

Special thanks to Chuck Brown for the use of this map.

**LODGING:** There is so much to see and do, you'll want to stay overnight. Friendly and welcoming accommodations await your visit.

**Marietta:**  
[www.mariettasquare.com/lodging](http://www.mariettasquare.com/lodging)  
 800-835-0445

**Roswell:**  
[www.cbv.roswell.ga.us/lodging.html](http://www.cbv.roswell.ga.us/lodging.html)  
 800-776-7935

# Southern Belles to Rebel Yells

The Rich Civil War History of  
 Marietta and Roswell, Georgia



ExploreGeorgia.org

[www.belles-rebels.com](http://www.belles-rebels.com)



*“There are places that need no historical marker because they are haunted; haunted by the spirits of men in blue and gray, now a part of the soil they fought over. If you stand quietly and listen, you can sense the clash of arms and see the skirmish, as if the gnarled old trees can't forget and whisper their story to your imagination...”*

From “Faces & Songs” — Barry Etris

## The Civil War

In May of 1864, three Union Armies under the leadership of General William T. Sherman began moving south from Chattanooga, TN, to capture Atlanta. His advance to Atlanta was delayed two weeks by fierce fighting at Kennesaw Mountain, culminating with a major battle on June 27.

On July 3, Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston retreated south from Kennesaw to pre-constructed trenches on the Chattahoochee River, known as the River Line. Sherman's troops came into Marietta on July 3. He briefly established his headquarters at the Kennesaw House Hotel, before leaving to pursue Johnston to the River Line.

Sherman knew that a direct assault on these Confederate defenses would be too costly in human lives, so he sent 4,000 mounted men twelve miles up river to out-flank the Confederate army. This flanking column was under the command of Union General Kenner Garrard. His mission

was to capture the covered bridge at Roswell, therefore gaining a crossing point to threaten the Confederate position down stream.

Union Troops arrived in Roswell from Marietta on July 5th.

July 6, the Union army destroyed the Roswell Manufacturing Company. The sheeting from the Roswell Cotton Mill was taken to Marietta to be used in the field hospitals that were being set up under Union control.

July 10th the Roswell mill workers were sent by wagon to Marietta. There they were placed at the Georgia Military Academy. On the 15th of July, they were marched to the train station and sent by train to the north.

William King, brother of Barrington King of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, lived in Marietta. William visited the mill workers to get news of Roswell and his family.

From July 13 — 17, A Union army crossed at Roswell.

Roswell was occupied by approximately 31,000 troops during July of 1864.

On July 22, the Union army engaged with the Confederate army in the Battle of Atlanta.

The fighting at the Shallow ford on July 9, 1864 involved the Spencer repeating rifle by Union forces. This was the first time in U.S. history a rifle was used successfully under water during armed conflict.

*A special thanks to Michael Hitt for the above historical information!*

60,000 Union troops occupied Marietta until November 12, when they left on the March to the Sea. The evening of November 12, the Square was set on fire — probably by troops from General Kilpatrick's Calvary. At that time the railroad was destroyed and the telegraph lines were cut, leaving Marietta with no communication to the outside world. Major James Connolly noted in his journal that the business section had been burned, but that the beautiful private residences were still standing. “The acrid smoke of hundreds of burning buildings ascended into the chill winter air.”

## Other Top Picks

### Ghosts of Marietta

(770) 881-8011 ~ [www.mariettaghosttour.com](http://www.mariettaghosttour.com)

Join us for a lantern-led walk through the historic streets of Marietta and discover other side of this enchanting “gem of the south.” Experience why antebellum mansions and civil war memorials are not the only reminders of days gone by through a compelling blend of storytelling, history and the supernatural.

Tours depart from the Marietta Welcome Center, 4 Depot Street, Marietta, GA rain or shine. Tours last approximately 90 minutes and the walk is under one mile. Private tours and group rates available.

### The Marietta Pilgrimage Christmas Home Tour

4 Depot Street, Marietta, GA 30060 ~ (770) 429-1115 ~ [www.mariettpilgrimage.com](http://www.mariettpilgrimage.com)

If you enjoy the Historic Marietta Walking/Driving Tour, make plans to attend the Marietta Pilgrimage Christmas Home Tour. Held the first full weekend in December, the tour showcases six private historic homes and a number of heritage public buildings. All tour sites are decorated for the season and open to the public.

