. Brownlow. He was buried in the garden, later re-interred in Mobile, Alabama. Here General Hoo held his last staff meeting before committing his army to the Battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. Here the wounded Brigadier General John C. Carter was brought after that battle. He died ten days later. Owned by Dr. and Mrs. Harry Guffee, this house is located approximately 3 miles south of Franklin on Highway 31.

18. The town of Thompson Station saw much action in the Civil War. Please note the new Tennessee historical marker on the west side of Highway 31, 10 miles south of Franklin.

19. The Martin Cheairs House is known in this area as the place where the Confederate General Earl Van Dorn was killed by a jealous husband. Dr. George Peters of Spring Hill shot him after the doctor’s wife had visited the headquarters of Van Dorn too many times for passes through the lines. Neither history, nor family tradition, nor local legend has a certain answer; some say the doctor had his own reasons for the crime and used “sanctity of the house” to justify his act. Located at Spring Hill, 14 miles south of Franklin.

20. The Thompson House. It can be safely said that the calamitous episode at Franklin began here in this house. On the night of November 29, 1864, General John Bell Hood used this house as the command post for his Confederate Army of Tennessee. While asleep here on the night of the 29th, General Schofield led his Federal army past the trap at Spring Hill. Some old residents and old soldiers explain that Hood was in a drunken stupor, a charge never proved. Hood arose on the morning of November 30 flushed with anger that the Federals had slipped past his men during the night. Located at Spring Hill, 14 miles south of Franklin.

21. The Nathaniel Cheairs House. It was here that the generals of John Hoo’s Confederate Army ate breakfast that fateful morning of November 30, 1864, at the invitation of Mrs. Cheairs. Her husband was away serving in the Confederate Army with the Third Tennessee Regiment. The breakfast was not a happy occasion. Hood was beside himself with anger and chagrin that the Federals had slipped past his pre out on either side of the Nashville Pike just a short distance from where he was sleeping at the Thompson House. Hood lashed out viciously at the men with him, insulting their honor and bravery. These men were not of the nature of such insults and swords were drawn, apologies were demanded, and it seemed to the Cheairs family and servants that blood would stain their dining room rugs before they reached the field of battle. Located immediately south of Spring Hill on Highway 31.

22. St. John’s Episcopal Church. The church was started in 1839 across the road from Ashwood Hall, Bishop Polk’s beautiful home. It was consecrated by Bishop Otey in September of 1842. As General Hood advanced toward Nashville, the gallant General Pat Cleburne rode by this church. A gold medallion is kept in the church built by General Leonidas Polk and members of his family. If I am killed in the impending battle, I request that my body be laid to rest in this, the most beautiful and peaceful spot I have ever beheld.” The morning of December 1, 1864, found the great Confederate General Cleburne dead, lying beside four other generals on the back porch at Carnton. He was brought here and buried along with his friends, Generals Strahl and Granbury. Their respective states later claimed their bodies to be returned to native soil. Half-way between Columbia and Mount Pleasant in Maury County.

23. Confederate Cemetery. After the Battle of Franklin, the Confederate General Hood stayed in town two days to bury the dead. They were buried close to the breastworks in trenches, and their graves were marked with wooden head boards giving as much information as possible. About sixteen months afterward, Colonel John McGavock, seeing the markers were being burned for firewood, gave two acres adjoining his family cemetery so the bodies could be moved to a secure place. In April 1866, the remains of 1,481 soldiers were moved to this place and buried by states as they had been on the original field. The large number of unknown can be explained by the burning of the original headboards during the cold winter after the battle. It is only 300 yards from Carnton, the McGavock home.
24. Carnton. The old Randall McGavock home won its 
measure of fame after the Battle of Franklin when on the 
morning of December 1, 1864, five Confederate generals lay 
dead on the back porch. The house was built in 1824 and 
named after the ancestral home in Ireland. Much of the 
interior has been preserved though there has been little 
restoration. Some of the lovely fireplaces have been re-
tained as well as the stairway which curves gracefully to 
the third story which contained the ball room, now fallen 
into disrepair. Political debates were held on the flowing 
lawn. Such men as Andrew Jackson, Nathan Bedford 
Forrest, James K. Polk, Felix Grundy, Isham G. Harris, 
and Matthew Fontaine Maury enjoyed Carnton's gracious-
ness. Here John McGavock lived during the Battle of 
Franklin, and some sixteen months later gave the plot of 
ground now known as the Confederate Cemetery.

