

My father Hugh W (Bill) Barrow gave this lecture at the Bowdon Historical Society. These are his notes./hugh jr, 5 January 2025

CHARLES A. McDANIEL

As one can easily tell from the name, the immigrant was Scotch-Irish and was of the clan "Donald". John McDaniel and two brothers arrived in America and settled in the Lynchburg, Virginia area sometime before the Revolutionary War.

Henry, one of John's sons, migrated to newly opened lands in South Carolina and once established there married Mary Rucker. Henry and Mary's son, another John, married Sarah Terry whose farther was a Methodist minister and also of Scotch decent.

John and Sarah moved from South Carolina to Elbert County, Georgia and after living there for only a very short time, moved to Dekalb County, Georgia in 1822. These two were the parents of Charles A. McDaniel who was the last of their eleven children and who was born on November 27, 1830. Charles had at least three older brothers who are important to this story. Phillip born in 1813, John born in 1817 and George born in 1820. Mother Sarah is buried in the old Bowdon Methodist Protestant Church cemetery in Bowdon, Georgia and father John, who died before Sarah, is buried in a maintained cemetery in the corner of a parking lot for a shopping center in "Panthersville" which is located off of Columbia Drive in south Dekalb County.

Charles' early childhood was spent in Dekalb County with the family living in a state of near poverty. His first school was a log cabin with dirt floors. He was an excellent student however, and was anxious and quick to learn regardless of these conditions.

In 1839, when Charles was nine years old, father John died. Brother George; now nearly twenty years old and evidently the oldest son still at home, had to assume the responsibilities of the head of the family. The family struggled along and in 1847, Sarah decided to move the family to the growing city of Marthasville, soon to be renamed Atlanta, about ten miles away where evidently sons George and John were established in businesses and where the opportunity for the education of Charles was better. Charles was a good student who studied hard and at the age of twenty he was admitted to Emory College at Oxford, Newton County, Georgia which is east of Atlanta, to study to become a Methodist minister. This would be a four-year course of study.

During the time that Charles was studying at Oxford, brothers John, who was now 36, and George, now 33, and who had become quite successful in their businesses south of Atlanta, decided to purchase farm land in Carroll County. Both were able to purchase good farm land and build or purchase nice homes. John's home and farm was west of Bowdon near the creek and is now known as the Huie-Gamble place and George built and farmed on what is now known as the Field's place a little west of the center of the town of Bowdon. George established a saw mill on his place. In 1837, brother Phillip had moved onto his large plantation at Texasville, Alabama which is west of Abbeville. He also owned a steamboat landing called McDaniel's Landing on the Chattahoochee River near the town of Smithville which no longer exists. This

was an important shipping point for the cotton of south Alabama. He was very well-to-do and was the owner of many slaves.

George evidently became primarily responsible for paying Charles' college and living expenses as there exists copies of letters in which Charles asks him for money and keeps him posted on his progress in school. It seems they have been a closely-knit family and the other brothers probably contributed as well, although I know of no records of their doing so.

In 1854, when Charles was a junior at Emory, The Bowdon Academy was established by Professor Fitts in a two-room building located "near the spring" which is located "down the hill" from today's "Meeting Place" which at one time was the Bowdon Methodist Protestant Church. The school was not a log cabin but was built of sawed boards, maybe from George McDaniel's sawmill? The Academy was for both male and female students of all ages and evidently replaced or supplemented primary and high schools which had been in operation in the area?

About this time at Oxford, Charles had met a sixteen-year-old student of a nearby female college named Victoria Hines. She was from near the coast of Georgia and had been baptized at the now famous Midway Church. He wrote to brother George, "She is not pretty but rather fine looking and just 16, sweet 16." In this letter he took advantage of the opportunity to ask for money and did not fail to mention that Victoria "had a few dimes".

Charles graduated with honors in the class of 1854 and tied for first place in his class. He was an excellent orator and won a gold medal for his speaking ability.