### The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain Anniversary

770-427-4686 ~ [www.nps.gov/kemo](http://www.nps.gov/kemo)

Each year on the week-end nearest June 27, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park commemorates the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain with infantry, artillery and Calvary demonstrations.

### Roswell Roots

A Celebration of African—American History and Culture.

A month long celebration in Roswell, GA. Events and activities take place in various locations. Some events are free of charge, while others have a nominal admission. History, Art, Culture! For full listing of events, activities, times and prices visit [www.roswellgov.com](http://www.roswellgov.com).

### Roswell Magnolia Storytelling Festival

Held annually in June, features highly acclaimed national, regional and local tellers.

[www.cvb.roswell.ga.us](http://www.cvb.roswell.ga.us)

### Christmas In Roswell

*“Christmas was best of all; long anticipated but seemingly never going to arrive again, rare and wonderful in those days before the years turned too many revolutions.”* (Barry Etris from Faces & Songs)

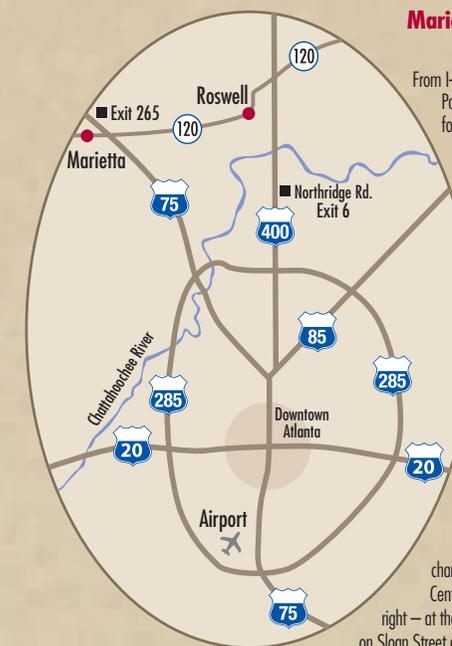
Experience the magic of the holiday season in Historic Roswell. Barrington Hall, Bulloch Hall and Smith Plantation are dressed in seasonal splendor and open for tours. Enjoy a reenactment of Mittie Bulloch's 1853 Christmastime wedding to Theodore Roosevelt (Sr.); participate in High Tea, attend musical performances, dance and theatre.

800-776-7935 or [www.cvb.roswell.ga.us](http://www.cvb.roswell.ga.us)

### Great American Cover-up Quilt Show

Held annually in March at Historic Bulloch Hall.

[www.bullochhall.org](http://www.bullochhall.org)



### Marietta Welcome Center & Visitors Bureau

From I-75, take Exit 265, North Marietta Parkway. Go west, toward Marietta, for 2.3 miles to Mill Street. Turn left onto Mill Street and our parking lot is immediately on the right. The Center is across the railroad tracks from the parking lot in the historic train depot.

### Historic Roswell Convention & Visitor Center

Coming North on GA 400 Exit at Northridge Road (Exit 6). Stay in the right hand lane and cross back over GA 400. Take a hard right onto Dunwoody Place. At Highway 9 (Roswell Road) turn right. When you cross the River, the name changes to Atlanta Street. The Visitors Center is a little over one mile on your right — at the corner of Sloan Street. Turn right on Sloan Street and parking is behind the building.

For your convenience, throughout this brochure we have listed numbers that you may call to verify times for visitation.

# Civil War Attractions

## from Southern Belles to Rebel Yells

Contact information is provided so that you may verify tour times and prices.



### The Historic Marietta Trolley

131 Church Street, Marietta, GA 30060 ~ 770-425-1006

Take a ride through history! Explore Marietta's historic districts and Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. The tour, which takes approximately one hour, also highlights the vibrant Marietta Square, the Confederate & National Cemeteries and antebellum & Victorian homes on Cherokee Street, Church Street & Kennesaw Avenue. Knowledgeable tour guides narrate your "time travel" into the past.



The trolley offers tours on Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Tickets may be purchased at the Historic Marietta Trolley Company or at the Marietta Welcome Center. Group rates available. [www.mariettatrolley.com](http://www.mariettatrolley.com).

### Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Corner of Old Highway 41 and Stilesboro Road ~ (770) 427-4686



In June of 1864, General William T. Sherman's advance toward Atlanta was delayed for two weeks at Kennesaw Mountain, just west of downtown Marietta. The Union Army, marching from Chattanooga to Marietta along the Western and Atlantic Railroad, was met by the Confederates entrenched along the ridge tops of Kennesaw Mountain, south towards Powder Springs Road, thereby blocking Union

movement. The 2,888-acre National Park preserves the battleground where the Confederate army temporarily stopped the Union advance southward before the fall of Atlanta.