25. The Marshall House was the residence of John Mar-
shall, famous lawyer of the 1860's. It was built in 1809, 
and for 113 years has housed the Marshall family, includ-
ing the late Park Marshall, former mayor of Franklin. The 
Federals used the house during the war, allowing the 
Marshall family to live in one room. During the Battle 
of Franklin an iron cannon ball was shot through the 18" 
brick wall, damaging a large walnut wardrobe which is 
still in the house. Here during the signing of the treaty 
with the Chickasaw Indians by Andrew Jackson and his 
staff (1830), Chief Kenhechi had his portrait painted. After 
he saw his likeness he jumped out of the window, giving 
a loud "warwhoop."

26. Clouston Hall is said to have been built in 1828 by 
Joseph Rife, the same carpenter contractor who rebuilt 
The Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's home, after it burned in 
1834. Wounded Federal soldiers were nursed here along-
side the southern boys after the Battle of Franklin. Many 
artifacts were later found in the earth about the house, 
where belt buckles and such were hastily removed to assist 
the doctors in caring for the wounded. The house has been 
recently vacated by Mrs. Joe Briggs. It has housed many 
different families, and at the last sale was known as the 
Cliffe Place.

27. Wyatt Hall. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wyatt 
is one of the loveliest homes of ante-bellum vintage in 
the Franklin area. The handmade brick construction of 
the house was begun in 1797 and finished in 1800. It was 
used by high Federal officers during the war while they 
were in this area. The yard was used at one time as an 
ammunition dump.
The Battle of Franklin has been called the "Gettysburg of the West". It was characterized by gallantry on both sides, and by the viciousness and number of hand to hand combats. This Battlefield hike is laid out so that you may relive that battle.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Franklin Plunge - Registration and Boy Scout Camping Area.

2. Carnton - Location of Hospital during battle, where 5 Generals died.

3. Confederate Cemetery

4. East section of Battle Field.

5. Winstead Hill - Site of General Hood's command post and location of Battle Map.

6. West section of Battle Field.


10. Eaton House - Built in 1803 by President Jackson's Sec'y. of War.

11. Capt. Tom Henderson's Office - Union headquarters during battle.

12. Masonic Hall - Houses oldest Masonic Lodge in Tennessee - used as a stable for horses by the Union Forces.

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Trail will be open Saturday and Sunday, November 28 and 29, 1964. Cost of patch is 75¢. Camping facilities are available, but charcoal must be used. Orientation and additional material will be available at registration.

Please advise Darrel Drolsum, Box 1000, Franklin, Tennessee, on number of boys, arrival, and if camp site is needed.
MAP OF THE
Battleground of Franklin, Tenn.
NOVEMBER 30th, 1864.

NOTE.—Johnson’s Division of Lee’s
Corps, after dark, took the
position shown thus: ***

Drawn by Wilber F. Foster,
Major Engineer Corps, C. S. L.

SCALE, 2,500 ft=1 Inch.
The Carter House
(continued from page 4)

added, “if there were to be a battle, the very focus of it would certainly be there, and it would be no place for women and children.”

Colonel Carter also believed that Hood would not attack, therefore the family decided to stay in the house. In the afternoon, when it was too late to leave, they realized that “the crash was at hand.” He described the scene:

Although the house had withstood the shock of former conflicts, they seemed as child’s play to the approaching storm. The cellar afforded the securest retreat, and hardly was it reached before the din of battle grew appalling. In the gloom of the cellar the children cowered at the feet of their parents, and while the bullets rained against the house, and a cannon ball went crashing through, all seemed in a state of acute expectancy, but gave no audible sound of fear.

The first onset having passed, and no one harmed, reassurance returned, and hope revived with some; with others, the comparative lull increased the tension and awakened fears of unknown dangers yet to come. In this state of alternating hope and fear, they dragged through the weary hours until the last shot was fired and deliverance assured . . .

General Cox had this to say about the Carter premises: “This group of buildings was to become the focus of so desperate a conflict that it is well to have their situation and relative position clearly understood.” He included a sketch showing the house and other important points on Carter Hill, and credited its accuracy to Colonel Carter, “a practical surveyor.” The dwelling stood on the crest of the hill, fifteen yards west of the pike. Fifty feet west of the house and some ninety feet from the pike stood a frame building called the office and “ten or a dozen feet to its west” was a brick smokehouse. These buildings were nearest the battle lines. About ninety yards west and north of the dwelling was a barn, corn crib, and some smaller buildings. The gin house, mentioned often in accounts of the battle, stood a hundred and twenty yards in front of the home and eighty yards east of the pike, “on the most advanced salient of the hill.”

