PRIVATE

JAMES R. BARROW

AND

COMPANY B

COBB'S LEGION

INFANTRY

BY

HUGH W. BARROW

PRIVATE JAMES R. BARROW

COMPANY B

COBB'S LEGION

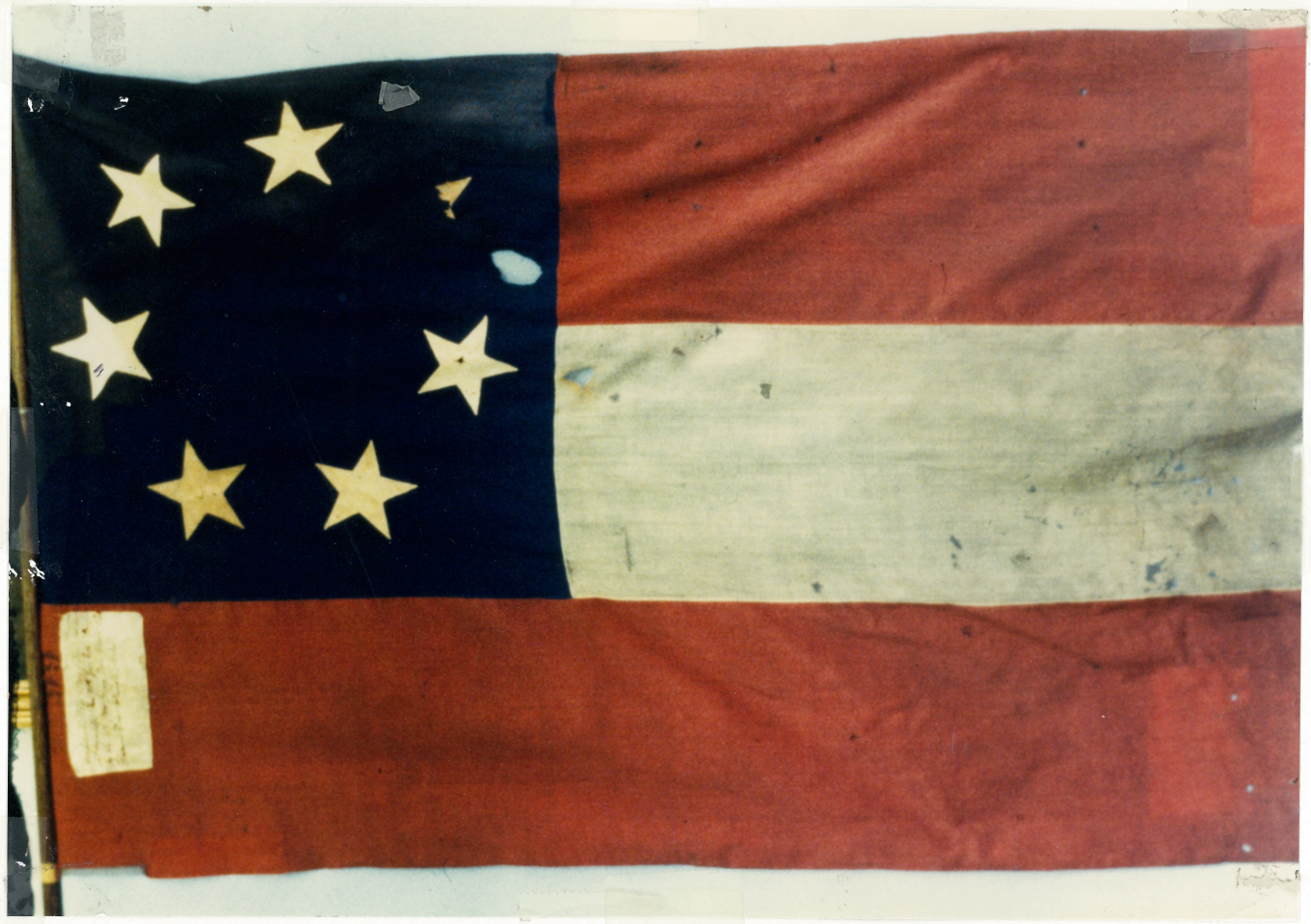
INFANTRY



"the yankees said if they had Cobb's legion they would not dred the war whenever we get among the yankees and they hear Cobb's legion is along they leave in the double quick"

BY HUGH W. BARROW

COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY'S BATTLE FLAG
OR THEIR
BATTALION FLAG



THIS FLAG WAS CAPTURED ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1862
AT CRAMPTON'S GAP, MARYLAND BY A MEMBER
THE FEDERAL ARMY'S VI CORPS

THE FLAG WAS RETURNED TO THE STATE OF GEORGIA
BY THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT IN 1905
AND IS NOW ON DISPLAY AT THE STATE CAPITAL

COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY'S BATTLE FLAG
OR THEIR
BATTALION FLAG



THIS, THE SECOND BATTLE FLAG OF COBB'S LEGION WAS CAPTURED BY FEDERAL CAVALRY UNITS AT GUARD HILL, VIRGINIA ON APRIL 16. 1864

THESE TWO BATTLE FLAGS WERE RETURNED TO THE STATE OF GEORGIA BY THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT IN 1905 AND ARE NOW ON DISPLAY AT THE STATE CAPITAL

THE LEGION'S THIRD AND LAST BATTLE FLAG WAS BURNED BY MEMBERS OF THE LEGION TO PREVENT ITS CAPTURE SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF THE BATTLE OF SAYLOR'S CREEK, VIRGINIA FOUGHT ON APRIL 6, 1865, THREE DAYS BEFORE GENERAL LEE'S SURRENDER AT NEARBY APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

**DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF ALL THE MEN
AND BOYS FROM BOWDON AND CARROLL COUNTY WHO FOUGHT
FOR THE CONFEDERACY AND TO THEIR LOVED ONES
THEY LEFT BEHIND AT HOME**

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HUGH W. BARROW
124 Manor Way
Carrollton, Georgia 30117
770-830-7763
bonnbill@live.com

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A COMPANY B, COBB'S LEGION PRIVATE



JAMES H. L. BENFORD
22-YEAR-OLD BOWDON FARM BOY
ORIGINAL COMPANY UNIFORM
ISSUED AT RICHMOND, AUGUST, 1861
(PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF SAM PYLE, FROM THE SAM PYLE COLLECTION)

PREFACE

The purpose of this book is not to write another history of the Civil War or to detail any of the battles fought during its four long years. It is to try to preserve for my children, grandchildren and future generations of Barrows along with any other interested parties, an account of their ancestor's Confederate service. It is the story of Company B of Cobb's Georgia Legion Infantry itself.

It is my desire to record where Cobb's Legion Infantry and the Bowdon Volunteers, who would become Company B of Cobb's Legion, were and when and why they were there. I wish to identify the army units to which they belonged so that anyone who is interested can follow the larger organization structure and learn more about how Cobb's Legion and Company B were involved in a particular engagement. It is a day-to-day account of the almost four years of their war, where they were and what they were doing on that day.

Another purpose of this book is to record a list of the leaders of the units to which Company B belonged and, also, to give some background on these individuals.

This book is a record of the many battles in which Company B was engaged and their losses and successes in those engagements. In addition, it is my purpose to give as much information on each individual member of the company, and of their sister company, Company F another Carroll County, as possible.

Books, papers, articles etc. dealing with the larger aspects of the Civil War will fill a library. In this work, we will try to preserve the part this company played in the most destructive war in the history of our great nation.

My interest and research on Company B and on Cobb's Legion began many, many years ago and at that time I had no idea that I would put my findings into book form thus some of my notes may not be as complete as I would like for them to be. This effort represents many years of reading, research, visiting battlefields and attending Civil War seminars and meetings. I have visited and walked on the grounds of all of the sites, that I know of, where Company B was engaged with their enemy, including the bloody mountain side of South Mountain at Crampton's Gap in Maryland, the farmlands down through the Peach Orchard, the Wheatfield, and to the base of Little Round Top in Pennsylvania, the Virginia country-side around Richmond's battle grounds including Malvern Hill and Cold Harbor, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, to the Shenandoah Valley town of Front Royal and nearby Guard Hill and Cedar Creek, to the site of Fort Sanders in Knoxville and, finally, to Sayler's Creek and Appomattox Court House. All were stained with the blood of the men of Company B from Bowdon. I have traced their miles of hard and some easy marches, their train and boat rides and visited their camp sites. There is no doubt that there are many who know much more about these battles than I do, and I apologize for the mistakes which I probably have made which I am sure will be recognized by these experts.

The information on individual members of Companies B and F is researched from Combined Service Records of Confederate Soldiers from the National Archives plus data added from other sources such as pension rolls, information from descendants of individual soldiers and many publications. Confederate army records leave much to be desired and, many times, are incomplete and inaccurate. We have to take what is available and do the best we can with this information. I am sure that these summaries will not set well with some descendants of these men.

James Reeves (Jimmy) Barrow was born in Bowdon, Georgia on 3 October, 1844. He was the son of the Reverend James and Lucinda (Lucy) Bivins Barrow and the grandson of Moses Barrow, a Revolutionary War soldier of North Carolina. He entered the Confederate service with the original formation of the company at Bowdon where he was a student at the Bowdon Collegiate Institute and

was mustered in on July 30, 1861. He was three months shy of being 17 years of age when he marched off that first year of the Civil War.

He served through the year of 1861 and, on September 14, 1862, at Crampton's Gap (a pass through South Mountain in Maryland), he was wounded, captured, his left leg amputated by Federal surgeons, exchanged and placed on wounded furlough. He was one month short of his 18th birthday when his active soldiering came to an end. We have pay voucher evidence that he served in the Invalid Corps around Atlanta later in the war.

After his return to Bowdon, he became a respected and prominent merchant. He also had half-interest in Victory Mills, a compound consisting of grist and flourmill, a sawmill, a cotton gin, a tannery, a shingle mill and a store in the Victory community on the Little Tallapoosa River near Bowdon.

James married Martha ("Mattie") Holmes in December, 1865 and the two were the parents of John William Barrow, my grandfather. He died 11 June, 1880 of tuberculosis which he said he contracted while confined in the Union hospitals and prisons. They both are buried in the Bowdon Baptist Church Cemetery. His grave is marked by a CSA marker identifying him as "Pvt. Co. B, Cobb's Legion."

James R.'s son, John William, was named in honor of James' two older brothers, John Turner, a sergeant in Co. B, 56th Georgia, another company which was made up primarily of Bowdon men, and William Henry C., a sergeant in Company B of Cobb's Legion. John died of smallpox in an Atlanta hospital while William fought through the war with Company B until Cold Harbor (Gaines Mill) in June, 1864 where he was wounded, captured and exchanged. William was on wounded furlough at Bowdon in April, 1865 when he was captured by a wing of Wilson's cavalry, taken to Macon, Georgia and paroled there.

The Reverend James also had at least three sons-in-law to serve and two of them never returned home. This was a tremendous loss to a family but was not unusual for the families of the small community of Bowdon. For instance, Gabriel Spruill, great, great grandfather of my wife Bonnie Jeanne Spruill, lost four of his five sons. One was an original member of Company B, Cobb's Legion, and he was killed at Chancellorsville. His other four sons were members of Company C, 56th Georgia Infantry; a company also made up primarily of Bowdon area men. Only one of the brothers serving in Company C, 56th Georgia survived the war.

Serious students of the Civil war will appreciate the "little things" that we have discovered such as camp sites and the names of these camps plus routes of marches and especially the distance marched on a particular day.

We hope that all who read this work will enjoy it and that it will help someone to learn how their Confederate soldier ancestor served in this famous organization.

Cobb's Legion was the only fighting unit, North or South, that was mentioned in Margaret Mitchell's novel, *Gone With The Wind.* Ashley Wilkes was a major in Cobb's Legion. Perhaps you remember the scene: it was of a ragged home-bound Rebel soldier, being fed by Melanie on the steps of Tara, who mentioned the fact that he was from Cobb's Legion and Melanie asked him if he knew Major Wilkes. He replied that Ashley had been captured at Spotsylvania. The Legion was mentioned in two additional written messages and causality lists from the front.

Cobb's Legion will live in history as one of the greatest fighting units of all time.

I am proud that my ancestor, Private James R. Barrow, was a part of this noble Civil War organization.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To my wife, Bonnie Jeanne Spruill Barrow, deceased June 10, 2012, a great granddaughter of a Civil War soldier from Bowdon, Pvt. Zach Spruill, Company C, 56th Georgia Infantry, who died at Petersburg, Virginia, is due the greatest thanks. She trampled over many battlefields with me, taking notes and photographs, attending numerous Civil War Round Table and other seminars and meetings that she was not too interested in, and put up with my spending far too many dollars on books and trips because of my interest in this war. She spent many hours with me at the Georgia State Archives and other research locations, straining her eyes reading microfilm of records of war service and pension records and such at libraries and courthouses, searching for bits of information. She read and corrected this material so many times she probably knew it better than I do.

To my daughter, Rebecca, deceased Oct. 14, 2011, in helping with the many hours of typing and to my other three children, Hugh, Jr., Lew and Ann for their encouragement and for reading and editing the drafts. Also, thanks to my grandson, James (Jamie) Barrow for the illustration of the book about his great, great, great grandfather, Private James R. Barrow of Company B.

Also thanks to my friend, Mr. William Walker McDaniel, III, deceased May 17, 2000, for information and pictures of his grandfather Captain-Major William Walker McDaniel of Company B and Cobb's Georgia Legion.

And special thanks to Mrs. M. J. Cardinal who gave me a hand written roster written by Company B's Adjutent 1st Lt. Ephraim D. Fouse.



A COMPANY B, COBB'S LEGION PRIVATE



Photograph Courtesy of Sam Pyle-Sam Pyle Collection

JAMES EASON
23-YEAR-OLD BOWDON FARM BOY
ORIGINAL COMPANY UNIFORM ISSUED AT RICHMOND
AUGUST, 1861

CHAPTER I

FALL IN

On April 12, 1861, 4:30 AM, the first shell fired in anger shrieked over the water, bursting over Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. The Civil War had begun. This event would have serious effects on the little community of Bowdon located in the very western part of the state of Georgia in Carroll County.

This small hamlet only a few years ago was home to the Creek Indians who, as late as 1835, still occupied the eastern part of Alabama which is approximately three miles to the west. Carroll County, Georgia itself was created in 1826, only 35 years before this shot, heard around the world, was fired and the Alabama counties were not ceeded from the Creeks until 1832.

In 1853 Nathaniel Shelnutt along with several other men of the area decided that the town should be located at its present location where the two main roads cross. The village was originally named Cerro Gordo honoring the Mexican War battle that 18 Bowdon area men fought in and vere victorious as a part of Captain William Wofford's, of Cassville, cavalry company. The town name was quickly changed from Cerro Gordo to Bowdon. This was only about eight years or so before this l861 bombardment. Mr. Shelnutt's son Bryan would become an original member of Company B and unfortunately one of the many who would not survive the war.

There were already a couple of stores located at the crossroads where the town would be laid out and probably three or four hundred people lived within a mile or two of the location.

By 1855 Bowdon would be proud of its three churches, one of which was the Baptist, located about two miles south of the crossroads, and which was founded in 1835. The two others were the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant, the latter being located about a half mile or so west of the crossroads and which would figure prominently in the founding of an educational institution nearby.

One of the persons responsible for the founding of the Baptist Church at Eden, the name of the community south of town where the Church was located, was the Reverend James Barrow. James came to Carroll County to live on land drawn in the land lottery by "orphans of Moses Barrow", a Revolutionary War soldier from North Carolina who had moved to Washington County, Georgia in the late 1700's and died there on December 28, 1801 when the future Reverend James was only three days old. James became a mechanic by trade; however, because of what was known as rheumatism in those days, was unable to perform heavy physical work and therefore took up preaching the gospel full time. His hands were badly crippled and he had to walk with the aid of crutches. He had to be helped on and off his horse that he rode on his rounds around his circuit through the backwoods of Alabama.

The two land lots that the orphans drew were located in the present Smithfield and Jake communities north of Bowdon. Either by a trade or purchase, the Reverend James also obtained a lot in the future town of Bowdon which lay about midway between the crossroads and the Methodist Protestant Church. A portion of this land remains in the Barrow family today.

James was a part-time preacher even before he became physically incapacitated and well before 1861, he was a full-time circuit-riding Missionary Baptist gospel spreader. His circuit took him many miles into Alabama. In fact, we have one newspaper article announcing that he would preach in Tuskegee, Alabama which is approximately 150 miles from Bowdon.

The Reverend James and his wife "Lucy" had three sons and four daughters and in 1861 the two youngest children, 19-year-old William and 16-year-old James R., Jr., were living at home. His oldest son, John, had married a daughter of Gabriel Smith who lived near the Smithfield land that had been drawn by the orphans

while two of his daughters had married sons of Gabriel. John, wife Martha and two small children lived on the Smithfield property.

The house in which the Reverend James and Lucy lived was about where the present "Barrow House" in Bowdon stands and I believe that it must have been he who planted the oak trees on the lot, one of which survives today.

The area around Bowdon was populated in most part by small farmers with there being very few slaveholders. Some reports state that there were less than 1,000 slaves, many of these being children, belonging to around 350 slave owners in the entire county and most of these were on the larger farms or plantations near the Chattahoochee River in the southeastern part of the county where the land was more fertile and the farms larger. The population also included 13 free blacks, all mulattoes, with two listed living in Bowdon, with most of them living around the county seat of Carrollton which is about 10 miles to the east. Less than 15% of the population of Carroll County was black. We know that the Reverend James did not own slaves; however, two of his sons, John who was married and who was farming the Smithfield land and 19 year old William who was living at home are each listed in the 1860 Census, Schedule II, as owning one slave each. Why William would be listed as the owner of a slave we do not know. Possibly these two were inherited by the Rev. James as his farther, Moses, was a large land holder in Washington County, Ga. owning a number of slaves and these two could have remained in the family over the years and ownership was passed on to his sons? To further confuse the issue, the 1860 census of Bowdon Village does not show a servant living in the James Barrow household. For a listing of the members of Company B or their families who owned slaves see Appendix C.

These early settlers of Carroll County and northwest Georgia were Unionists or, at least, they were against dissolving the Union. Most small backwoods farmers in north Georgia were of this leaning. In fact, Carroll County's three delegates to the Secession Convention in Milledgeville, Georgia on January 19, 1861 each cast their vote not to secede. These delegates later voted for secession in order to make Georgia's decision to leave the Union unanimous. Once the fat was in the fire, the people of Bowdon and Carroll County were fiercely pro-secession and backed this decision with their sons and husbands plus what little worldly goods they possessed.

The Bowdon area supplied at least three companies, or partial companies, to the Confederate armies and Carroll County supplied at least nine more companies plus several partial companies. Many Bowdon area men served in units other than these three companies and many Carroll County men served in other numerous organizations.

Around 1854, an educational facility known as the "Bowdon Academy" was established in Bowdon and Charles A. McDaniel would come there in 1855 to be an instructor as well as pastor of the nearby Methodist Protestant Church where two of his older brothers, George and John, were members. He was 25 years of age and was an honor graduate of Oxford College which would become Emory University. He was an outstanding student and a devout Christian.(1) Soon after he finished his studies at Emory where he concentrated on the classics and theology, he accepted a teaching position at the Perry, Georgia high school where he remained for a year. At the end of the year he married Victoria Hines whom he had met while a junior at Oxford. When Professor Fitts, who had founded the academy in a small two-room building located "near the spring", left to enter medical school in 1856, McDaniel was left to run the school alone. While he was teaching at Perry he had made a good friend, fellow teacher John Manley Richardson. Richardson had attended the South Carolina Military Institute (The Citadel) where he made a good record. He then attended the University of Virginia where he was an outstanding engineering student. McDaniel convinced Richardson to join him at the Bowdon Academy and was successful in doing so in May, 1856.(2)

These two men turned the Academy, or Seminary as it was sometimes called, into "The Bowdon Collegiate Institute" for young men alone, its state charter being issued in 1857. Classes were held in two new large

one-room buildings located near the old building at the spring. The school evidently was almost an immediate success for in 1859 there were 77 students enrolled. This spring was, and still exists on land which was later owned by my grandfather, J. W. Barrow, a grandson of the Reverend James. After this original two-room building was no longer used as a school, it, or the remains of it, was converted into a tenant house where cooks and housekeepers for my grandmother, "Miss Ellen", of "The Barrow House" lived. This old building was still standing during World War II when I left Bowdon to join the navy. When I was young, we boys used the branch below the spring for our "wash hole". After my grandfather's death, the land was sold and a fine house is now located on the original Institute site near the old spring.

A new building was completed in 1859 which was located a short distance "up the hill" from the first buildings and on the site of the present Bowdon High School. The two old "new" buildings were sold and and moved off the property and converted into houses. This building was replaced by a "modern" two-story brick building in 1901 and became Bowdon College. When the college closed in 1936, this building became Bowdon High School from which my wife and I graduated in 1943.

McDaniel taught religion, history and the classical subjects while Richardson taught mathematics, sience and engineering and both men were staunch Masons. Richardson's military training at The Citadel prompted him to desire to train the "cadets" at the school in military drills. In 1857, he asked the State Legislature to allow him to instruct the students in military drill and tactics. The State agreed and furnished him with 100 muskets and 100 light cavalry swords.(3) With this type of training and drilling the school became the first in the state to offer what we today would call ROTC although there were several strictly military schools located in the state. It would be only a short time before the students would be putting what they had learned from Professor Richardson to very good use.

The 1860 Census shows the Village of Bowdon with a population of 304 residents of 50 families. There were some boarding students included in the count. The village boasted ten stores, two livery stables, two tan yards and two blacksmith shops. Unfortunately during 1860 about three fourths of the stores were destroyed by a fire.

Some accounts state that in May, 1861 there were 140 "cadets" enrolled. Although military training was not a requirement, all the students, by some reports, were enrolled in it. I am sure that great many of those attending the school were too young for military service; however, a large number of the students would become a soldier for the South. Quite a number were boarding students from areas outside Bowdon and would serve with units recruited closer to their homes.

With the shot fired over Fort Sumter in April, of course tremendous excitement was experienced in Bowdon as it was throughout Dixie. Men from the community began to "sign up" and leave with various units.

Professor Richardson had left Bowdon in 1860 to accept a professorship in a North Carolina military academy. He volunteered immediately after Fort Sumter and was assigned to the 11th North Carolina Infantry serving at First Manassas and was later disabled by disease and was discharged. In 1864, he reentered the service and was seriously wounded, losing a leg at Winchester during General Early's Washington Campaign of 1864.(4)

Professor McDaniel remained at the college and in the years that he had been in Bowdon, had become the father of three children, a girl and two boys, George and Charles II, and evidently had become quite prosperous as he is listed as owning about 450 acres of land and the two slaves, probably house servants or help for the academy.(5)

It was decided to move up graduation at the Bowdon Collegiate Institute from July, 1861 to May in order that the students could enlist. I am sure that a great many of those attending the school were too young for military service; however, a large number of the students would become a soldier for the South.

After graduation, during June and July, Professor McDaniel drilled the cadets, including James Barrow and other local men and boys, having formed a company of infantry. He had requested Governor Brown to accept this company into the Confederate service and to furnish them with uniforms and arms but unfortunately, or maybe fortunately, so many Georgia units were being formed and sent off to Virginia that there was not room for these Bowdon boys and they would have to wait their turn.

At the same time, the Reverend James' oldest son, John, and one of his Smith brothers-in-law had left together and joined another Georgia unit. Soon, two more of the daughters' husbands were signed up and gone. The Reverend James and "Lucy" would have all three of their sons and three of their sons-in-law in the Confederate army before the end of the year. One son and two sons-in-law would never return from the war.

I have read numerous accounts that Company B of Cobb's Legion was made up entirely of cadets from the Bowdon Collegiate Institute and that all of the students volunteered for this unit.(6) This is not the case as, for instance, only one of the seven graduating seniors, William Walker McDaniel, who was a nephew of Charles A. McDaniel and whose home was in Texasville, Alabama, became a member of what was to become Company B, The Bowdon Volunteers. Many other cadets were too young to serve or joined other units. Students were accepted at 14 years of age so most of those enrolled were younger boys with few upper classmen.

A company during the Civil War was ideally 100 men and officers. I have found at least 96 original members of the company and there could possibly be more. A total of 141-144 men would eventually serve in Company B between July, 1861 at Bowdon and a day in April, 1865 at a little town in Virginia, Appomattox Court House.

I am sure there were a number of students such as Jimmy Barrow, Bryan Shelnutt, Young A. Cole, William McDaniel and Edward H. Hines, who was the brother of Charles McDaniel's wife, Victoria, on the muster roll as many of the casualties listed "no wife or child" indicating young, unmarried men. Death claims were often filed by fathers; however, many claims were filed by wives. Many of the men were older, married men; for instance, farmer John Miles had married in 1851 and was 30 years old with several children including twin boys, Robert Slowman was a 36-year-old farmer who had been married for 12 years and had four children ages one through nine years and William Hatfield was a 36 year old miller with four children when they signed up with the original company in July, 1861. John King, a 26-year-old carpenter was married in 1859, R. H. Hand was a 36-year-old carpenter with 6 children and many more of the men had children. Other than students, there were numerous occupations represented; for instance, Joseph Barnett was a blacksmith, Sam Loveless was a shoemaker, Patrick Spencer was a wagon maker, William Barrow was a mechanic, William Morris was a carpenter and James Spruill was a teamster. William Stephenson; George, James and William Morris; Thomas Rice; Joseph Parker; the three Thornton boys and the majority of the other recruits were farmers. In addition to Charles McDaniel, there were at least two other preachers in the company; Moses Westbrook and James Brown. There probably was at least one father-son combination as we believe that 36-year-old R.H. Hand was the father of 17-year-old William H. (A.?) Hand and there were numerous same last names listed. For instance, there were six men with the last name of Morris who served in Company B at one time or another. We do know for a fact that there were several brother combinations such as James R. and William Barrow; Joshua and Thomas McBurnett; Semour and Tom Beck; James, John and William Eason; George, John and James Thornton and others. The mystery is why would older men such as Slowman, Hand, Hatfield, Westbrook and Miles enlist at this early stage of the war leaving families behind to suffer the hardships of the war at home? These men certainly did not have to go and probably some, such as Hatfield as a miller, would have never been drafted. Young boys such as Jimmy Barrow with no family responsibilities were understandably anxious to get away from home to see the world and fight the Yankees but how could these older men with families and established occupations justify going and leaving their families?

The men came from the village and the surrounding countryside. Using the 1860 Carroll County Census we found that Bowdon Village itself supplied 23 or more of the men which was the most of all the districts. Smithfield District supplied 10 men, while the "Bowdon District" supplied 16. Men came from Burwell, Tyus, Kansas, and other communities around Bowdon and 2 of the men's homes are listed in the Villa Rica District while 7 came from the 10th District Carrollton which is the area to the east of Bowdon and which would include Burwell, Jonesville etc. At least two of Company B's men came from Alabama. Possibly some of these "foreigners" are students living in Bowdon. This count is only an estimate as many of the men are not listed in the census.

The well-drilled cadets from the college were good instructors and teachers and helped drill the recruits into a well-disciplined company. An election was held and Professor/Reverend McDaniel was elected Captain and William W. McDaniel, the graduating senior cadet, First Lieutenant.(7) William Walker McDaniel was the son of Phillip Alfred McDaniel, another older brother of Charles, and was 21 years old. His home was at Texasville, Alabama near Abbeville where his father owned a very large plantation with many slaves. Phillip also owned property on the Chattahoochee River known as McDaniel's Landing near the old town of Smithfield, which no longer exists. This was an important shipping point for the cotton of south Alabama. William had a younger brother, John C., who possibly could have been at the college at this time as he would have been 17 years old. We have found very few records of John's service other than he was a member of Company B. More on him later.

In July, Captain McDaniel was successful in getting his hero, Thomas R.R. Cobb, to accept the company into a unit he was forming called "Cobb's Georgia Legion". The Legion's infantry companies were being organized, drilled and outfitted at a military school in Marietta, Georgia. Required reading in McDaniel's classes had been Tom Cobb's *Law of Negro Slavery* and Cobb was highly regarded by him. McDaniel himself, had written several articles defending slavery which were published in the Atlanta papers.

On July 27, the company was assembled at the college for a going-away service. The service was attended by a large number of family and friends as well as most of the citizens of Bowdon and the surrounding area. This was a happy time in Bowdon, a time for cheering and celebrating. Those going to war were excited and those remaining at home were proud of those sons and husbands who were going to the fight. All were happy that a new country was being formed, one, which they felt, would be free of the radical northerners whose ambition was to destroy the very life style and freedom of their small village. After all the patriotic and "give-em-hell" speeches were delivered, the Reverend/Captain Charles McDaniel led the group in a devotional service asking for divine guidance and protection for the men who were leaving.(8) They would need it!

At the close of the service, the call to "Fall In" was sounded and the men were marched off to Newnan, Georgia, about 35 miles to the southeast, which was the nearest point on a railroad. There they "took the cars" to Marietta, this probably being the first train ride for most. They would have many more, some pleasant and fun such as this one was, and some no fun at all.

As the recruits heard Captain McDaniel give his first command, **"FALL IN"**, most thought they would be marching back home in only a few months at the most. The Yankees would not be too much trouble and the fight and the travel and a little vacation away from home would be fun and a good change. Approximately 50% of those making that first march would never return and many of those who did get back home, such as young Jimmy Barrow who would hobble back on crutches minus his left leg, would suffer from all types of injuries and illnesses for the rest of their lives which in most cases would be considerably shortened.

As Private James R. Barrow marched off with his buddies, it would be three more months before he would be 17 years of age.