He then accepted a teaching position in a high school located in Perry, Georgia at a salary of \$35.00 per month. At the end of the 1855 school year, he and Victoria were married. He wrote brother George for a loan.

Professor W. W. Fitts needed an assistant for the coming year and brothers John and George were successful in securing the position for Charles and arranging for him to become the pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church that they had helped found and attended and which was located just a short distance up the hill from the Academy at the spring.

The newlyweds moved to Bowdon and lived with brother George and family until the brothers could build a house for them. The house which still stands today was completed before the end of the school year. It is located on the corner across the street from the present Bowdon High School and is now known as the Whatley House. It is built of beautifully sawed and finished lumber from the McDaniel's farms and sawmill.

Charles assisted Professor Fitts for the year and then the professor left to study medicine in Atlanta leaving Charles as the head of the Academy. He was then able to convince his friend John M. Richardson, with whom he had taught at Perry, to join him at Bowdon. Richardson was an honor graduate of the military school The Citadel in Charleston and the engineering school at Harvard. The two decided to turn the Academy or "Seminary" as it was sometimes called, into The Bowdon Collegiate Institute enrolling male students only. Two new large two-room buildings were built to house the Institute and the old Academy building would be used as a primary school under the direction of Dr. M. L. Rosser. Recently found information makes me

believe that these two new buildings were built up the hill near where the current Bowdon High School now stands and not at the spring where the old building was located? McDaniel would teach religion, the Bible and the classics and Richardson would teach mathematics and engineering subjects.

Charles McDaniel had for his objective to found a college that would place an education in the reach of any young man of moderate means. Any young man of good moral character and who had reached the age of 14 years could be admitted regardless of his preparation. There was no room for “fast young men”. No dormitories were provided and the young men boarded with families of the village. Professor McDaniel intended to model his school after Emory.

The Institute must have been almost an instant success because by the 1858 school year there were 177 students enrolled coming from not only Bowdon and Carroll County but from all over Georgia and some from Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida as well. The students evidently worked hard and behaved well as only two were expelled that year. Regular church attendance was encouraged and daily attendance at devotional services at school was a requirement.

In addition to the Bible, Professor McDaniel gave special study to books defending slavery and published several articles in the Atlanta newspapers defending that institution. Required reading was the fiery secessionist Thomas R. R. Cobb’s *Law of Negro Slavery*.

In 1857, Professor Richardson, with his military school background, established a military department at the Institute. He was able to convince Governor Brown and the legislature to supply the school 100 flint-lock muskets and 100 cavalry swords. Thus, the Institute became the first non-military school in the state to offer what we call today ROTC.

Because of the rapid growth of the Institute, in August of 1858, construction began on a much larger school located on the “up the hill” location near the church where McDaniel preached. The McDaniel brothers furnished the lumber which was cut from their lands and helped finance the modern new structure. Many of the students helped with the construction during the “laying by time” that summer. The building was completed in time for the graduation of the 1859 class. The two “new” old buildings were sold, moved and converted into dwelling houses. The old Academy building at the spring continued to be used as a school and later was converted into a servant house by my grandparents who had later purchased the land. Pictures of the new building are available and have been published. The two-story frame building featured two sets of outside front stairways going to the upper floor with the students having their picture taken standing on the porch and stairways. Classrooms were located on the ground floor with an auditorium with stage, dressing rooms with workrooms on the upper level.

Charles McDaniel taught and preached and invested in land and by 1861 he and “Victory” had become the parents of three children, a four-year-old girl, Lenora and two younger boys, George and Charles II. They owned their home, over 450 acres of land and two slaves. Brother John was the owner of five slaves and available charts do not show brother George owning any.

War clouds were gathering fast and the military drills and tactics taught by Professor Richardson would soon be placed to good use. The drill master resigned in 1860 to become the head of a military school in North Carolina.