At daylight, Cox deployed his own division from the Columbia Pike eastward and a bit northward to a bluff commanding the river and the railroad—a distance of some 580 yards. The division consisted of three brigades with a total of fourteen regiments. That of General James W. Reilly was placed between the pike and a point some yards beyond the cotton gin. The other two, under Colonels John S. Casement and Israel N. Stiles, were to the left of Reilly.

General Thomas H. Ruger’s division began to arrive about seven o’clock and was placed west of the Columbia Pike with a front bearing west and north and extending to the Carters’ Creek Pike, a distance of around 580 yards. This division consisted of two brigades. That of Colonel Silas A. Strickland was directly south of the Carter House and its adjacent buildings while that of Colonel Orlando H. Moore occupied the line nearest the Carters’ Creek Pike. The area between that pike and the Harpeth River at the northwest edge of town was occupied later in the day by General Nathan Kimball’s division. General George D. Wagner’s division, on rear guard from Spring Hill, was to play a significant part in the battle.

The troops of Cox’s and Ruger’s divisions were given intrenching tools, with instructions for each unit to throw up breastworks in its immediate front. These works were nearly completed by noon. A total of some thirty-four guns were placed in or close to the lines, nearly half of which supported the two brigades of either side of the Columbia Pike.

By the time General Hood was ready to attack, the Federals, except for Wagner’s division, were behind a strong line of earthworks, the center of which was not far from the Carter House. These works formed a rough arc with a front about two-thirds of a mile in length. General Cox described the works nearest the Carter House:

The position of the works from the cotton-gin to the barn and corncrib in rear of the Carter house proved very important in the engagement, and became more widely known of as much controversy, that a fuller description of them should be given. As has already been said, the cotton-gin formed a marked salient in the line. . . . A little to the right of it the works made an angle toward the rear, coming back to join the emplacement of four guns on the left of the turnpike, ninety yards south of the Carter house. Where the line crossed the road, a gap was left of the full width of the road, for the continuous lines of wagons and artillery crowned it all the morning. On the west of it, the line continued at right angles to the road for fifty yards on level ground, and then bent to the rear, descending the slope somewhat as it did so. This was the purpose of placing a battery on the summit at the right of the brick smokehouse, which could fire over the heads of the infantry in the front line. . . .

The gap in the Federal works at the Columbia Pike helped to increase the intensity of fighting around the Carter House. General Cox explained the situation:

In the rear of the opening in the front line, I ordered a reenforcement built across the road, and a turnout, so that the army trains could go around it on the left and regain the road. This reenforcement was in line with the south side of the office and smoke-house of the Carter place. The reenforcement was continued to the right by Strickland’s men, till it reached the small buildings. Space for a battery was left on the right of the smoke-house. . . .

Still another feature of the Federal works which contributed to the intensity of fighting around the Carter House was the hurriedly constructed rifle pits or barricades on either side of the Columbia Pike, about a half mile in front of the main works. These barricades were held by two brigades of Wagner’s division. Colonel Emerson
Opdycke's brigade of that division came within the Federal works before the battle started and "was massed about 300 yards to the rear of Carter's house..." The brigades of Colonel John I. Lane and Joseph Conrad remained at the shallow earthworks.

John Johnston was one of Forrest's cavalrymen and happened to be on Winstead Hill during the battle. Later, he described the scene before him that November afternoon:

Here we had a good view of the whole field. It was a soft and beautiful November day. The sun was about one hour high and shone pleasantly through the haze atmosphere. The long thin line of the Confederates, stretching far to the right and left, moved steadily forward as if on parade... When our line had reached about half a mile from the enemy, we sent several shots into the air, leaving a white wreath of smoke. These soon grew thicker, and then came the sound of musketry, with terrific outpour. In a little while, the whole scene of conflict was covered by a dense smoke and nothing could be seen. The roar of battle continued without pause. Night came in a little while and wrapped all in darkness... The "long thin line" of Confederates consisted of two corps commanded by Generals Benjamin F. Cheatham and Alexander P. Stewart. General Edward Johnson's division of Stovall's corps was placed in reserve for Cheatham but did not join the attack until after dark. The remainder of Lee's corps, still on its way from Spring Hill when the battle started, did not arrive in time to take part. Divisions of Forrest's cavalry were on either flank of the Confederate line but did not become seriously engaged. Horn places Hood's total at "about 20,000 infantry in action against 22,000 of the Federal corps."

The Confederate attacks on the left and right wings of the Federal works were repulsed with heavy losses to Hood's men. It was in the center of the line, at and around the Carter House, that the Confederates made considerable penetration and it was here some of the most stubborn fighting took place.