Hours: 8:30am-5:00pm Daily [www.nps.gov/kemo](http://www.nps.gov/kemo)

### Marietta Gone With the Wind Museum, Scarlett on the Square

18 Whitlock Avenue, Marietta, GA 30064 ~ (770) 794-5576

When the movie *Gone With the Wind* premiered in Atlanta in 1939, the world fell in love with Scarlett and Rhett. The love affair continues at the Marietta Gone With the Wind Museum, *Scarlett on the Square*. The museum features rare memorabilia from the movie, Margaret Mitchell, and her Pulitzer Prize winning novel.

Hours: Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Closed Major Holidays  
[www.gwtwmarietta.com](http://www.gwtwmarietta.com)



### Marietta Museum of History

1 Depot Street, Marietta, GA 30060 ~ (770) 794-5710



Located on the second floor of the 1845 Kennesaw House, the Marietta Museum of History's galleries overflow with a wide variety of artifacts that will offer something of interest for every visitor. From 19th and 20th Century clothing and accessories to Civil War weapons and ammunition, the museum tells the story of the development of Cobb County and Marietta.

Hours: Mon-Sat 10am-4pm  
[www.mariettahistory.org](http://www.mariettahistory.org)

### The Root House Museum

145 Denmead Street, Marietta, GA 30060 ~ (770) 426-4982

Built in 1845 by Hannah and William Root, the Root House Museum offers visitors a glimpse of the home life of a middle class merchant and his family. Owned and operated by the Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society, it is one of the oldest surviving frame houses in Marietta and is furnished with period furniture in the fashion of the 1850's.

Hours: Tues-Sat 11am-4pm  
[www.cobblandmarks.com/roothouse.htm](http://www.cobblandmarks.com/roothouse.htm)



### Marietta's Heritage Passport

Marietta Welcome Center & Visitors Bureau  
4 Depot Street, Marietta, GA 30060 ~ (800) 835-0445

When visiting Marietta, stop at the Welcome Center and purchase a Heritage Passport, your pass to our three must-see museums at considerable savings: Marietta Museum of History, Root House Museum, and Marietta Gone With the Wind/Scarlett on the Square.

### Marietta's Cannonball Trail Tour Brochure

Marietta Welcome Center & Visitors Bureau  
4 Depot Street, Marietta, GA 30060 ~ (770) 429-1115

Stop by the Marietta Welcome Center and pick up this self-guided tour brochure, which will lead you through Marietta's Civil War sites and see historic buildings, battlefields and homes several of which served as hospitals & headquarters during the Battle. You will observe such highlights as Tranquilla, Oakton, Fair Oaks and the Archibald Howell House. Please note that most of the homes are privately owned and are not open to the public.



### Old Zion Baptist Church

Corner & Haynes & Lemon Street

The Zion Baptist Church is one of the oldest African-American churches in North Georgia. Once a part of the Marietta First Baptist Church, the slave membership began petitioning for a separate church in 1852. In 1866, First Baptist granted letters to 88 African-American members for the purpose of constituting a new church. The old Church, built in 1888, was used until the 1980s when the current sanctuary was erected. Currently, the Church is establishing a Museum in the old church building. Theatre in the Square commissioned a play entitled "Zion," which chronicled the members struggle for their own church. The play was premiered in Marietta and produced on Broadway.



### Marietta Confederate Cemetery

395 Powder Springs Street, Marietta, GA 30060 ~ (770) 794-5606



Started in 1863 when Mrs. Jane Porter Glover donated a corner of her plantation for the burial of 20 Confederate soldiers who died in a train wreck, the Marietta Confederate Cemetery is the final resting place for more than 3000 soldiers. Every Confederate State is represented, as well as Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, and the cemetery remains the largest Confederate Cemetery south of Richmond. A large number of

the buried soldiers fought nearby in The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and The Battle of Kolb's Farm.  
[http://www.mariettaga.gov/departments/parks\\_rec/cemeteries.aspx](http://www.mariettaga.gov/departments/parks_rec/cemeteries.aspx)

### Marietta National Cemetery

500 Washington Avenue, Marietta, GA 30060 ~ (770) 428-5631; (866) 236-8159

With the death toll rising rapidly during the Civil War, the idea to bury the dead in national cemeteries was conceived in 1862, and this cemetery was created in 1866. Henry Greene Cole, a prominent Marietta resident proposed the idea for the Marietta National Cemetery, and offered a few acres of land near downtown. The cemetery was to contain the graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers; however federal officials did not want Confederate dead to be buried near Yankee dead. Over 17,000 men are buried here, and more than 3,000 are unknown. Many died during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and a total of 10,072 died during the Civil War.