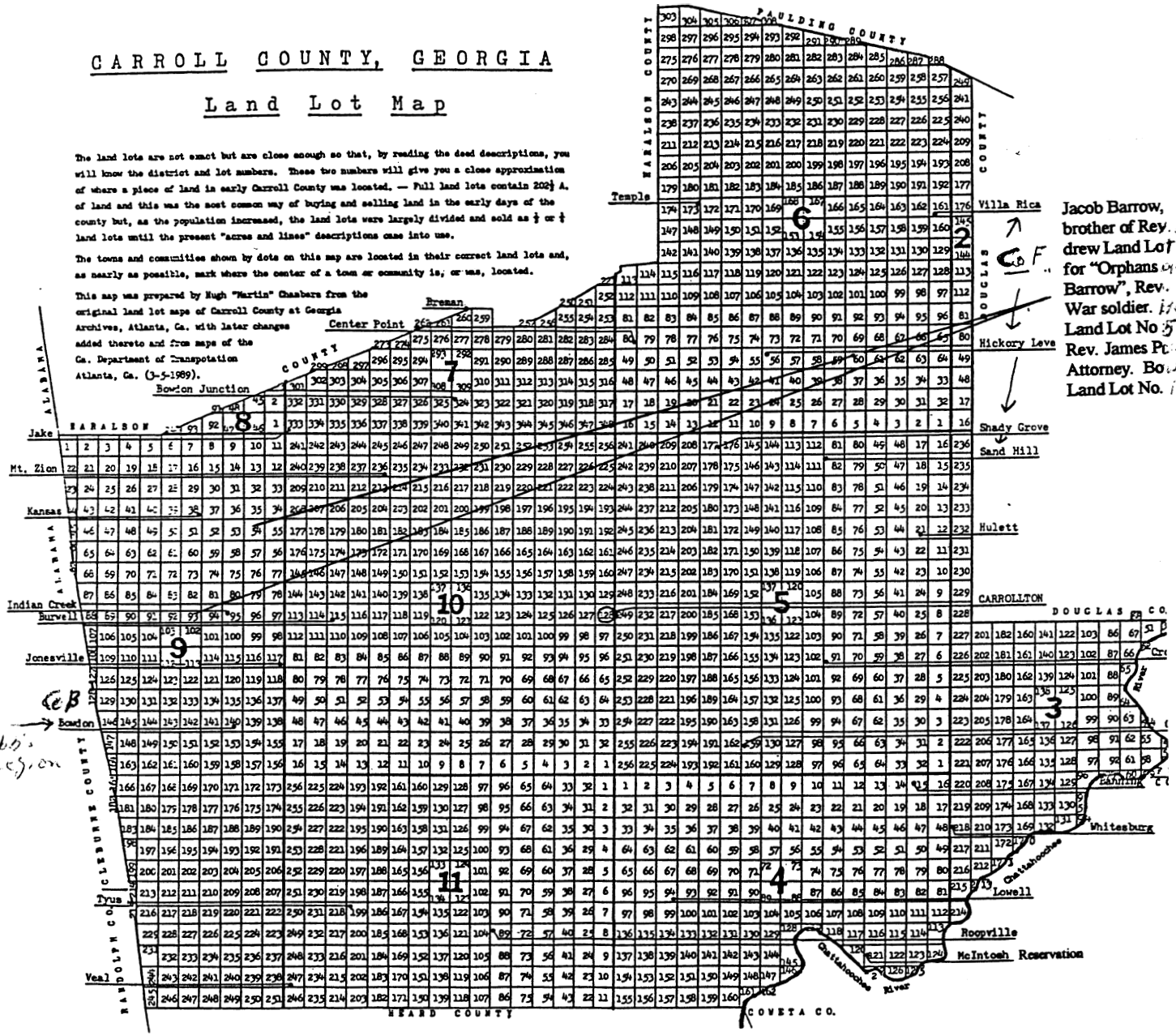
CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA

Land Lot Map

The land lots are not exact but are close enough so that, by reading the deed descriptions, you will know the district and lot numbers. These two numbers will give you a close approximation of where a piece of land is early Carroll County was located. — Full land lots contain 202½ A. of land and this was the most common way of buying and selling land in the early days of the county but, as the population increased, the land lots were largely divided and sold as ¼ or ½ land lots until the present "acres and lines" descriptions came into use.

The towns and communities shown by dots on this map are located in their correct land lots and, as nearly as possible, mark where the center of a town or community is, or was, located.

This map was prepared by Hugh "Martin" Chambers from the original land lot maps of Carroll County at Georgia Archives, Atlanta, Ga. with later changes added thereto and from maps of the Ga. Department of Transpotation Atlanta, Ga. (3-5-1989).



Jacob Barrow, brother of Rev. James drew Land Lot 53 for "Orphans of Mr. Barrow", Rev. War soldier. His Plat Book Land Lot No 53 Rev. James P[illegible] Attorney. Book 3 Land Lot No. 140

CHAPTER II

COBB'S GEORGIA LEGION

Tom, or Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb, or Thomas R. R., as he signed his name, was born on 10 April, 1823 and thus was 38 years of age when he decided that he should do as other prominent Georgia politicians, such as his older brother, Howell and Robert Toombs were doing, and form a regiment to lead in the Confederate service against the invading Yankees.

Tom had been occupied full-time helping form the Confederate Government and had been selected to write the Constitution for the new nation forming in Montgomery, Alabama. He was also a delegate to Congress in Richmond, Virginia up to the adjournment of the second session in May, 1861. He was reelected and was serving when the Legion reached Richmond in August and while they served on the peninsula in 1861-62.

Before the war, Tom was a prominent Georgia lawyer and state legislator. His home was in Athens and he was close to all the important decision-makers in the state such as Robert Toombs, his brother Howell Cobb and Francis Bartow. He was also related, either by blood or marriage, to other prominent Georgians such as his in-laws, the Lumpkin family of Athens.

He was known for his fiery temper and of being unyielding once he had made a decision. He had become wealthy as a leading lawyer and planter in Georgia and was a large slaveholder. He had no military training and had not served on any military committees of the newly formed Confederate Government. He was among the fiery first to urge the southern states to leave the union. What he did have was the means and influence to get Governor Brown's permission to form his own regiment. The prewar career of Tom Cobb is a story unto itself and we suggest reading, *"THOMAS R. R. COBB, THE MAKING OF A SOUTHERN NATIONALIST"* (see bibliography).

Instead of recruiting a regiment of infantry or cavalry, he decided to form a "Legion". Legions go back to the time of the Roman Republic and represent a light infantry force supported by its own cavalry and artillery. This type organization would operate independently on its own, supplying its own support. A number of other legions were formed early in the war, usually by well-known, influential politicians or planters such as Wade Hampton's Legion of South Carolina, Phillip's Legion of Georgia and Jeff Davis' Legion of Mississippi. These men were by nature authoritarian and their desire was to be able to control the entire three branches of their legions. This was impossible in a so-called "modern war" as there was no way one man could manage such diverse units. There would be small cavalry units and independent artillery batteries going off in all directions with no common plan. Because of this, General Lee decided very early in the war to break up the three branches of the legions and assign them individually to brigades.

As previously noted, in the Confederate Army a company was ideally composed of approximately 100 men. A regiment was ideally composed of 10 companies or about 1,000 men. A brigade was composed of three to five regiments, usually four, or from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Three to five brigades (most times, four) made up a division and three or four divisions formed a corps. Two or three corps (often more in the Union Army) formed an army. As an example, later in the war, the Bowdon Volunteers would become:

1- Company B of
2- Cobb's Legion of
3- Wofford's 1st Brigade of
4- McLaws' 1st Division of
5- Longstreet's First Corps of
6- Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

In the Confederate army a company was commanded by a captain; a regiment, by a colonel; a brigade, by a brigadier general; a division, by a major general; a corps, by a lieutenant general and an army, by a full

general such as our four star generals of today. In the Union Army, lieutenant general was the highest rank obtainable; thus, at Appomattox, Grant was a lieutenant general, the only one in the Union Army, while General Lee outranked him as a full general.

In June and July, 1861, Cobb began to recruit companies for his infantry and cavalry commands and started campaigning to have the Troup Artillery, a crack artillery unit from Athens and which was already in Virginia, included in his legion. His brother-in-law, Luther Glenn, and friend, Jeff Lamar, would be left to do most of the organizing as Tom would be back in Richmond politicking. He arrived there at the time of First Manassas and was selected to give the eulogy in Congress for Georgia's fallen hero, Francis Bartow, who was killed at First Manassas or Bull Run.(1) While in Richmond, he served in Congress but had time to establish a flying hospital for his legion consisting of two large tents and medical supplies. Dr. Samuel White of Milledgeville, Georgia was the selected surgeon.(2)

Since our interest is in the infantry, we will give only a brief history of the Troup Artillery and the cavalry arm of Cobb's Legion as follows:

THE TROUP ARTILLERY, called the "National Artillery" in pre-war days and which was re-named in 1861 in honor of former Georgia Governor Troup of Athens, and not for Troup County, was a volunteer company for several years before the war. At the beginning of the war it was a well-drilled team composed of 69 of Athens' finest young men. Two of James Barrow's Athens cousins were prominent members of the Troup Artillery. Twenty-two year old lawyer Milleton, "Big Bud", Pope Barrow, later a US senator from Georgia, served as a Lieutenant over one of the guns and 18 year old sophomore student at the University of Georgia, Sgt. Thomas Augustine, "Little Bud", Barrow who was a gunner of one of the crews. Their brother, 20 year old James who had resigned from West Point when the war broke out, helped drill the Troup Artillery in Savannah for a short while but soon left for Virginia to join Howell Cobb. James was disappointed in young brother Tom because of his bad habit of chewing tobacco. Pope and Tom served with the artillery until after Crampton's Gap when Pope left for Georgia with Howell Cobb to serve on the general's staff along with brother James. Tom transferred to the staff of Gen. Tom Cobb where he served until Tom's death after which he became adjutant of a cavalry battalion. These Barrow boys were from the very wealthy family of planter David Crenshaw Barrow, first cousin of Reverend James, who was a prominent plantation owner with 140 "blacks" on their home plantation in Oglethorpe County alone and an even greater number on his other holdings in South Georgia and Florida (they were never referred to as slaves by the Barrows). This was quite a contrast to Private James Barrow of Company B who was the son of a circuit-riding Baptist preacher.

After Fort Sumter, the unit was ordered to Pensacola, Florida but Governor Brown, not wanting them to leave Georgia, overruled the order from Richmond and sent them to Savannah. The Red Stripes reported in new green uniforms with the customary artillery red trim with their two pieces of artillery which was increased to three then to six after they were mustered into Confederate service.(3) They remained there until July 4 when they were ordered to Richmond and then to western Virginia, now West Virginia, to report to General Loring. They saw their first action in western Virginia, while serving under the one-armed Loring and Gen. Robert E. Lee, before being ordered to Yorktown to join Cobb's Legion. It was during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862 that General Lee dissolved the legions into their individual branches. The Troup Artillery fought through the war as part of the First Corps Artillery and fired hundreds of artillery shells at their Yankee opponents. Four sections of the Troup Artillery was heavily engaged on the Peninsula at Dam No. 1 on the defensive line of the Warwick River where now Captain James Barrow was seriously wounded in the thigh. They also took part in several actions during the Seven Day's Campaign around Richmond especially at Malvern Hill. At Crampton's Gap during the Maryland Campaign of 1862 they lost a gun which members of the Troup Artillery said they had to abandon due to a broken axle while the Yankees boasted that the gun was captured. The Troup Artillery had two smoothbore howitzers, a 12-pounder and a 6 pounder, in action at the South Mountain gap with Tom Barrow and Cobb's Legion and the remainder of Cobb's Brigade. Their two rifled guns had been man-handled up the steep and rocky face of nearby Elk Ridge and then along it's narrow crest to the very southern tip known as Maryland Heights from where they were shelling Harpers Ferry, Virginia below.

The gun that was lost at Crampton's Gap had been given the name "Jennie". The northern newspapers had a field day touting the capture of "Jennie".(4) We believe that Jennie possibly was named for the sweetheart of Tom Barrow, Miss Jennie Turner, who became his wife after the war.

The Troup Artillery was engaged in most of the remaining contests in Virginia and at the war's end was near Lynchburg, Virginia where they buried their guns to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy.(5) "Jennie" had been replaced by a captured Yankee gun which remained nameless.

On July 2, 1863 at Gettysburg, the Troup Artillery was among the first to open fire. Their gunners drove off the batteries in the Peach Orchard and supported the attack all day. On July 3rd the Troup Artillery was posted in front of Pickett's Division opposite the cemetery and opened fire at about 1 PM. They ceased firing when Pickett's men passed through their position. Captain Carlton was wounded and Lt. Motes took command On Pickett's repulse, the guns were ordered forward and drove back an approaching Union infantry. The guns remained in the forward position until night and then were pulled back. They had 1 killed and 6 wounded

One amusing story told about this noble unit happened during the Spotsylvania standoff in 1864 and was credited to Lieutenant Motes. The Troup Artillery was stationed near the famous Texas Brigade when all at once the Yankee soldiers charged the Texans and, after several failed attempts, drove them back. During this time, Lieutenant Motes and his messmates were frying bacon and smacking their lips over what was in store for them. As the Yankees came over the breastworks, the Troup Artillery wheeled the gun nearest to them around and swept the line of blue coated soldiers with a galling fire. Lieutenant Motes jumped up and ran down to where the Texans were fighting; however, he neglected to put down the frying pan full of hot grease. As he reached the line, he waved the frying pan over his head and led a charge on the Yankees. After the Yankees were repulsed he returned to the cookout with grease all over his face and clothes and, with its having been hot, had raised blisters wherever it had touched him.(6)

The battery was commanded by Captain/Doctor Carlton along with First Lieutenant Motes, the man with the blisters. They served as long as any other Georgia unit, from the beginning to the end of the war. A total of 288 men served in the company with 10 recorded deaths from wounds and another 40 from disease or other causes.

COBB'S GEORGIA LEGION CAVALRY. At the same time the infantry companies were being recruited in Georgia, officers, such as William Delony (Deloney) of Athens, were recruiting and forming cavalry or mounted companies for Tom Cobb's Legion. Later, a young man, who was a graduate of the Georgia Military Academy and attended West Point from 1857 to 1861, resigned from the academy when his native Georgia seceded from the Union and joined up with the Confederates.(7) He was Pierce Manning Butler Young (or P.M.B. Young), a native of Cartersville. Young was a case unto himself: He was probably one of the most conceited men in the army and he was neither liked by his fellow officers or by the enlisted men; however, no one could dispute the fact that he was one of the fiercest fighters to come out of the war. He went on to lead a brigade as a brigadier general in Wade Hampton's Division of J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry Corps. He was wounded several times during the war and served in Congress after the conflict. He became the first cavalry lieutenant colonel of Cobb's Legion.

The Yellow Stripes were originally composed of four companies, the Richmond Hussars under Captain Tom Stovall; the Georgia Troopers, William G. Delony, Captain; the Dougherty Hussars, under Captain W. J. Lawton and the Fulton Dragoons, Benjamin C. Young, Captain.

When P.M.B. Young was promoted to brigadier general, William Delony (on his tombstone the name is spelled "Deloney", on other markers in the lot it is "Delony") would become lieutenant colonel, leading the Legion's cavalry. Delony participated in over 50 engagements, including the big cavalry battles of Brandy Station and Gettysburg, and was noted for his bravery. He was badly wounded at Jack's Shop near Culpepper, Virginia in September, 1863, captured and taken to a hospital in Washington, D.C. where he died on October 2. A magnificent metallic coffin was secretly left on the steps of the hospital with a note

that it was for Colonel Delony. His wife tried in vain for years to discover who had left the casket. His body was brought home to Athens and rests in the Oconee Hill Cemetery. He was described as being a "strikingly handsome lawyer." Delony is one of my favorite heroes of the Civil War and I visit his grave each time I go to Athens.

Young was a very fiery, conceited young man but known to friends and foe alike as being a fierce fighter and always in the thickest action. He survived the war becoming a prominent politician once the Confederate officers could once again hold office.

By the end of August the four companies were in Virginia along with most of the infantry companies. Cobb made the statement, "My cavalry companies are the admiration of the city."(8)

The Troup Artillery was still in Western Virginia and it took great effort to finally get them united with the cavalry and infantry and it would be December before all three arms of Cobb's Legion were together.

During this time, Cobb was serving as a member of Congress and campaigning for the enlargement of his legion. He was successful only in getting four more cavalry companies recruited from around Atlanta and they arrived in Richmond without horses or arms in May, 1862. Cobb was disappointed, when on May 28, 1862, a special order placed his cavalry companies under the command of J.E.B. Stuart. Cobb himself would lead his cavalry companies in the action around Richmond in June of 1862 and this would be the last direct involvement he had with his cavalry. The cavalry unit was later expanded to a regiment of 10 companies and became the 9th Georgia Cavalry although they were more commonly known as Cobb's Legion throughout the war.

They fought through the war as a major part of J.E.B Stuart's Cavalry and were in most of the battles of the mounted troops in Virginia as part of Wade Hampton's Division. Late in the war in 1865, they went with Hampton to the Carolinas to resist General Sherman's invasion of that area after his march through Georgia which ended in Savannah at Christmas, 1864. The cavalry was at Hillsboro, North Carolina when Sherman and Joe Johnston came to terms over the surrender of Johnston's Army.(9) This was several weeks after Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox.

The cavalry and infantry were always at odds and especially so in Cobb's Legion with officers of each unit constantly quarreling over who would be promoted over the others. The infantry soldiers especially resented the fact that they had to help gather forage for the cavalry horses. The cavalry officers were constantly at each other's throats and, as bad as the situation was, it was even worse within the Troup Artillery. Even Cobb was delighted to be rid of this group of malcontents from Athens.

Let us now return to Richmond in August, 1862 where the infantry companies were beginning to arrive. Cobb had selected a campsite at an old race track at the Fair Grounds and named it Camp Cobb. The *Military Atlas* shows this race track a few miles north out of Richmond and slightly off to the right of the Mechanicsville Road.(10) This camp would be shared with brother Howell's 16th Georgia Regiment and Tom Cobb would share his tent with his trusted slave servant, Zach. Zach was reported to be an excellent cook and looked after Cobb's every need.

The Panola Guards was the first company to arrive at Camp Cobb on August 1 and, since there was no good water on the camp site, set about digging a well.(11) The Bowdon Volunteers, having left Bowdon on July 27, marched to Newnan, Georgia via Carrollton, where they took the cars to Marietta for a few days' training and outfitting. They then made the long train trip up through Dalton, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol and on to Virginia. One can imagine what an experience this was for the country boys from Carroll County. Probably most of them had never been far from home and their families before and I doubt that many had ever ridden on a train. This trip in 1861 would take several days with a number of changes of trains. There was no such thing as a through train as most lines were short stretches between cities and usually terminals in those cities were across town from each other. Sometimes the gauge, or width between the rails, was different and the same equipment could not be used in these cases.

The Bowdon troops, under Captain McDaniel, arrived at Camp Cobb a few days after the Panola Guards along with the Stephens Rifles led by Captain Luthur Glenn and Captain Jeff Lamar's Infantry. Dr. Gazaway B. Knight captained the Panola Guards.

The Bowdon Volunteers would become Company B of Tom Cobb's Georgia Legion.

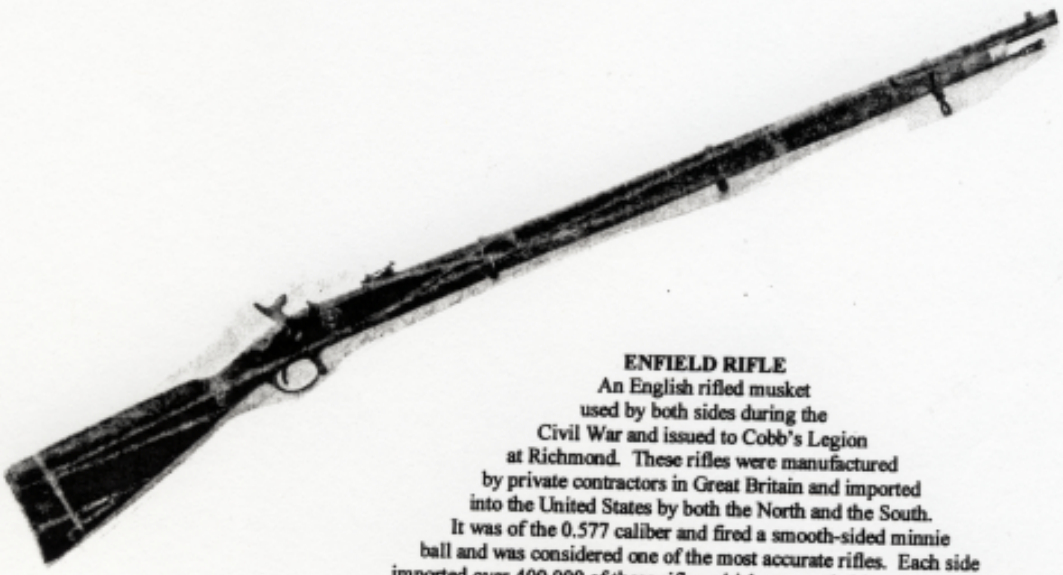
By late August, two more infantry companies had reported to Camp Cobb. These were Captain W.S.C. Morris' Poythress Volunteers and the Powell's Invincibles (later to become the Tom Cobb's Invincibles) of Carroll County led by Captain William F.S. Powell. The seventh and last company, Captain Thomas Camack's Mell Volunteers from Athens, arrived in early September.(12)(13)

Although Cobb tried diligently to increase the size of his infantry, he was never successful. His foot soldiers never exceeded these seven companies and thus was never of regimental strength and was officially classified as a battalion.

Around the middle of September the Legion and the 16th Georgia were issued new Enfield rifles with saber bayonets which had been brought in through the blockade to Savannah and sent on to Virginia.(14)

The companies were drilled into fine fighting units even though Camp Cobb turned out to be a very unhealthy location. Many cases of measles and mumps began to break out and a number of diarrhea cases were reported along with several cases of typhoid fever. Over two hundred of the approximately 700 men of the Legion were on sick call in early September.(15) The country boys were not accustomed to the close quarters and personal hygiene was lacking. In mid September, 1861, they were therefore happy when it was announced that they were being moved down the peninsula to Yorktown. The peninsula is the area of Virginia east and southeast of Richmond, bounded on the north by the York River and on the south by the James River. Yorktown is near the eastern end of this peninsula and further still to the east are Hampton and Fortress Monroe which were still occupied by the Union Army.

So far, James Barrow had remained healthy and was probably anxious to see more of Virginia, especially Yorktown where Cornwallis had surrendered to the great Washington.



ENFIELD RIFLE
An English rifled musket
used by both sides during the
Civil War and issued to Cobb's Legion
at Richmond. These rifles were manufactured
by private contractors in Great Britain and imported
into the United States by both the North and the South.
It was of the 0.577 caliber and fired a smooth-sided minnie
ball and was considered one of the most accurate rifles. Each side
imported over 400,000 of these rifles which was probably second only to
the 0.58 caliber Springfield as the primary arm of the Civil War.

CHAPTER III

SEEING THE ELEPHANT

The Bowdon boys of Company B would get to travel again. They would have an early reveille on September 16 and would be marched the several miles to the York River Railroad terminal to take the train to West Point which is located on the York River upstream of Yorktown. At West Point they were in for another new experience, they would take a steamboat down the York River to Yorktown. Private James Mobley of Company E, another cousin of James R. Barrow, wrote to his parents Alexander and Elizabeth Barrow Mobley, back home in Waynesboro, GA, on October 9, 1861, "we came half the way on the cars and the other on the steamboat. we were crowded to death."(1) They marched approximately three miles out from Yorktown, pitched tents and slept on the damp ground. He also mentioned the fact that about 20 men of his company had the measles. This camp was named Camp Washington and would serve as merely a temporary tent camp for a few weeks.

In the winter of 1861-62 the Legion was made up of seven companies:(2)

A. Lamar Infantry	Capt. W. D. Connors-Newton Co.
B. Bowdon Volunteers	Capt. Charles A. McDaniel-Carroll County
C. Stephens' Rifles	Capt. Luther Glenn-Dekalb Co.
D. Mell Volunteers	Capt. Thomas Camack-Clarke Co.
E. Polythress' Volunteers	Capt. W. S. Morris-Burke Co.
F. Tom Cobb's (or Powell's) Invincibles	Capt. William F. S. Powell-Carroll Co.
G. Panola Guards	Capt. G. B. Knight-Morgan Co.

Tom Cobb was commissioned a colonel and at the same time he continued to represent Georgia in the Confederate Congress. He had the good foresight to obtain a trained military man for Major of the Legion, Captain Richard B. Garnett, who would soon be promoted to Lt. Colonel. Garnett would remain with the Legion for only about three months but would do an excellent job, having most of the responsibility of molding the companies into well disciplined troops. He would be promoted again, this time to brigadier general, in November and go on to take his place in history leading "Pickett's Charge" at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863 where he was shot from his horse 20 yards from the stone wall. His body was never recovered and it is supposed that his insignia, side arms and uniform were removed by Federal soldiers as souvenirs and that he was buried along with hundreds of other unknowns in unmarked graves on the field.(3)

Brigadier General (Major General on October 7, 1861) John Bankhead Magruder, or "Prince John" as his men referred to him was in command of the Department of the Peninsula and would remain the Legion's leader through the campaign around Richmond the next summer. He was a West Point man and a veteran of the Mexican War remaining in the peace time army where, probably because of his life style, he never rose above the rank of captain. Magruder was known for his fancy dress, his grandiose entertainment and his hard drinking. He was a handsome man, 6 feet 4 inches tall and it was said that he loved to fight all day and love all night after which a glass of brandy and a good cigar renewed his strength. In addition, he had a severe lisp which became even more noticeable as he became excited or under the influence. He was always well liked by his men who could count on his being out front where the heaviest fighting was going on. He would fall out of favor with President Davis and General Lee for his performance during the Seven Days' Battles and, as a result, he was assigned to the Trans Mississippi, Department of Texas and spent the remainder of the war in that far off and less glamorous theater of operations. After the war he went off to Mexico and joined Maximillian's army as a major general. In 1871, he died a lonely death in poverty, supported by one of his former aids, at a Houston hotel and was buried there. His body was later re-interred in Galveston, Texas in the Old City Cemetery.(4) His greatest Texas success occurred at Galveston Island which he retook from the Federals and where he was and still is considered a great hero.

The Legion was brigaded with Tom's brother Howell's 16th Georgia Infantry, Irish Colonel Robert McMillan's 24th Georgia Infantry, the 15th North Carolina Infantry under Colonel Henry A. Dowd and the

2nd Louisiana Infantry under Colonel J. T. Norwood.(5) In February, 1862, Howell Cobb was promoted to brigadier general and to the command of the brigade. This made Tom very happy as he and Howell were bitter at being passed over for promotion which they felt favored the "West Point men". Colonel Goode Bryan succeeded Howell as colonel of the 16th Georgia and sometime during the winter the popular Jeff Lamar was promoted to major of the Legion's infantry companies after Major Bagley was killed. The Cobbs were unhappy about a lot of things, for instance, Howell described the Virginia civilians as, "selfish, grasping, unpatriotic set of treacherous rascals." They especially did not like being assigned to the division of fellow Georgian Lafayette McLaws since McLaws was of what they called "The West Point Crowd". McLaws was equally disappointed that the Cobbs were coming to serve with him. He was fearful that he would have to serve under Howell and wrote to his wife when he heard that they were being assigned to the peninsula, "I am getting much disposed to come home. The Cobbs are coming over to the peninsular and reports that H. Cobb will become Brigadier General. I do not wish to be under any politician, nor will I if it can be helped." McLaws never developed any higher opinion of Howell and was happy to see him leave the Army of Northern Virginia after the Maryland campaign.

The Legion would serve with the 16th and 24th Georgia for the remainder of the war while the 2nd Louisiana would be with them only through the Seven Days' Campaign of 1862. The 15th North Carolina would remain a part of the brigade through the Maryland Campaign. A close relationship would develop between the North Carolina boys and the Georgians and they were sad to see them assigned to an all North Carolina brigade in the winter of 1862.

Howell Cobb was a wealthy Georgia planter, lawyer and politician owning large land holdings in North and South Georgia and many slaves. He had served in Congress becoming Speaker of the House, governor of Georgia and was Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan in 1860. He was a serious candidate for the Democratic nomination for president in the election of 1860 but being always the compromiser, he withdrew his name. He was known as being a compromising force in trying to resolve the differences between the sections of the country and was always for preserving the Union in contrast to brother Tom's fiery stand for secession. He was noted for being fond of the good things of life such as over eating and being a jolly good fellow. Also unlike Tom, a strict Presbyterian, Howell cared little for religion this being a constant worry to his wife who wrote him often warning him to find his place with the Lord before something bad happened to him. He was short, overweight and described by one as a "fat, pussy, round faced jolly looking fellow."(6) Tom on the other hand was a trim, athletic build, healthy, good-looking fellow who had total faith in the Lord.

When Lincoln was elected, Howell finally realized that comprise was no longer possible and at the urging of Tom, brother-in-law John B. Lamar and other prominent Georgians, resigned from his cabinet position and returned to Georgia. He was president pro term of the Confederate government gathered in Montgomery and was the choice of many to be the first president of the new nation being formed. Still the compromiser, he withdrew his name from nomination to preserve unity among the deligates and urged unanimous support for Jefferson Davis of Mississippi. He thus had the honor of "nearly" being nominated for president of two different nations. He then returned to Athens and formed the 16th Georgia Infantry Regiment becoming its colonel. He became one of the prominent southerners selected for special hatred in the northern states being accused of using his U S Treasury position to secrete the nation's wealth in the southern states, a charge that could never be substantiated. In October, 1868 while on a business trip to New York, he dropped dead from a heart attack or a stroke. He is buried in the Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens along with brother Tom. He had several sons who served on his staff during the war. James and Pope Barrow were also members of the staff and his son John married the Barrow boy's sister.

In the meantime, in February, Company B's Captain McDaniel was returned to Georgia by Tom Cobb to recruit a regiment to join him in an expanded legion. McDaniel was successful in his effort and raised the 41st Georgia Infantry, which included two companies of Carroll County. Several members of Company B, including the captain's brother-in-law Edward Hines, resigned to join this new regiment as officers. The men of Company B were sad to lose their Captain who had brought them to Virginia from Bowdon.

Before McDaniel, now a colonel could return with the new regiment to Virginia, Secretary of War Randolph advised Cobb that his plan to enlarge the Legion to brigade strength was denied. Governor Brown therefore decided to keep the new regiment in the western theatre and thus the 41st Georgia Infantry was assigned to Bragg's Army of Mississippi. They went first to northern Mississippi, and then to Knoxville where they took part in Bragg's Army of Tennessee's Kentucky campaign assigned to the Right Wing under Mjr. Gen. Kirby Smith. The 41st Georgia was assigned to Cheatham's Division, Maney's Brigade. This brigade was composed of all Tennessee regiments except for McDaniel's troops. While gallantly leading his men at Perryville, Kentucky on Oct. 8, 1862, where they held the extreme right of the Southern line, Colonel McDaniel was mortally wounded. J. J. Gable, a member of the regiment, certified on Mrs. Victoria McDaniel's pension application that he was present when the Colonel was mortally wounded. "At the time he was wounded he was carrying the colors of the regiment. Dr. Henry, a Lieutenant of Company D, having just been killed bearing the colors. When he fell, Col. McDaniel picked up the colors and carried them but a few steps before he was mortally wounded. The wound in the right knee was received while in the line of his duty and while the battle was raging at its worse. Colonel McDaniel was a brave and gallant soldier as ever bore arms in the lost or any cause." He was moved to a field hospital located in a Harrodsburg, Kentucky hotel which was later taken by the Federals. His chaplain, a fellow teacher from Bowdon, and the ladies of the town gave him the best of care; however, he died on October 18, 1862. He was buried in Kentucky until 1871 when his remains were moved to Bowdon, where he is buried in the little Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery where he served as pastor and which was close by to the school where he taught and drilled the Bowdon Volunteers.