The divisions of Generals Patrick R. Cleburne and John C. Brown, of Cheatham's corps, advancing along the Columbia Pike, soon came upon the two enemy brigades left in the shallow works a half-mile in front of the main Federal line. General Cox thus described the situation that developed:

...Now surely the outlying brigades must begin their retreat! No, they did not, but they opened a rapid musketry fire in hopeless contest with the overwhelming masses of the enemy. They were determined to hold the hill while they checked Cheatham's advance, but he outflanked them on the left and on the right. Still they fought till their lives and were amongst them, and then they broke to the rear in confusion.

The Confederates, following hard upon the retreating Federals, were able to overtake them and to capture "a considerable number." The Union forces in the works could not fire without endangering the lives of their comrades with whom the Confederates were commingled. Hood's men were thus enabled to come up to the breastworks pell-mell with Wagner's men, without suffering loss or being seriously exposed to fire." And so the Confederates entered the gap in the works at the pike, seized portions of the earthworks on both sides of the pike, captured the reternchment at the Carter smokehouse and office, and got to, around, and even beyond the dwelling. All attempts to rally Wagner's two brigades went for nothing and the confused men, spreading their confusion to others, hurried on through the town to the river. For a time it appeared that the break through the Federal center might become complete. It remained for the third brigade of Wagner's division under Colonel Opdycke to save the day for Schofield. That brigade, it will be recalled, had been placed in reserve some two hundred yards beyond the Carter House. General Cox thus described the striking events at this point:

a good many fugitives were still running to the rear, and some Confederates were advancing; but at that moment Opdycke's left regiment deployed from column into line across the road, between the crowd hastening into the village and the enemy who were trying to reform inside our works for a new advance. The Confederates were apparently hesitating to leave the cover of the breastworks and retracement, for the guns and smoke on Reilly's line drove back the men who had got over our works west of the cotton-gin. The Carter house and out-house prevented any change in them in continuing line. I could not see what was going on behind the Carter buildings, but the roar of the fight from that direction showed that only the left of Ruger's division had given way... At this juncture, Steward's men were holding the buildings themselves, and a fierce fight with long-range musketry and a very short-range cavalry fire was a startling one. The enemy filled the spaces, about the Carter house, and were trying to form upon the turnpike in front of the buildings. They had possession of a cannon on both sides of the road, and sought to turn them upon us... As Opdycke's line charged forward, the roar of musketry on right and left and front was deafening, so deafening as to produce the effect of a dumb show. The men looked as if breasting a furious gale with strained muscles and set teeth... The melee about the Carter house was desperate but short. The Confederates were driven back and... Opdycke's men now held the reternchment which crossed the turnpike just beyond the Carter house... Opdycke not only reoccupied the reternchments but the Federals also recaptured a portion of the main line to the west of the smokehouse. In these operations, General Cox points out, "The house... prevented an advance in continuous line, but it also, with the outbuildings, had made possible a rallying and a stand which delayed the advance of Reilly's men and some of those retreating from the front."

In the meantime, Reilly's men had secured the main works and for some distance west of the cotton gin. This formed a salient from which his men could fire obliquely upon the approaches to the gap in the front lines and upon the area between that and the reternchment. The Federal position was that of the smokehouse, the gap, and the cotton gin upon the area of the front of the reternchment. Thus, the Confederates who poured into the gap met enemy fire not only from behind the reternchment but from both sides as well.

By the coming of darkness, slightly more than an hour after the battle began, the attacks on the two flanks had been stopped. In the meantime, as General Cox put it, "the fight at the center had been bitter and increasing, for Hood's brave men were still possessed with the belief that they could turn their bribe advantage there into a complete victory, and they fought with almost unexperienced tenacity to accomplish their desire."

Although the Federals succeeded in reoccupying the reternchment a few yards south of the Carter House, the Confederates continued to hold most of the outer works taken in the first rush, in spite of two Federal counter-attacks. In this "no man's land" between the two lines, fighting continued until long after dark. Both Horn and Crowder quote one Federal colonel as concluding from reports of some Union officers that "their lines received as many as thirteen distinct attacks. That fighting was longest and fiercest between the cotton gin and Carter's barn across the pike is proved by the fact that four of the five Confederate generals killed at Franklin and five of the six wounded were leading attacks between these two points—a distance less than two average city blocks.

Cox quotes one Confederate officer as saying later that "About nine o'clock the firing gradually dwindled into a slight skirmish." The Union general, in his official report, stated: "Alarms occurred frequently until 11 o'clock, and frequently caused a general musketry fire on both sides... but I found no evidence that any real attack was made at so late an hour..."