Hours: Mon-Fri 8am-4: 30pm  
<http://www.cem.va.gov/CEM/cems/nchp/marietta.asp>



### Barrington Hall (1842)

535 Barrington Drive, Roswell, GA 30075 ~ 770-640-3855



Barrington Hall is furnished with many original family possessions and the surrounding six acres look much as they did in the 1840s. This magnificent home was built for Barrington King, son of Roswell King, the town founder. He was instrumental in the development of the successful textile mills of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, a leading supplier of goods to the Confederacy. Six of Barrington King's sons served in the Confederate forces; 2 were killed and 2 were injured.

Open for tours. [www.barrington-hall.org](http://www.barrington-hall.org)

### Bulloch Hall (1839)

180 Bulloch Avenue, Roswell, GA 30075 ~ 770-992-1731

This home was built for Major James Stephens Bulloch, grandson of Georgia's revolutionary Governor, Archibald Bulloch. Major Bulloch's daughter, Mittie, would grow up in this home, fall in love with a northerner, and get married here. Little did those in attendance realize they were witnessing a union that would produce a U.S. President, Teddy Roosevelt. Mittie was also the grandmother of Eleanor Roosevelt, a woman who would forever change the role of women in the White House. Known for her beauty, Mittie was a real southern belle. Margaret Mitchell found the Bulloch - Roosevelt romance so fascinating that she visited Roswell, interviewed the last living bridesmaid and wrote an extensive article for the Atlanta Constitution. Noted as one of the most significant houses in Georgia. A reconstructed slave quarters tells the story of "Slave Life In The Piedmont."

Open for tours.  
[www.bullochhall.org](http://www.bullochhall.org)



At Bulloch Hall, the reconstruction of this slave cabin, with its living quarters and exhibit, provides opportunities to explore and recognize the role of African-American slaves in the history of Roswell. This exhibit is dedicated to their legacy.

### Smith Plantation Home (1845)

935 Alpharetta Street - Roswell, GA 30075 ~ 770-641-3978



Reminiscent of a time when the white of the cotton blossoms could be seen for miles, swaying in the cool southern breezes, Smith Plantation exemplifies the life of an affluent farm family in early Roswell. Archibald Smith came here to escape the summer heat and insects of coastal Georgia, bringing his wife, children and 35 servants to help them run the plantation. Fully furnished in period pieces belonging to the original family, Smith Plantation is

complete with a parson's room and 10 original outbuildings, including slave quarters and a spring house. The Civil War brought grief to the family with the loss of their beloved son, Willie.  
Open for tours. [www.archibaldsmithplantation.org](http://www.archibaldsmithplantation.org)

*Slave Dwelling:* This building is representative of a slave dwelling at the Archibald Smith Plantation Home. Though the exact age of the structure is unknown, it is believed to be one of the oldest on the site. It is believed to have been used by slaves who cleared the land prior to the construction of the Plantation Home in 1845. In 1940, Archibald Smith's grandson, Arthur, made alterations to a number of structures on the plantation site. He may have removed a fireplace and chimney from this structure and replaced them with a glass paned window. Only house servants would have occupied cabins located this close to the main home. Field hands would have lived closer to the fields in which they worked.



### Roswell Passport

Roswell Visitors Center ~ 617 Atlanta Street ~ Roswell, GA 30075 ~ 800-776-7935

The Roswell Passport allows admission to three of Roswell's historic treasures, at a significantly reduced price: Barrington Hall, Bulloch Hall and the Smith Plantation Home.