Most of the Bowdon area citizens, as well as most of the small non-slave holding farmers in North Georgia, were not in favor of dissolving the union and they supported Carroll County's three delegates to the early 1861 secession convention in Milledgeville who voted not to secede. At a following second convention, the Carroll County delegation did cast their votes with the majority to make Georgia's decision to leave the Union a unanimous one. Once that Georgia had made that decision, they became fiercely pro-secession and supported the Confederacy with their boys and men and all their meager means.

In 1861, the year that the Civil War began, there were 160 students enrolled with seven students in the graduating class of the Bowdon Collegiate Institute. It is easy to reason that by far the majority of the students were in the lower grades since there were only seven graduating seniors. Remember, students were enrolled as early as 14 years of age. Some reports state that eventually 141 of these 160 students would serve the Confederacy in some capacity.

With the firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, things in the little village of Bowdon and at the Bowdon Collegiate Institute changed drastically. Students began to leave school to go home to join military units that were forming to go off to Virginia. Others were afraid that they were going to be left out of the fight.

Graduation, which was scheduled for July, was moved up into May to allow those who chose to go home to join up with those from their hometowns. After graduation, Professor McDaniel began to recruit a company of men and boys and began drilling them at the college. His "cadets" from the school who had had the benefit of the military drills taught there, became helpful drill masters and helped mold the company into some sort of organized unit.

A company during the Civil War was ideally composed of 100 officers and men and was commanded by a captain. An election was held and Professor McDaniel was elected captain and a graduating senior, William Walker McDaniel, the first lieutenant. William, or "Bill", was a nephew of Charles and the son of his brother Phillip of Texasville, Alabama.

I have read and listened to stories all my life of how the handsome young college president enrolled every one of his students in his company, that not a single student refused to join, that the company was composed entirely of students and that only six of them survived the war. Some of this story has been repeated in Caswell's *History of Bowdon College* and in Bonner's *Georgia's Last Frontier* and numerous other papers and speeches and even embossed on a historical marker. It was a favorite story of my aunt Frances Barrow Jackson and I have heard her tell it many times and have read her quotes of the story in numerous newspaper articles.

It is a great story but is just not the case. In fact, only one of the seven graduating seniors, William Walker McDaniel, became a member of McDaniel's company. Many of the students were too young for military service at the beginning of the war and many of the older boarding students went home to join units from their hometowns. While there certainly were a number of students enlisted in the company, such as sixteen-year-old James "Jimmy" Barrow, my great

grandfather, by far the majority of the members were older married men from the village and surrounding area. Most of the men were farmers but there were all kinds of occupations represented.

A complete listing of the members of the company, now named “The Bowdon Volunteers”, along with biographical sketches of most, information on casualties, how and where they fought along with other details can be found in my book, *Private James R. Barrow---Company B---Cobb’s Legion, Infantry*. The book has recently been published for the fourth time.

Captain McDaniel tried to get his company accepted into the Confederate service but there were so many like-units being formed all over the state they would just have to wait for awhile. The men were all anxious to go and eventually McDaniel was successful in getting his hero, Tom Cobb, to select the company to become a part of the organization he was forming called “Cobb’s Georgia Legion”.

In mid July, 1861, a great celebration was held at the college by a very large crowd of Bowdon and area citizens. Many speeches were given and it was a happy time in Bowdon. The men were going to defend their homeland and would be back home in only a short time after giving Abe Lincoln’s Yankee soldiers a good thrashing. After all the “give ‘em hell” speeches, the Reverend/Captain McDaniel delivered a lengthily sermon ending with the asking of Divine guidance and protection for those who were going to war. They would need it!