Second Lt. Edward H. Hines, brother of Victoria McDaniel was killed at Perryville, and 1st Lt. A.H. Bellah was captured there. They were both original privates in Company B who had resigned to become officers in the Colonel McDaniel's 41st Georgia Infantry. A considerable number of other Bowdon men were killed and wounded at Perryville as the regiment suffered very heavy casualties, these coming less than a month after the dreadful losses of Bowdon's Company B men at Crampton's Gap.

When Charles McDaniel left the Legion, 1st Lieutenant William Walker McDaniel, the graduating senior, was promoted to captain of Company B and served well in this capacity until he was promoted to major of Cobb's Legion in July, 1864 to fill the rank of Major Wm. Connors who was killed at Spotsylvania. Since William was from a large slave-holding family, he, like most well-to-do men in the army, probably had one or more of the loyal family slaves along to do the cooking and other chores. William's home was at Texasville, Alabama near Eufaula and Abbeville. Family historians relate that once when Captain William was at home on furlough his 17-year-old brother talked their parents into allowing the young boy to accompany the Captain back to Virginia and to serve in his brother's company as a private. The concerned parents realized that young John C. was determined to join the army and felt that it would be better for his safety to be with his brother and other friends in Company B and allowed him to go. William Walker McDaniel was one of the few men who would serve for almost the entire war associated with The Bowdon Volunteers. As far as we have been able to determine he never missed a battle that Company B was engaged in except the final act at Sayler's Creek in April, 1865. He was forced to leave his unit in the winter of 1864-65 due to severe wounds received in the Valley campaign in the fall of 1864.

Another interesting Barrow fact is that at this same time, another James R. Barrow, a captain from Athens and who was a cousin of young Private Jimmy Barrow of Company B, was Adjutant to Brigadier General Howell Cobb, the brigade commander. Captain Barrow would remain an aide to General Cobb throughout the war accompanying the general to Georgia and Florida where Cobb was in charge of those districts. He later was promoted to colonel and given command of the 54th Georgia Infantry and was reported to be the first Confederate officer killed in the battle of Olustee, Florida on February 20, 1864, a long way from Virginia. His body was removed to Quincey, Florida, embalmed, placed in a fine coffin and sent back home to Athens. He is buried in the Oconee Hill Cemetery in a grave only a few feet from that of James Barrow, brother of our Private James R.'s grandfather, Moses Barrow. This James was a Revolutionary War soldier from North Carolina having served with Washington at Brandywine and Valley Forge. He became a wealthy Georgia planter, owning hundreds of acres of land and many slaves, and died on his plantation, Beulah Land, located in Baldwin County near Milledgeville. His remains were later removed to Athens by

his grandson Chancellor David Barrow, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia. This James became the guardian of the children of Moses, including the future Reverend James, father of James of Company B, after his death in 1801. Captain Barrow's older brother, Pope, also served on Cobb's staff after Crampton's Gap until the end of the war. Also buried nearby in Athen's Oconee Hill Cemetery are Howell and Tom Cobb, Jeff Lamar, Luther Glenn, William Deloney and many other members of Cobb's Legion and the 16th Georgia.

Back at Camp Washington, the legionnaires were throwing up breastworks and, while they worked, could see the Yankee blockading ships off the shore as the York River is eight miles wide here. Benji Mobley of Company E wrote, "we fare a heap better in York Town than we did in Richmond. we get more here and more of it." His brother James has the "measels". They sent two men out fishing York River and they caught "boat full in 2 hours."(7)

In early October, the Legion was moved to outpost duty one mile south of Cockletown, about eight miles out from Yorktown toward Big Bethel, Hampton and Fortress Monroe which were already occupied by Union troops. Cockletown was a very small community and here Cobb established Camp Marion, which was named in honor of his wife. The troops were quickly put to work constructing houses for winter quarters. (See the summary for Captain McDaniel in the appendix showing his requisition for tools and construction materials).

General Magruder's General Order No. 89: "Yorktown, Va., Oct. 3, 1861 Part III. The position known as Harrod's Mill commencing at John Pickett's on the right and extending to Barrett's on the left are assigned: First, the 14th Louisiana Regiment on the right; second, the 6th Ga. Regiment; third, the 16th Ga. Regiment; fourth, 10 companies of the N. C. Regiment; fifth, Cobb's Legion which will be stationed at Cockletown and held in reserve."(8)

On October 2nd, James R. Barrow "celebrated" his 17th birthday. I'm sure there was no cake; however, hopefully, his friends, including J. H. Word, had a little something special for him.

Here, the Legion pickets "got in a den of ------Yankees the other day." Benji Mobley said that "just this day 12 was taken prisioner. we were strung out long the road as the[y] passed by hollowed with joy an said oh we hear how you-."(9)

On November 3 Benji writes, "the Legion has been down to Harrell's Mill [I believe this is Howard's Bridge and Mill] throwing up breastworks."(10)

On November 18, the Legion was ordered to accompany the cavalry and artillery on an expedition to gather wheat at Hudgin's Corner. The Legion is supposed to load wheat from the fields on the right and return by the Black River Road.(11)

The Legion's winter quarters were not completed until early December. During this time, Company B reported its first death. Private W. R. Smith died in a Williamsburg hospital not far from Yorktown. We do not know from what cause Pvt. Smith died but do not believe it was from enemy action. His body was accompanied back to Bowdon by Lt. J. C. Alman. His death claim was filed by his wife, Martha L. Smith and the amount owed was $50.00.

The winter quarters for the enlisted men consisted of huts which were home to ten or more of a company. They would dig out an area the size of the hut, build up the walls with logs and cover them over with branches and a tent fly. Their beds were straw over which they laid their blankets. In Appendix D, under the Captains McDaniel summaries, there is a listing of supplies and tools for building the quarters and the requisition for straw for the bedding.

On December 2, they were sent down to Broken Bridge where they heard shooting in the distance. Pvt. Benji Mobley, older brother of James or "Jim", "in a few hours Col. Wilson regiment come along & they

was as black & as smutty as you ever saw white men they was at new market brid[g]e. Wilson only had 2 companies against 500 of the yankees. they killed one of Wilson's men and wounded fore-2 in the foot one in the thigh one got the end of his year shot off. Wilson killed 15 of them and wounded 13 and take one prisoner. On the 4the we went down to New Market Bridge and burnt 5 dwellings. the yankees saw us and run like wild hogs I have marched so much the last 3 days my feet is blistered."(12)

New Market Bridge is only about three or four miles northwest of Hampton and approximately 15 miles by the road from Cockletown; therefore, quite a good bit of marching was involved. This was the first hard marching that the Legion had experienced but there would be many more miles to cover, many a pair of shoes worn out and a lot more blisters before they were through.

On December 31, Benji writes his mother, Elizabeth Barrow Mobley, "tell father it would dwo him good to see Cobb's Legion a drilling we have a band of 13 peices & it would make the worst coward in the world fight if he was in front of it. the yankees said if they had Cobb's Legion they would not dred the war whenever we get among the yankees and they hear Cobb's Legion is along they leave in double quick."(13) (Double Quick Step is a pace of 110 steps per minute at a stride of 28 inches and is "moving on".)

The Legion actually had an eighteen-piece band, which was organized by Dr. E.A. Wurm whom Tom had borrowed from the Lucy Cobb Institute in Athens.

On January 12, Benji wrote that Colonel Cobb gave them a "dram". His brother Jim writes home to tell his father he saw where "old Corn Walles gave up his sword at Yorktown."(14)

At first, Tom Cobb was not impressed with General Magruder, especially Magruder's insistence that the troops be drilled on Sunday which Cobb, along with "Stonewall" Jackson, believed belonged only to the Lord. He wrote home to wife Marion, "The last Sunday of December at 11 AM he [Magruder] ordered a review". Tom was outraged, "He kept us until 4 o'clock. Sinful." He and his troops had missed their devotional service which was preached by Captain/Preacher Powell of Company F of Carroll County. He slowly came around to being a big supporter of the general; however, and "Prince John" was likewise most complimentary of Tom and his legion. In fact, Magruder accompanied two of the cavalry companies on a raid and was with the infantry on several marches. A Magruder fault was that he was always giving false alarms that the Yankees were attacking, causing much unnecessary marching and alerts.

During one of these unnecessary expeditions on November 9, the Legion and two other regiments, under the personal direction of the general, went on a 12-day foraging expedition to pull corn in the neighborhood of Big Bethel. On the night of the 12th, the infantry was ordered in the direction of Newport News to lay an ambush. Because they were so close to the enemy, everyone was highly nervous. The next morning the men mistook two of their own pickets for Yankees and opened fire. Caught in the fire was the Legion's Major Bagley who was killed, Captain Morris of Company E who was wounded, and the now Lt. Col. Garnett's horse was shot from under him. Bagley at the time was major of the infantry companies having been appointed when Richard Garnett was promoted to Lt. Colonel. He was from Alabama and a Mexican War veteran plus having served in the regular U.S. Army. Cobb was disappointed in him and sorry that he had appointed him major and at one time said, "I would give $500 to be rid of him. He is a course, ignorant, lazy, stingy good for nothing fellow."(15)

Tom Cobb said, "Poor Bagley was the worst prepared man in the Legion for death. He is gone. Peace to his ashes. Silence for his shortcomings."(16) This was the Legion's first casualty due to flying bullets; however, the fire was from friendly troops. This was a much too common occurrence in this war.

On November 21, Jefferson Mirabeau ("Jeff") Lamar, a favorite with both officers and men, was elected major of the Legion.

On January 16, Jim Mobley wrote his father, "Benny [his brother] is well and fat as a pig and just as horney bad as he ever was only man in the company who has never been on the sick list------ground covered snow 4

days. Got good log house and keep big fire. Hope to get chance to shoot a yankee."(17) Jim was sick much of the time and worked in the hospital. On March 2 he wrote, "can hear the cannon troups 3 thousand passing to down below Howard's Mill where our strong breastworks is wish that if there is to be a fight they would have it and be done with it. Benj just came in said that Cobb's Legion was to leave in the morning for Howard's Mill. Hate yankees."(18)

Magruder was constantly warning Richmond that he was about to be overrun and for them to send more troops. He kept his men on constant alert and was wearing them out moving them around. He said that the Federals were massing 40 thousand troops before him which was by no means correct. He cancelled all furloughs, issued dramatic battle orders and signaled numerous pre dawn alerts which caused the men to be out in the sleet and cold rain unnecessarily. Tom did not share this belief and saw not the slightest chance of a clash here.(19)

On February 2, Howell Cobb was promoted to brigadier general and the Legion was placed in his second brigade.(20) The organization now was:

Department of the Peninsula- Major General Magruder
2nd Division- Brigadier General Lafayette McLaws
2nd Brigade- Brigadier General Howell Cobb
Cobb's Legion- Colonel T. R. R. Cobb
Company B- Captain William McDaniel

During the winter Federal General Ambrose Burnside was leading an expedition against the coast of North Carolina with much success and he was now a threat to Norfolk, the South's major naval base, from the south. Cobb's Brigade, along with one other, was ordered to the south side of James River to Suffolk, which was only 20 or 30 miles from Norfolk, to meet this possible threat.

On March 5, the Legion was on the march and marched nine miles from Camp Marion. In the days to follow they would march to King's Mill near Williamsburg on the James, take a steamer to City Point on the south side and then take the cars to Petersburg where they would stay overnight. There they were given a royal welcome by the citizens of this beautiful city. Next day they would again take the cars and ride to Suffolk where they established Camp Hunter. Benji wrote his father while on the march, "Bought a hog the other day and will have to leave it. can stand the war as long as the yankees as long as anybody else." He made the statement, "Cobb's Legion has christian officers there is a old preacher in the legion."(21)

After three weeks in Suffolk they took to the cars of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad on the 23rd going through Weldon to Goldsboro, North Carolina, about 120 miles south of Petersburg.. They were camped, strung out along the railroad which runs from Goldsboro to New Bern, which Burnside had occupied. Headquarters was at Camp Randolph named in honor of Brig. Gen. George Wythe Randolph head of Magruder's artillery, grandson of Thomas Jefferson and future Secretary of War of the Confederacy and the Legion was at Camp Cobb's Legion. Benji wrote, "eat fish every day shad and eggs."(22)

Since no threat materialized, the Legion was ordered back to the Peninsula. Magruder's Special Order No. 62, dated March 18, stated, "Col. T.R.R. Cobb's Georgia Legion will return immediately to the peninsula and report for duty to Major General Magruder. The infantry will go by railroad to City Point, and there by steamer to King's Mill."(23) This trip was very unpleasant as the men rode on open cars in the rain with nothing to eat. Cobb gave them a drink of whiskey at Weldon.(24) They were at Goldsboro for about two weeks, arriving back in Virginia on April 6.

Much to the delight of Private Jimmy Barrow, his older brother, William, joined the Legion at Goldsboro along with several other fresh recruits from Bowdon.

While they were gone the great battle of the ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimack, had taken place in Hampton Roads, well within hearing distance of their old camp. The Southern ironclad destroyed several

Federal wooden men-of-war on the first day she steamed out of Portsmouth but, on the second day, when she steamed out to hopefully complete the destruction of the Yankee fleet, she was met by the little Union Monitor with its revolving turret. The two vessels, making naval history and marking the end of the era of the wooden fighting ships, battled all day but neither could get the better of the other. The Merrimack was badly crippled and was later scuttled to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. With the destruction of the Merrimack, now renamed the Virginia, the Federal Navy had total supremacy of all the waterways surrounding the peninsula and could now shell with their big naval guns most of the defensive positions of the Rebels around Yorktown.

The Legion did not get to return to their camp Marion as Magruder, fearing the big naval guns and a Federal attack, had fallen back to his second line of defense.

General George Brinton McClellan, or "Little Mac" as his men respectfully called him, was now in command of the Union Army of the Potomac and had convinced President Lincoln to allow him to transport his Federal Army by ship to the area of Fortress Monroe at the tip of the peninsula and attack Richmond up that body of land instead of overland down through Virginia. Confederate General Joe Johnston was soon aware of this Union strategy and began moving his Confederate Army from northern Virginia toward the peninsula.

The Warwick River was now the line separating the contending forces. This sluggish river extends from near Yorktown, running south across the peninsula, emptying into the James. There were three dams on the river, Wynn's Mill the furtherest up stream, Lee's Mill about three, or four miles further down the river toward the James, and Young's fartherest down stream. To prevent a crossing by the Union Army, other dams were built between the existing dams by Magruder's pioneers and Dam No. 1 was about midway between Wynn's and Lee's Mills. The Legion was posted at Camp Cobb's Legion near Dam No. 2, which was down stream from Dam No. 1 and closer to Young's Mill. Below Young's Mill the river was too wide for a crossing by the enemy. The Legion was the right of the brigade and had two pieces of the Troup Artillery with them while the rest of the artillery was further up the river at Dam No.1 where the rest of the brigaded was posted. They immediately began digging defensive works while they could hear and see the enemy across the flooded river. The closeness of the opposing forces gave the boys from Bowdon their first opportunity to talk and joke with a Yankee and offered them the chance to do a little trading back and forth across the river. They had a great time yelling across to the boys from the North. They could hear the bands playing across the river and enjoyed the serenade. Tom Cobb wrote to his wife that there was trading and conversation going on between the armies and quoted one conversation between the pickets: "The Yankee picket called across and asked our man what unit he was from. He replied, 'The 10 Thousandth Georgia, what is yours?' The Federal picket answered back, 'The 87 Thousandth 6 Hundred and 75th New Hampshire'."(25)

On April 16, the Federals attacked at Dam No. 1; about two miles up stream from where the Legion was posted and were repulsed with heavy losses. Benj wrote, " ---Battle of Dam No.1 21 killed 70 wounded and yankees lost about 1000." But he doubts it as he went walking and "saw 33 dead yankees were as black as any negro you ever saw yankee flag of truce to bury their dead."(26) Magruder claimed that there were 600 Union dead or wounded and said that his losses did not "exceed 75 killed or wounded". The Federals admitted to 165 casualties. Captain James Barrow suffered a bad thigh wound in the action around Dam No. 1 but recovered after four months of good treatment at home in Athens and Colonel McKinney of the 15th North Carolina was killed. This battle is also known as the Battle of Burnt Chimneys.(27)

The Legion was not directly involved in this battle; therefore, they suffered no casualties. Benj writes that "pickets shooting at each other almost all the time."(28) There was almost constant artillery and sniper fire and the unusually cold weather with almost a steady rain made living conditions most uncomfortable for Cobb's legionnaires.

The Legion remained in place for the rest of April, and on May 4th, began the retreat toward Richmond. General Johnston's plan was to withdraw up the peninsula, drawing the Union forces away from their base at Fortress Monroe and from their naval gun ships to better defensive positions before Richmond.

On May 3, the Legion was marched toward Williamsburg and by noon on the 4th was around that place. At noon they were ordered to march toward Richmond on the New Kent Road to Baltimore Crossroads through deep mud and rain. It was a most difficult march with mud over their shoe tops and they often were required to stop and help pull wagons and guns out of deep mud holes. This new location is near the York River Railroad and about half way between Williamsburg and Richmond. They were not engaged in the Battle of Williamsburg as they remained at the crossroads in Camp Georgia Legion for five days until the 15th of May. On the 15th, they marched to within a mile of Richmond where they remained in camp until the 23rd. They then marched, on May 26, to the Mechanicsville Road approximately four miles N.E. of Richmond and about an equal distance below the Mechanicsville Bridge and established Camp Clover near their old Fairgrounds camp of the previous August.

As of April 30, the organization now was:

Army of Northern Virginia- Gen. Joseph E. Johnston
Right of Position- Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding
McLaws' Division- Brig. Gen. Lafayette McLaws
Howell Cobb's Brigade- Brig. Gen Howell Cobb
Cobb's Legion- Colonel Thomas R.R. Cobb
Company B- Captain William McDaniel

Cobb's Brigade strength consisted of

16th Georgia	488 men and officers
24th Georgia	666 men and officers
Cobb's Legion	594 men and officers (aver. 84/Co.)
2nd Louisiana	782 men and officers
15 N. Carolina	532 men and officers
Page's Battery	48 men and officers
Total:	3,796 men and officers (aver. 57/Co.)

On May 21, the army was organized into divisions under G. W. Smith, Magruder and Longstreet with Magruder commanding the 3rd Division which included the Legion and the Bowdon Volunteers, now Company B of Cobb's Legion. On that date, Magruder writes that the enemy had advanced to Old Church, Hanover County (north of the Chickahominy River) and turned toward Hanover County Court House. This was up the Virginia Central Railroad, 20 miles or so north of the Chickahominy and Magruder's location.

The following movements from May 23 until June 22 are taken from the Official Records:(29) May 23, Magruder writes from Fairfield (at the Race Track, the old camp). He tells about defending Mechanicsville. He has placed two regiments and a piece at Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge. The Legion was south of the Chickahominy. On May 26, Headquarters of the Right Wing (Magruder) was still at Fairfield and he withdrew his troops from Mechanicsville. Now all of his forces were south of the Chickahominy. Cobb's Brigade was located between Meadow (Mechanicsville) Bridge and New Bridge north of the railroad.

On May 28, he writes, "General Cobb commands near Mechanicsville. Cobb's command to be relieved by General Smith and Cobb's command to concentrate toward the right (toward the New Market Bridge, down the river)."(30)

On May 30, Magruder's line extended from the New Market Bridge on the right to one mile to the left (up the river) of Meadow Bridge with A.P. Hill on his left. On May 31, Magruder writes to General McLaws, "Toon's [Toomb's ?] Brigade has been ordered to occupy Gen. Cobb's position at Mechanicsville Bridge."(31)

On May 31 and June 1, a major battle was taking place to the southeast of the Legion's position at Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, as General Johnston had decided to attack the Federal troops south of the Chickahominy. His plan was to strike them a quick blow before they could be reinforced by the Union corps now north of this stream. General McClellan had divided his forces with the left wing south of the Chickahominy while his right wing was north of the river. His plan was to reach out to the north to form a junction with Union General McDowell's Army which was south of Washington in Virginia slowly making its way toward Richmond; however, "Stonewall" Jackson had interrupted the plan to send McDowell south as he was defeating three separate Union Armies in the Shenandoah Valley, a feat unequaled in military history. Jackson's success terrified President Lincoln and the U.S. Congress as they believed that "Stonewall" would, or could, attack and take Washington. Thus, much to McClellan's displeasure, McDowell was held back to protect Washington and no juncture was ever made.

McClellan had followed the retreating Johnston up the peninsula with no real battle developing except on May 6 at Williamsburg, early on during the march. He now had three corps north of the Chickahominy River and two corps south of that stream.

Fair Oaks is about six or eight miles east of Richmond on the York River Railroad. The Legion at this time was about 10 or 12 miles north of the city. The fighting at Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, was fierce as Generals Longstreet and D. H. Hill were facing Federal Generals Phil Kearney's and John Sedgwick's Blue Coats. Joe Johnston himself directed part of this action and paid dearly for it. Late on the 31st, as he rode along the front, he was hit by a rifle ball in the shoulder and, seconds later, a shell tore into his chest seriously wounding him. He was taken from the field and Mjr. General Gustavus Smith took temporary command of the army. The next day, President Davis appointed General Robert E. Lee to take command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The Legion would serve under the great "Marse Robert" for the remainder of the war. "Little Joe" Johnston would survive to command another day in the "Western Armies". Robert E. Lee would become the most revered and loved man in the South as he led his army to great victories, some not-so-great drawn battles and also some defeats. Win, lose or draw he was, and still remains, the ideal hero and gentleman of the lost Southern Cause. He represents everything good and gracious about the South.

Generals Joe Johnston and Robert E Lee were the South's premier military leaders. General Joseph Eggleston "Little Joe" Johnston, born on 3 February, 1807, like Lee, was a Virginian by birth and supported his native state once war was evident. He was a classmate of Lee at West Point and was a career army man and had established an excellent record in the Indian Wars and in the Mexican War. He held the high position of Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army at the beginning of the war and resigned in April, 1861 to join the Confederate service. He was appointed Brigadier General in July, 1861 and given command of the Southern forces at Harpers Ferry. He marched his troops from the Shenandoah Valley to Manassas in August, 1861 and was instrumental in defeating the forces of Union General McDowell in the Battle of First Manassas or Bull Run.

Because of this success, he was promoted to full General on August 31, 1861 and to the command of The Army of Northern Virginia. Regardless of his successes, he was never popular with President Davis and Johnston held little respect for the President because of his assigned ranking versus several other high Confederate generals, including Robert E. Lee.

After recovering from his wounds received at Seven Pines, he was given command of the Department of the West. He was unsuccessful in preventing the fall of Vicksburg to Union forces led by General Grant in July, 1863. He took command of the Army of Tennessee from General Bragg after that general's retreat to Dalton after the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee in November, 1863.

He opposed Sherman in his campaign for Atlanta, starting at Dalton in May, 1864, using a strategy of slowly withdrawing with as little sacrifice of his outnumbered army as possible, taking up good defensive positions and inflicting heavy losses on the attacker while pulling Sherman further from his base at Chattanooga. President Davis and the Congress were very critical of this action, believing that Johnston

would give up Atlanta without a serious fight and replaced "Little Joe" in July before Atlanta with the aggressive John Bell Hood with terrible consequences as Hood promptly lost three battles around Atlanta with losses far exceeding those experienced by Johnston during the entire summer. He eventually lost the city itself then suffered even greater defeats and casualties on his invasion of Tennessee later that year.

Late in the war in 1865, after General Lee became General-In-Chief of the Confederate forces, Lee appointed Johnston to command the forces opposing General Sherman in his march and burning through the Carolinas. He commanded at the Battle of Bentonville, N.C. but wisely surrendered to Sherman near Greensboro on April 26, 1865, almost three weeks after Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House.

Johnston became ill and died in Washington on March 21, 1891 after marching and standing in the cold without a hat at his antagonist Sherman's funeral in St. Louis and is buried in Baltimore, Maryland. While Lee has numerous statues and memorials in his honor, the only statue honoring Johnston is in Dalton, Georgia.

There have been many, many books written of the life and career of the revered Robert E. Lee of Virginia, including those by the renowned biographer Douglas Southall Freeman. In short, Lee was from a prominent, old Virginia family with his father being "Light Horse Harry" Lee of Revolutionary War fame. The once wealthy family came upon hard times when Robert was young due to Harry's bad investments in speculative land deals and the family estate was lost. Young Robert was appointed to West Point and there established an unequaled record, graduating in the class of 1829. He was assigned to the engineering branch of the army and was engaged in the building and strengthening of many of the nation's forts and other defenses, including Fort Pulaski near Savannah. He served as General Winfield Scott's engineer during the Mexican War and, on several occasions, went far beyond the line of duty in risking his personal safety. Scott became a staunch supporter of Lee and in fact with Lincoln's approval, offered him the command of the Union Army in April, 1861. Lee, with a heavy heart, respectfully refused the offer, choosing to be loyal to his native Virginia. General Scott, a Virginia native who remained loyal to the Union, was in command of all United States forces at the beginning of the war but soon had to resign due to his age and bad health.

Lee had married the only daughter of George Washington Custis, a grandson of Martha Washington by her first marriage. Custis was a very wealthy planter, owning over 300 slaves and the beautiful estate of Arlington on the Virginia bank of the Potomac across from Washington and which today is a National Cemetery, plus other valuable plantations in Virginia including White House on the Pamunkey River where his grand son "Rooney" would live. This house was destroyed during the war but was rebuilt after the war ended. Lee's wife and children inherited all of the Custis estate on the death of Custis. Some sources state that Lee had determined to free all 300 slaves once he was in charge of Arlington and other of the Custis plantations. "Marse Robert" took two of the Custis slaves along with him early in the war, Meridith as a cook and Perry as a groom and washerman. Lee, however, preferred white orderlies and later in the war Meridith and Perry were replaced by white soldiers (we know that Perry was with the general during the winter of 1863-64 when Lee was camped near Orange Court House). Even after the war's end, Lee encouraged his sons to employ whites, especially the returning soldiers, on their farms instead of the freedmen.

At the beginning of the war, Lee, who had been serving out West as Lt. Colonel of the 2nd Cavalry, was commissioned Brigadier General to rank from May 14, 1861 (Johnston's rank was from July 4, so Lee outranked him by about 50 days). Lee, like Johnston, was 54 years old at the start of the war, quite an advanced age for a man who would have to endure four years of arduous field duty in a hard fought war. In fact, Lee suffered from a variety of health problems during the war including a possible heart attack. He served in western Virginia without much success and without establishing much of a good military reputation as he was noted for being very cautious. He then served for awhile studying and strengthening the coastal defenses of the South, including spending some time in Savannah. As his next assignment he was appointed to be the military advisor to President Davis and at this time he was made a full general.

Lee, unlike Johnston, was always a favorite of the Confederate President and he likewise respected the President. At least Lee respected Davis as Commander-In-Chief and as his commander.

Davis appointed Lee to the command of The Army of Northern Virginia when Johnston was wounded at Seven Pines on May 31, 1862. He served for the remainder of the war as commander of this army until its surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. He was the respected leader of Company B of Cobb's Legion!

After the war was over, Lee did everything possible to keep a low profile and not to cause any controversy. He became President of Washington College, later Washington and Lee, at Lexington, Virginia. He died in his home there on October 12, 1870, less than six years after the end of the war. He is buried in the Lee Chapel at Washington and Lee. His favorite war-horse and companion, Traveller, is buried outside the chapel.

Both sides claimed a victory at Seven Pines; however, it was pretty much a standoff as, on the second day, the Federals re-took most of the ground taken by Hill on the first. The Confederate attack was badly bungled as there was no concentrated attack and troops were fed in piecemeal. Southern losses were extremely heavy with about 6,000 casualties while Federal (killed, wounded and missing in action) casualties were approximately 5,000. Richmond was filled with the wounded and the population felt sure that the city would fall to the enemy. Even the government was packing up to leave for safer territory.

The Legion was marched toward Seven Pines and, on June 2, was at Mrs. Christian's farm about halfway between the Mechanicsville Road and New Bridge near the Chickahominy and several miles from the battlefield. The fighting was over by then and they missed getting into the battle. This is very confusing, as we know that Pvt. John Eason of Company B was killed at Seven Pines on May 30 or 31st. Why a member of the company was there while the rest of Cobb's troops were some distance from the battlefield is a mystery. Howell Cobb believed that President Davis and Generals Lee and Johnston wanted to get rid of "Prince John" Magruder and purposely held his troops out of the action to make him look as bad as possible.(32) They spent the next 11 days entrenching in this area. Headquarters was moved to the Thorne house and, on June 11, General Lee wrote Howell Cobb to extend his line to York River Road (railroad ?), thus, the next day, June 12, he moved two miles further east to Burnt Tavern on the Nine Mile Road and a short distance below the Chickahominy.

On June 16, Jim wrote his mother that "Yankees were up in a balloon ever day." On the 18th he wrote, "getting huckleberry and Irish potatoes pretty often walked -- miles to the river and had a good bath."(33)

The Legion maintained this position at Thorne's and, on the 22nd, McLaws' troops, which of course included the Legion and Company B, The Bowdon Volunteers, occupied a line from Nine Mile Road to the railroad. The next day on June 22, Cobb's Brigade of McLaws' Division was near Fair Oak Station on the left (north) of the railroad. They were positioned to block an expected attack by McClellan south of the river or to go to the aid of their comrades if an attack occurred north of that stream.

McClellan's plan was to attack Richmond from the east and he actually advanced on the 25th of June but, typical of the cautious "Little Mac", called a halt after a limited assault. This was the beginning of the Seven Days' Battles.

In the meantime, General Lee had decided to bring "Stonewall" Jackson and his battle hardened veterans, by rapid marches which Jackson and his troops were famous for, from the Valley to attack the Federals north of the river in conjunction with other troops from around Richmond. This battle began at Mechanicsville on June 26 and was one of the most furiously fought of the war. Jackson, uncharacteristically, did not arrive on time but the Federals were eventually defeated and caused to withdraw to the south side of the river on the third day of the Seven Days' Campaign.

Hood's Texas Brigade, which included the 18th Georgia Infantry Regiment (much admired and nicknamed by the Texicans the 3rd Texas) led by the daring Georgian, Colonel William T. Wofford of Cassville, as Hood had been promoted to divisional command, had a major part in defeating the Yankees in this hard-won victory. Company B will hear much more of Colonel Wofford.