So the tragic Battle of Franklin came to an end. By an hour after midnight the Federals had withdrawn from their works, crossed the Harpeth, and were on their way to Nashville. Confederates guns were silent. Save for those whose painful wounds kept them awake, the men who had thrown themselves against the breastworks slept upon the ground. All too many would not again see the battle flags.
at the head of brave regiments or hear the sharp command or join in the rebel yell.

Members of the Carter family were still huddled in their basement, listening to the scattered firing late at night, when, as Colonel Carter described it,

a Confederate soldier brought the sad tidings that Captain Theodoric Carter, a son and brother, lay wounded on the field. An elder brother, who had thus far directed affairs, went immediately in search but by misdirection went to another part of the field. In the meantime, General Thomas B. Smith, of whose staff young Carter was a member, reported the casualty and led the way, followed by the sister and three sisters, and sister-in-law, to where the young officer lay, mortally wounded. They lifted him gently and bore him back to die in the home he had not seen for two years and more. He had fallen when his heart's wish was almost attained, only a few rods distant from the home of a lifetime.

The exhausted Confederates did not have long to rest for, as General Hood reported, “the next morning at daylight, the wounded having been cared for and the dead buried, we moved forward toward Nashville.” And so, as Kipling would put it,

The tumult and the shouting dies —
The Captains and the Kings depart —

But the Carter House remained, riddled with bullets and its family plunged in grief. The house would live in the memory of men on both sides, who survived the bloody struggle around its premises. It had taken its place in the history of that terrible war. However, those who lived there had not seen the last of marching men, for seventeen days later, after the Battle of Nashville, the armies would come that way again.

Fountain Branch Carter lived on in his battered home until August 22, 1871. At his death he left the Carter House and nineteen acres to his son, Moscow Branch Carter. In 1896, Carter and his wife deeded the same property to S. G. Mullins, and after a few days Mullins deeded it to O. E. Daniels. The latter held the place until 1910 when it was acquired by Miss Robbie Hunter, later Mrs. Joe L. Ulthorne. On her death, July 13, 1946, the Carter House passed to her brother, Bennett Hunter, who deeded it to the State of Tennessee on July 11, 1951.

Acquisition of the Carter House as an historic shrine was not something that happened on the spur of the moment. Efforts toward that end had been made for a long time and by many people. As early as 1930, Senator Isham Harris and Congressman Washington C. Whithorne of Columbia introduced identical bills in the Senate and House at Washington providing for “the purchase of a site for a military post” near Franklin and for “the erection of suitable buildings thereon.” The bills died in committees. During the next fifty-nine years, twenty additional bills were introduced in Congress, the object of which was to create a national memorial on the Franklin battlefield. Two of these provided only for a memorial arch but the others would have established a national park or some other memorial of a substantial nature. None of the bills mentioned the Carter House specifically, but at least one was accompanied by memorials calling for its purchase by the government. In view of its location on the battlefield, it seems valid to assume that most of the bills introduced through the years contemplated acquisition of the Carter House.

Not discouraged by repeated failures to secure the Carter House as a national memorial, Stanley F. Horn, of Nashville, early in 1951 secured an option on the place which made it possible for the state of Tennessee to buy it for the sum of $20,000. With the approval of Governor Gordon Browning, the legislature that year appropriated the purchase money and an additional $6,000 for renovation and maintenance, and provided that the money was to be expended by the Tennessee Historical Commission. Transfer of the property was completed the middle of July and so, at long last, the Carter House had become a public memorial to the desperate courage of men who fought around its dooryard.

The Tennessee Historical Commission, which was responsible for the proper expenditure of state funds in the restoration of the house, encouraged the organization of the Carter House Association, which was formed on May 4, 1951, and worked with representatives of the Commission in the restoration work.

The renovation of old buildings usually cost more than first estimates, and this certainly was true in the case of the Carter House. The six thousand dollars originally appropriated for this purpose was quickly spent and in August of 1952 Governor Browning allocated to the project an additional ten thousand dollars from his contingency fund. Even this did not prove adequate and the legislature of 1953, with the approval of Governor Frank G. Clement, appropriated five thousand additional dollars to the Carter House Association. Some renovation costs were met by the Association. Since 1955 the state has made a yearly grant to aid in maintaining the shrine, as it does for certain other historic sites. The Carter House Association maintains the place in excellent condition, supplementing the state grant-in-aid with money received from membership dues and from a small admission charge to those who visit the place.

The Carter House and its nearby outbuildings stand today quite like they were on the day of the battle. The gin house, the barn, and the corn crib disappeared long ago, as did the Federal earthworks. The open fields around the place became town lots and streets of the “Carter Addition” in the late 1890's. But the house itself, the office, the smokehouse, and the brick kitchen have been restored as nearly as possible to the way they were when Hood
left. The problems of restoration were more easily solved because the four buildings had remained basically unchanged as the four buildings had remained basically unchanged.