When the devotional ended, the command was given, “Fall In”, and the new soldiers marched off on their first journey away from home. They took a two-day 35 mile march to Newnan which was the nearest point on a railroad and “took the cars” through Atlanta to Marietta. At the Georgia Military Academy there they spent a few days drilling and outfitting. The company was officially mustered into Confederate Army service on July 31, 1861. Then they took the cars again a longer trip up through Dalton, Knoxville, Bristol and on to Richmond. There they went into camp at the fair grounds a little north of the city along with other Cobb’s Legion companies and Tom Cobb’s brother Howell’s 16th Georgia Infantry Regiment.

The camp was named Camp Cobb and there they received their new military uniforms and new Enfield rifles that Howell had managed to have shipped into Savannah and forwarded on to Richmond. Cobb’s Legion was composed of seven infantry companies including the Bowdon Volunteers, three companies of cavalry and the Troup Artillery which was in Western Virginia.

The fair grounds camp turned out to be very unhealthy and some of the Bowdon men and others suffered from all sorts of ailments especially measles, mumps and diarrhea. The country boys were not accustomed to the close quarters and their personal hygiene was not what it was at home. We believe that Captain McDaniel remained healthy as there are no records of his being admitted to a hospital or being given a sick leave. During this time, Tom Cobb appointed Richard Garnett as the first major of his legion. Major Garnett thus became a commanding officer of Captain McDaniel. Garnett would serve with Cobb’s Legion for only a few months and then be transferred and promoted to a brigadier general of his own brigade and later go down in history in leading his Virginia brigade in Pickett’s Charge at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863. He was killed when shot from his horse only 20 yards from the stone wall and his body never recovered.

The Bowdon men were glad that in mid September they were ordered down the peninsula to near Yorktown. They traveled by rail to West Point on the York River then took a steamboat down the river to Yorktown. The Legion established Camp Washington a mile or so out from Yorktown near the spot where Cornwallis had surrendered to Washington. Later they would move farther out down toward Hampton and Fortress Monroe which were occupied by the Yankees. They would establish Camp Marion, named for Tom's wife, near the village of Cockletown and spend the winter there in fairly comfortable winter quarters. They were a part of General Bankhead Magruder's army and he saw to it that they did lots of marching and chasing all kinds of rumors. One can read of all the winter's activities in my book. They did lots of marching around but no actual engagement of the enemy. There are numerous records in the archives of Captain Charles McDaniel's requisitions of all types of supplies for building the winter quarters and for other needs of his officers and men.

In February, 1862, Captain McDaniel and several other of the company commanders were selected by Tom Cobb to return to Georgia and recruit new regiments so that he could expand his Legion to brigade size. The captain did an outstanding job and recruited ten companies, about 1,000 men, into a unit that became the 41st Georgia Infantry Regiment. McDaniel of course was elected colonel of the new regiment; William E. Curtis of Carrollton was the Lt. colonel, James Knight of Troup County the major and the Reverend/Doctor M. L. Rosser of the Bowdon Academy the chaplain. Two of the ten companies were from Carroll County and the other eight were from nearby counties. Many men from Bowdon and vicinity were members of the two Carroll County companies. Company G, the "Boggess Avengers" was recruited from the Bowdon-Carrollton area and Company H, the "Wool Hat Boys" from the Sand Hill-Hickory Level and that part of the county but it too included a number of Bowdon men.

A number of the men from Company B of Cobb's Legion were allowed to transfer to the new regiment to become officers. This number included Victoria's brother, Bowdon College cadet Edward Hines who became a lieutenant in a company of Campbell County men. Nephew William Walker McDaniel chose to remain in Virginia with Company B of Cobb's Legion and was promoted to its captain and to lead the Bowdon Volunteers for the remainder of the war.

