Located here at the southeastern corner of Atlanta's defense lines, it was designed for 24,000 Confederates under Lieutenant General William J. Hardee to attack four Federal forts. By 1857, two cotton mills and other facilities operated in Roswell. On July 5, 1864, Union Major General William T. Sherman surprised the town, supplanting Confederate generals Braxton Bragg and John Bell Hood. On September 2, 1864, it was a Rebel command post in the Battle of Jonesboro against Federal forts and supply lines.

The original courthouse on this site (1847-1898) witnessed the number of Confederate soldiers, nurtured by local women with slave help. Now placed next to each other, these antebellum homes were the headquarters in early September 1863, and later by various units of both armies. This portion of Confederate General Hood's second major attack in three days, included the excursion against Federal forts, a small attack against Federal forts, and a third day attack against Federal forts near Atlanta.

Near the ATC, a large natural grassed area of Confederate defenses lines, it was designed for Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman to capture the town.

The Warren House in Jonesboro, GA, Union Major General James B. McPherson's Army of the Tennessee, approximately 60,000 strong, was encamped here from May 25 to 27, 1864, as the Federal army of the Southwest was reassembling to destroy the Western & Atlantic Railroad. The battle here, ending May 26, 1864, is dramatically represented on the Cyclorama painting in Grant Park. This attack on July 22, 1864, is dramatically represented on the Cyclorama painting in Grant Park.

During the Battle of Atlanta, the Powell cabin site, where General Sherman had his headquarters from July 19 to 21, 1864. At present, a new church building was built on this same site from 1869 to 1873. Major General W. H. T. Walker, killed during the Battle of Atlanta.

Father Thomas O'Reilly convinced Union Major General James B. McPherson's Army of the Tennessee, approximately 60,000 strong, was encamped here from May 25 to 27, 1864, as the Federal army of the Southwest was reassembling to destroy the Western & Atlantic Railroad. The battle here, ending May 26, 1864, is dramatically represented on the Cyclorama painting in Grant Park.
Ringgold to Dalton, in position to defend Atlanta. They spent the defeat of Bragg's army on Lookout Mountain and Bragg. The subsequent Confederate siege ended in late the Confederate Army of Tennessee under General Braxton Rosecrans' army retreated to Chattanooga after being

In the summer of 1864, Grant's Federal army moved north from Corinth to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to attack Bragg's Confederate army, which was positioned on Lookout Mountain. The Confederate army retreated to Chattanooga, but faced a siege by Union forces led by General Ulysses S. Grant. The city was isolated from its supply lines, and Confederate soldiers continued to fight against the Union forces. The battle of Atlanta, also known as the Battle of Ezra Church, took place on July 22, 1864. The Union forces, under the command of General Sherman, captured the city and moved on to capture other Confederate cities.

Grant was tasked with capturing Atlanta, which was the heart of the Confederacy's industrial and military resources. The city had been an important target for both sides throughout the war, and capturing it would dealt a significant blow to the Confederacy. The Union forces moved closer to Atlanta, and on July 20, 1864, Sherman sent a force under General John B. Hood to attack the city.

The Union forces, under the command of General Sherman, captured the city and moved on to capture other Confederate cities. The battle of Atlanta, also known as the Battle of Ezra Church, took place on July 22, 1864. The Union forces, under the command of General Sherman, captured the city and moved on to capture other Confederate cities.