On the 27th, McClellan, after being whipped north of the Chickahominy, decided to give up on his attempt to take Richmond and to change his base to a safe location on the James River at Harrison's Landing. Here, he could be supplied by the navy as well as be protected by their gunboats. Now the chase was on and Lee was desperate to overtake the retreating Yankees and deal them a final blow.

At this time, Tom Cobb was with his Cobb's Legion Cavalry and General Stuart and the bulk of the Rebel Cavalry north of Chickhominy, trying to prevent the Federal escape.

In May, the Legion had been reorganized and Captain/Doctor Gazaway B. Knight of the Panola Guards, Company E, was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Legion and Jeff Lamar remained as its major; therefore, Lt. Col. Knight was in command of the infantry during the Seven Days' Battle as Cobb was off with his cavalry somewhere out of sight of the action.

Magruder's men, including the Legion and Company B, had been given a tremendous responsibility of holding the much superior in number National forces in check on the south side while the battles were raging on the opposite side of the river. They were now expected to join the chase to bag the hare.

As it so often happened to the Southern armies, it "could have been" but it did not happen. Again, miscommunications and failure to understand their commander's orders and just plain out not doing the job expected of some of the generals resulted in the Yankees making a successful retreat. It seems that almost everyone, especially Jackson and Magruder, were slow.

On June 27th, the Legion was at Fair Oaks Station on the left of the railroad station in a camp called Camp Comfort. June 28 was a day of leisure and rest.

"Prince John" remained awake, along with his staff, the night of the 28th preparing for the next day's action while the Legion slept in the trenches. At 3:30 AM on the morning of the 29th, he began his march on the axis of the York River Railroad down the Nine Mile and Williamsburg Roads to near Savage Station. He knew that his would be the first Confederate troops to strike the retreating Yankees and that he was dependent on Jackson's crossing the river at Grapevine Bridge and supporting his left and for General Huger to support his right. He proceeded cautiously and stopped on reaching the battlefield of Seven Pines. Jackson was not where he was supposed to be and Magruder became convinced that he would be the one being attacked instead of his being the attacker. He let precious hours slip away but finally, at Lee's urging, he ordered an assault but committed only a small part of his available forces. The advance fizzled out as thunderstorms and darkness ended this action at Savage Station. The Legion reported no casualties; therefore, they evidently were not engaged as Magruder reported 354 casualties in his division. Jackson did not get across the Chickahominy until the morning of the 30th; thus, the opportunity was lost.

General Lee was very critical of Magruder and urged him to "press the rear of the enemy rapidly and steadily."(34) Remember this order.

Again on the 30th, Magruder hesitated and missed the battle of Frazier's Farm or White Oak Swamp because a guide sent to lead him took the wrong road because of similar names of the roads. It was reported that "Prince John" was "sick" again as he was during most of this campaign. In addition to his heavy drinking, his doctor had placed him on morphine to ease the pain. This resulted in a lot of marching and counter marching. On the 30th, Gen. Lee moved Magruder's troops from the left to the right of the army resulting in a hard march of the remainder of the day and night and most of July 1 with very little time for a break even to eat. They arrived near Malvern hill at Crew's Farm around 4 PM. On the night of June 30th, McClellan had taken up a strong defensive position on Malvern Hill which was approximately seven miles

from his base at Harrison's Landing on the James where his huge wagon train had now reached and was protected by the Union Navy's gun boats. Malvern Hill was a plateau about one mile wide and it possessed all the natural strength to be well defended. It overlooked open fields to the north and any army attacking it would have to deploy in these open fields as there was nothing behind the fields except swamps and it was in range of some of the big navy guns on the James. McClellan concentrated his army on the hill and eagerly awaited the Rebel attack.

The Legion was now nearing Malvern Hill after having marched about 12 miles to Timberlake and Crew's stores on the Darbytown Road. At about 4 PM, they took a position south of Wenton Run where they were assigned to guard and protect the artillery in that sector of the field.

The attack on July 1 was a disaster. Lee's frontal attack, like his July 3, 1863 "Pickett's Charge" at Gettysburg, was one of the biggest mistakes that he made during the time he was in command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The Yankees had every advantage and it was made even more advantageous by the succession of charges made by the Rebels instead of one grand assault. This allowed the Yankees to inflict tremendous casualties on the attacking men of Lee's Army. The Confederates lost over 5,000 men compared to fewer than 3,000 for the Federals. It is doubtful if Lee wanted to attack here and he is reported to have asked Magruder why he attacked and Prince John is reported to have replied, "Because you told me to." Lee was not present when Magruder began the assault but was off looking for a way to cut the Union Army off from their safe haven on the James. This incident probably sealed Magruder's fate with the Army of Northern Virginia and after this Lee would have nothing else of him. We do know that Lee was disappointed that Magruder had not been more aggressive during the campaign and had encouraged him to be so. Because of Lee's previous order, Magruder probably felt that he was to attack at the earliest opportunity where and whenever that might be.

The Legion was not engaged in the infantry attack at Malvern Hill while the other units of the brigade were heavily involved suffering very heavy losses. Cobb's Legion was detached from the brigade and assigned to support Magruder's artillery, including the Troup Artillery, which was positioned in an open field slightly to the right (facing the Union line) of the Carter's Mill Road and about one half mile distance of the Federal artillery. These guns opened the action which preceded Magruder's ill-fated charges. This was a very dangerous position as it was in range of all the forty or more cannon, even the smooth bores, massed on Malvern Hill. Today their position is marked by the three cannon located in the open field. The exposed men withdrew to a wooded hollow on the opposite side of the road, which gave them protection from the Yankee fire after suffering at least two men being wounded. That night the Union Army withdrew to its safe Harrison's Landing base and thus ended the Seven Days' Battle.

Tom Cobb returned to the infantry companies on July 7 and found a situation among the officers that was not good. Lieutenant Colonel Knight was not working out and Cobb accepted his "resignation". Knight claimed that he had a kidney infection and was unfit for duty. He was evidently a poor leader and had a fistfight with one of his subordinate officers. He returned to Madison and practiced medicine there and died there in 1902. He is buried in the Madison Cemetery. The popular Jeff Lamar was made lieutenant colonel and Captain Luther Glenn of Company C, who was married to Tom and Howell's sister, was promoted to major.

The Legion remained in the general area of Malvern Hill at Camp Hard Times for the remainder of July and into August.

During this time, Lee, who at this stage was not yet known for his daring, decided to split his army by sending Jackson and a major part of his other troops north to defeat General Pope who had succeeded McDowell and who was now in northern Virginia. Lee would leave only a small force to face McClellan should he venture out of his safe haven at Harrison's Landing. McLaws' Division, now a part of Longstreet's command, would be the major part of this small body of outnumbered Rebels left to hold "Little Mac" and the large Yankee Army. Lee and Longstreet left the area, accompanying the army north.

The Legion now was part of Longstreet's command as Gen. Magruder was no longer with the Army of Northern Virginia. The following is now the organizational structure: The army was not yet organized into corps.

Army of Northern Virginia General Robert E. Lee, Commanding
Major General James Longstreet
Major General Lafayette McLaws' Division
Brig. General Howell Cobb's Brigade
Cobb's Legion--Colonel T.R.R. Cobb
Lt. Col.--Jefferson Lamar
Major-Luther Glenn
Company B--Captain William McDaniel
Company F--Captain George Moore

The enemy did venture out of its safe den on August 7 and reoccupied Malvern Hill and a battle developed in which the Bowdon boys of Company B would at last get their chance to go up in direct combat against the hated Yankees. The following is General Lee's report of this action: "On August 5, cavalry reported that the enemy had advanced in large force from Westover to Malvern Hill and the next day divisions of General Longstreet's and McLaws' were moved down the Longbridge Road. The enemy was found occupying the ground on which the action of July 1 was fought---------. General McLaws Division formed on the left--------. The heat was intense, and the progress of our troops necessarily slow. Before the enemy's pickets and his line of battle disclosed the sun had about set. Orders for our left wing to advance to Willis' Church, threatening the communications with Westover by extending well to the left, while two divisions of Longstreet's were directed to advance upon Malvern Hill and drive the enemy upon Curl's Neck. The later operation was handsomely executed by General Evans with his own and Cobb's Brigade, forcing the enemy back to his guns on Malvern Hill. The next morning, upon advancing, it was found that he had withdrawn during the night and retired to Westover. Our pickets were re-established and troops returned to their former positions."(35)

Lee reported that this action resulted with small loss to each side. "Small" is not insignificant to those of Cobb's Legion and Company B who were killed or wounded.

Although we cannot be certain that men of the Legion, and Company B in particular, were killed or mortally wounded in this battle, there were five death claims filed by survivors of Company B men during this time period. One was for Private Thomas McBurnett which gives his date of death as August 6 which would be at the time of the action. Private Thomas Hand was reported to have died on August 4 which also could be a result of this battle action. There was one death reported for May, James Eason killed at Seven Pines, one for June and another for July. These last two could have died from disease; however, we have no way of knowing at this time. There were also several men wounded at the second battle of Malvern Hill and Private James Hill is listed as captured. There is also the possibility that one or two of the reported deaths were the result of wounds received at the first Malvern Hill battle on July 1 or from other actions or events during the Seven Days Campaign (see appendix for details). Company B, The Bowdon Volunteers of Bowdon, had had its first battle casualties, however.

PRIVATE JAMES R. BARROW AND HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS OF COMPANY B HAD SEEN THE ELEPHANT!!!!

They spent the next few weeks at a nice camp overlooking the James River and Deep Bottom, harassing the Yankee gunboats on the river below. They would return to this same position later in the war under not-so-pleasant circumstances.

General Howell Cobb's report of the action at Malvern Hill is taken from the Official Records and is included at the end of this chapter. (36)

Once Washington learned that Lee was advancing north, President Lincoln insisted that McClellan abandon his base on the James and join General Pope in resisting General Lee's Army in northern Virginia. As soon as the Confederates were certain that "Little Mac" was indeed leaving his Harrison's Landing base, Lee called for the remaining Southern troops, including the Legion and Company B, to join him as rapidly as possible.

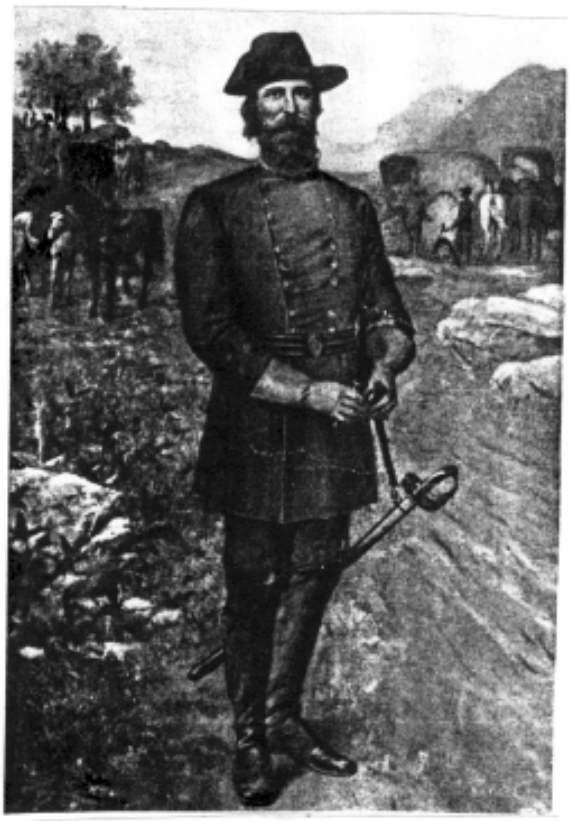
The Legion marched to Richmond and took the cars there and were at Hanover Junction approximately 30 miles north of the Confederate Capitol on August 23rd. The railroad was so crowded that it took them nine hours to cover the 30 miles. At Hanover Junction, brother-in-law "Colonel" (actually he was a civilian) John Lamar joined Howell Cobb as an aid and would ride along in a buggy along with Howell's son John, another aid. They were on a forced march of about 60 miles when the Second Battle of Bull Run or Manassas was fought and won on August 27-30. They passed through the battlefield and rejoined the rest of the victorious Rebel Army.

After the great Southern victory at Second Manassas, General Lee decided to take the war to the North. He would invade Maryland and live off the land in Yankee territory and recruit new men from an area he thought would be sympathetic to the Southern Cause. It was felt that the European powers would give great attention to this aggressive action and possibly recognize the Confederacy as an independent nation.

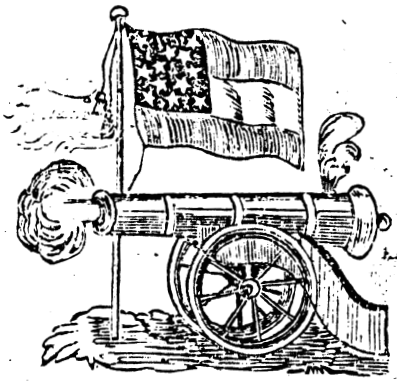
PS: The term, "**Seeing the Elephant**", is an expression used in all wars. It means that when you "have seen the elephant" you have experienced your first combat with your enemy.



R E Lee



Yours Truly
James Longstreet
Lieutenant General



Sold by Alpheus Bolling, Yorktown, Va.

Bright banner of freedom with pride I unfold thee;
Fair flag of my country, with love I behold thee
Gleaming above us in freshness and youth;
Emblem of liberty, symbol of truth;
For the flag of my country in triumph shall wave
O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave.

Confederate States of America,

Dec the 25 th 1861

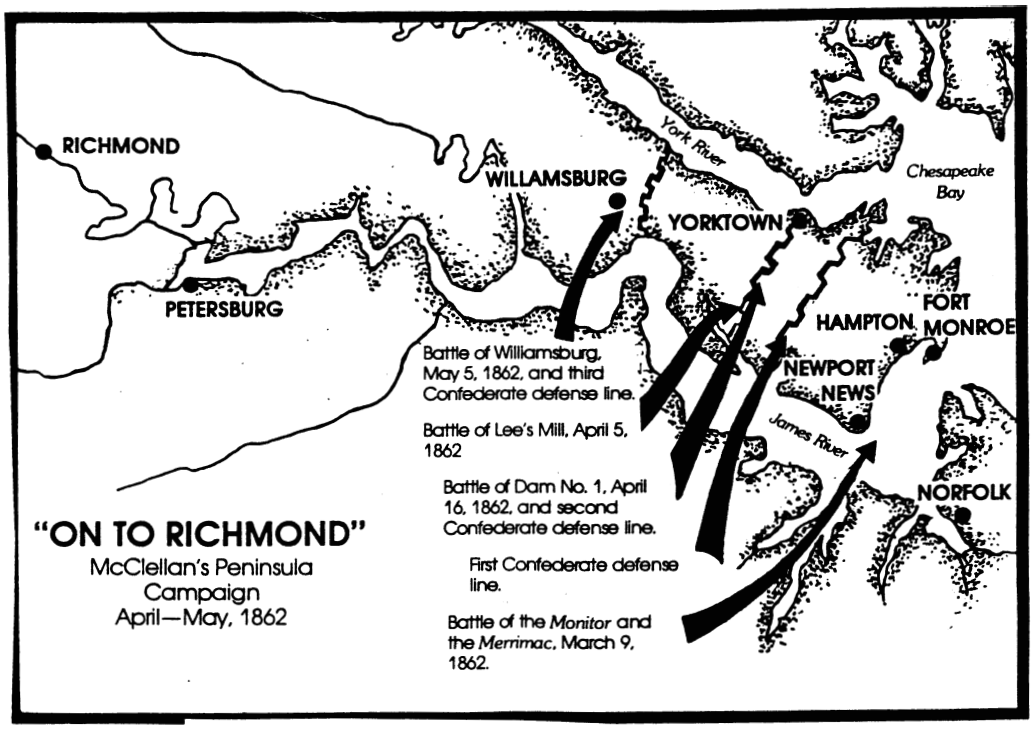
Dear father & mother & Sis & sis & bro
is in good helth and hope these few lines to find
you the same dear father we was to gether last
Christmast but we are a long ways a part
now dear father you all shar bin quarling
at me for not writeing to you al I write
to you all oftener than you all write to me
the reason I hav not wrote to you all for
the last 3 weaks is becaus all our bagage
was sent to york town and my paper an
envellopes was all their our winter
quarters is done an we are all in them now
dear father orders come for us to go to Bor
den bridge on the 2 an we Setout at Sun up
just as we got thair we heard the souning of
guns in a few hours colo winsor regiment
com along an they was as black an as Smutty
as you ever Saw a white men they was at
new market bridge winsor only had 2
companys against five hundred of the yan
keys they kild one of winsor men and wonded

fore 2 in the foot 1 Sue in the thigh I got the end
of his year shot of win son kill 15 of the
yankeys an wounded 19 an taken one prisne
on the forth we all went down to new market
bridge 4 regimends crost over the bridge
an burnt five dwellings the yankeys saw
us an run like wild hogs I hav marcht so
much bor the last 9 days my feete is blist
and I gust got home to day an received a
letter in a few minuts after I got hear
worth 20 cents with 8 letters in it an I
was glad to hear from you all 2 of our
men flew the track an is gone to th gard
tent to night our box has not come to us yet
I hope it will be hear in a few days the boys
has not much fun to night the fiddles is all
in yorktown an whiskey they hav none
dear father you ort to go to bettice to see the
battle groun to see whair the cannon balls
beat the treas at an to see how thic musket
ball is in the trees I for got to tel you the
houses we burnt we Stroke with yankey
blood our was that was shild they left
him thair colr winson Sent after him next
day the yankeys had taken him an carried
him to new port news an laid him out
neatly an dress him had a case made for

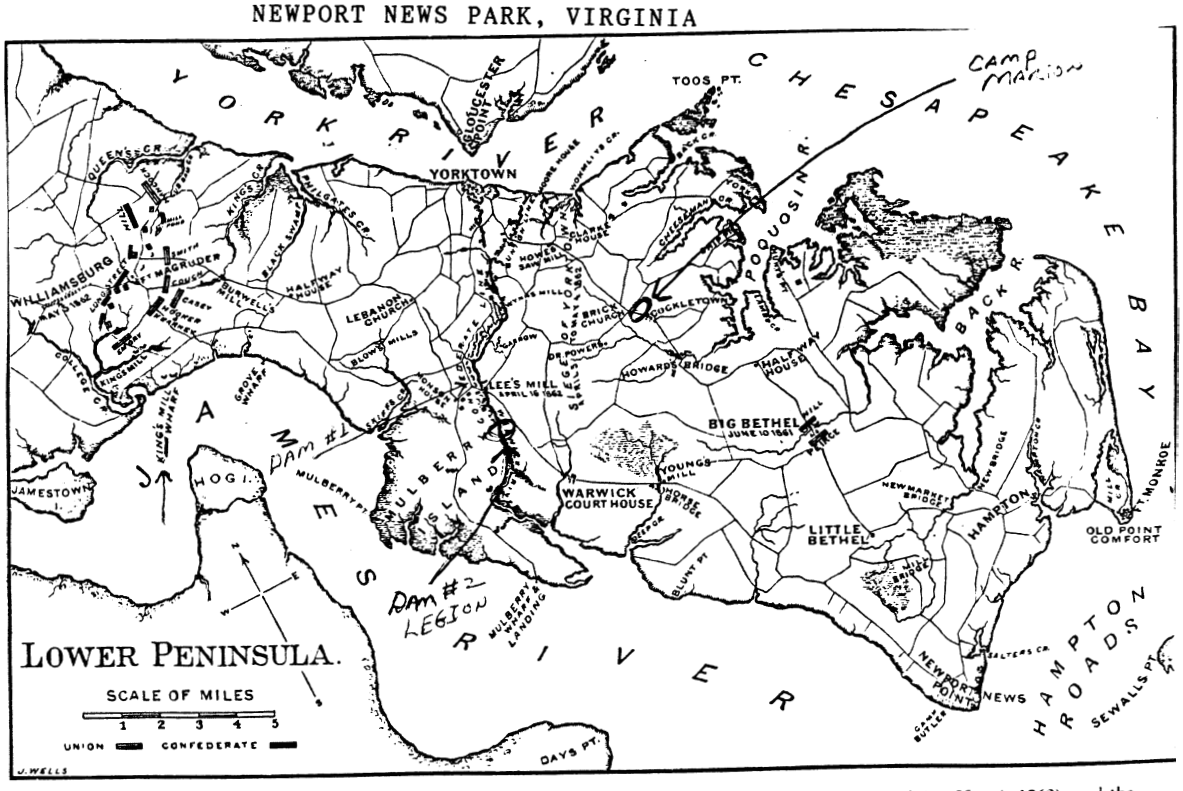
him, an had a grave dug for him, the prisner
wirs on taken was a duchman I am well Satis
fide an hope you are th Same I hav enjoyld
beter helth Since I hav bin hear than I ever
did in my life I am th onley one in the
company that had not bin on the Sick list
you all want to no why Jas writes So much
moore than me it is be caus he has bin on the
Sick list an had no duty to do
So I must come to a close
the rea Son I make you hay the post
age is be cause I hav no change I hav monny
but can not get it change
write to me Soon as you get my letter
an I will write to you Soon as I can

Yores Respectfully

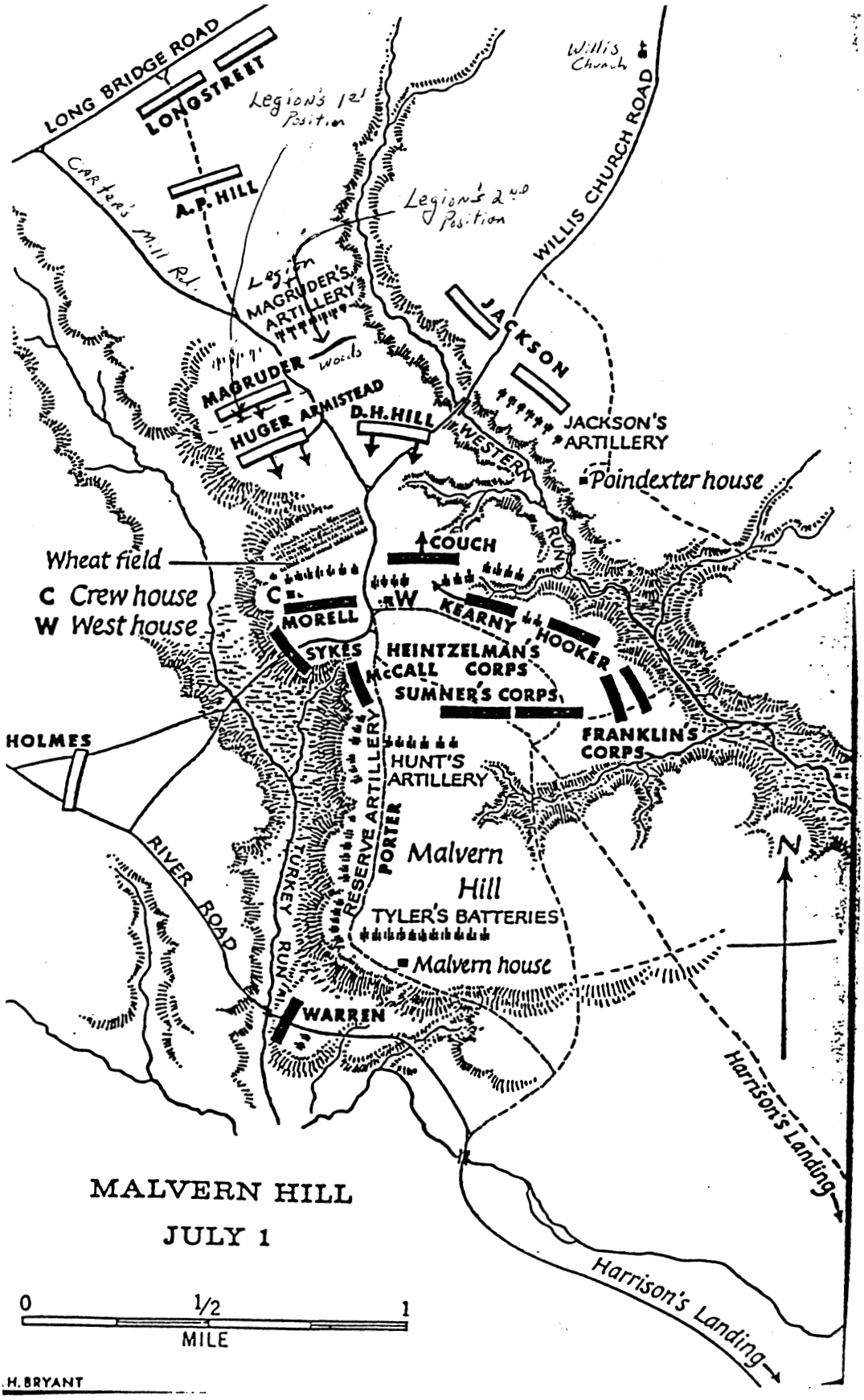
B. L. Mobley



NEWPORT NEWS PARK, VIRGINIA



Map of early Peninsula operations, showing engagement at Big Bethel (June 10, 1861), Siege of Yorktown (April 5 to May 4, 1862), and the Battle of Williamsburg (May 5, 1862).


LONG BRIDGE ROAD
LONGSTREET
Legion's 1st Position
A.P. HILL
Carter's Mill Rd.
Legion's 2nd Position
Willis Church
WILLIS CHURCH ROAD
MAGRUDER'S ARTILLERY
MAGRUDER
woods
JACKSON
HUGER
ARMISTEAD
D.H.HILL
WESTERN RUN
JACKSON'S ARTILLERY
Poindexter house
COUCH
Wheat field
C Crew house
W West house
C
W
MORELL
KEARNY
HOOKER
SYKES
HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS
McCALL
SUMNER'S CORPS
FRANKLIN'S CORPS
HOLMES
HUNT'S ARTILLERY
RESERVE ARTILLERY
PORTER
Malvern Hill
TYLER'S BATTERIES
Malvern house
RIVER ROAD
TURKEY RUN
WARREN
N
Harrison's Landing
Harrison's Landing
MALVERN HILL
JULY 1
0
1/2
1
MILE
H. BRYANT



RICHMOND CAMPAIGNS--SUMMER OF 1862
LEGION'S LOCATIONS IN 1864-1865

No. 294.

Report of Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Magruder's division, of the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
August 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a succinct report of the operations of the brigade under my command from the morning of June 29 to July 1 instant, inclusive:

For several days previous to June 29 my command has been kept day and night under arms, prepared at a moment's notice to move in co-operation with the operations of our army on the other side of the Chickahominy.

On the night of the 28th the men were required to remain in the trenches at the position then occupied by the brigade at the burnt chimney, on the Nine-mile road.

From the trenches we moved on the morning of the 29th, expecting to find the enemy still occupying their strong line of fortifications immediately in our front. It was now ascertained, however, that they had evacuated their works during the night and our march was continued in their pursuit. On reaching a point not far distant from Savage Station, on York River Railroad, the enemy were reported to have made a stand in our front. The division of General Magruder was here drawn up in line of battle, the brigade commanded by the brave and lamented Griffith on the right and my brigade on the left. The remaining brigades of General Magruder's command I did not know. In line of battle our march continued to Savage Station without encountering the enemy. At that point the enemy were first seen. A few well-directed shots from the Troup Artillery battery drove from our right the fire of the enemy in our sight; but the subsequent events of the day showed that they were then in strength, prepared to make a stubborn resistance. My brigade was placed on the left of the railroad, my right resting on the road.

The position to which I was ordered was in the rear of the woods, which separated us from an open field in our front. Unwilling to give the enemy the advantage of the woods in event of their advance, I advanced my line some 400 yards through these woods and occupied a position on the skirt of the woods, with an open field in my front.

The battle of that evening was fought on the right of the railroad, and hence my brigade, though exposed from their advanced position to the continued fire of the enemy, had no opportunity of participating actively in the fight.

On the morning of the 30th, the enemy having disappeared from our front, we again took up the line of march, and after a most fatiguing march were placed that night in line of battle on the field where the enemy had been successfully met and overcome by General Longstreet's division during the day. My brigade occupied the second line, in support of Griffith's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Barksdale, both on the left of the Williamsburg road. The lines were scarcely formed when the morning of July 1 summoned us to another march in pursuit of the enemy, who had again disappeared during the night. We had not proceeded far when, meeting with the command of General Jackson, it was found that no enemy was in our front, and returning by the position from which we had marched in the morning we reached

FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS (OR)

the battle-field of the 1st. Here a portion of my command, the Georgia Legion, was placed in support of the artillery. The remaining regiments were posted to the right of Mrs. Carter's house, in a ravine. Another regiment of my command, the Sixteenth Georgia, was detached and sent forward to occupy a ravine on the right to prevent any attempt of the enemy to advance in that direction. My command was thus posted at three different points, rendering my own position, in endeavoring to look after each, an embarrassing one.

While at this point I received a message from General Armistead, who occupied with his brigade the advance position in our front, that he needed support, and I immediately moved to his support with the remaining regiments of the brigade—the Twenty-fourth Georgia, Second Louisiana, and Fifteenth North Carolina. To reach that point we had to pass through the open field in our front under the fire of the enemy, which was done in double-quick and good order, and had to pass through dense woods and almost impassable ravines, which separated us from General Armistead's position, all of which was done in quick-time and with alacrity by the three regiments. On reaching this point I immediately posted my command on the crest of the hill in front of batteries of the enemy, which continued to pour a deadly fire upon that point, as well as the entire distance which we had traversed from the ravine near Mrs. Carter's house. Our duty was to prevent any advance of the enemy and to unite at the proper time in the effort to carry the batteries of the enemy. We had not occupied this position long when General Magruder was informed that the enemy was advancing in our front, and under his order I at once advanced these three regiments to the open field in front of the batteries of the enemy. The advance of the enemy was repulsed and the regiments united in the general assault on the batteries.

The conduct of both officers and men throughout was all that could be asked and even more than could be expected of men. The best evidence I can offer of the daring and courage of the men of my command is the fact that after the battle their dead were found mingled with those of other brigades nearest the batteries of the enemy.

It was at this point in the battle that Colonel Norwood, of the Second Louisiana, while gallantly leading his regiment, fell severely, but, I am happy to say, not mortally, wounded. Major Ashton, of the same regiment, had seized the colors of the regiment after three brave men had been shot down in the act of bearing them forward, and was bravely cheering on his men and rallying them to their standard, when, pierced by several balls, he fell and died instantly. In the same action the brave and gallant commander of the Fifteenth North Carolina, Colonel Dowd, was severely, but not mortally, wounded, and his regiment, for the present, deprived of his invaluable services.

At a subsequent period of the battle the Sixteenth Georgia, previously detached, was brought into the action, and, like their comrades, were found foremost in the fight. The Georgia Legion, though under the fire of the enemy during the entire day, was not brought into the action, because of its position in support of the artillery.