The 41st Georgia was mustered into Confederate service on March 14, 1862. For some reason, now Colonel McDaniel did not officially resign from Cobb's Legion until April 13. Instead of returning as planned to Cobb in Virginia, Governor Brown assigned the 41st to General Braxton Bragg's Army of Mississippi which at this time was scattered over much of northern Mississippi. After a short stay at the training camp at Big Shanty, Georgia, the new men of the 41st took the cars to Corinth, Mississippi arriving there a short time after the Southern defeat at nearby Shiloh, Tennessee. Here they were assigned to Polk's Corps, Cheatham's Division, Maney's Brigade. Maney's Brigade was composed of all Tennessee regiments except for the 41st Georgia commanded by Charles McDaniel. Brigadier General George Earl Maney of Franklin, TN was Charles' commanding officer. The 41st Georgia would become the first Georgia infantry regiment to be assigned to Bragg's Army of Mississippi, soon to become the Army of Tennessee, as all previously formed Georgia regiments had been sent to Virginia or to the coast of Georgia and other southern states. The 41st did their share of picket duty and did suffer a few casualties while in the area. Unfortunately the men of all the companies had a large number of men, including the captain of Company H, to die of disease while in Mississippi. Many were buried in

cemeteries especially in Columbus and West Point. After awhile the regiment was moved over to Tupelo.

In early 1862, the Confederates developed a plan that General Robert E. Lee with the Army of Northern Virginia would invade Maryland and simultaneously General Bragg with his army would invade Kentucky, now held by the Federals. Bragg was to reestablish a government in sympathy with the Confederate cause, drive out the Northern forces and proceed on to Cincinnati and beyond causing a general panic in the mid west while Lee did the same in the Eastern theater.

General Polk with Maney's Brigade and the 41st Georgia along, was ordered to travel by rail to Knoxville and become a part of General Kirby Smith's 10,000 man right wing of Polk's invading army. It was a long trip down through Mississippi, over to Mobile, then up through Alabama and Georgia to Dalton and on to Knoxville. General Smith was to march up through Tennessee bypassing Cumberland Gap which was occupied by a small Federal force into Kentucky and occupy Lexington and the state capital of Frankfort. Bragg at the same time with a 30,000 man force would head north from Chattanooga up through the Cumberland Valley and take Louisville. Thus Bragg's plan was to invade Kentucky which was enemy territory with his army divided into two wings and totaling less than the attendance at a Braves game and about half as many who usually attend a Bull Dog game.

Smith's right wing with McDaniel's 41st Georgia left Knoxville on August 14, 1862 following pretty much the route that US 27/I-75 follows today. They fought a pretty good little battle at Richmond, Kentucky on August 20. This was Colonel McDaniel's first direct battle action against the enemy as he had seen none in Virginia or Mississippi. They continued on their march and reached the Kentucky capital of Frankfort on August 30 and immediately began to establish a pro-southern government and install a governor. Bragg was disappointed that Smith had beaten him to the capital.

Federal General Don Carlos Buell, starting from Nashville, timidly followed Bragg's troops with his 50,000 man Army of the Cumberland which was divided into four separate columns.

As summer began to turn to fall, it had been record-breaking hot and the driest year in the memory of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It was extremely hot for now October and most of the wells and streams were as dry as a bone. Both armies were desperate to find good water for their men and animals. Both sides heard rumors that there were pools of good water at Doctor's Fork, a small creek located about two miles northwest of the little town of Perryville. One column of Buell's army arrived near Doctor's Fork on October 8 and encountered about 16,000 rebels of Hardee's and Polk's Corps, with Maney Brigade including McDaniel's 41st Georgia camped along and guarding the precious streams.

General Bragg himself arrived early on the morning of October 8 and ordered Cheatham's Division which included Maney's Brigade and McDaniel's regiment, about a 6,000 man force, to hit the left wing of the Federal line now held by General Phil Sheridan's Division of about 8,000 men of General Alexander McCook's Corps. Skirmishing and intense shelling began early that morning and turned into a full scale fight around 2 PM, much against Buell's orders which were

either misunderstood or just ignored by my most unfavorable character of the entire war, “Little Phil” Sheridan.