The visitor who approaches the Carter House from Columbia Avenue today sees a neat red brick building with a front of fifty-four feet. At the center are double doors which, when closed, form an eight-panel colonial pattern. As the sides of the door are Doric columns flanked by sidelights and topped by a fanlight transom. At some time after 1864 a small porch had been built before the doorway but this was removed in the restoration. Midway between the door and either end of the house is a twelve-pane window. It, too, is flanked by Doric columns with pediments and side lights.

The two ends of the house are distinguished by stepped parapet walls, culminating in the chimneys. Dr. Carter remembered when these parapet walls were torn down to roof level and the stone capping was used to border the front walk. The parapet walls have been restored and the stone capping is back where it belongs. Later owners had added a one room frame wing to the south end of the house and a porch to the north side. Both have been removed.

From the front door, one enters a hall, twelve by twenty feet. The stairway leading to the half story above is in good taste. Its simplicity is relieved by an unusual design at the first landing. On either side of the hall is a room nineteen by twenty feet. Besides the fireplace at the end is a single window which adds to the light afforded by the large window in front. That to the south was the family room. Both the front window facing and a small rocking chair, which was there at the time of the battle, show bullet marks. The room to the right of the hall is called the parlor. Perhaps this is the “front sitting room” which General Cox used as temporary headquarters.

The half story above has two rooms flanking the stair landing. Each has two small windows at the outer end and each measures some twelve by twenty feet. In later years, dormer windows were added to the upstairs rooms but these were removed in the restoration. The basement is divided into three rooms each with thick stone walls and having the same dimensions as the rooms of the main floor. It was in one of these basement rooms, presumably the one farthest from the earthworks, that the Carter family took shelter during the battle. The basement rooms are now used as a museum. Six-panel colonial doors lead from the family room and the hall to the back porch, the right wing of which is front for a frame ell containing two smaller rooms. The south wall of this ell still shows bullet holes.

The Carter House Association has succeeded in furnishing the dwelling with pieces that are in keeping with its time. While few of them were in the house originally, friends of the Association have been quite generous.

In the back yard, about forty-six feet from the main house, stands a brick kitchen. Strangely, General Cox did not mention this building and Colonel Carter did not show it in his sketch of the premises. Yet, Dr. Carter wrote of it as a part of the old homestead. The kitchen walls give every indication of being contemporary with those of the other buildings and there are a few marks which undoubtedly were made by bullets. The fact that the kitchen stands directly north of the brick smokehouse explains the small number of battle marks. The kitchen had fallen into bad repair but is now in excellent condition and is furnished with equipment suitable to a kitchen of that day.

The smokehouse stands on the south side of the yard, and just to the east of it is the frame building called the outbuilding. These mark the line of the reserve earthworks built by the Federals to protect the gap in their main lines.

The south walls of the two buildings bear today, as they did on the day after the fight, numerous marks made by missiles fired during the battle. The smokehouse has changed but little and now is used for storage space. Sometime before 1897, the office was moved from its original location and added to the north end of the ell on the main house, at which time its bullet marked wall was turned in the opposite direction. Happily, the office has been returned to its place beside the smokehouse and its bullet marks face the direction whence the bullets came.

The Congress at Washington through many years refused to recognize the Franklin battlefield as of national concern. In more recent times, however, the National Park Service has, in its Register of Historic Landmarks, designated the Carter House as one of four sites in Tennessee of major historical importance in the development of the United States. So, at long last, the old house has gained recognition from the state and from the nation.

Long years have passed since the walls of the Carter House echoed to the voices of the family which first called it home. If those walls could speak, they might well repeat the lines by Donald Davidson:

*Lonely in spring again flows Harpeth River*
*While bough to bough I hear the gray doves calling*
*But the voices that answered me by Harpeth River*
*Are gone with the flowing stream and the blooms falling.*

But the walls of the Carter House have taken on new strength. Like the walls of the courthouse, the Masonic Hall, St. Paul’s Church, and other places of their generation, they seem as lasting as Harpeth River and the hills that stand about on every side.*
THE RE-ENACTMENT OF THE BATTLE

The re-enactment of the Battle of Franklin will be held on the Kinnard Farm south of Franklin, which was on the right wing of Hood's Army of Tennessee that fateful November 30, 1864. General Donald A. Ramsay of the Confederate High Command, a member of the Williamson County Committee, is the commanding general of all the memorial troops on the field.