It is but justice to the men of my command to state the fact that for more than forty-eight hours previous to the battle they had had neither rest nor food; and though their ranks had been greatly reduced by exhaustion, there was no murmuring or spirit of complaint as long as there was an enemy in front.

We commenced the march from the burnt chimney on the morning of June 29 with 2,700 men, but fatigue and exhaustion had so reduced our ranks that less than 1,500 were carried into the battle of the 1st instant, and of that number nearly 500 are in the list of killed and wounded.

I would add that the Troup Artillery (Georgia Legion) was with my brigade during all of its operations and did effective service.

On Tuesday their position was such that while exposed to a galling fire they could not reply with safety to our own men. The coolness and composure of the men were commendable.

I annex a list of the casualties in each regiment.*

It is due to the members of my staff to say that they acted with coolness and energy and to my entire satisfaction.

HOWELL COBB,
Brigadier-General.

No. 12.—(Voucher for Purchases to Abstract A.)

The Confederate States

To William Burcher, Dr.

Date of Purchase.		Dollars.	Cents.
October 10, 1861.	8000 lbs. Corn Tops at 50 cents per 100 lbs.	40	00
		$ 40	00

I certify that the above account is correct and just, the articles are to be accounted for on my property return for the 4th quarter ending on the 31st of December, 1861.

Young J. Anderson, Capt. &
A. Q. M. C. S. A. Ga. Legion.

Received at Camp Manson, Va., the 25th of November, 1861, of Young J. Anderson, A. Quartermaster C. S. Army, Forty dollars in full of the above account.

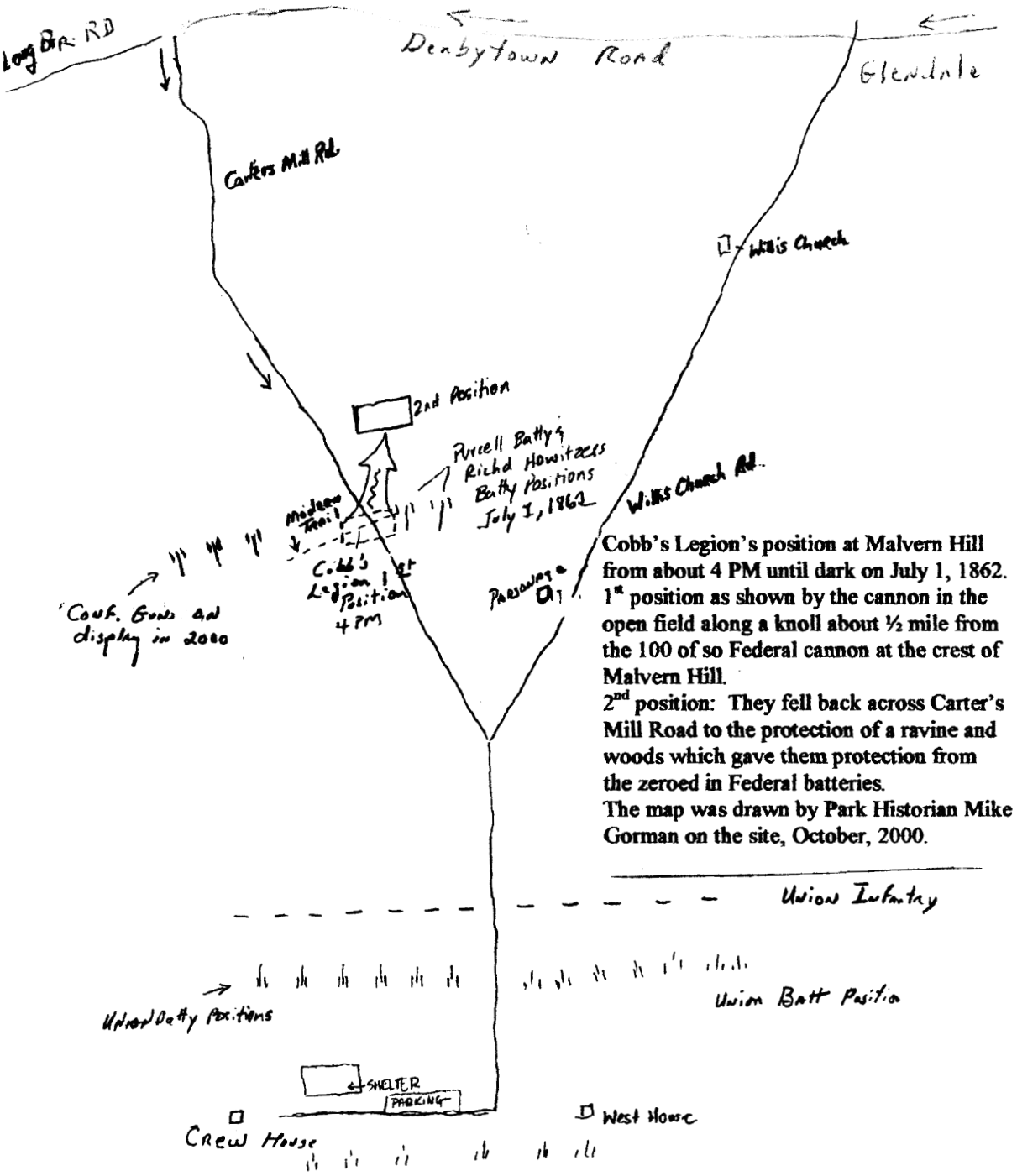
$40 00

His
William + Burcher
Mark

(Signed in Duplicate.) Test—

T. W. Sims Lieut
Cobb Ga Legion
Lamar Infantry

Copy of an original voucher for horse feed presented to the author by Dr. D.R. Mahan of Dalton, Ga.. Probably for the cavalry unit but vouched for by Lt. Sims of the Lamar Infantry, Company A, Cobb's Legion Inf.



Cobb's Legion's position at Malvern Hill from about 4 PM until dark on July 1, 1862. 1st position as shown by the cannon in the open field along a knoll about ½ mile from the 100 of so Federal cannon at the crest of Malvern Hill.
2nd position: They fell back across Carter's Mill Road to the protection of a ravine and woods which gave them protection from the zeroed in Federal batteries.
The map was drawn by Park Historian Mike Gorman on the site, October, 2000.



This shows the area where Cobb's Legion was first posted to protect the artillery. It is approximately ½ mile from the Federal Artillery. Skirmishers of both armies were in the area between the artillery of the armies and the Federal battle line in front of their artillery which fired over the infantry's head.. Magruder's men including the rest of Cobb's Brigade charged over this open ground suffering very heavy losses.



This photo shows the area to the right where Cobb's Legion fell back to for some protection from the 100 or so Federal guns massed at the crest of Malvern Hill.

CHAPTER IV

MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND

Cobb's Legion had now been in Virginia for over a year. They had lost a number of men to disease and had lost their captain and a number of other men to a new regiment being formed in Georgia. They had suffered their first casualties at a second battle around Malvern Hill in early August. They had marched and countermarched, drilled and re-drilled and were by now seasoned veterans. They were now being led by one of the South's most respected generals, Major General James, "Old Pete" or often times called "Old Dutch", Longstreet.

Longstreet was born in South Carolina, moved to Georgia when he was young and attended school in that state. He was appointed to West Point from South Carolina, however. At West Point he was on good terms with one, Ulysses S. Grant, and would later serve in his friend Ulysses' wedding. He had served in the Mexican War and was on duty out west in the regular army in 1861 at the time of Fort Sumter when he resigned to accept a commission in the Confederate service. "Pete" commanded troops in the first Battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, and was promoted to the rank of major general as a result of his skillful leadership. He received mixed reviews in the battles around Richmond in 1862; however, he favorably impressed President Davis and General Robert E. Lee, the men who mattered the most. He became a lieutenant general and commander of the First Corps on October 11, 1862 after the battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, where he performed admirably. He led the First Corps at Gettysburg enjoying good success the second day with two of his divisions and commanded Pickett's Division and two divisions of A. P. Hill's Third Corps in their fatal charge on the third day. He was opposed to any offensive operation in Pennsylvania and disagreed with General Lee's tactics; however, he carried out Lee's orders. The troops admired Longstreet and referred to him as their "Bull-of-the-Woods".

He brought two of his divisions to Tennessee for the Chickamauga battle in September, 1863 and the Knoxville Campaign, which followed that winter. Returning to Virginia in May, 1864, he was seriously wounded in the throat by some of his own men but unlike the unfortunate "Stonewall", he would recover after a long stay in Georgia. He recovered in time to take part in the final stage of the war, surrendering to and enjoying one of his friend Grant's cigars at Appomattox. He would command the Legion for the remainder of the war except while on wounded furlough and a short period at the very end of the war when the two became separated. Civilian Longstreet joined the Republican party of his friend, Grant, after the war ended and encouraged reconciliation between the sections of the country and thus he fell out of favor with many Southerners. At the same time, an old and bitter Jubal Early and other Lee loyalists in Virginia including Reverend/General William Pendleton, Lee's pastor at Lexington and his inept artillery chief during the war, began a campaign to discredit Longstreet and to put the blame for the Gettysburg outcome on him. This debate goes on even today. The fact is that Longstreet opposed the offensive operation that Lee decided on at Gettysburg yet he carried out that general's orders, I believe, to the best of his ability. At least General Lee never blamed "Old Pete" and, instead, put the blame on himself. Longstreet is buried in the Alta Vista Cemetery in Gainesville, Georgia. He was indeed General Lee's "Old War Horse".

The Legion was assigned to the division of Major General Lafayette McLaws, another Georgian, who was born in Augusta and attended West Point in Longstreet's class of 1842. He served in the Mexican War under General Zachary Taylor at Monterey and at the surrender of the Mexican Army at Veracruise. He served in the regular army mostly out west until March, 1861 when he resigned to accept a Confederate Army commission. He helped to organize and commanded the 10th Georgia Infantry Regiment and served well on the peninsula and around Richmond. He was promoted to major general on May 23, 1862. McLaws was quick to use "abusive language", especially whenever the Cobbs were involved as he had little respect for the "political" generals or colonels. He led the division through the Maryland Campaign, then to Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, (at the latter, Longstreet was absent on his Suffolk expedition with his other two divisions, Hood's and Pickett's, leaving McLaws to report directly to General Lee), and Gettysburg, where his troops were heavily engaged on day two, and then on to Knoxville. At Knoxville, McLaws and Longstreet had a falling-out and "Old Pete" brought charges against McLaws. McLaws was

acquitted of all the charges but he never rejoined the army in Virginia. Instead, he was involved in Georgia and the Carolinas for the rest of the war. He lived in Savannah after the conflict and wrote several accounts of battles in which he and his command were involved. He is buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah. Upon the removal of McLaws, Joseph Kershaw of South Carolina was promoted to major general over the division and held the position until the capture or surrender of his command at Sayler's Creek, April 6, 1865.

On August 19, 1862, Tom Cobb, who had temporarily been in command of Howell Cobb's brigade, returned the honor to his brother and left for home where he remained until September 11th.(1) He would miss the entire Maryland Campaign and would not rejoin his troops until the 24th of September near Martinsburg as they retreated back to Virginia from Maryland. Jeff Lamar, now lieutenant colonel, would lead the Legion on this unfortunate excursion across the Potomac.(2)

On August 22, Cobb's Brigade and the Legion were camped on the James River about 12 miles out from Richmond. They marched to Richmond and took the cars for a nine-hour ride to Hanover Junction which is only about 30 miles north of the capital. They then had a hard 60-mile march to around Orange Court House where they camped on the 26th. They were on a 30-mile march toward Manassas while the Second Battle of Bull Run was raging on August 29 and 30th and did not reach there in time to participate in the fighting. The Legion, according to Howell Cobb, had had an "inhuman march" toward Manassas and indeed needed a breather. They marched over 60 miles in three days in extremely hot weather and over dusty roads. Riding along in a buggy driven by one of Howell's sons and aide, was Howell's newest aide, brother-in-law, "Colonel" John B. Lamar the prominent Macon, GA citizen "soldier". Cobb said that General D.H. Hill, a brother-in-law of "Stonewall" Jackson, ordered this march. Hill was a West Point man and the Cobbs detested most of these officers and called Hill, "a weak, self conceited. heartless and cruel ass." He wrote that his men fell and died by the side of the road from the heat.(3). They did however reach the battlefield in time to witness the terrible and sickening scene of the aftermath of the battle. The Legion began the march with about 500 men and only 313, including Private James R. Barrow, arrived at Rapidan Station. The rest was a very short one as they were soon on the march toward the Potomac and Maryland. They marched via Drancville and, on September 5th, they were at Leesburg where they rejoined the main body of the army from which they had been separated for over a month. They set up Camp Sarah, named for one of Howell's daughters, a few miles south of the Potomac. Cobb's Brigade was, "Well behaved and did not take even a single rail."(4) The next day at White's Ford on the Potomac, while bands played "Maryland, My Maryland", The Bowdon Volunteers, now Company B, and thousands of other hot and dusty Rebels stripped their sweat-soaked clothing and, holding their rifles, ammunition and other belongings over their heads, forded the waist deep Potomac into Maryland. They cheered and frolicked as they invaded the hated Yankee Land. They camped their first night in Maryland alongside the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the next day marched on to Frederick City.

On September 8th, they went into camp at Frederick, Maryland which lies about 40 miles northwest of Washington. Instead of finding the warm welcome that General Lee had expected, the people were hostile and not at all supportive of the Southern Cause and very few recruits joined up. Lee gave strict orders to protect life and property and, in general, these orders were adhered to, quite unlike the Yankee's devastation of areas which they passed through such as Sherman and his bummers on their march through Georgia. The citizens were amazed at the ragged, dirty men and asked an officer how such a ragtag bunch could defeat their well-outfitted army. He replied, "Why ladies, we never wear our best clothes to a hog killing."

It was here that Lee made another bold and dangerous decision. He would send "Stonewall" Jackson on a long march west and south to envelop and take Harpers Ferry. McLaws' Division would support Jackson by taking Maryland Heights, which is across the Potomac in Maryland from Harpers Ferry, Virginia, now West Virginia, from the north while the main body of the army would continue west with Lee across South Mountain. The top three men of the Army of Northern Virginia were in bad shape. General Lee had both hands in splints due to Traveller spooking and causing him to fall when he grabbed for the reins resulting in his having to ride in a buggy or ambulance for awhile. Jackson had been thrown and fallen upon by a young colt knocking him unconscious and injuring his back and Longstreet was wearing a bedroom slipper

due to an infected heel. The Bowdon boys, meanwhile, were living well with plentiful food, including some good Dutch apple butter, sporting new boots and flirting with the Yankee girls.

On September 11, McLaws with the Legion, moved out of Frederick City at a leisurely pace, crossed the Catoctin Mountains southwest toward the town of Burkittsville and camped on the east side of South Mountain on the Burkittsville-Middletown Road near the still pretty little village of Burkittsville, MD which is located at the eastern base of South Mountain. The main part of Lee's army had continued its march westward across South Mountain toward Hagerstown, Maryland while at the same time, Jackson had left on his long march to take Harpers Ferry, Virginia and its 10,000-man garrison to the south end of the mountain.

McLaws was to cross South Mountain through Brownsville Pass southwest of Burkittsville and, once over the mountain, would turn south to support Jackson in his efforts to take the Union stronghold of Harpers Ferry, Virginia. They crossed on a dreary, misty day when the top of the mountain was enveloped by rain, fog and clouds and made camp near Brownsville where the road comes down into the valley from the pass. Brownsville Pass, or Gap, is closed to automobile traffic today; however, Crampton's Gap, or Pass, approximately one-mile north, contains a paved roadway. It is quite possible that McLaws could not see another gap to his right or north because of the clouds that day and anyway, the lower route taken was shorter and more in the direction of his objective, Harpers Ferry. McLaws established his headquarters in the St. Lukes Episcopal Church near Brownsville. Brownsville is about a mile and a half south of where the now paved Crampton's Gap road comes down into the valley.

McLaws' assignment was a complicated one. Once over the mountain, his troops entered Pleasant Valley which lies west of South Mountain and east of a high ridge called Elk Ridge. Lee would be beyond Elk Ridge and a little farther to the northwest with his main force. Again he was taking a tremendous gamble by separating his army, this time, into three major parts.

McLaws would have two of his four brigades and the two rifled guns of the Troup Artillery along with two additional guns climb Elk Ridge and move south along its crest to Maryland Heights, the name given to the extreme southern tip of Elk Ridge and which dominates Harpers Ferry below and across the Potomac to the south in Virginia. The four brigades of McLaws' Division were now Brigadier General Kershaw's of South Carolina, Brigadier General Paul Semmes' Georgians, Brigadier General William Barksdale's Mississippians along with Howell Cobb's brigade which included Cobb's Legion and Bowdon's Company B. Cobb's Brigade was now composed of the 16th Georgia, 24th Georgia, 15th North Carolina and Cobb's Legion. The 2nd Louisiana was no longer included in this brigade.

McLaws sent Kershaw's and Barksdale's brigades, with Kershew leading, to the top of Elk Ridge. At the same time, General Howell Cobb would march his brigade parallel to the advance of Kershaw south along the eastern base of Elk Ridge in Pleasant Valley, the beautiful valley lying between South Mountain and Elk Ridge, keeping in close contact with the troops on top of the ridge. Semmes' Brigade was left to guard Brownsville Pass where it was thought to be the route any following Federal force would take since it was the shortest route to Harpers Ferry and a less difficult climb.

At the juncture of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers at Harpers Ferry, which is situated on the south or Virginia side of the river, Maryland Heights bends slightly eastward along the northern or Maryland bank of the Potomac until it almost touches the southern end of South Mountain. Directly opposite and a little down-river of Harpers Ferry lies the small village of Sandy Hook, Maryland a group of a few ramshackle houses and stores located on the narrow strip which contains the railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal where they squeeze through the narrow gap below "The Ferry". On Saturday, September 13, McLaws decided to send Cobb to take Sandy Hook, which he accomplished without serious opposition. This sealed off this escape route of the trapped Yankees in Harpers Ferry and Jackson and Kershaw had them hemmed in on the other sides. Jackson had recrossed the river into Virginia, captured Martinsburg with a large number of prisoners and huge quantities of stores, then had come up and captured Bolivar Heights above Harpers Ferry on the Virginia side of the river and put the garrison there under siege.(5) At

the same time, Southern General Walker, as ordered by Lee, had occupied Loudon Heights also on the south side of the river overlooking Harpers Ferry; thus, the town was completely cut off. Artillery, including the Troupe Artillery, could bombard the trapped Federals from three sides (see map at the end of this chapter).

Kershaw was successful in his progress down the ridge by following cattle paths and trails. The top of the crest was not over 50 yards wide in certain places. They faced enemy skirmishers all along their march and were successful in attacking the enemy's breastworks of huge boulders at the very southern tip of Elk Ridge known as Maryland Heights. The enemy was pushed completely off the ridge.(6)

While this was happening, a Yankee soldier spied an envelope in the grass near Frederick which the Confederates had vacated several days before. He picked up the envelope and found three cigars wrapped in a sheet of paper inside. Sticking a cigar in his mouth, he read the address: "Gen. D. H. Hill Commanding." Once he read the message on the paper wrapper he forgot the cigars and hurried the paper to his commanding officer. The paper was a copy of General Lee's Special Order 191 outlining, in detail, his plan of operation for the Maryland campaign, including the separation of his army, with Jackson in the perilous position at Harpers Ferry. McClellan now knew Lee's plan and, if he had aggressively taken advantage of this good fortune, Lee's army could have conceivably been beaten in detail (one segment at a time) possibly resulting in a shortened war. "Little Mac" did make the statement; "Here is a paper with which if I cannot whip Bobby Lee I will be willing to go home."(7) Howand by who the "Lost Order" was lost remains a mystery.

With the knowledge that Lee's armies were separated, McClellan decided to send Major General William Buel Franklin, with his Union VI Corps and part of the IV Corps, to Burkittsville, cross South Mountain at Crampton's Gap and proceed down Pleasant Valley to relieve the trapped Union garrison at Harpers Ferry.

Franklin was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the West Point class of 1843. He was an engineer and a Mexican War veteran. He was an admirer of General McClellan and their careers were closely associated. He had served McClellan well on the peninsula but he later fell out of favor with General Burnside at Fredericksburg later this year. Burnside placed much of the blame for his defeat there upon Franklin. Burnside brought charges against him and succeeded in getting Franklin shelved for five months. He did serve later in The Department of the Gulf and participated in General Banks' ill-fated Red River campaign where he was severely wounded. After the war, he was president of the Colt Firearms Company for 22 years. The Bowdon men made prisoners and those who were wounded and left on the mountain side spoke highly of General Franklin, and his medical staff, as they were treated well while under his charge. He and McClellan were both fine gentlemen and much admired by their own troops as well as having the respect of their opponents.

McLaws had posted General Semmes' brigade as a rear guard at Brownsville Pass at the top and eastern foot of the mountain which is the route believed any Federal advance would follow. If he was aware that there was another gap, Crampton's about a mile north, it was never mentioned in his orders and no one was stationed there to guard it until the 14th of September, 1862. Fortunately, there was a small cavalry unit now taking position in front of Crampton's Gap near Burkittsville at the eastern foot of the mountain. With the approach of Franklin's Blue Coats, this cavalry was reinforced by additional cavalry, dismounted, and Mahone's regiment of Virginia infantry. They were supported by several guns halfway up the mountain.

Now the situation was becoming desperate. If Franklin, with approximately 12,300 troops and more from the IV Corps on the way, was allowed to cross the mountain, Lee's army would be separated and possibly beaten in detail.

At the same time, other Federal armies were battling to cross South Mountain at Fox's and Turner's Gaps, about five or six miles to the north of Crampton's Gap. The Yankees were successful in taking Turner's Gap after suffering heavy losses and continued on to the banks of the Antietam where the big battle of the campaign took place a few days later.

Eventually, McLaws and/or Cobb realized, or learned, that there was a second road through a mountain pass approximately one mile north of Brownsville Pass through which the Southern troops had passed two days previously. At about 1:00 PM on Sunday the 14th of September, 1862, General Howell Cobb, while still occupying Sandy Hook, received orders from General McLaws, who was with Kershaw up on Elk Ridge's Maryland Heights, to return to his former camp around Brownsville, about 5 miles away. At about 4:00 PM or a little later, the tired boys of the Legion and Company B arrived back at their camp, threw down their packs, stacked their rifles and were going about "fixing themselves some supper".

They had been in camp for about an hour when Cobb received word from Colonel Munford, in command of the cavalry posted below and east of Crampton's Gap, that the enemy was pressing him hard and recommending that his [Cobb's] command be sent there. Cobb immediately started the Legion and the 15th North Carolina to Munford's relief.(8) Gen. Cobb's report states that he sent his two largest regiments, the 24th Ga. and the 15Th N.C. but my family source said that the Legion left first with the 15th N.C. so this is what I believe.(9)(10)

Before these troops were fully on the way, another message was received by Cobb from the mountain stating that the situation was extremely serious and then came one from McLaws ordering him to proceed to Crampton's Gap, take command there and to "hold the gap if it takes the life of every man in your command."(11) The gap must be held until "Stonewall" could complete the surrender of Harpers Ferry.

Hearing this, Cobb started his other two regiments toward the mountain, accompanying them himself. By this time it was well after 5:00 PM and getting on toward dusk. It was at least a three or four mile march to the crest of the mountain, up a fairly steep grade for most of the way, which had to be made by the Legion and Company B along with the others of the brigade who, by now, were worn out from several days of hard marches. The eastern slope of South Mountain at this location is much steeper and more rugged; however, the western side is a tough, long hard climb and it took the best men 30 minutes or more at the double quick to reach the crest at the gap. Private James R. Barrow told his son, John William, who recounted the story to me, that he and other members of his company actually ran the last part of the way to the crest.

General Franklin's Yankee troops had begun their full-scale assault at the eastern base at about 5:30 PM., however, there had been skirmishing for more than an hour before this. They too had had a long day on the march, starting at 6:00 AM, and faced a long hard climb up the rugged eastern slope of the mountain with Rebels shooting at them every step of the way.

The small force of dismounted cavalrymen along with a few infantrymen and, with the support of several guns posted further up the mountain, held off the Yankee attackers for longer than one would believe possible since they were outnumbered seven to one (actually 12,000 to about 928 although Gen. Franklin states that he had only 6,500 engaged).(12) Over no more than about 30 minutes, they fell back up the mountain to near the crest where they made a feeble stand of a very few minutes before resuming their race to the rear. Had they been entrenched at the military crest or on the actual crest to begin with, they probably could have made a much better defense. This was a serious error on the Virginia Cavalry Colonel Munford's part but he never accepted any of the blame for the collapse instead placing it all on General Cobb. General Semmes of Cobb's own brigade was also critical of the General. Semmes too should have more of the blame placed upon him as his men were almost left out of the action while occupying Brownsville Pass only a short distance away, well within supporting distance.

This is about the time that the Legion and Company B, with young Jimmy Barrow, puffing and running to keep up, arrived at the scene of the fighting, and as he later described it to his son, "were 'run over' by both the Rebel and Yankee soldiers."

Upon reaching the crest, for some unknown reason, the Legion's men continued on down the eastern slope of the mountain directly into the advancing Yankees. If they were not the first sent by Cobb they why would they be the furtherest down the mountain?

The New York Herald of September 18, 1862 ran an article, which stated, "The Georgia Legion was ordered to push down from their position and repel us. Instead of stopping behind a stone wall and taking advantage of its protection against our fire, they madly leaped the fence, and with a wild shot and Rebel yell rushed close to our advanced column. It was a madness to lead them to death. Besides the fire of the advanced column, they were the victims of enfilading fire on either side."

"Among the Rebel officers killed, my informant gives me the names of Captains Carmac, Moore, Conger and Cox and Lieutenants Lowe, Whitehead and Amos. Lt. Colonel Lamar was seriously wounded."(13) The article is not correct in reporting Captain Moore and Lieutenant Lowe as being killed. Both men who were officers of Carroll County's Company F were wounded and captured and later paroled. See Appendix G for the details of these two men's service in Cobb's Legion.

The Legion was now receiving fire from all directions. The ones who were able took off for the left and rear and made a much faster trip down the mountain than they had made coming up. The wounded, along with numerous non-wounded, were trying to surrender without getting killed by some overly anxious Yankee who was charged up with the unusual, for them, smell of victory. It was for the Legion and the rest of Cobb's Brigade a scene of mass confusion and pretty much every man for himself. Colonel Munford is quoted as saying, "they broke and fled like sheep down the west side of the mountain". Cobb's Legion certainly did not "flee like sheep"; there were not enough of them left to make a flock. Colonel Munford's remarks could well have been directed at his cavalry, as he reported no confirmed losses in the battle and was quick to leave the scene. The fortunate few who did manage to get away did so by retreating to their left through the 16th Georgia and then quickly down the western slope of the mountain.

Regarding the wounding of Lt. Colonel Lamar, a plaque located in the display case containing the captured flags of Cobb's Legion at the Georgia State Capitol reads, "Lt. Col. Lamar, having suffered a wound, was lying on the field near the wounded comrades. Among them was Lt. William B. Lowe [Company F] who noticed that the command was being surrounded and called to Lt. Col. Lamar to order the Legion out of its perilous position it was attempting to hold. The heroic Lamar asked Lowe to hold him up until he could give the command. The wounded lieutenant crawled to Lamar's side and with painful effort, raised him to his feet. With super human effort, Lamar ordered his regiment to move by the left flank, double quick. Just as the order was given, another bullet passed through his body and the Lieutenant laid him down to die among his comrades."(14)

The lt. colonel of Cobb's Legion did not die on the field that day but he did die the next day in a Union field hospital in Burkittsville. He was well cared for by the Yankee doctors and orderlies. He was buried in the Burkittsville Union Cemetery until after the war. His body was then moved to the Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens where he is buried in a lot adjoining that of Tom Cobb. Lt. Col. Lamar was born in Milledgeville, Ga. in 1834 and thus was 28 years old when he lost his life. He was related to the Cobbs by birth and by marriage. He had graduated from the University of Mississippi Law School and was practicing in Covington, Ga. when the war began. He organized and was the first Captain of Company A, The Lamar Infantry, of Cobb's Legion. Lt. Moore, a Bowdon Collegate cadet, was wounded and captured but survived and later was exchanged and returned to lead Company F, the other Carroll County company, The Tom Cobb Invincibles. (See the appendix for details on Captain Moore.), Lt. Lowe also was not among the killed but was wounded, captured and later exchange.

The Legion's flag (flags?) was captured by a private in the 4th New Jersey Infantry and was kept in Washington at the War Department until it was returned to Georgia in 1905 during Teddy Roosevelt's administration along with numerous other captured Confederate flags. This flag is on display at the Georgia State Capitol in a case on the main level. I have colored photographs of the Legion's flags (they would unfortunately have another one captured later on) laid out showing the full flag. The Legion's first flag is similar to the Confederate "Stars and Bars" but with only seven stars which was the number of seceded states at the time the Legion was mustered into service. One of the stars is missing except for a small swatch. A description is included at the end of this chapter and there is a colored photo of the flags at the front of this book. The *New York Herald* of September 18, 1862 states that a second Cobb's Legion flag

along with its streamer was captured at Crampton's Gap.(15) This was probably the Legion's "regimental" flag as we know that upon leaving the state, each regiment, or in this case a legion, was presented both a National flag and a regimental flag. The Georgia regimental flags showed the Georgia State Seal which is an arch supported by three columns or pillars with the inscription on the columns, **"JUSTICE—WISDOM---MODERATION"**, along with the number or name of the regiment above the arch which in this case was **"COBB'S LEGION"**. The streamer was probably added to the staff above or attached to the flag by the Legion and we believe contained the words: **"IN THE NAME OF OUR LORD"**. It is believed that only one of these regimental flags exists today and it is at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. It is a red silk flag with gold painted letters and design with the State Seal of Georgia. The War Department at one time held this flag but there is no record of where or when it was captured or to which unit it belonged.

The 16th and 24th Georgia were also overrun and only the three or four left companies of the 15th North Carolina. troops escaped. They reported, "enemy gained rear and the possession of a road across the gap."(16) The 16th Georgia had its flag captured also.