At this time, McDaniel and his 41st Georgia was the extreme right of Maney’s Brigade which in turn was the extreme right brigade of the Confederate attacking force. Thus our men were the absolute right flank of the Confederate Army at Perryville. Some poor man of McDaniel’s regiment, probably the right guide sergeant, would be out on the very end of the Rebel line. They somewhat overlapped the left of Sheridan’s line and thus had to make somewhat of a wheel to the left with the right companies having to go faster and farther than the left thus being under enemy fire longer. They also had a ravine to get through and then a large corn field to cross which was well covered by several enemy batteries. There was a cavalry unit stationed much farther out on the right but they were not engaged in the action.

Our men advanced under what was described as a most galling and deadly fire from the cannon and rifles of the enemy. During their advance, the 41st lost six color bearers, two killed and four wounded. Colonel McDaniel had just picked up the flag after Lt. Henry who had been the latest color bearer was killed when he too was wounded. He was hit by a Minnie ball which entered the front of the right leg just above the “knee-pan” according to Captain George N. Lester who was the captain of Company D of the 41st Georgia. Colonel McDaniel was carried back behind the lines to a field hospital and later that night he was moved by ambulance to a safer hospital located in the town of Harrodsburg which is about 10 miles northeast of Perryville. Major Knight led the regiment after the wounding of McDaniel.

The Confederates drove the Federals for about a mile capturing hundreds of prisoners and several batteries before the action quieted down late in the day. There was little fighting on the left of the Rebel line and losses there were light on both sides. Most of the losses for each side were in the area of the attack which the 41st was involved. The battle I suppose would be considered a draw but the Confederates did withdraw from the field that night which I suppose would indicate a Federal victory. This was one of the strangest battles of the Civil War. It was fought by only a small portion of each army while other troops of each were nearby and if had been used properly could have resulted in victory for either side. General Buell remained about four miles back in the rear southwest of the battlefield and claimed that he and a major part of his army which was near him did not hear the battle because of an “Acoustic Shadow” and did not move forward until around four o’clock when the battle was nearly over. Everything quieted down at dark and Bragg feared that he was greatly outnumbered and directed that the army withdraw during the night back to Harrodsburg and that he would end the Kentucky campaign and get back to Tennessee through Cumberland Gap ASAP.

Federal losses in the Battle of Perryville were about 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. Bragg’s losses were 510 killed, 2635 wounded and 251 missing. The 41st Georgia had 35 men killed. Company H, The Wool Hat Boys, had three killed and Company G with the most Bowdon men had five men killed. I am sure that there were many more than this number wounded, some like Colonel McDaniel, seriously and missing and captured. The loss of the five Bowdon men came just a month after McDaniel’s first command, Company B of Cobb’s Legion, suffered the loss of fourteen killed and seventeen captured or missing and many more wounded at Crampton’s Gap, Maryland on September 14. What a terrible loss for such a small community, nineteen men killed and nineteen men or more missing in just a month. Almost all the families in Bowdon had

experienced a loss. Among the missing at Perryville was Victoria McDaniel's young brother, Bowdon Collegiate Cadet Charles Hines. It was reported that his body was seen on the battlefield but was never recovered.

There have been a number of accounts of Colonel McDaniel's wounding over the years. When Victoria applied for her Confederate widow's pension, J. J. Gamble, a member of the 41st Georgia, certified that he was present when Colonel McDaniel was mortally wounded. He stated, "At the time he was carrying the colors of the Reg. Dr Henry a Lt. of Co D having just being killed bearing the colors. When he fell, Col Mc picked up the colors and carried them but a few steps before he was mortally wounded. The wound was received while in the line of his duty and while the battle was raging at its worse. Col Mc was a brave and gallant a soldier as ever bere arms in the lost or any other cause." Other accounts state that the colonel was only 10 steps from the enemy line when he was wounded. Another states that McDaniel was riding in front of his troops with saber in hand rallying and cheering his men when a missile of death broke his thigh and killed his horse. I seriously doubt that McDaniel would have been mounted this close to the enemy line. It would have been difficult for him to have picked up the colors if he had been mounted and a mounted man offers too good of a target. We expect the true story was that as told by Private Gamble and Captain Lester.