### The Lost Mill Workers of Roswell

Theophile Roche, a French citizen, had been employed by the cotton mills and later the woolen mill. In an attempt to save the mills, he flew a French flag in hopes of claiming neutrality. However, the letters "CSA" (Confederate States of America) were found on cloth being produced. For two days the mill was spared, but on July 7, after it was proven that the claim of being neutral was false, General Sherman ordered everyone connected with the mill to be charged with treason. The nearby cotton mill was also destroyed. Mill workers, mostly women and children since the men were fighting the war, were arrested, charged with treason and sent north to uncertain fates. One of the women involved in this tragedy was pregnant and working as a seamstress at the mill. She was sent north to Chicago and left to fend for herself. It would take five years before she and her daughter would return, on foot, to Roswell, only to find that her husband had remarried because he thought she was dead. A monument, dedicated to the 400 women and children, is located in Old Mill Park on Sloan Street.



### Experience Roswell

Roswell has over 640 acres of vintage homes, historic sites, museums, monuments, churches, and cemeteries, with 122 acres listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Be sure to stop at the Roswell Visitors Center where you will see a video of the area and receive printed materials to help you enjoy the history of Roswell. Pick up a free, self-guided walking tour map and step back in time. Or, hike Roswell's historic Vickery Creek Trail and view the mill ruins and dam. Roswell Historical Society docent led tours are available on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by appointment. [www.cvb.roswell.ga.us](http://www.cvb.roswell.ga.us) or 800-776-7935.

### Great Oaks (1842)

Located on Mimosa Boulevard

Originally the residence of Rev. & Mrs. Nathaniel Pratt. Local clay was used for the bricks, which were hand-molded by slave labor. The Pratts remained in the house during the Civil War, even though General John A. Logan headquartered there and his troops encamped on the lawns. Rev. Pratt wrote, "My front and back yard were full of horses and tents and quartermasters stores up to my very door." (an events facility)

### Roswell Presbyterian Church

Mimosa Boulevard

Completed in 1840, the church was used as a hospital for Union soldiers from July 8, 1864 until shortly after July 17. A cabinet still carries the imprint of a checker board carved there by convalescing soldiers.

### Roswell Mills

On the banks of Vickery's Creek, ruins of the Roswell Mills can be found. The largest mill building was constructed in 1853 and the area is now a city park. A few hundred feet down stream from that location, is the site of Roswell's first cotton mill which was built in 1839. These mills were burned by Union forces on July 7, 1864, with the help of some of the Roswell Mill employees. Only the 1853 mill was rebuilt after the war and used until destroyed by fire again in 1926. These mills were known as the Roswell Manufacturing Company. The mill seen today was built in 1882 as an addition to the complex and is now restored as offices.



### Mimosa Hall (1842)

Originally built in 1842 the structure was of wood but burned during its house-warming. It was rebuilt of brick covered with stucco and scored to resemble stone. During the Civil War the home was used as a hospital. (private residence)

### Chattahoochee River Crossing

Located on Atlanta Street near Azalea and Riverside

The original covered bridge was built in 1857 by the Roswell Manufacturing Company to aid in shipping to the railroad hub in Atlanta. The bridge was actually burned by Confederate troops to prevent the Union cavalry from gaining a crossing of the Chattahoochee River. When General Sherman was notified that the bridge had been destroyed he responded: "The bridge at Roswell is important and you may destroy all Georgia to make it strong." In only 3 days, Union forces rebuilt the bridge that measured 14 ft. high and 710 ft. long. Sherman had his troops burn this bridge on August 7, 1864 after they crossed, to prevent the Confederates from using it. In 1869, the bridge was rebuilt and used until the current bridge replaced it in 1925.

### Roswell Town Square

The 400 who were charged with treason were held overnight, under guard, in the Town Square until they could be sent by wagons to Marietta and transported by train to the north. "I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter what the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard, to Marietta, whence I will send them by cars to the North ... The poor women will make a howl!"



### Teaching Museum North

793 Mimosa Boulevard, Roswell, GA 30075 ~ 770-552-6339

Exhibits of political, social and historical interests document the history of the United States, Georgia and Roswell. Housed on the site of the original Academy, Roswell's first school.  
[www.fultonschools.org/dept/teachingmuseumnorth](http://www.fultonschools.org/dept/teachingmuseumnorth)

### Roswell Ghost Tours

770-649-9922

Stories of the spirits said to dwell behind the walls of the mansions and the toilsome tales of the mill village will capture your imagination. Civil War lovers are said to inhabit the area.  
[www.roswellghosttour.com](http://www.roswellghosttour.com)

For additional information about the Civil War in Roswell, please visit:  
Roswell Historical Society/City of Roswell Research Library & Archives  
2nd Floor Roswell Cultural Arts Center  
950 Forest St. - Roswell, GA 30075; For hours & times call 770-594-6405