Private James R. Barrow was among the seriously wounded, having been hit in the ankle and lower left leg by minnie balls. He would be picked up by Yankee stretcher-bearers late that night and taken to a field hospital located in the Burkittsville Lutheran Church (sometimes he said Baptist). Federal wounded were in the church itself while the Rebels were put out back in the schoolhouse which he called "the church annex". It was a good hospital nevertheless with good doctors and attendants and, luckily for James Barrow and other seriously wounded, including quite a number requiring amputations, there was plenty of anesthesia available. His left leg was amputated below the knee and, unlike many others in his condition, he recovered with little trouble. He remained in the Burkittsville area, staying at a farmhouse "on his honor", until he was able to be sent to prisons in Frederick and Baltimore. He was then sent to Fortress Monroe for parole and exchange. See the appendix for a complete summary of James R. Barrow and his army service. While most of the residents of the town were pro-Union, there were many pro-secessionist farm families in the area who took good care of many of the wounded Rebels in their homes.

James R. Barrow was still about a month shy of his 18th birthday when the Yankee bullets put an end to his career with Cobb's Legion and his brother and friends of Company B.

James's good friend, Sgt. John Word, was not so fortunate. He too had his left leg amputated by Yankee surgeons and was recuperating in a field hospital when he was struck by lightning, resulting in his leg having to be amputated at a point higher up. It is also reported that he contracted smallpox while a prisoner. He recovered a little later and also was exchanged. As far as we know, James's brother William was not injured or captured in the action on the mountain.

Mr. Donald Beck of Rockville, Maryland has been handed down the story that his great grandfather, Private Tom Beck of Company B, relates, "Tom was struck in the chin by a bullet which knocked him unconscious. Upon regaining his senses, he saw the Yankees firing from both flanks as well as from the front. He got up and ran back up the hill as fast as he could, all the time drawing Yankee fire from all directions. Before he reached the top, he saw a large tree and he took refuge behind it along with another big Confederate who had gotten there first. Soon the Yankees began firing so intently at the tree that Tom's 'friend' began cursing him with a vehemence that caused Tom to brave the Yankee bullets and continue his dash to the crest of the mountain where he reached safety. He escaped capture down the western slope." Tom would be more seriously wounded at Chancellorsville next May.

During the battle, at the time of the Legion's collapse, they occupied a position in front and to the right of the 16th Georgia. The 15th North Carolina was out on the Legion's far left. The 24th Georgia was to the left rear of the 16th Ga. and to the right of the 15th N.C. The Legion was the furthest down the eastern slope of the mountain being about halfway down from the crest a little to the north of the little Colored Church.

Cobb entered the action with 1,310 effective troops in his brigade and lost 36% of those or 686 officers and men in less than one hour. Cobb's Legion left 62% or 154 of their 248 members behind on the mountain in the hands of the enemy, many dead or dying, many more wounded and all captives of the Yankees. McLaws reported that the Legion had four out of 22 officers killed, two wounded and 12 missing for a total of 18 officers out of the 22 being lost. Out of the 226 enlisted men, he reported 7 (?) killed, 21 wounded and 144 missing or captured, including James R. Barrow. These "official" reported losses are not correct. In Company B alone there were at least 14 men killed or mortally wounded (see Appendix D) and at least 17 captured. Those killed included Privates Thomas E. Avery, William M. Felton, John W. Gibson, John R. Harris, G. W. Hatfield, Eli A Hutchins, Marion F. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, John L. Jones, Charles Mabray, C. B Meadows, Robert Slowman and George H. Thornton. See the appendix for a list of those captured and wounded. Company B no doubt must have been one of the hardest hit companies of the Legion or any other unit engaged that day. Company F, the other Carroll County company, had ten men killed or mortally wounded this day (see Appendix G). As of today, generals always seem to understate their losses and overstate those of their enemies. Company B of the Legion alone had more men killed that day than McLaws total reported killed. Cobb's Brigade losses were the most in Longstreet's command during the Maryland Campaign and the Legion's were the greatest percentage-wise in the brigade.

The fortunate soldiers that somehow managed to escape were in bad shape. One third of them were without shoes and there were more who were without blankets.

Major Luther Glenn took command of the Legion after Lamar's wounding and capture and evidently was one of those who escaped without being captured or wounded.

The Troup Artillery had two smoothbore howitzers in action at the Gap, the 12 pound "Jennie" on the left and the 6 pound "Sallie Craig" on the right and lost the "Jennie" on the retreat back down the mountain due to a broken axle probably caused from her having been struck numerous times by Yankee bullets at the crossroads. Decorating "Jennie's" limber was the painted: "JENNIE-PRESENTED BY THE LADIES OF GEORGIA TO THE STATE ARTILLERY." The name "JENNIE" was also painted on the axle on each side of the barrel. The artillerymen usually gave feminine names to their smaller guns and masculine names such as the Troup Artillery's "STONEWALL" to the more powerful pieces.

In a letter home from Edgar Richardson, an artilleryman, on October 1, 1862, he writes, "--------2 guns ordered to old camp to rest- been there about an hour when ordered about 2 miles up the valley to keep the Yankees from crossing the mountain and gettin in our rear. We were ordered too late to do much good. When we got to within a mile of the battlefield we met our men running back saying we were whipped and that our brigade was cut to pieces but we went on as fast as our horses could carry us. We come up on General Cobb in 200 yards of the Yankees. He and his staff were doing all in their power to rally their men but it was too much of a Bull Run stampede to stop them ------we ran up to within 200 yards of Yankees and unlimbered our guns and stood them 10 or 15 minutes. Fired five rounds, last shot within 75 yards of the Yankees. Other piece axle broke had to leave the piece & horses."

Five rounds in 10-15 minutes is not exactly up to good artillery standards but this was in the mist of mass confusion, a number of the gun crews had been killed or wounded and it probably was most difficult to get off a shot without firing into their retreating comrades. In addition to Richardson's gun, the "Sally Craig", the other crew firing "Jennie" got off three rounds. The artillery was more effective in stopping the Yankee advance than Munford's cavalry had been. This action by the Troup Artillery did allow more of the men to escape and this unexpected shock to the advancing Federal troops suddenly running into an almost pointblank fire of canister did cause a short pause in their advance. Munford reported no confirmed losses in his quick stand at the foot of the mountain and his Virginia horsemen's quick retreat up to the crest and down the western slope. The Virginia cavalryman was quick to not accept any of the blame for the collapse placing it all on Howell Cobb who came to his relief. Munford should have positioned his troops at the crest of the mountain or at the military crest near the top instead of the undefenseable position at the eastern base. Also, since General Cobb was not familiar with the situation on the mountain he gave Col. Munford the responsibility of placing his (Cobb's)] troops as they arrived from Pleasant Valley. The cavalry colonel

sent the Legion and the 16th Georgia much too far down the eastern slope allowing them to be flanked on the right and attacked from the rear being almost surrounded by the advancing New Jersey brigade.

The captured piece was the 12-pound smoothbore "Jennie". The capture of "Jennie" was reported in the northern papers with great glee. We believe that "Jennie" possibly or probably was named in honor of Miss Jennie Turner who became Mrs. Thomas A. Barrow after the war. The young sergeant Tom displayed a high order of courage in this action and was commended by Howell Cobb. The Troupe Artillery's two rifled pieces were with Kershaw up on Maryland Heights shelling the troops trapped in Harpers Ferry. Older brother Pope Barrow was not present during the Maryland Campaign as he was just returning from Georgia with Tom Cobb and his recovered brother James who was shot in the leg at Dam No. 1. These three were near Staunton, Virginia at this time waiting for their horses to arrive.(17)

Howell Cobb was indeed trying to stop the route of his men. Back at the top of the mountain near the crossroads, he commandeered the battle flag of the 24th Georgia and was waving it when it was shot from his hand. His brother-in-law and civilian, acting as his aide-de-camp, "Colonel" John B. Lamar of Macon and who was a cousin of Jeff, was with Gen. Cobb and was mortally wounded at this time dying the following day near Brownsville. He could do little to stop the fleeing, demoralized men.(18) As darkness approached confusion, disorder and chaos reigned supreme among the Southerners. Virtually no command was left intact. Troops "pouring down the road and through the woods in great disorder."(19)

General Franklin's report states that they buried 400 Confederates and captured 300 wounded. He reported his losses as 110 killed and 420 wounded. The Federal soldiers worked throughout the night removing the wounded, both, their own and their enemy. The wounded Bowdon men were treated well as were the ones unwounded who were marched off to Yankee prison camps. The dead Confederates were buried all over the battlefield as well as at the eastern foot in hastily dug graves. We have seen one Cobb's Legion marker in a cemetery near Burkittsville but nothing, which resembles a large collection of soldiers' graves. The Federal dead from the battles of South Mountain were soon collected and those who were not sent home were buried in the nearby Antietam National Cemetery. Several years after the war, the State of Maryland footed the bill for collecting all the remains that could be found of Confederates killed in this and other Maryland battles and placing them in a cemetery. Union veterans were against allowing their former enemy being buried in the National Cemetery so a site was selected in Hagerstown, Maryland within Rose Hill Cemetery. Washington Confederate Cemetery was established and the remains of 2,122 unknown and 346 known were reinterred there. There are 63 known Georgian's graves marked along with a Georgia unknown section as the graves are arranged in a circle by states. There are two graves marked for members of Cobb's Legion, J. R. Carr and J. E. Argo, neither members of Company B or F. Among the original burial places of those found and moved are:

> "Forty Unknown in two trenches on top of Crampton's Gap in Paget's field east of a little house.
> Fifty-nine Unknown Buried in Samuel Wright's lot on east side of Crampton's Gap.
> Lt.Col. Lamar, Lieut.Thompson, two unknown Buried in N. E. Corner of graveyard
> Back of German Reformed church at Burkittsville.
> Two Unknown under a large oak tree S. E. of Mr. Horine's house near Burkittsville.
> Benjamin Mell 1st Ga. Died Oct. 21,1862--In N.W. corner of Episcopal graveyard east of Petersville." (Sgt. Benjamin Mell, Co. D, Cobb's Legion grave is still there, is marked and the only grave I have seen near the battlefield.) (20)

Mr. Timothy Reese, a resident of Burkittsville and noted author, historian and battle field guide of the area states that there were 152 Union soldiers killed and 179 Confederates killed for a total killed of 331. We believe that his figure for Confederate killed is probably too low based on the fatalities in companies B and F which we know were grossly under-stated and as Gen. Franklin said that he buried 400 Confederates, this too is probably an exaggeration.(21)

Back in the little settlement of Bowdon, no one probably knew that their sons and other loved ones were in Maryland. When and how they finally learned of their losses of that fateful Sunday, September 14 late afternoon at twilight when the sun was gone from the "morning side of the mountain", I do not know.

There were no telegraph lines to Bowdon and I doubt that there was one to Carrollton as there was no railroad through there in 1862. Perhaps there was a wire to Newnan. If not, there would have been a casualty list sent from Atlanta and the Atlanta papers would eventually be received.

The shock of having such a large number of killed, at least 14, 17 or more captured and probably one-half of the company wounded was a lot to bear. Of the captured, they were probably reported as missing in action so the homefolks had no idea if these men were alive or dead.

There has never been another day like this in the history of Bowdon. We all can remember when a single service man lost his life in World War II, Korea or Vietnam, for instance, and how the entire community would grieve for the victim and his family. How terribly sad it must have been to have so many killed, wounded or missing at the same time! Most every family was probably affected. At the same time the citizens of other Carroll County communities to the east were anxious and sad for the men of Company F. We know that the family of the Reverend James Barrow was very sad and concerned. James and Lucy Barrow had two sons, William and James R., in Company B on the mountainside in far-off Maryland.

Now back to the battle scene: the problem now was to prevent Franklin's Union army from continuing on down Pleasant Valley to Harpers Ferry before "Stonewall" could force a surrender. The Federals continued down the western slope of the mountain a short way but held up due to nightfall's coming on, it was now after 6:30 PM, and also because the men were exhausted from having marched since early morning, ascending the steep eastern slope, and because of the fighting which took place. No further action took place on the 14th.

General McLaws had arrived and taken personal charge. Cavalry General Stuart had come up, some of Gen. Anderson's troops arrived and the retreating troops were rallied and returned to take their place in the line. The two brigades were called down from atop Elk Ridge and, during the night, a defensive line established not far south from where the road comes down off the mountain. Later that night, the defensive line was drawn back about a mile to below Brownsville where it was strengthened. It was a thin line about two miles long with few natural fortifications.

The next morning of the 15th was spent in anticipation of a Federal attack; however, the enemy was not inclined to do so. Later, General Franklin would be severely criticized for not attacking the Rebel line here. Around 10:00 AM or a little later that morning, McLaws learned that the white flag of surrender had been raised at Harpers Ferry.

Quoting from a Confederate soldier's report of the situation at this time, "At this time the Union skirmishers were within 200 yards of our line when the roar of Jackson's guns suddenly ceased. The enemy halted, evidently arrested by the quiet. Then from down the valley came rolling nearer and nearer, as the news reached the troops, ringing cheers and we knew that the Ferry had surrendered. Soon a courier came spurring in hot haste with the official information of the fact. A skirmisher of the enemy, as our cheers rang out in response, sprang up on a stone wall and called over to us, 'What the hell are you fellows cheering for?' We shouted back, 'Because Harpers Ferry has gone up, G-- D--- you.' 'I thought that was it,' shouted the fellow as he got down off the wall."

Jackson sent for McLaws who turned the command over to General R. H. Anderson with instructions to start the wagon train toward the river and Harpers Ferry, also, to follow with the infantry when the trains were over. "Stonewall" directed McLaws to march his troops to Sharpsburg with all possible dispatch.(22) By 2:00 o'clock the troops were on the march, crossed the river into Virginia and marched through Harpers Ferry. They camped near Halltown that night which is approximately four miles from Harpers Ferry.

Some accounts state that what was left of the Legion was sent across the Potomac to recover at Charles Town now West Virginia; however, we know that the Legion suffered casualties at Antietam including one killed from Company B, Private G. W. Hatfield and Company H had one killed that we know of. Howell

Cobb did, however, retire to this city carrying along the body of John Lamar who was temporarily buried there.

On the 16th, they continued their march to within two miles of Shepherdstown. Many of the men had no provisions and little sleep since the morning of the 14th. Needless to say, they were very sleepy, tired and hungry. They were on the march in the early hours the next morning and re-crossed the Potomac back into Maryland at Shepherdstown, this time without fanfare. The head of the column reached General Lee's headquarters, a short distance outside Sharpsburg, around sunrise on the 17th.

Cobb's Brigade had gone into action on September 14 at Crampton's Gap with about 1,341 men. On the 17th at Sharpsburg, only 347 would be carried into battle, making a difference of 984. (Howell Cobb wrote to his wife, Mary Ann, telling her of her brother John's death and stating that only 83 of Cobb's Legion came into camp the night of the 14th). Colonel Sanders of the 24th Georgia was in command of the brigade containing the Legion as Howell Cobb was so distraught and overwhelmed with grief over the loss of his men and brother-in-law, aide John B. Lamar, at Crampton's Gap that he could not accompany them. Sanders would become exhausted and ill during the coming battle and the command would fall to Colonel William MacRae of the 15th North Carolina later in the day.

About an hour after reaching Sharpsburg, McLaws' Division was ordered into action into the existing fighting which, by the end of the day, would become the bloodiest single day in the history of the United States. Nothing has ever equaled the loss of lives of this day of Americans killing Americans.

Cobb's Brigade was formed in line of battle on the right of the division; next, Kershaw; then, Barksdale with Semmes on the left. On the advance Colonel Sanders, evidently not being able to hear McLaws' commands, extended itself further to the right and lost contact with the other brigades by several hundred yards.(23) Thus, the Legion was fighting with men other than their own brigade. (Several times during the war we find Cobb's, later Wofford's, Brigade, drifting toward the right. I do not know why this was unless for the fact that the right regiments were too anxious to get into the action or that the higher-ranking officers were on the right and could not hear the commands from the division commander). McLaws was not critical of this however and in his report states, "Col. Sanders, 24th Georgia, who commanded Cobb's Brigade during the first part of the engagement, carried it forward in good order and the brigade maintained its position and drove the enemy for some distance, retiring only after losing 43% of its strength. Lt. Col. MacRae, 15th North Carolina, commanded the brigade during the latter part of the fight."(24)

Lt. Colonel William MacRae's report states, "_____ About 8AM arrived in range of enemy's musketry ---- Gen. McLaws ordered us to march by the left flank but Col. Sanders being front, not hearing the command and marched on and joined the left of Gen. Rhodes command. I will here state that we were separated from the Division and did not rejoin it until the next morning."(24) Lt. Colonel MacRae's report in total is included at the end of this chapter.

MacRae was a civil engineer from Wilmington, N.C.who had enlisted as a private and had advanced through the ranks to a captain, lt. colonel and then colonel of the 15th North Carolina Infantry. He was promoted to brigadier general on June 22, 1864 He served the remainder of the war and was paroled at Appomattox. After the war he was superintendent of several railroads. He died in Augusta, Ga. February 11, 1882 and is buried in the Oakdale Cemetery in Wilmington. He was small in stature but a very fiery leader of his men.(25). MacRae states, "we left the field with no more than 50 of the 250 men [which they went in with], losses were extremely heavy."(26)

This unintended movement to the right resulted in Cobb's Legion's fighting in the "Bloody Lane" or,"Sunken Road", where some of the fiercest action took place.

A battlefield marker near the "Bloody Lane" or "Sunken Road" reads in part, "CSA Longstreet's command, McLaws' Division - Cobb's Brigade- Lt. Col. Sander's 24th Georgia Infantry Commanding- 24th Georgia, 16th Georgia, Cobb's Georgia Legion, 15th North Carolina Infantry.------- Cobb's Brigade crossed the river

at Sheperdstown (with McLaws or Anderson) at daybreak on Sept. 17th and halted near Lee's headquarters west of Sharpsburg. They remained in reserve as the battle raged for about 3 hours and about 3 1/2 miles to the north at about 9:20 AM they moved north as Lee's last reserve to reinforce D. H. Hill in the Sunken Road which was under heavy attack by French's and Richardson's Division, Cobb's Brigade to the west and left of the Sunken Road first faced to the north against French's Div. and later they faced east against the attack of Richardson's Div. The fighting raged for about 3 hours until 1 PM when the Confederates had been forced to fall back from Bloody Lane toward Sharpsburg."

The Bloody Lane area was not the only part of the battlefield where heavy action was going on. Charge after charge was made by both sides near the Dunkard, or Dunker, Church. General Toombs, with his Georgia boys, was holding Burnside off further down the creek (or river) at what would forevermore be known as the Burnside Bridge. Late in the afternoon, the red shirted A. P. Hill arrived from paroling prisoners at Harpers Ferry and saved the day after Burnside's troops finally carried the bridge and were threatening to cut off Lee's escape route to the Potomac. For detailed reading on the Battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, we suggest reading *Landscape Turned Red-The Battle of Antietam* by Stephen W. Sears.

Night finally came and put a stop to the killing. Lee had engaged his entire force. He had no reserve. Fortunately, the timid McClellan had committed his forces piecemeal and held back a large part of his army. A more aggressive general such as Lee would have probably carried the day or, certainly, would have attacked with his fresh troops the next day.

The following day, the Confederates waited in the rain for the attack to come; thankfully, none materialized. That night, Lee decided to leave Maryland to the Yankees and to recross the river into Virginia.

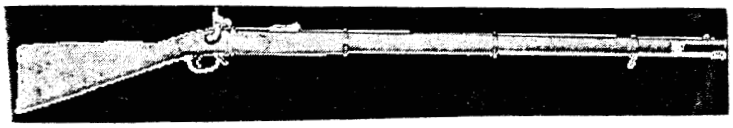
Cobb's Brigade would report losses at Sharpsburg, or Antietam, of 11 killed, 135 wounded and 10 missing. Cobb's Legion would report 4 enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 8 enlisted men wounded. Company B had one man, Private General William Hatfield, killed. We have not found any figures on the number of wounded as they are lumped in with those at Crampton's Gap (see the appendix).

On the night of the 18-19th of September, the weary troops of General Lee's Army withdrew back across the Potomac with McLaws' men and the Legion being the rear guard on this march.

The Battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) was considered a draw; however, in essence it was a defeat for the South. Men lost by the South could not be replaced while the North had an unlimited source. Lee had been unsuccessful in increasing the size of his army with Maryland recruits. The repulse of the Southern Army gave Lincoln the confidence to issue his Emancipation Proclamation which freed the slaves in the Southern states that were engaged in the war. Contrary to what is generally believed, this proclamation did not free all slaves, and only those in "rebellious" states were freed. In loyal slave states such as Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and others they were not set free by this Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln favored voluntary compensation for owners of slaves in the loyal states.

The armies were bloodied but it would not be long before they would face off once more.

Cobb's Legion was decimated. One-half of Company B was dead, in prison or wounded. They had lost their leader, Lt. Colonel Lamar, and their flag. It would take some time for Cobb's Legion to become a factor in the winter campaign which would begin again only too soon.



SPECIAL ORDER 191
"THE LOST ORDER"

The following is a transcription of the "Lost Order" from an original copy from the General D. H. Hill Papers.

"Confidential

Hd. qrs. A. N. Va.
Sept. 9,1862

Spc. order
191

III. The army will resume its march tomorrow taking the Hagerstown road. Genl. Jacksons command will form the advance & after passing Middletown with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg cross the Potomac at the most convenient point and by Friday morning take possession of the B & O R. R. capture such of the enemy as may be in Martinsburg and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harpers Ferry.

IV. Genl. Longstreets command will pursue the main road as far as Boomsboro, where it will halt with reserve supply & baggage trains of this Army.

V. Genl. McLaws with his own division & that of Genl. R. H. Anderson will follow Genl. Longstreet & on reaching Middletown will take a route to Harpers Ferry & by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland heights & endeavor to capture the enemy at Harpers Ferry & vicinity.

VI. Genl Walker with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged will cross the Potomac at Cheeks Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville take possession of London heights if practicable by Friday morning, Key's Ford on his left and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will as far as practicable co-operate with Genl. McLaws & Genl. Jackson in intercepting the retreat of the enemy.

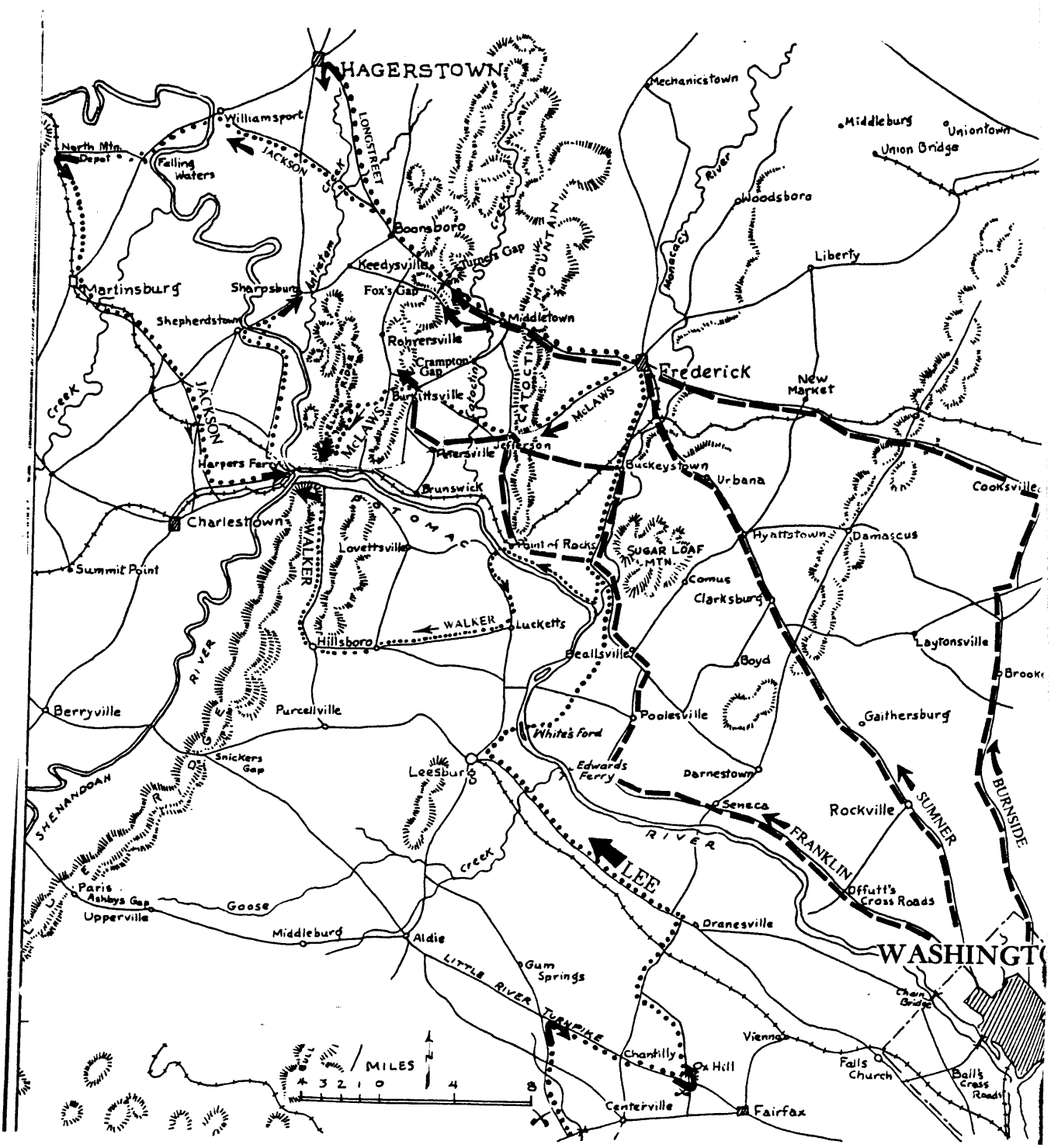
VII. Genl. D. H. Hill's division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve art. ordnance and supply trains &c will precede Genl. Hill.

VIII. Genl. Stuart will detach a squadron of cavly, to accompany the commands of Genls Longstreet, Jackson & McLaws & with the main body of the cavly will cover the route of the army & bring up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

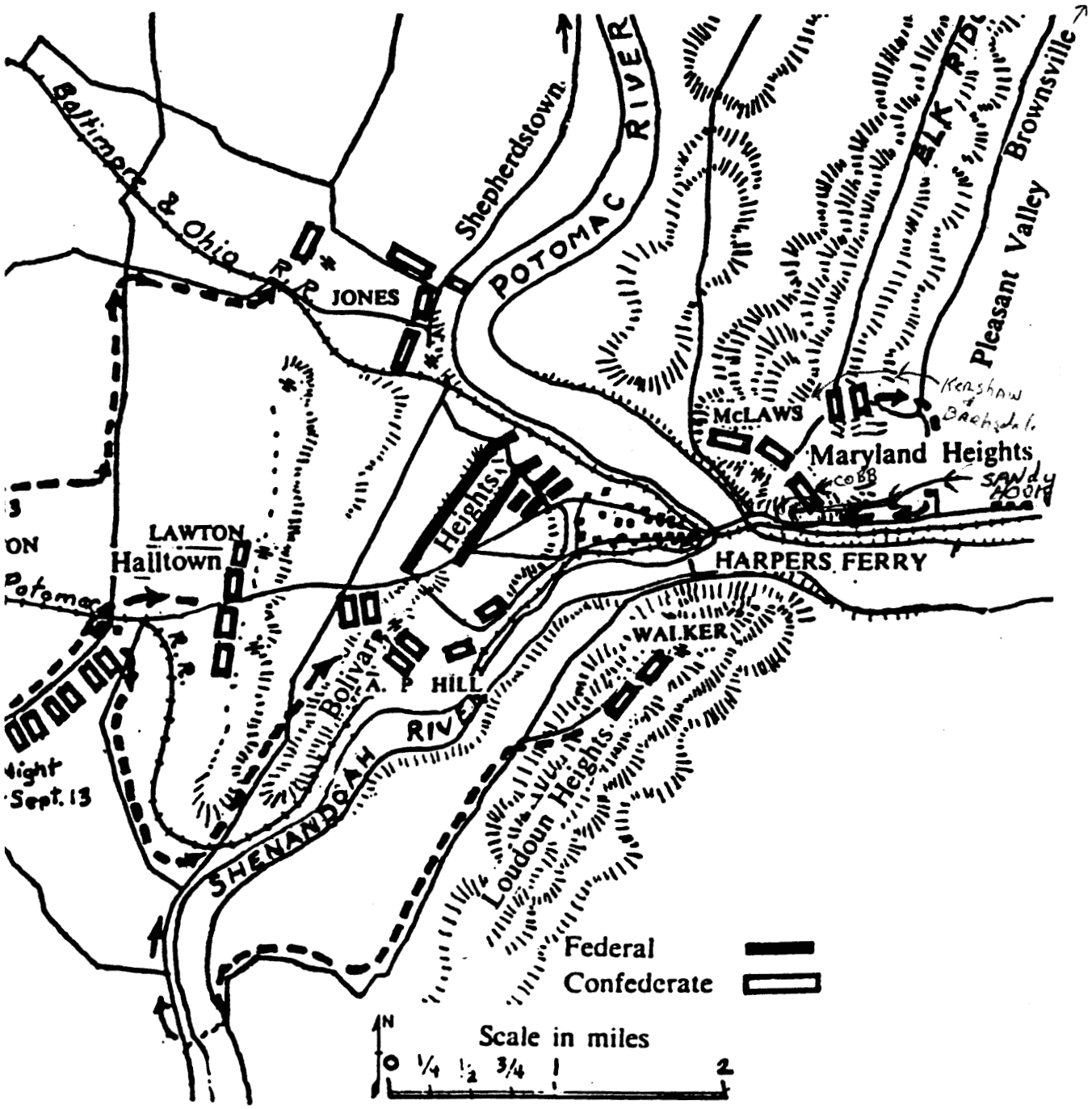
IX. The commands of Genls Jackson, McLaws & Walker after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached will join the main body of the army at Boomsboro or Hagerstown.

X. Each Regt. on the March will habitually carry its axes in the Regt. ordnance wagons for the use of he men at their encampments to procure wood &c..

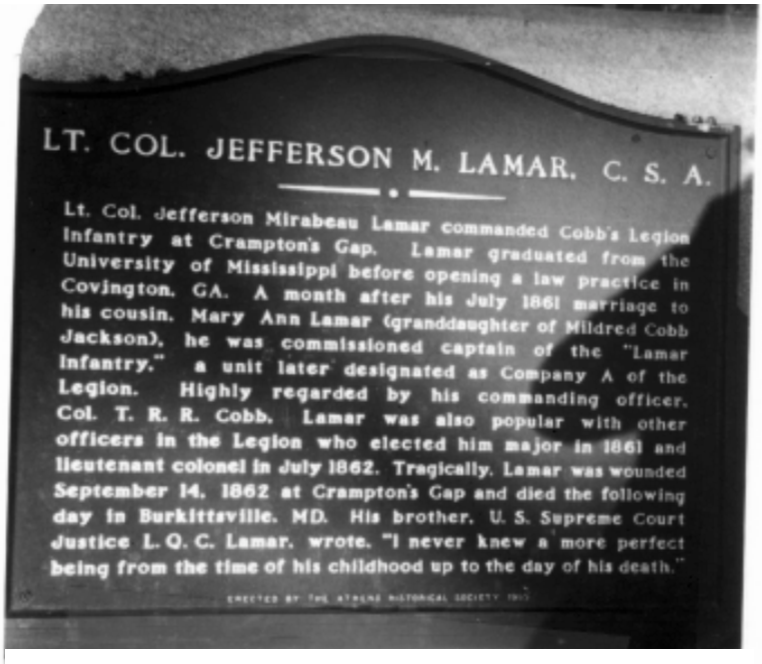
By command of Genl. R. E. Lee
R. H. Chilton
A. A. Genl.