General Maney was highly complimentary of Colonel McDaniel and honored him by naming one of his captured guns for the fallen hero. He said," The Southern Army lost neither a truer soldier or more admirable a gentleman on that field than Colonel McDaniel, the commander of the 41st Georgia Regiment."

Colonel McDaniel was taken to the Exchange Hotel in Harrodsburg which was set up as a Confederate hospital. A number of other wounded were patients there including Captain George N. Lester who was the captain of Company D of McDaniel's 41st Georgia, Infantry Regiment. Lester had been wounded in his right arm which resulted in its amputation. Staying with the colonel was his friend from Bowdon and the chaplain of the regiment, Dr. M. L. Rosser. After the retreat of Bragg's Army, the Federal Army occupied the town.

Captain Lester states in a letter written on January 1, 1863 to Professor John Richardson, less than three months after the battle, that after McDaniel was hit and unable to go further, that he raised his voice and waved his hand to his men to press on until the enemy should be completely routed. He states that McDaniel was cared for in a field hospital and later that night transported to Harrodsburg. There he says, "He received every kindness and attention that could possibly mitigate his suffering and that Dr. Rosser nursed and attended the colonel with a constancy, assiduity and fidelity, which made me think better of human nature. I am of the opinion that if Col. McDaniel's leg had been amputated, his life could have been preserved, but the hope of saving both led to a postponement of amputation until it was too late. Gangrene, insidious and fatal in its march, supervened, and on the morning of the 18th of October, the accomplished gentleman, the gallant officer, and the humble, trusting Christian, quietly and peacefully breathed his last."

Captain Lester goes on to state that shortly before the death of McDaniel that he approached the bedside and spoke to him asking if he was prepared for the end. He says that McDaniel replied, "Yes, calmly as I met the battle; calmly as I have met the ills of life; calmly as I have always

desired to meet my God.” Captain Lester states that McDaniel left with Dr. Rosser many messages for his family. A copy of Captain Lester’s letter is attached to this paper.

Dr. Rosser, through the help of the local Masonic Lodge, obtained a fine metal coffin and on October 19 the colonel, dressed in his uniform, was laid to rest in the Masonic Cemetery (we believe that this was within the Presbyterian Church cemetery). Dr. Rosser conducted the ceremony at the grave side. I am sure that the grave site was well marked by Dr. Rosser and the Masonic members.

The story told to me by my grandfather years ago, was that Colonel McDaniel would not allow the surgeons to amputate his leg but according to Captain Lester, the delay was because they had hopes of saving the leg.

In 1871, brother George McDaniel contracted with a Harrodsburg lawyer for \$400.00 to have his brother’s body exhumed and shipped to Newnan. All the railroads on the route gave free passage for the casket. At the Newnan depot, it was met by a large crowd and the Newnan Guards, a unit similar to McDaniel’s Company B of Cobb’s Legion, who served as an honor guard accompanying the hearse which was pulled by six beautiful white horses. Large crowds of citizens anxious to honor the fallen hero lined the roads along the route through Carrollton and on to Bowdon. On graduation day, July 10, 1872 at about 2 o’clock, the body under the care of the Newnan Guards, arrived at the outskirts of Bowdon and was turned over to an honor guard of Bowdon citizens headed by Bowdon College President, Professor F. H. M. Henderson who had been one of Charles McDaniel’s students. People had come from miles around and the town was packed. It was said to be the largest ever gathered in Bowdon and estimated at around 4,000. Several veterans of the 41st Georgia and six of his former students who served with him in Company B of Cobb’s Legion served as pallbearers who would accompany the hearse on to the college.