The re-enactment of the battle will follow as closely as possible the maneuvering of General Hood's Army of Tennessee and General and General John M. Schofield's 23rd and 4th Federal army corps. Spectators should look for the following development of the action:

1. Advance of Hood's pickets to size-up the strength of the Federals behind the breastworks.
2. A light enfilade of firing will send the pickets back to their main line now in full formation.
3. The first charge by the Army of Tennessee against the main force of Federals.
4. Union General Wagner's division of the 4th Corps is over run.
5. Colonel Opdycke's brigade of Wagner's division halts the Southern breakthrough.
6. This action ends with Union General Cox's division coming up to support Opdycke and the Confederates Brown and French are without success.
7. After several charges against the main breastwork a truce will be declared at which time the nurse corps will come on the field of battle and give aid to the wounded.
8. Episode depicting the wounding of captain Theodoric Carter. Carter's three sisters and sister-in-law will be portrayed by Tamara Noland, Dorothy Binkley, Betty Carol Noland and Mrs. Nancy Patton Conway. Tod Carter will be portrayed by Carter Conway. The father will be portrayed by Charles Haffner, and Dr. Deering Roberts of the 20th Tennessee Infantry, by Dr. John L. Farringer.

Following is a list of names of present day personnel of the Confederate High Command and the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the names of CSA officers they will portray.

General Donald A. Ramsay, CHC, Nashville, Tennessee ........................................ Gen. Cheatham
General John J. Gaff, CHC, Pikeville, Maryland ................................................ Gen. A. P. Stewart
General (Brig.) Henry C. Horn, CHC, Kensington, Maryland ................................... Gen. Chalmers
Colonel John Lunday, CHC, Nashville, Tennessee ................................................ Gen. Dibrell
Colonel Dayton Kelley, CHC, Belton, Texas ......................................................... Gen. T. B. Smith
Sgt. Robert E. Lee Gray, CHC, Atlanta, Georgia ................................................... Gen. Jackson
1st Lt. G. Thomas LeGore, CHC, Westminster, Maryland ....................................... Gen. Gist
1st Lt. Charles Ashworth, CHC, Franklin, Tennessee ........................................... Gen. Granbury
Thomas V. Moore, Waynesboro, Penna. ......................................................... Gen. Gowan
Captain John Mason Hardy, CHC, Silver Spring, Maryland .................................... Gen. Lowry
Sgt. Maj. George Bryant, CHC, Mayo, Maryland ................................................... Gen. Cockrell
Captain John Quick, Winchester, Virginia ............................................................... Gen. Quarles
Major E. J. Byrne, CHC, New Orleans, Louisiana ................................................ Gen. Featherstone
Major General Thomas R. Pitts, CHC, Hanover, Penna. ..................................... Gen. Adams
Captain C. Fred Manton, CHC, Memphis, Tennessee ............................................. Gen. Forrest
Colonel John May, commander-in-chief, SCV., Aiken, South Carolina ..................... Gen. Cleburne
Alfred Crockett, Tenn. SCV commander, Nashville, Tennessee ................................ Gen. Loring
Elmer McGowan, SCV Camp 215, N. B. Forrest; Memphis, Tennessee ...................... Gen. Manigault
The following units are representing the Confederate Army of Tennessee:

MARYLAND
CHC Chief of Staff Gen. John Joseph Gaff and Staff. ANV
Pikesville, Maryland
13th. Virginia Infantry—CSA
CHC Captain John Mason Hardy, commanding. ANV
Silver Spring, Maryland
1st. Maryland Artillery—CSA
Sgt. George E. Bryant, commanding. CHC
Mayo, Maryland ANV
Company “A”, 1st Maryland Volunteer Infantry—CSA
Thomas V. Moore, commanding.
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
Battery “A”, Chesapeake Artillery
1st Lt. Thomas LeGore, commanding. CHC
Westminster, Maryland
Whites Rangers, 38th Virginia Cavalry. ANV
Kensington, Maryland
Maryland Regiment, CHC; Confederate Nurse Corps. ANV
Colonel Lois G. Holda, commanding. CHC
Silver Spring, Maryland

VIRGINIA
Company “E”, 33rd Virginia Volunteer Infantry ANV
New Market, Virginia
Company “K”, 5th Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade
Captain John H. Quick, Jr., commanding.
Winchester, Virginia
10th Virginia Volunteer Infantry, “Riverton Invincibles,”
Capt. R. B. Hutton, commanding.
Elkton, Va.