ROUTE TO MARYLAND
CONFEDERATE IS DOTTED LINE---FEDERAL IN BROKEN LINE



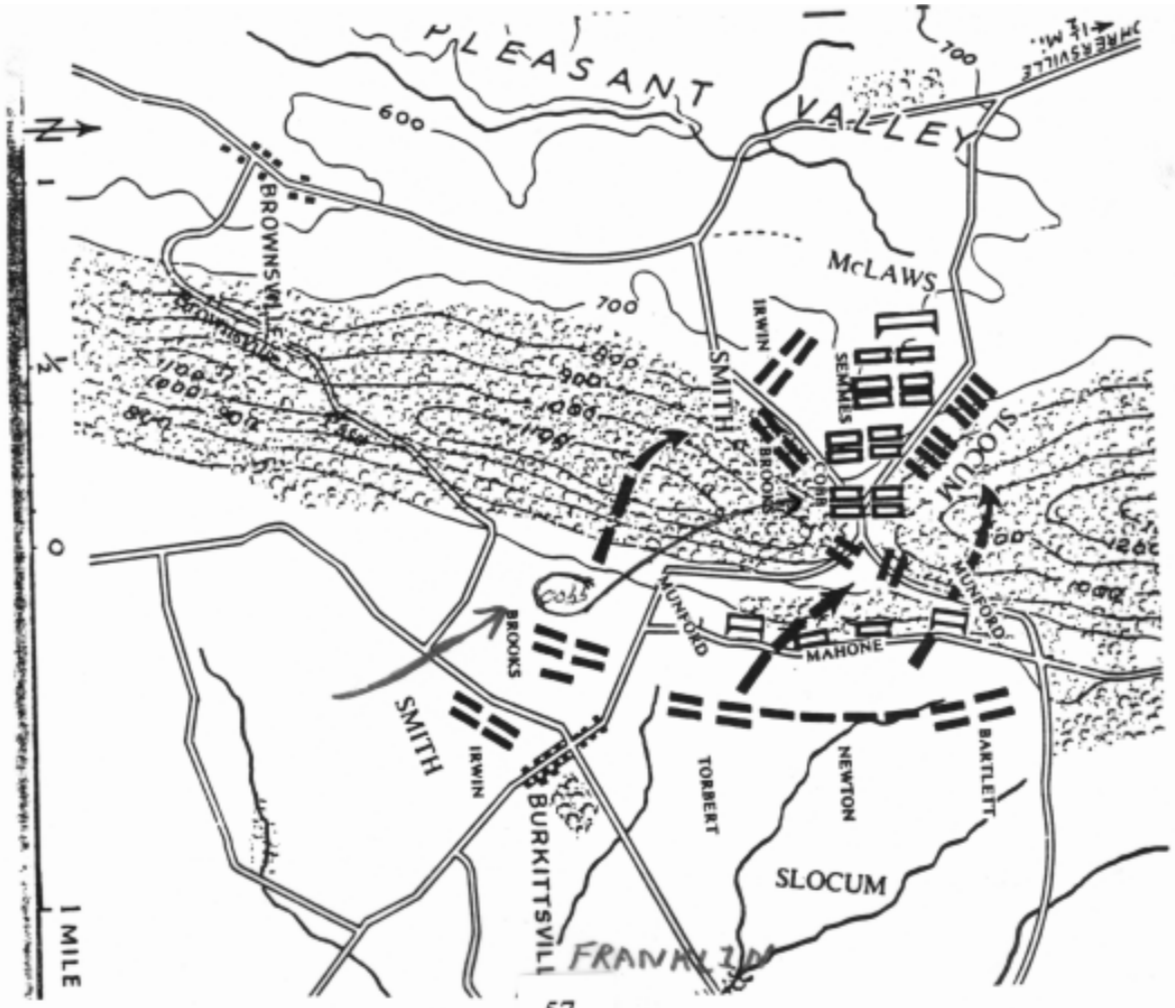
"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S INVESTMENT OF HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA
HOWELL COBB'S BRIGADE AT SANDY HOOK, MARYLAND

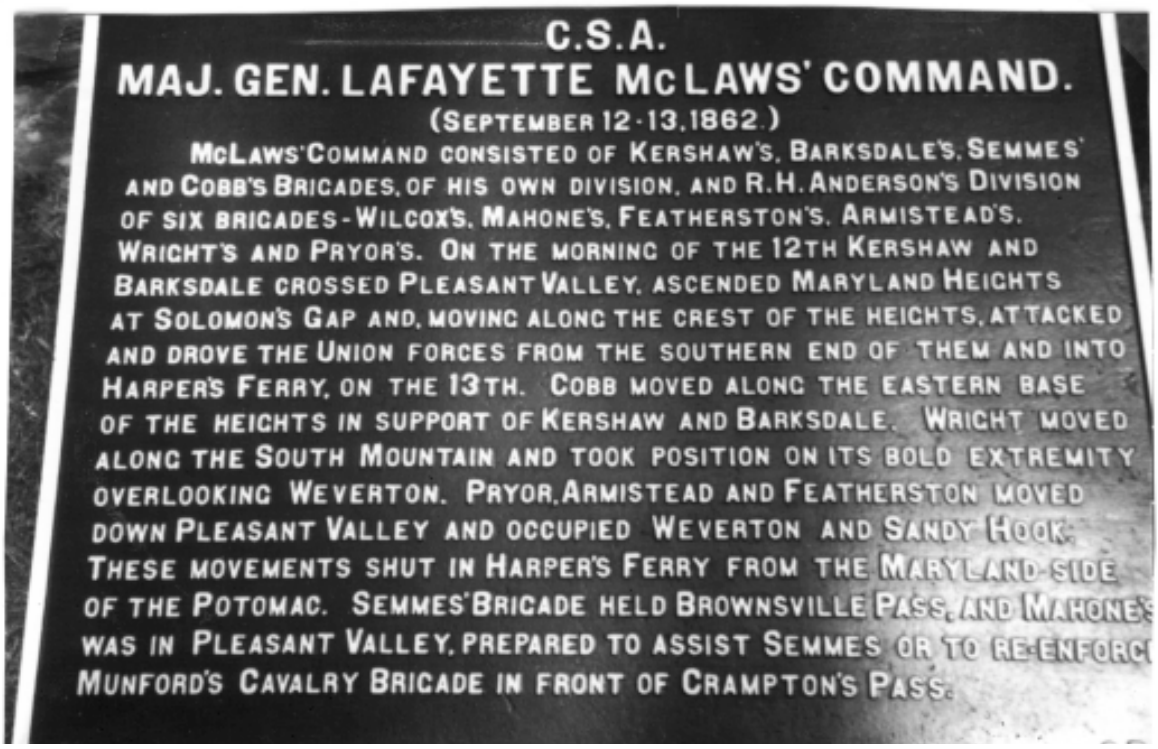


MARKER
OCONEE HILL CEM.
ATHENS, GA.



LT. COLONEL
JEFFERSON MIRABEAU LAMAR





MARKER ATOP SOUTH MOUNTAIN AT CRAMPTION'S GAP



SANDY HOOK, MARYLAND TODAY



MARKER ATOP SOUTH MOUNTAIN
CRAMPTON'S GAP SUPPOSEDLY DEPICTING
COBB'S LEGION FIRING ON FEDERALS

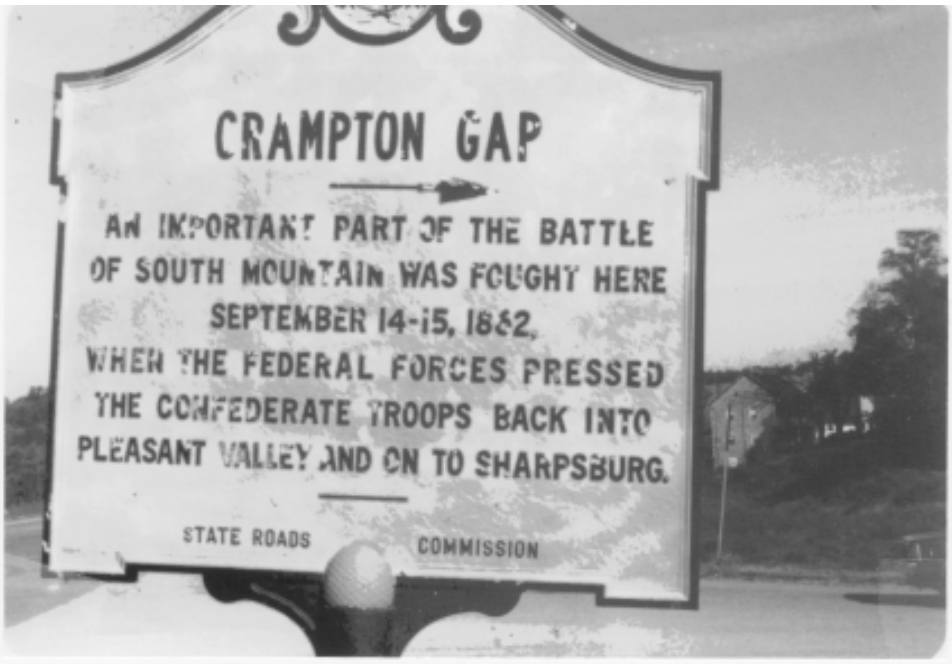


MARKERS ATOP SOUTH MOUNTAIN AT CRAMPTON'S GAP





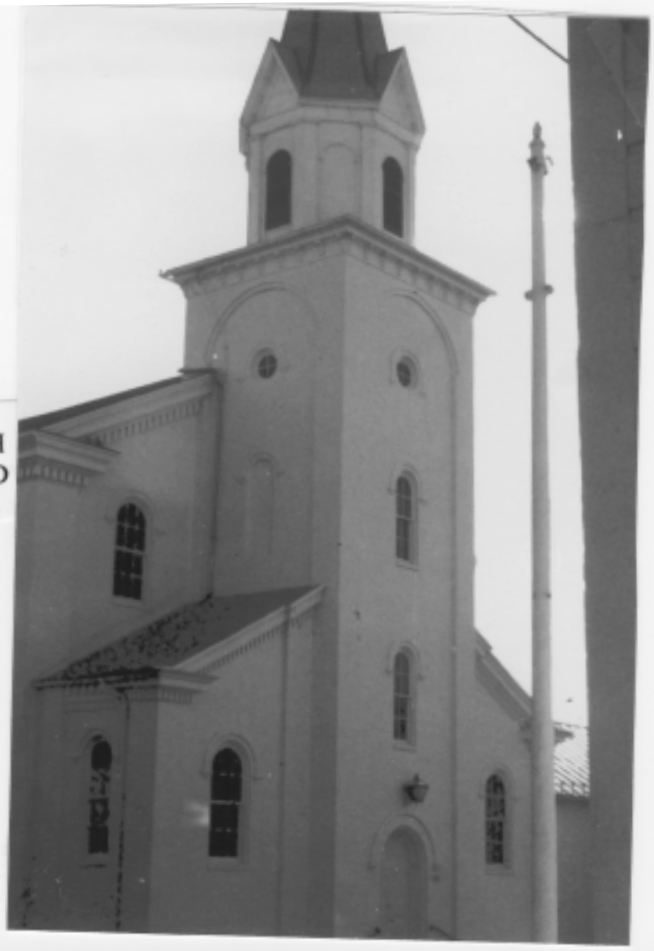
MARKERS ATOP SOUTH MOUNTAIN AT CRAMPTON'S GAP



STATE MARKER ON EAST
SIDE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN
AT CRAMPTON'S GAP



STATE MARKER IN PLEASANT VALLEY --WEST SIDE OF SOUTH
MOUNTAIN



LUTHERAN CHURCH
BURKITTSVILLE, MD



SCHOOL HOUSE
AT THE REAR OF
THE CHURCH

JAMES R. BARROW'S LEFT LEG WAS AMPUTATED IN THIS BUILDING WHICH WAS USED AS A FEDERAL FIELD HOSPITAL

The Battle of Antietam was fought over an area of 31 square kilometers (12 square miles) and consisted of three basic phases: morning, midday, and afternoon. Before starting your tour, stop at the park visitor center where exhibits and an 18-minute slide program provide an introduction to the Maryland Campaign. Tour stops 4, 5, 6, and 7 have tape players with additional information about the battle.

Morning Phase (6 a.m. to 9 a.m.)

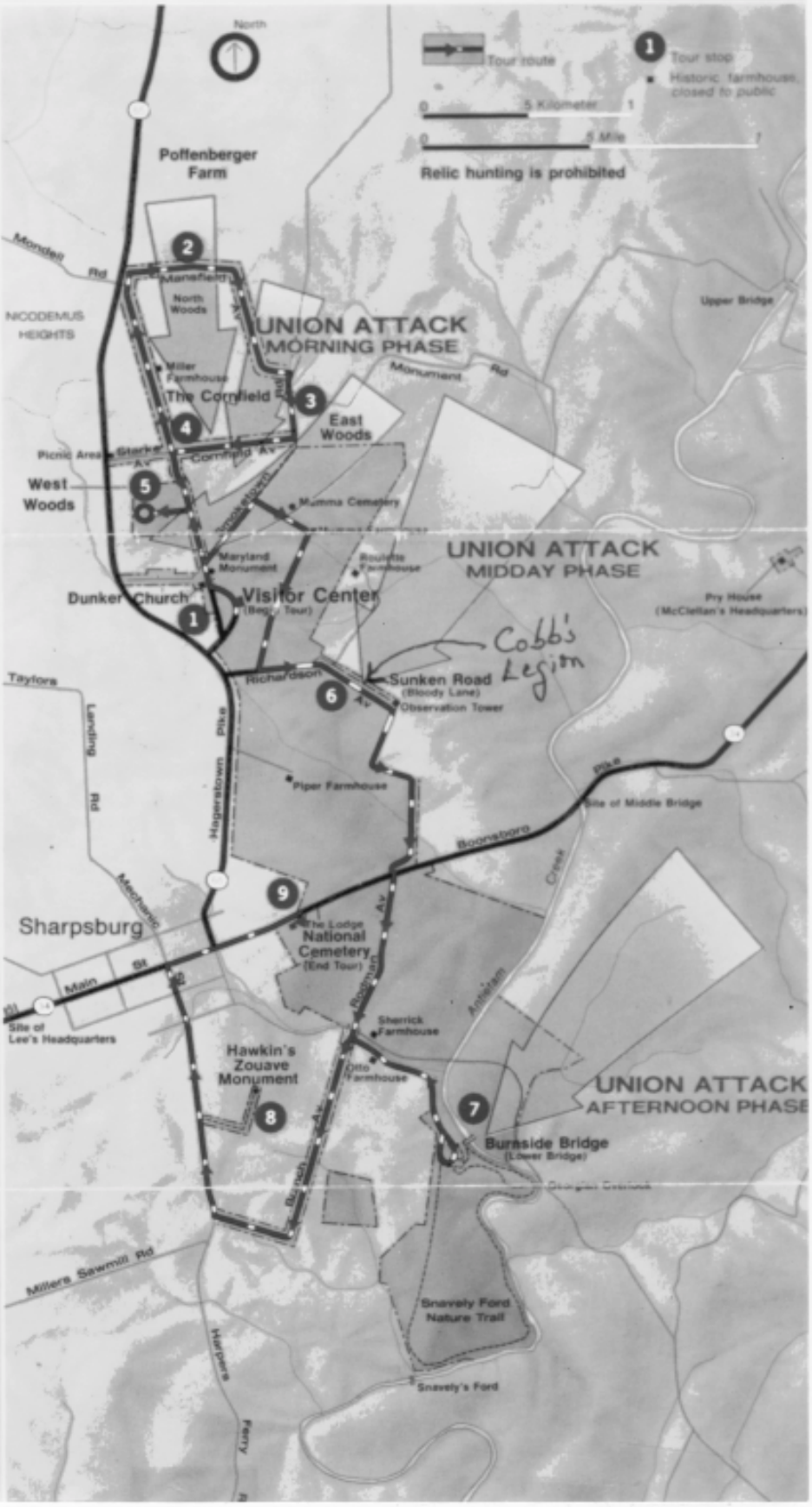
1. **Dunker Church** This church, reconstructed on the original site, was the scene of repeated clashes as both armies sought to occupy and hold the high ground.
2. **Joseph Poffenberger Farm** Hooker launched the initial Union attack from this point, behind the North Woods, only to be stopped by Jackson's troops in the Cornfield, 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) south.
3. **East Woods** Here Union Gen. Joseph Mansfield was fatally wounded as he led the XII Corps into battle.
4. **The Cornfield** More fighting took place here in the Miller cornfield than anywhere else at Antietam. The line of battle swept back and forth across the field 15 times.
5. **West Woods** Union Gen. John Sedgwick's division lost more than 2,200 men in less than one-half hour in an ill-fated charge into these woods against Jackson's troops.

Midday Phase (9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

6. **Sunken Road** (Bloody Lane) For nearly 4 hours Union and Confederate infantry contested this sunken country road, resulting in some 4,000 casualties. This is why the road is known as Bloody Lane.

Afternoon Phase (1 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.)

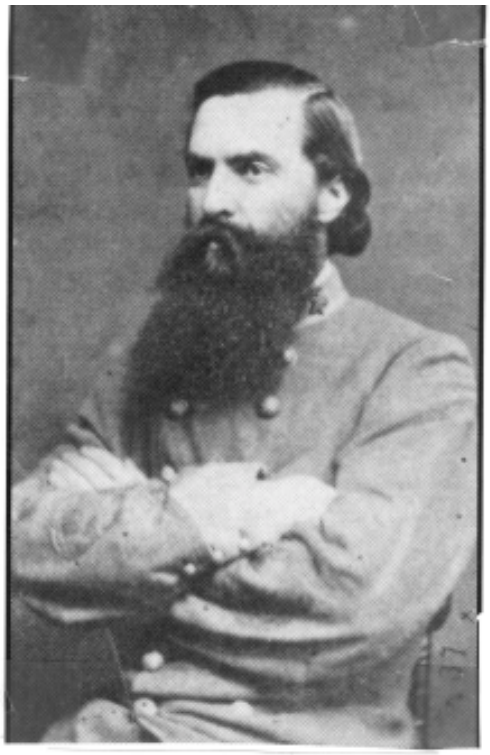
7. **Burnside Bridge** The fighting at this bridge, named after the Union general whose four divisions were held off most of the day by a few hundred Georgia riflemen, was a key factor in McClellan's lack of success at Antietam. Built in 1836, the bridge is the battlefield's best-known landmark.
8. **Hawkins Zouaves Monument** Reached only by foot, this monument marks the place where the battle ended at dusk. A splendid view of the pastoral Antietam Valley awaits visitors who come here now.
9. **Antietam National Cemetery** The remains of 4,776 Federal soldiers, including 1,836 unknowns, are buried in this hilltop cemetery near town. Most of the Confederate dead are buried elsewhere.



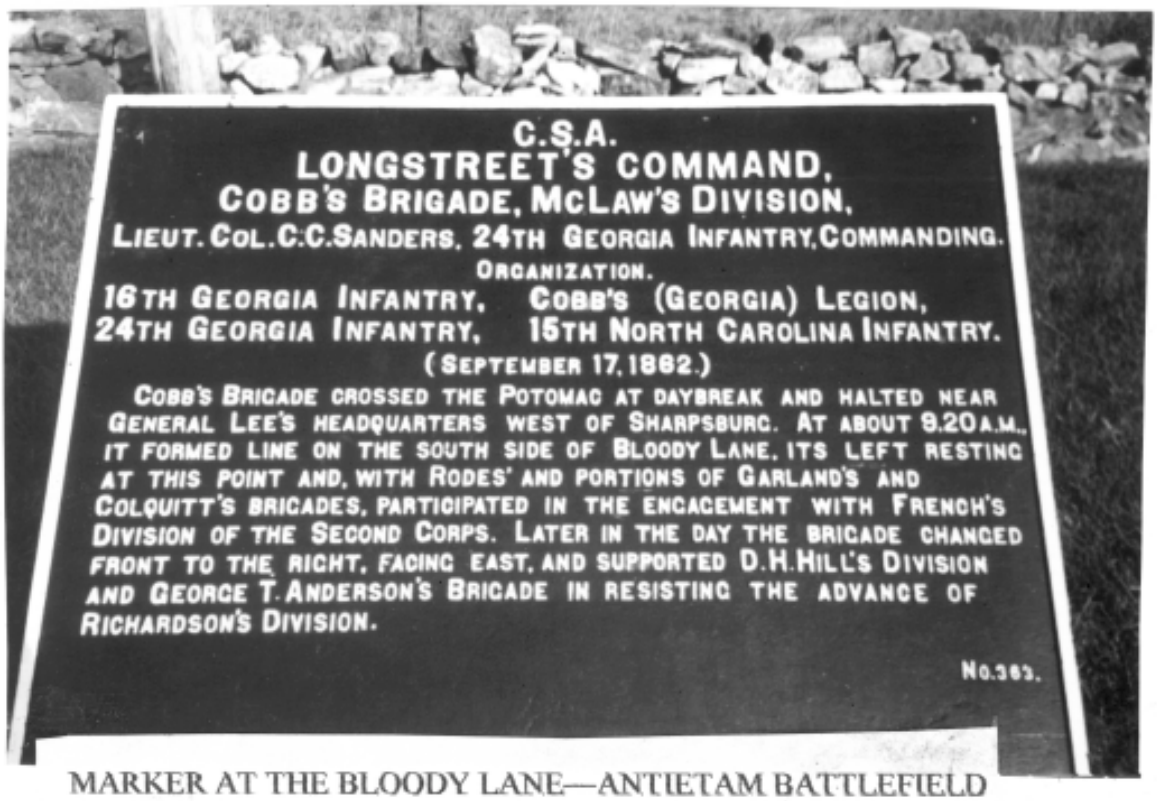
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD BROCHURE



WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

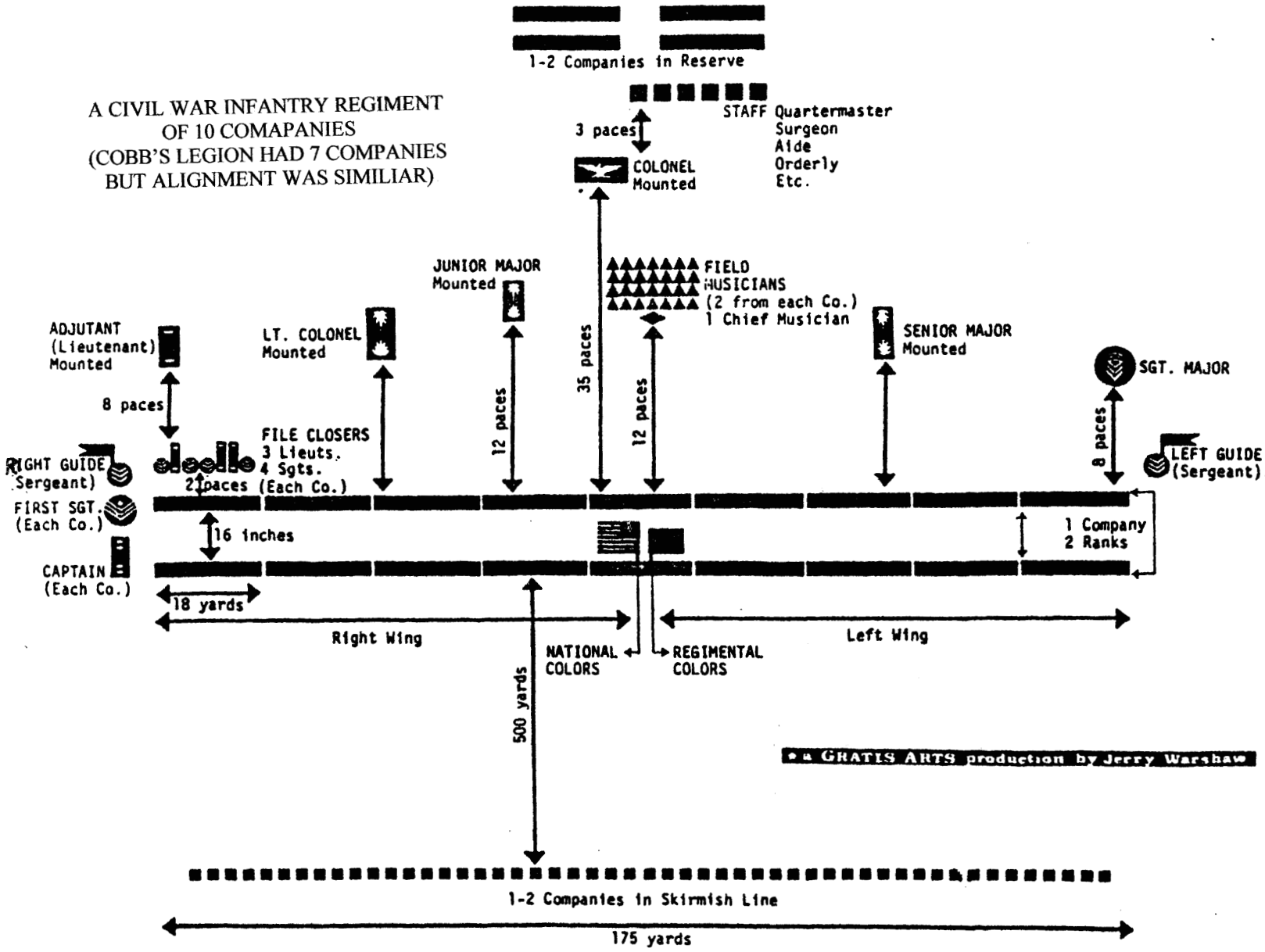


LT. COLONEL
WILLIAM DELONEY
(DELONY)
COBB'S LEGION
CAVALRY



MARKER AT THE BLOODY LANE—ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD

INFANTRY REGIMENT IN LINE



No. 218.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations September 10–17.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *October* 21, 1862.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I inclose herewith a report of the operations of my command in Pleasant Valley, Md. There are particular reasons why I should make a special report of the engagement at Crampton's Gap; to do which, however, it is necessary to obtain reports from Colonel Munford, who was first in command, and from Colonel Parham (Mahone's brigade), who came next after, and made the dispositions previous to the arrival of General Cobb.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *October* 18, 1862.

SIR: On the 10th ultimo, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 191, of September 9, 1862, from your headquarters, I proceeded with my own and General Anderson's division, via Burkittsville, to Pleasant Valley, to take possession of Maryland Heights, and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity. I reached the valley on the 11th. Pleasant Valley runs north and south, and is bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge, on the west by Elk Ridge, the southern portion of which ridge being more specially designated as Maryland Heights, the distance across in an air-line between the summits of the two ridges being about 2½ or 3 miles. The valley itself is rolling and irregular, having one main road along or near the foot of the Blue Ridge, and there is another along the base of Elk Ridge, but it is very much out of repair and not much used. The Potomac River runs along the south ends of both ridges, Harper's Ferry town being on the opposite side of the river but entirely commanded by Maryland Heights, from which a plunging fire, from musketry even, can be made into the place. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the turnpike to Frederick, Md., through Middletown, and the canal to Washington City pass along the south end of Blue Ridge, there being just enough space for them between the mountains and the river. They also pass under the south end of Maryland Heights, where a crowded space for them has been made by blasting the rocks for a very considerable distance. The railroad bridge crosses the river just under the precipice of Maryland Heights, and about 50 yards above it the Yankees had a pontoon bridge for wagons, &c. The railroad bridge was defended by cannon placed on the farther end; the narrow causeway along the river under Elk Ridge, by cannon placed under the precipice and on the road. The river there is near 400 yards wide. On the west slope of Elk Ridge the enemy had three heavy guns, placed so as to command the approaches along the road and the town on the opposite side, and, I believe, the road coming from the west, and they also swept Bolivar Heights, which defended the approaches to the town from the side between the Shenandoah and the Potomac, west and south. So long as Maryland Heights was occupied by the enemy, Harper's Ferry could never be occupied by us. If we gained possession of the heights, the town was no longer tenable to them. Pleasant Valley was approached from the east—first, by the railroad, turnpike, and canal, at the south end of Blue Ridge; second, by a road over the ridge passing Burkittsville, a small town about a mile or less from the foot of the Blue Ridge, over Brownsville Gap, and by another through a gap to the north of the last-named road, known as Crampton's Gap. The two last were about 1 mile apart. The second road was distant from the one along the south end of the ridge 4 miles. Thus Crampton's Gap was 5 miles from the first road along the Potomac. Passing from the valley going west were two roads—one along the south end of Maryland Heights, already mentioned, and another through Solomon's Gap, a slight depression in Elk Ridge, about 5 miles north of the first. At the south end of Blue Ridge, and just at the commencement of the pass, coming from the east, is the small town of Weverton. About half-way between that place and Harper's Ferry, along the turnpike, is another small place called Sandy Hook. The road from Sandy Hook ran about the middle of the valley, and joined the main road along the foot of the Blue Ridge 2 miles from the Potomac. Understanding that there was a road running from the top of Solomon's Gap along the ridge to the heights commanding Harper's Ferry, I directed General Kershaw, with his brigade and that of General Barksdale, to proceed along that road and carry the heights, using infantry alone, as the character of the country forbade the use of any other arm.

On the 12th he proceeded to carry out the order. I then directed a brigade of General Anderson's division (General Wright's) to ascend the Blue Ridge with two pieces of artillery, and, proceeding down it to the point overlooking Weverton, to command the approaches to the pass there, along the turnpike, railroad, and canal. General Semmes was left opposite the gap the troops had passed over into the valley (the one next south of Crampton's Gap), with his own and General Mahone's brigade, commanded by Colonel Parham, with orders to send a brigade to the top of Solomon's Gap, to protect the rear of General Kershaw and also to take precautions to guard the passes over the Blue Ridge. General Cobb's brigade was directed to cross the valley, and, marching along its base, to keep in communication with General Kershaw above and up to his advance, so as to give support, if possible, if it was needed, and to serve as a rallying force should any disaster render such necessary. I then moved down the valley toward the river with the rest of the command, the inhabitants generally impressing it upon me that Maryland Heights was lined with cannon for a mile and a half. The main force was kept with the advance of General Kershaw, of which I was constantly informed by signal parties stationed on the heights moving with General Kershaw. General Kershaw soon encountered the skirmishers of the enemy, and drove them before him until darkness put an end to the conflict. General Wright gained his position without opposition, and at sundown General Anderson pushed forward a brigade (General Pryor's), as I directed, and took possession of Weverton, and disposed the troops to effectually defend the pass. The brigades of Generals Armistead and Cobb were moved up, forming a line across the valley from the right, commanding the road from Sandy Hook.