At the college where Charles McDaniel had founded and taught, a long funeral ceremony with a number of prominent speakers including his friend John Richardson was held. George N. Lester, the captain of Company D of the 41st Georgia who was present in Harrodsburg when the colonel breathed his last, gave the eulogy. After the completion of the service, the body was again laid to rest, this time in the little Methodist Protestant Church cemetery located out behind the little church where he had been the pastor.

McDaniel’s 41st Georgia as a part of the Army of Tennessee went on, with Lt. Colonel Curtis promoted to colonel, to fight with severe losses in the Battle of Champion’s Hill, Mississippi and then the siege and surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. They were paroled in time to take part in the defeat at Missionary Ridge in November of that year. They took part in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign and was with Hood on his ill-fated invasion of Tennessee in late 1864 suffering many losses at Franklin and Nashville. They finally surrendered with the remainder of General Joe Johnston’s army in Greensboro, North Carolina in April, 1865. Colonel Curtis was seriously wounded near Dalton in April or May of 1864 and would die at a home near Carrollton on July 25, 1864. He is buried in Carrollton cemetery in the only grave not facing east. He is buried facing north, toward the enemy. McDaniel’s Company B-Cobb’s Legion, Infantry, served the entire war with Captain William Walker McDaniel in the Army of Northern Virginia taking part in most of the major battles. They suffered the loss of about 55% of the 144 men who

would eventually serve with the company. Many of the survivors suffered the loss of arms or legs and all kinds of wounds and sickness. They were among the finest of Robert E. Lee's great army.

Times were hard in Bowdon during the reconstruction days following the war and grave markers were too expensive to spend money on. Many years later, in 1888, one of McDaniel's old soldiers wrote a letter to the local paper stating that it was a shame that his commander had no memorial marker. This started a campaign to raise funds and eventually, \$500.00 was gathered and the fine marker which still marks his grave site today was purchased.

Victoria married a Mr. S. A. Brown in 1873 but this marriage lasted only a very short time. In 1876 she was granted a total divorce and her name restored to McDaniel. She lived in Bowdon and Victory for a time but her later years were spent living with her daughter in Atlanta where she died. We believe that she was buried alongside Charles in a grave which has been unmarked for many years. In 2007, a number of us interested in the family, the college and military history, raised funds to mark her grave site with a marker bearing the heading: "VICTORY", and underneath her name, birth and death dates and "Wife Of Col. Charles McDaniel".

The college reopened in 1867 as Bowdon College with Victoria listed on the staff. We do not know if she was a teacher or just what her capacity was. Among the students enrolled were about 100 veterans who enrolled in a state supported "G I Bill" which was offered for maimed or indigent veterans. Three hundred dollars per year would be paid to cover tuition and other expenses to each veteran who would agree to teach in a Georgia school after graduation. A number of McDaniel's former students and soldiers enrolled. Soon the legislature became dominated by Carpet Baggers, Scalawags and Blacks and the program was discontinued. The veterans met at the college to determine what they would do and the meeting was so much fun that the meeting became an annual event and continued at the college until 1910.

In 1874, times were even harder and cotton was down to six cents per pound. Brother George bought a house in Bowdon with \$2000.00 of Victoria's money and then traded it for the Chandler Mill located on the Little Tallapoosa River. Here he farmed a large acreage and established a business in partnership with the one-legged veteran of Charles McDaniel's Company B-Cobb's Legion, James R. Barrow, my great grandfather. Eventually there was a complex of flour and grist mill, sawmill, tan yard, cotton gin, shingle mill, a store and a church. I have one article from an Atlanta newspaper stating that they had purchased the first circular saw that would operate west of Atlanta. George named the community where the complex was located, "Victory" in honor of Victoria Hines McDaniel.

The story of Charles McDaniel's The Bowdon Collegiate Institute which after the war became Bowdon College then later The Bowdon State Normal and Industrial College and then in 1933 again named Bowdon College, is another story with another sad ending.

Hugh W, Barrow (25 May 1926 – 6 May 2020)
Carrollton, Georgia
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