Franklin Was Bloodier Than Shiloh, Stone’s River

FRANKLIN IS NOT GENERALLY listed as one of the great battles of the Civil War. Yet, the forces engaged were relatively equal, and it was a highly significant and bloody battle of the war. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, commander of the Federal battle line at Franklin, assumed it up.

The 1864 campaign was the last campaign of the war, and the fighting was some of the most desperate of the conflict. The Union forces, under the command of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, were outnumbered by the Confederates under Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The battle of Franklin was fought on November 30, 1864, near the town of Franklin, Tennessee. The Union forces, consisting of the 6th Corps and the 11th Corps, were commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan. The Confederate forces, consisting of the 2nd Corps and the 13th Corps, were commanded by Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

During the battle, the Union forces were forced to retreat, and the Confederates were able to capture the town. The battle resulted in the death of over 3,000 Union soldiers and over 6,000 Confederate soldiers.

This photo, made from a 1923 re-enactment of the Battle of Franklin, shows defense of the Federal right flank by soldiers of the Fourth Corps.