NASHVILLE: Occupied City • decisive battle of the Civil War

Battle Sites

Brookmeade Park at Kelley’s Point Battlefield
- Located in west Nashville off Charlotte Pike along the Cumberland River. It is being developed as a Metro Park. For two weeks prior to the battle, six artillery pieces under the command of Confederate Lt. Col. D.C. Kelley effectively blockaded the Cumberland against seven heavily armed U.S. Navy gunboats. The Confederate cavalry and U.S. gunboats clashed in six separate engagements.

U.S. Fort Negley
- The remains of U.S. Fort Negley are located on a high hill south of downtown Nashville as the confluence of the Cumberland and the west, and were fired on by Fort Negley, although the fort itself was never directly attacked at any time during the war. The European-style fort is named after U.S. Gen. James S. Negley, who was stationed briefly in Nashville in 1862.

G-4 on Map

Shy’s Hill
- Located at 190 Polk Avenue. Shy’s Hill was at the extreme right of the Confederate infantry line under General Chauvin, following the Battle of Franklin. Grant’s Texas Brigade was reduced to 344 men and led by Capt. Edward T. Broughton (General Grant was killed at Franklin). The lunette was attacked on Dec. 15 by General Steedman, under whom were Colonels Grose, Shafter, and Corbin. The U.S. Army retreated north and east with heavy losses.

H-5 on Map

Granbury’s Lunette
- Located at 190 Polk Avenue. Granbury’s Lunette was at the extreme right of the Confederate infantry line under General Chauvin. Following the Battle of Franklin, Grant’s Texas Brigade was reduced to 344 men and led by Capt. Edward T. Broughton (General Grant was killed at Franklin). The lunette was attacked on Dec. 15 by General Steedman, under whom were Colonels Grose, Shafter, and Corbin. The U.S. Army retreated north and east with heavy losses.

F-5 on Map

Confederate Redoubt No. 1
- Redoubt No. 1 is a 100-foot tall brick water tower, which still stands, as a lookout point and to relay signals. The mansion served as the headquarters for U.S. Gen. T.J. Wood during the battle.

E-6 on Map

Headquarters

Belmont Mansion
- Located at 1900 Belmont Blvd. (615) 460-5459. An ornate Italian villa built in 1850, the mansion was the site of Adelicia Acklen, one of the wealthiest women in America. Although the mansion was burned at the U.S. Army fortification line, it was not damaged during the Battle of Nashville in 1864. Northern scouts used the top of the hill as a lookout point to relay signals. The mansion was used as the headquarters for U.S. Gen. T.J. Wood during the battle.

B-4 on Map

Belle Meade Plantation
- Located at 5025 Harding Rd. (West End Avenue). (615) 356-0501 or (800) 270-3991. The mansion was the estate of Adelicia Acklen, one of the wealthiest women in America. Although the mansion was burned at the U.S. Army fortification line, it was not damaged during the Battle of Nashville in 1864. Northern scouts used the top of the hill as a lookout point to relay signals. The mansion was used as the headquarters for U.S. Gen. T.J. Wood during the battle.

F-3 on Map

Travellers Rest
- Located at 472 Second Ave. South, this historic home was the headquarters for Confederate Gen. James R. Chalmers of Forrest’s cavalry command prior to the Battle of Nashville. On Dec. 15, U.S. soldiers burned the Confederate wagons parked at the racetrack while Chalmers was fighting on Charlotte Pike. Returning to Belle Meade, Chalmers changed his plans and drove them back before running into a U.S. infantry camp.

F-3 on Map

Hospital Sites

Metropolitan Planning Department Building
- Located at 724 Second Ave. South, this historic building was once the Metropolitan Planning Department building. It was designated as a National Historic Landmark.

G-3 on Map

Downtown Presbyterian Church
- Located at 427 Church Street (at 5th Ave.). This building was the location of the first Presbyterian Church in Nashville. It was designated as a National Historic Landmark.

F-3 on Map

Sunset Villa
- Located at 636 Farrell Parkway, off Franklin Pike. (615) 832-8197. Travellers Rest (1850) was one of the finest houses in Nashville. It was designated as a National Historic Landmark.

E-6 on Map

Fortifications

U.S. Blockhouse Casino
- Located on Eighth Ave. South, this city water reservoir (1887-89) was once the location of a blockhouse. During the Civil War, it was used by the U.S. Army as part of the fortifications surrounding the city to the south and west. Bike closed to the public. Across Eighth Avenue are the remains of Fort Negley, the major fortification built at the time.

F-5 on Map

Confederate Circle at Mt. Olivet Cemetery
- Located at 1011 Lebanon Road. (615) 259-7089. The 250-acre cemetery (1855) is situated on a hilltop, graced with large, old trees and evergreens, and impressive stonework, crypts and tombs. After the Civil War, 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. A 40-foot tall granite monument to the Confederate soldier marks the center of the circle.

I-3 on Map

Cemeteries

Nashville City Cemetery
- Located at 1001 Fourth Ave. South at Oak Street. (615) 862-7970. The cemetery is one of the oldest public cemeteries in the city, established in 1822 and holds the remains of many early settlers. U.S. and Confederate dead were buried in separate areas near the area, with U.S. soldiers buried in the National Cemetery and Confederates in Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Buried here are Confederate Generals Bushrod Johnson, Felix Zollicoffer, Richard Ewell, and Samuel R. Anderson. Also buried here is a local Unionist whose sons fought for the Confederacy. Capt. Driver was overthrown when the U.S. Army occupied the city in early 1862, and it was his Old American flag, nicknamed Old Glory, which flew above the state capitol.

G-4 on Map

Nashville National Cemetery
- Located at 1420 Gallatin Rd. South, Madison. Call (615) 736-2839. Established as a U.S. Military Cemetery on Jan. 29, 1867, it holds the graves of more than 16,000 Civil War soldiers, including nearly 3,600 Confederate. Troops are also buried here. Monuments include a memorial by the State of Minnesota to her fallen soldiers.

F-1 on Map

Metro Planning Department Building
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For More Information:

The Battle of Nashville Preservation Society and Civil War Roundtable, Inc.
- Nashville, Tennessee
- Website: www.bonps.org

The Battle of Nashville Preservation Society (BONPS) is a non-profit 301(C), non-political organization dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of Civil War sites in Davidson County, Tennessee. Since 1989 BONPS has saved three valuable sites in Nashville: one across Shy’s Hill, Confederate Redoubt No. 1, and Kelley’s Point Battlefield. BONPS owns the first two of these sites, and is seeking tax-deductible donations to retire the debt on those properties.

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Further Reading:
- Allen, Blake Henderson
- The Metropolitan Historical Commission