

Planning A Tennessee - Georgia Trip

The Battle Of Nashville Preservation Society has wonderful listing of area sites at <http://www.bonps.org/features.htm>

Nashville Old City Cemetery

Civil War casualties buried here: The bloody battles of Shiloh in April 1862 and Stones River in early 1863 filled Nashville's makeshift hospitals to overflowing. Undertaker W.R. Cornelius, who had the Federal contract for burials, buried Federal and Confederate dead separately at the City Cemetery. More than 15,000 were interred in the open field to the southwest of the cemetery. Blacks who fought for the Union were buried at a distance. In 1867, when the Nashville National Cemetery was dedicated, all of the Union dead were relocated and buried together there. It should be noted that most of the Confederate soldiers killed during the Battle of Nashville were buried at Confederate Circle in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Gen. Bushrod Johnson:

An Ohio native and West Point graduate, Bushrod Johnson served as head of the military department at the University of Nashville before the Civil War. He purchased a lot for \$20 in 1858 and buried his wife Martha there. An able commander during the war, he died in 1880 in Ohio and was buried there. In 1975, he was returned to Nashville to lie beside his wife at the City Cemetery, following an impressive military service.

Gen. Felix Zollicoffer:

A newspaper editor and politician in Nashville, Zollicoffer led Confederate troops in East Tennessee at the beginning of the war and was shot and killed at the Battle of Mill Springs (Fishing Creek), Ky. on Jan. 19, 1862. He is buried with his wife at the City Cemetery.

Gen. Richard Ewell:

Known as "Old Baldy," Ewell commanded Confederate troops in the Eastern Theater, including the Battle of Gettysburg. During the war, he married Lizinka Campbell Brown of Nashville, and after the war they retired to Spring Hill, Tenn. They both died in January 1872 and are buried together at City Cemetery on the lot of her parents, George Washington and Harriet Stoddart Campbell.

Lt. Andrew Willis Gould:

Lt. Gould was stabbed to death June 26, 2863 in Columbia, Tenn. by his commanding officer, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, during an altercation. Forrest was shot and wounded.

Nashville National Military Cemetery

The was established as a U.S. Military Cemetery on Jan. 28, 1867. The Roll of Honor, No. XXII, dated July 31, 1869, submitted to Quartermaster General's Office, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., recorded the graves of 16,485 Union soldiers interred in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee and remains as a part of the cemetery's historical records. Originally there were 16,489 interments (burials) of known soldiers and employees: 38 were officers, 10,300 were white soldiers, 1,447 were colored soldiers, and 703 were employees.

Among the unknown, there were 3,098 white soldiers, 463 colored soldiers and 29 employees. The deceased had been gathered from an extensive region of Middle Tennessee and southern Kentucky. The number of distinct burial places from which these bodies were taken is 251.

A very large proportion of the dead in the cemetery, however, were transferred from the hospital burial grounds in and around the city of Nashville and from temporary burial grounds around general hospitals in Nashville and nearby battlefields of Franklin and Gallatin, Tenn. Reinterments were also made from Bowling Green and Cave City, Ky.

During the Civil War, if marked at all, wooden headboards with the names and identifying data painted thereon marked graves of those who died in general hospitals, on the battlefields, or as prisoners of war. Many of these headboards deteriorated through exposure to the elements. The result was that when the remains were later removed for burial to a national cemetery, identifications could not be established, and the gravesites were marked as unknown.

NOTABLE MONUMENTS, MARKERS:

One of the oldest private markers in the cemetery is a spire located in Section M, Grave 16234, which was dedicated to the memory of James A. Leonard of the 1st Kansas Battery. He was killed by guerillas on Jan. 23, 1864 and interred on Jan. 27, 1864.

In 1920, the State of Minnesota erected a monument in Section MM inscribed, In memory of her soliders here buried who lost their lives in the service of the United States in war for Preservation of the Union--AD 1861-1865. Chaplain Erastus M. Cravath, 101st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was interred in Section MM, Grave 16694, in 1900. Chaplain Cravath was one of the founders of Fisk University in Nashville, and served for 25 years as its president.

Colonel James W. Lawless, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, was buried in Section MM, Grave 10662, on June 25, 1899. Col. Lawless was born in Ireland and came to the United States at the age of 16.

Colonel Edward S. Jones, Commander of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry, was also the founder of the Department of Tennessee and Georgia Grand Army of the Republic and served as Commander for many years. He was interred in Section MM, Grave 16520, in Nov. 1866.

Mount Olivet Cemetery - "Confederate Circle"

After the War Between the States, the women of Nashville bought land at Mount Olivet, and formed Confederate Circle. The remains of about 1,500 Confederate soldiers were moved here from area battlefields. Seven Confederate generals are buried in or around the circle.

They are William B. Bate, William N.R. Bealle, Benjamin Franklin Cheatham, William H. Jackson, George E. Maney, James E. Rains, and Thomas Benton Smith. Other prominent Nashville Confederates, Colonels Adolphus Heiman and Randall McGavock, lie nearby. A 45-foot granite monument marks the center of the circle.

"Heroine of the South": Mary Kate Patterson Davis Hill Kyle (1844-1931) worked with Coleman's scouts and Sam Davis during the Civil War to spy in the Lavergne-Nolensville-Nashville area. When a teenager, she smuggled vital information and supplies through Union lines. Mrs. Kyle was buried in the Confederate Circle at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, the first woman so honored.

The State Capital was the first to fall during the Civil War and there are monuments to Sam Davis "the boy hero of the confederacy, one to General Forrest and a Monument to the Brave Women of the Confederacy. Also there is a small Confederate Cemetery near the Hermitage " The Home of Andrew Jackson" between Nashville and Lebanon.

The Hermitage Grounds at one time held the Tennessee Confederate Soldiers Home. And most if not all of the Soldiers buried in the Small Confederate Cemetery previous mentioned came from here.