NEW JERSEY
CHC New Jersey Reg., Army of Northern Virginia. ANV
Lt. William V. Larrison, commanding.
Carteret, New Jersey

TEXAS
Company “A”, 16th Texas, Infantry—CSA
CHC Colonel Dayton Kelley, commanding.
Baylor Station
Belton, Texas
8th Texas dismounted cavalry
Captain Guy Airey, commanding.
Beaumont, Texas

GEORGIA
Lt. General John K. Williams, CHC Adjutant General, and
staff
1864, Kennesaw, Georgia
Brown’s Georgia Artillery
Captain Hubert Brown, commanding.
Marietta, Georgia
41st Georgia Volunteers—CSA
Sgt. Robert E. Lee Gray, commanding. CHC
Atlanta, Georgia
63rd Georgia Infantry Regiment. CHC
Colonel James W. Newman, commanding.
Austell, Georgia

LOUISIANA
Orleans Artillery and Dixie Rifles—CSA
Major E. J. Bryne, Jr. SCV, commanding. CHC
New Orleans, Louisiana

FLORIDA
Irish Light, Regulars—CSA
Sgt. John R. Collins (Sgt. Shannon Harper) comm. CHC
Jacksonville, Florida

TENNESSEE
Confederate High Command, General Donald A. Ramsay,
commanding, & staff.
Nashville, Tennessee
1st Tennessee Infantry, 1s. Tennessee Bn.
Major Charles W. Caldwell, commanding. CHC
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Shelby Grays, CHC
Captain C. Fred Manton, commanding.
Memphis, Tennessee
Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp, SCV. Camp 215
Elmer McGowan, commanding.
Memphis, Tennessee
Williamson Grays—CSA
Lt. Charles Ashworth, commanding.
Franklin, Tennessee
Joseph Johnston SCV Camp 28
Finner Whitman, president, Albert Crockett, Jr. field co.
Nashville, Tennessee
4th Tennessee dismounted cavalry—CSA
Nashville, Tennessee
The Forrest Memorial Artillery Battalion
Morton’s Battery, Richard Byrd, commanding, Nashville,
Tennessee
Freeman’s Battery, Robert Byrum, commanding, Nashville,
Tennessee
Unit commander, Major Marlin R. Foglioson, commanding,
James Hardin, adjt.
Davidson County Centennial Committee sponsors.
The Confederate High Command Nurse Corps
Colonel Dorothy Ramsay, commanding.
Nashville, Tennessee
Martin Guards, CHC, Major Lester Gross, commanding.
Pulaski, Tenn.

SOUTH CAROLINA
CHC Major General Eugene L. Gehry, M.D. & staff
Orangeburg, South Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA
CHC Major General W. Cliff Elder & staff
Burlington, North Carolina
North Carolina 8th Regiment—CSA
Major Gen. W. Cliff Elder, commanding. CHC
Burlington, North Carolina
The following memorial units are representing the 23rd Federal Army Corps and the 4th Army Corps:

—Buckeye Blues Brigade, Union Army of the Centennial Brigade Commander; J. C. Robbins, Colonel. E. Liverpool, Ohio.

Regiments:

- 1st Ohio regiment
- 7th Ohio regiment
- 8th Ohio regiment
- 9th Ohio regiment, cavalry and band.
- 19th Ohio regiment
- Lt. Col William H. Green, UAC, commanding.
- East Rochester, Ohio
- Federal Nurse Corps.

- Jack Gibble, commanding. Waynesboro, Penna.

—7th Ohio Band, Union Army of the Centennial.

- Lt. George Derenburger, commanding. Columbus, Ohio.

—“G” Company, Akron Light Artillery, 1st Ohio Regiment, Union Army of the Centennial.
- Cpl. Terry Ryan, commanding. Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.


—A participating unit, headquarters Co., 1st brigade, 1st Div., 12th Army Corps, R.O.T.C. from Vanderbilt University; 1st Sgt. John Brinsfield/Co. N/T

—The commanding general of the Union Army of the Centennial is Brigadier General James Guy Hudkins, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

—The Divisional Adjutant, U.A.C. is Colonel Thomas W. Hamlin, Alliance, Ohio.
One Hundredth Anniversary of
The Battle of Franklin
Franklin, Tennessee November 28, 29, 30—1964

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The Williamson County Committee was established under the auspices of
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Acknowledgments

The executive members of the Williamson County Civil War Centennial
Committee gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the governmental agen-
cies, civic and private organizations, business firms, local newspapers and
radio, and individual members of the county committee, without whose help
the commemoration would have been impossible.
Great Seal of the Confederacy

The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America was adopted by the Confederate Congress February 22, 1862. The meaning of the symbols is clear—an equestrian statue of George Washington surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy—cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, wheat and rice. The Confederate States of America, 22 February, 1862, with the following motto “Deo Vindice” (God Favor Our Cause).