On the 13th, General Kershaw—after a very sharp and spirited engagement through the dense woods and over a very broken surface, there being no road from the point he had ceased operations the night previous, and across two abatis, the last quite a formidable work, the east and west sides being precipices of 30 or 40 feet, and across the ridge were breastworks of heavy logs and large rocks—succeeded in carrying the main ridge, where the enemy had a telegraph station, and by

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Official Records

4.30 p. m. we had possession of the entire heights, the enemy going down a road which they had constructed on the side opposite the Ferry, invisible to our troops from the valley, and were fired on by our skirmishers as they crossed the pontoon bridge to Harper's Ferry town. The report concerning cannon along the heights proved to be false, as the enemy used but one battery on the heights, and that was placed on the road toward Harper's Ferry, and was withdrawn so soon as the main ridge was carried. The battery of heavy guns placed on the west slope of the mountains, which during the day fired frequently on the storming party and dropped shells into Pleasant Valley, was spiked and abandoned at the same time. The troops in the valley were then advanced, and General Cobb's brigade occupied Sandy Hook with but little resistance, the enemy having abandoned the place with their main force of 1,500 on the night previous, leaving several hundred new muskets and other stores. The road, then, from Harper's Ferry, which presented egress from the place, coming east, was now completely commanded. Up to this time I had received no notice of the advance of either General Jackson or General Walker, except that a courier from General Jackson brought a dispatch from him to the effect that he hoped his leading division would be near Harper's Ferry about 2 o'clock on this day, and some firing in that direction led to the belief that he was advancing. During the day heavy cannonading was heard to the east and northeast, and the cavalry scouts were constantly reporting the advance of the enemy from various directions, but the truth of these reports was questionable, as the lookouts from the mountains saw nothing to confirm them.

On the 14th, the morning was employed in cutting a road to the top of Maryland Heights practicable for artillery. Major McLaws, of my staff, had examined the ground, and, reporting a road practicable, was directed to make one, and by 2 p. m. Captain Read and Captain Carlton, under the direction of Major Hamilton, chief of artillery, had two pieces from each of their batteries in position overlooking Bolivar Heights and the town. Fire was opened at once, driving the enemy from their works on the right of Bolivar Heights and throwing shells into the town. In the meanwhile General Walker, who had informed me of his arrival after dark on the 13th instant, had opened fire from Loudoun Heights, and General Jackson's batteries were playing from several points. Hearing of an advance of the enemy toward the gap over which the command had passed into Pleasant Valley, I had, about 12 o'clock, ordered General Cobb to return with his brigade to the camp near the point where the road came into the valley, and directed General Semmes to withdraw the brigade from Solomon's Gap, leaving a mere guard, and to tell General Cobb, on his arrival in the vicinity, to take command of Crampton's Gap. This gap was over 5 miles from the positions of my main force. I was on Maryland Heights, directing and observing the fire of our guns, when I heard cannonading in the direction of Crampton's Gap, but I felt no particular concern about it, as there were three brigades of infantry in the vicinity, besides the cavalry of Colonel Munford, and General Stuart, who was with me on the heights and had just come in from above, told me he did not believe there was more than a brigade of the enemy. I, however, sent my adjutant-general to General Cobb, as also Major Goggin, of my staff, with directions to hold the gap if he lost his last man in doing it, and shortly afterward went down the mountain and started toward the gap. On my way, with General Stuart, I met my adjutant-general returning, who informed me that the enemy had forced the gap and that re-enforcements were needed by General

Cumming, of the Tenth Georgia Regiment, who had been detached from General Semmes' brigade for that purpose, and rode toward the gap.

Fortunately, night came on and allowed a new arrangement of the troops to be made to meet the changed aspect of affairs. The brigades of Generals Kershaw and Barksdale, excepting one regiment of the latter and two pieces of artillery, were withdrawn from the heights, leaving the regiment and two rifle pieces on the main height overlooking the town, and formed line of battle across the valley about 1½ miles below Crampton's Gap, with the remnants of the brigades of Generals Cobb, Semmes, and Mahone, and those of Wilcox, Kershaw, and Barksdale, which were placed specially under command of General Anderson. Generals Wright and Pryor were kept in position guarding the Weverton Pass, and Generals Armistead and Featherston that from Harper's Ferry. That place was not yet taken, and I had but to wait and watch the movements of the enemy. It was necessary to guard three positions: First, to present a front against the enemy advancing down the valley; second, to prevent them from escaping from Harper's Ferry and acting in conjunction with their troops in front; third, to prevent an entrance at Weverton Pass. The force of the enemy engaged and in reserve at Crampton's Gap was estimated to be from 15,000 to 25,000 and upward.

The loss in those brigades engaged was, in killed, wounded, and missing, very large, and the remnant collected to make front across the valley was very small. I had dispatched Lieutenant Tucker, my aide-de-camp, with a courier and guide, to report to General Lee the condition of affairs, but, on getting beyond our forces, he rode suddenly on a strong picket of the enemy, was halted, and fired on by them as he turned and dashed back. The courier was killed, but Lieutenant Tucker and the guide escaped. General Stuart had, however, started couriers before that, and sent others from time to time during the night, and I, therefore, was satisfied that General Lee would be informed before morning.

On the 15th the enemy did not advance, nor did they offer any opposition to the troops taking position across the valley. The line to oppose them from that direction was, therefore, formed, and the artillery posted to the best advantage, our artillery on Maryland Heights firing on the enemy below so soon as light permitted.

About 10 a. m. it was telegraphed to me from Maryland Heights that the enemy at Harper's Ferry had hoisted a white flag and had ceased firing. I at once ordered the troops which were defending the pass from Harper's Ferry to advance their skirmishers along the road to the bridge, or until they were fired on, and directed all the trains to be sent toward the Ferry, still keeping the line of battle opposed to that of the enemy above. They, in the mean time, were planting batteries on the Blue Ridge to operate against the artillery on the left of the valley looking north, which had been advantageously placed in position by my chief of artillery, Major Hamilton, along the line formed across the valley. My aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Tucker, had been sent to communicate with General Jackson, in Harper's Ferry, and he returned and reported that General Jackson wished to see me. The enemy showing no disposition to advance, I left the command to General Anderson, with directions to push the train across the river as fast as possible and follow with the infantry when the trains were well over. I then rode over and received orders to proceed to Sharpsburg with all possible dispatch. I returned to Pleasant Valley, and, as the troops had been gradually withdrawn, I formed a new line across at the foot of the valley, still holding Maryland Heights and Weverton Pass, and waited until near 2 o'clock, when, the [illegible] having passed over the river, the troops were withdrawn to the

right bank, and, marching through Harper's Ferry, encamped near Halltown, 4 miles distant, about 8 o'clock on the 16th instant.

The troops that were engaged in the attack and capture of Maryland Heights are entitled to especial commendation, as they were laboriously employed for two days and one night along the summit of the Elk Ridge, constantly working their way, under fire, during the day, and at night resting in position, all this time without water, as none could be obtained but from the valley beneath, over a mile down the mountain, and at the close of the contest there was not a straggler from the two brigades. General Kershaw, who had special command of this force, acted in this instance (as he has in all others when under my command) with great skill, coolness, and daring, and is deserving of special praise. I refer you to his report for other particulars of the engagement and for the operations of the brigade of General Barksdale, which accompanied him and materially assisted in the capture of the place.

Seeing that the canal was full of water about Weverton, I directed General Pryor (if tools could be obtained) to cut the canal just above a culvert near the place, which he did, and thinks the canal was materially damaged. He also broke the canal lock.

The enemy having forced Crampton's Gap, thereby completely cutting off my route up the valley to join the forces with General Lee, as Solomon's Gap, the only road over Elk Ridge, was just in front of the one over the Blue Ridge occupied by the enemy, I had nothing to do but to defend my position. I could not retire under the bluffs along the river, with the enemy pressing my rear and the forces at Harper's Ferry operating in conjunction, unless under a combination of circumstances I could not rely on to happen at the exact time needed; could not pass over the mountain except in a scattered and disorganized condition, nor could have gone through the Weverton Pass into the open country beyond to cross a doubtful ford when the enemy was in force on the other side of the Blue Ridge and coming down in my rear. There was no outlet in any direction for anything but the troops, and that very doubtful. In no contingency could I have saved the trains and artillery. I therefore determined to defend myself in the valley, holding the two heights and the two lower passes in order to force a direct advance down the valley, to prevent co-operation from Harper's Ferry, and at the same time to carry out my orders in relation to the capture of that place. I received several communications from your headquarters in relation to my position, which were obeyed so far as circumstances permitted, and I acted, in departing from them, as I believed the commanding general would have ordered had he known the circumstances. The force in Harper's Ferry was nearly, if not quite, equal to my own, and that above was far superior. No attempt was made to cooperate from Harper's Ferry with the force above, and the force above did not press down upon me, because, I believe, General Lee offered battle at Sharpsburg. The early surrender of Harper's Ferry relieved me from the situation, and my command joined the main army at Sharpsburg on the morning of the 17th.

My special thanks are due to General Anderson, whose division was under my command, for his advice and assistance, and the cordial cooperation of all in generally performing their whole duties. The operations at Crampton's Gap I give in a separate paper.

To the members of my staff—Major McIntosh, assistant adjutant-general; Majors Goggin, McLaws, and Edwards, acting commissaries of subsistence; chief surgeon of division, Surgeon Gilmore; Captain King, who accompanied General Kershaw during the whole of his operations

on the heights; Captain Costin and Lieutenant Tucker, aides-de-camp; Captain Taliaferro and Lieutenant Edwards, ordnance officers—I am indebted for their aid and active assistance. Captain Manning, who had charge of the signal corps, being unable to attend to his duties from a sudden attack of erysipelas in the head, Captain Costin took charge of the party, and it rendered very great service during the three days it was required. Lieutenant Campbell, of the Engineers, also distinguished himself for his activity in reconnoitering the positions of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *October* 20, 1862.

SIR: On the morning of September 16, ultimo, my command, consisting of my own division and that of General Anderson, marched through Harper's Ferry from Pleasant Valley, and halted near Halltown and a short distance from the road which turned to the right toward Shepherdstown, which was on the way to Sharpsburg, to which place I had been directed to march by orders direct from General Lee and afterward from General Jackson. The entire command was very much fatigued. The brigades of Generals Kershaw and Barksdale had been engaged on Maryland Heights on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, and on the 15th had been marched from the heights to the line of battle up the valley, formed to oppose that of the enemy below Crampton's Gap. Those of Generals Cobb, Semmes, and Mahone (Colonel Parham) had been engaged and badly crippled at Crampton's Gap, and all the others had been guarding important points under very trying circumstances. A large number had no provisions, and a great portion had not had time or opportunity to cook what they had. All the troops had been without sleep during the night previous, except while waiting in line for the wagon trains to pass over the pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry. I had ridden on to Charlestown to look after the sick and wounded from Pleasant Valley, when notice was sent me to hasten the troops to Sharpsburg. I returned to camp and started the command at 3 p. m. Halted after dark (and the night was very dark) within 2 miles of Shepherdstown, when, receiving orders to hasten forward, again commenced the march at 12 o'clock that night, many of the regiments still without provisions. I may here state that the crossing at Harper's Ferry was very much impeded by the paroled prisoners passing over the bridge whenever there was an opportunity offered by any accident to the bridge causing temporary halt in the trains or batteries, which was of frequent occurrence, and the streets of Harper's Ferry town were crowded with prisoners and wagons, all of which prevented me from halting, even for a moment, in the town, to obtain provisions there.

On the morning of the 17th, about sunrise, the head of my column reached the vicinity of General Lee's headquarters near Sharpsburg. I rode on to the town, looking for General Lee, and on my return, not finding him, met General Longstreet, who directed me to send General Anderson's division direct down the road to the hill beyond Sharpsburg where he would receive orders. I learned from him where General Lee's camp was, and reported to General Lee for orders. He directed me to

halt my division near to his headquarters, which was done, and I then rode back to hasten up General Anderson, whose division was in the rear. About an hour after this my division was ordered to the front by an aide-de-camp of General Lee, Major Taylor. In about 1 mile we came in rear of the position, which was pointed out by Major Ratchford, of General D. H. Hill's staff, as the one the division was to occupy. I was, of course, entirely ignorant of the ground and of the location of the troops. General Hood, however, who was present, pointed out the direction for the advance, and my line of battle was rapidly formed, General Cobb's brigade on the right, next General Kershaw's, Generals Barksdale and Semmes on the left. Just in front of the line was a large body of woods, from which parties of our troops, of whose command I do not know, were seen retiring, and the enemy, I could see, were advancing rapidly, occupying the place. My advance was ordered before the entire line of General Kershaw could be formed. As the enemy were filling the woods so rapidly, I wished my troops to cross the open space between us and the woods before they were entirely occupied. It was made steadily and in perfect order, and the troops were immediately engaged, driving the enemy before them in magnificent style at all points, sweeping the woods with perfect ease and inflicting great loss on the enemy. They were driven not only through the woods, but over a field in front of the woods, and over two high fences beyond and into another body of woods over half a mile distant. From the commencement of the fight, the men were scattered, by the engagement, through the woods where the enemy made their only stand, and, there being no immediate support, the several brigades fell back into the woods, and the line, to maintain the position, was formed by the brigades of Generals Ransom (Walker's division) and Armistead (General Anderson's division), which had been sent to my support; of General Early, which was already in position, and the brigades of Generals Barksdale and Kershaw. Captain Read's battery had been placed in position on the right of the woods, which we had entered, and did most excellent service, but it was exposed to such a severe fire, General Kershaw ordered it back after losing 14 officers and men and 16 horses. Another battery, Captain Carlton's, which I had ordered into position in the woods in front of General Ransom's brigade, was so severely cut up in a short time by the direct and cross-fires of numerous batteries that I ordered it to retire. The enemy did not make an attempt to retake the woods after they were driven from them, as I have mentioned, but kept up a terrific fire of artillery. There was an incessant storm of shot and shell, grape and canister, but the loss inflicted by the artillery was comparatively very small. Fortunately, the woods were on the side of a hill, the main slope of which was toward us, with numerous ledges of rocks along it. Thus it was, our men, although under this fire for hours, suffered so little from it. I could do nothing but defend the position my division occupied. The line was too weak to attempt an advance. There were not men enough to make a continuous single line. In some places for considerable distance there were no men at all, while just beyond us, across an open field, about 400 or 500 yards distant, were the lines of the enemy, apparently double and treble, supporting numerous batteries, which crossed fire over every portion of the ground. The artillery of the enemy was so far superior to our own in weight of metal, character of guns and numbers, and in quality of ammunition, that there was but very little to be gained by opposing ours to it, and I therefore did not renew the attempt after the first experiments. The ground over which the

Mississippi Brigade (General Barksdale) advanced, and to his right, was thickly strewn with the dead and wounded of the enemy, far exceeding our own, and their dead were much more numerous than their wounded. The close proximity of the combatants to each other may account for the disproportion. General Cobb's brigade, going in, extended itself farther to the right than I intended, but the colonel commanding, Colonel [C. C.] Sanders, Twenty-fourth Georgia, did not hear my orders to correct the error, so it is reported, and, the engagement commencing immediately, the brigade went on to a position several hundred yards to the right of the woods and defended it. General Semmes was sent to the left just after his brigade came on the ground, by direction of General Jackson, to give support to General Stuart. His brigade drove the enemy through the woods and beyond them for a considerable distance. General Kershaw's brigade was more exposed in its first advance than any other, as it had to move over a large, open space before reaching the woods, which then afforded less protection, but the command went on with enthusiasm and drove the enemy up to their batteries and reserves, and then retired to the woods from which they had first driven the enemy, as did the other brigades of Cobb, Semmes, and Barksdale, because of the weakness of their own lines, the want of immediate support, the want of ammunition, and the fatigue of the men. I call attention to the fact that Colonel [J. D.] Nance, commanding the Third South Carolina Regiment, of General Kershaw's brigade, brought his regiment from the ground in perfect order and formed it in the rear, to be supplied with ammunition, with the precision of a parade. This perfect control of his men is owing to the high state of discipline and good drill for which his regiment is distinguished. General Barksdale reformed on the ground he went over; General Semmes was placed in reserve in his rear; General Cobb's brigade on the left of General Kershaw, who had previously moved to the left of the line.

The enemy having abandoned their attempt to advance, I had an opportunity to examine the relative positions of our troops and those of the enemy, and soon became convinced that we had nothing to gain by an advance of our troops. The strong position of the enemy was along the Antietam, the right bank of which (the side toward our army) was swept by numerous batteries of artillery posted along the left bank, which commanded the right. Their position along the left bank was a very strong one, having the Antietam in their front and Maryland Heights in their rear. For us to force them back on the Antietam was to force them to concentration on their reserves, of which we had none, to weaken our lines, and scatter our troops, so that, in the event of a reverse, no rally of any considerable body could be made, and the final results would not probably have been such as to have entitled us to claim, as we now can, the battle of Sharpsburg as one of the greatest successes, if not the greatest success, of the war, when the enormous disparity between our forces and those of the Yankees are considered.

Brigadier-Generals Kershaw, Semmes, and Barksdale deserve high praise for their heroic conduct in the fight and for the skillful manner their brigades were handled. Colonel Sanders, Twenty-fourth Georgia, who commanded Cobb's brigade during the first part of the engagement, carried it forward in good order, and the brigade maintained its position and drove the enemy for some distance, retiring only after losing 43 per cent. of its strength. Lieutenant-Colonel MacRae, of the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment, commanded the brigade during the latter part of the fight.

The losses in the different brigades, including the different batteries, were as follows:

Command.	Carried into action.		Killed and wounded.		Missing.	Per cent.	General average.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Brigadier-General Kershaw	112	824	44	305	6	38	39.5
Brigadier-General Semmes	63	646	27	281	6	44	
Brigadier-General Barksdale	89	802	32	258	4	33	
Brigadier-General Cobb	.....	357	11	135	10	43	

Which, taken in connection with the small number of missing, shows how dearly, yet how gloriously, their success was obtained.

It is with sincere regret that I have to state my adjutant-general, Maj. T. S. McIntosh, was killed, shot through the heart while carrying out one of my orders. The country has lost in him as brave and as gallant an officer and gentleman as any that survive him. My inspector-general, Major Goggin, was with me during the day, carrying orders and superintending their execution, in the performance of which duties he exhibited great daring and cool, sound judgment. To Captain King and Lieutenant Tucker, aides-de-camp, and Captain Costin, signal officer; Lieutenant Campbell, of the Engineers, and Lieutenant Edwards, ordnance officer, I am indebted for their zeal and activity; their gallantry was conspicuous in the performance of their duties. Col. Henry Coalter Cabell, chief of artillery, who had been absent, sick, joined me on the field, and remained during the rest of the engagement.

I inclose reports of brigade commanders, and call attention to their notices of individual merit.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters General Longstreet.

Return of casualties in McLaws' division in the engagement on Maryland Heights, September 13, 1862.

Command.	Engaged.		Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Barksdale's brigade:							
13th Mississippi	20	190	.....	.....	1	5	6
17th Mississippi	24	260	.....	2	.....	5	7
18th Mississippi	24	170	.....	.....	.....	2	2
21st Mississippi	22	250	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	90	870	.....	2	1	14	17

Return of casualties in McLaws' division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Engaged.		Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Kershaw's brigade:							
2d South Carolina*	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	35	49
3d South Carolina	26	345	.....	12	6	94	113
7th South Carolina	33	428	.....	6	3	25	34
8th South Carolina	36	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Read's battery	4	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	104	937	.....	33	9	154	196
Grand total	196	1,807	.....	35	10	168	213

Return of casualties in McLaws' division at the battle of Crampton's Gap, September 14, 1862.

Command.	Engaged.		Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Cobb's brigade:									
Georgia Legion	22	226	4	7	2	21	12	144	190
16th Georgia	27	241	4	20	6	50	5	102	187
24th Georgia	22	270	3	9	9	50	.....	55	126
15th North Carolina	27	375	1	10	1	47	9	115	183
Troup Artillery	1	80	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total	99	1,242	12	47	18	171	26	416	690
Semmes' brigade:									
10th Georgia	18	155	.....	†3	.....	†19	.....	†37	59

Return of casualties in McLaws' division at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.

Command.	Engaged.		Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Barksdale's brigade:									
13th Mississippi	24	178	1	5	7	47	.....	2	32
17th Mississippi	22	248	.....	9	10	67	.....	3	89
18th Mississippi	24	163	1	10	7	62	.....	.....	83
21st Mississippi	18	182	3	3	3	53	.....	.....	62
Howitzer Battery	1	32	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total	89	803	5	28	27	230	.....	4	

*Not engaged.

†Officers and men not separately reported.

No. 222.

Report of Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of the battle of Crampton's Pass.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Opequon Crossing, September 22, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 13th instant I was ordered by you to take and hold possession of Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry; which was done, without serious opposition. On the 14th my command was ordered by you to return to our former camp, at Brownsville. This order was received about 1 o'clock p.m., and the brigade was immediately marched to that point, reaching there about 4 p. m. I had been in camp about an hour when I received a message from Colonel Munford, at Crampton's Gap, distant about 2 miles, recommending the removal of my command to that point, as the enemy were pressing the small force at the gap. I immediately ordered my two strongest regiments to march to their support. Before, however, the head of the column had filed into the road I received a message from Colonel Parham, who was in command of Mahone's brigade at the gap, to the effect that the enemy was pressing him hard with overwhelming numbers, and appealing for all the support I could bring to him. I immediately ordered the remaining two regiments to march, and accompanied the command in person. As I was marching the last of the column, I received a message from you, through your assistant adjutant-general (Major McIntosh) that I must hold the gap if it cost the life of every man in my command. Thus impressed with the importance of the position, I went forward with the utmost dispatch. When I reached the top of the mountain, I found that the enemy had been repulsed and driven back in the center and had been pursued down the other side of the mountain by Mahone's brigade. I soon discovered, however, that the enemy, by their greatly superior numbers, were flanking us both upon the right and left. Two of my regiments were sent to the right and two to the left to meet these movements of the enemy. In this we were successful, until the center gave way, pressed by fresh troops of the enemy and increased numbers. Up to this time the troops had fought well, and maintained their ground against greatly superior forces. The Tenth Georgia Regiment, of General Semmes' brigade, had been ordered to the gap from their position at the foot of the mountain, and participated in the battle with great courage and energy. After the lines were broken, all my efforts to rally the troops were unsuccessful. I was enabled to check their advance by momentary rallies, and, the night coming on, I made a successful stand near the foot of the mountain, which position we held during the night, and until a new position was taken about day-dawn the next morning, in the rear of Brownsville, which position was held until the surrender of Harper's Ferry. General Semmes' brigade and Wilcox's brigade, under the command of Colonel Cumming, of the Tenth Georgia Regiment, had been ordered, the former by General Semmes, the latter by yourself, to my support. They came up to the position I occupied during the night; they could not have reached me sooner. The whole number of troops engaged on our side did not exceed 2,200, whilst the force of the enemy was variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000 men. It could not have been less than 10,000 and probably reached 15,000.

It is impossible for me to report the casualties, as the fate of only a few of the large number missing is certainly known. Of the number who went into the battle there are now missing and unaccounted for

over 800. The larger portion of this number is believed to be prisoners as we were flanked on both the right and the left by the enemy, and, thus surrounded, our men were compelled to surrender. For the most successful rally made on the retreat from the crest of the mountain I was indebted to a section of the Troup Artillery, under Lieutenant [Henry] Jennings. They had been ordered forward, and had reached a point where under the terrific fire of the enemy, their pieces were placed in position and, by their prompt and rapid firing, checked for a time the advance of the enemy. One of the pieces was brought off safely; the other was lost by an accident to the axle. When I reached the gap I found both Colonel Munford and Colonel Parham active and energetic in the discharge of their duty, which continued to the end of the fight. Shortly after the lines were broken, and I was endeavoring to rally the troops, General Semmes appeared on the field, and, at great exposure and with great coolness and courage, gave me his cordial aid and co-operation. All of the members of my staff were on the field, and did all that could be done under the circumstances. One of them, Col. John B. Lamar, of Georgia, volunteer aide, whilst near my side, earnestly rallying the men, received a mortal wound, of which he died the next day. No nobler nor braver man has fallen in this war. There were many other acts of personal courage which circumstances prevent me from mentioning at present. The remnant of my brigade marched with the rest of your division from Harper's Ferry, and was engaged in the battle of the 17th, at Sharpsburg. I was necessarily absent for two days from the command, and reached it the morning after the battle, and the presence absence of the officer then in command of this brigade prevents a report at this time of that day's operation.

Accompanying this report is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing made out with as much accuracy as practicable under existing circumstances.*

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB,
Brigadier-General.

No. 223.

Report of Lieut. Col. William MacRae, Fifteenth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Cobb's brigade, of the battle of Sharpsburg.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I herewith transmit a statement of the action of your brigade in the battle of Sharpsburg, of the 17th instant:

General McLaws' division, after marching all the previous night, was ordered, about 8 a. m., to take position on the left, your brigade, numbering 357 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, Twenty-fourth Georgia, in front. In about half an hour we arrived in front of the enemy and in range of his musketry, when the head of the brigade was ordered to file right when the rear had filed. General McLaws commanded us to march by the left flank. Colonel Sanders, being in front, did not hear the order, but marched on and joined the left of General Rodes' command. (I will here state that we were thus separated from the division, and did not join it until the next morning.) We halted and took position behind a fence, covered from the enemy's [illegible] ry

* Embodied in tabular statement, p. 861.

by a hill in front, but not protecting us from the heavy shelling of his several batteries planted on the side of the mountain on our right. For an hour we remained here inactive, suffering considerably, when we were ordered forward; the men, eager to meet the foe upon a more equal footing, gallantly pressed forward with a cheer, the top of the hill gained amid a galling and destructive shower of balls. There we remained, unfaltering, until Colonel Sanders, finding himself unsupported, ordered us to fall back behind the fence. The command was executed in admirable order. We remained here until the force on our right gave way. To prevent flanking, we changed front to the rear on the Fourth Battalion, and took position behind a stone fence, our extreme left remaining unchanged. We had scarcely executed the movement when General D. H. Hill rode up and ordered us forward to check the advance of the enemy. Colonel Sanders, though very unwell, had gallantly remained on the field, cheering his men by words and example until this moment, when he was too much exhausted to remain any longer. Being next in rank, the command devolved upon me.

The brigade, numbering now about 250 men, moved eagerly and unfalteringly forward to within about 100 yards, then opened a destructive fire upon the enemy, largely outnumbering us. He made a short stand, and then fell back behind the hill. Three times did he try to advance, and was as often driven back by the galling fire of our gallant little band. We held them in check (momentarily expecting re-enforcements) until our ammunition was expended. Seeing no sign of support, I was constrained to give the command to fall back. We left the field with not more than 50 of the 250 men. We fell back about 300 yards and joined Colonel Cooke, of the Twenty-seventh North Carolina, remaining with his shattered regiment until he was relieved about 3 p. m.

Where all so nobly did their duty I dislike to discriminate, yet I feel it my duty at least to call your attention to Major [R. E.] McMillan, Twenty-fourth Georgia; Lieut. F. L. Rogers, Company B, Fifteenth North Carolina, and Private J. R. Doster, Company B, Fifteenth North Carolina, who acted with conspicuous gallantry throughout the day. There were numbers of others who deserve the highest praises for their behavior.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MACRAE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifteenth North Carolina Troops.

Brig. Gen. H. COBB,
Commanding Cobb's Brigade.

No. 224.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of the battles of Crampton's Pass and Sharpsburg.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of Major Holt, commanding the Tenth Georgia Volunteers, of the conduct of his regiment in the battle of Crampton's Gap, on the 14th instant, together with a list of the casualties in his regiment; also Captain Manly's report of the part taken by his battery in the same action:

By order of Major-General McLaws, a picket, consisting of a company, was posted in Burkittsville Gap, which, by my orders, was afterward increased to three regiments and five pieces of artillery, thus employing all the regiments of my brigade, except the Tenth Georgia, which had been previously sent to picket the Rohrersville road and other avenues leading down Pleasant Valley in the direction of Harper's Ferry. On the 13th instant, Colonel Parham, commanding Mahone's brigade, reported with his command to me by order of Major-General McLaws, with directions to post one of his regiments as a picket in Solomon's Gap.

Having soon become more familiar with the roads and passes, on the morning of the 14th instant I ordered Colonel Parham, with his three remaining regiments and battery, to Crampton's Gap, for the purpose of guarding that pass; and directed him, if he should need support, to call upon Major Holt, commanding Tenth Georgia Volunteers, for his regiment, then posted on the Rohrersville road. On the morning of the 14th instant, Brigadier-General Cobb, with his command, was ordered up the valley to his old camp near mine, by Major-General McLaws. General McLaws informed me that General Cobb would take command of Crampton's Gap, and directed that the troops under my command should be withdrawn therefrom. When General Cobb returned to his old camp, I called on him, and communicated General McLaws' orders, and soon after set out to visit the picket guard in Burkittsville Gap. While on the mountain, the enemy engaged Colonel Parham's troops with artillery and infantry at the base of the mountain. I immediately dispatched this information to General Cobb, with the request that he would hurry forward his troops to Crampton's Gap, to the support of Colonel Parham, and in a few minutes I followed hurriedly on horseback, for the purpose of offering General Cobb whatever assistance it might be in my power to render him. Arriving at the base of, and soon after commencing the ascent of, the mountain at Crampton's Gap, I encountered fugitives from the battle-field, and endeavored to turn them back. Proceeding farther up the mountain, the troops were met pouring down the road and through the wood, in great disorder, where I found General Cobb and his staff, at the imminent risk of their lives, using every effort to check and rally them. I immediately joined my efforts, and those of my staff who were with me, to General Cobb's, and co-operated with him for a considerable time in the vain effort to rally the men. Finding it impossible to rally them so near the enemy, it was determined to post artillery about half a mile farther to the rear and bring up two of my regiments from Burkittsville Gap, which had been previously ordered forward, and make a stand there to arrest the farther advance of the enemy during that night. Line of battle was finally formed here. The enemy made no farther advance.

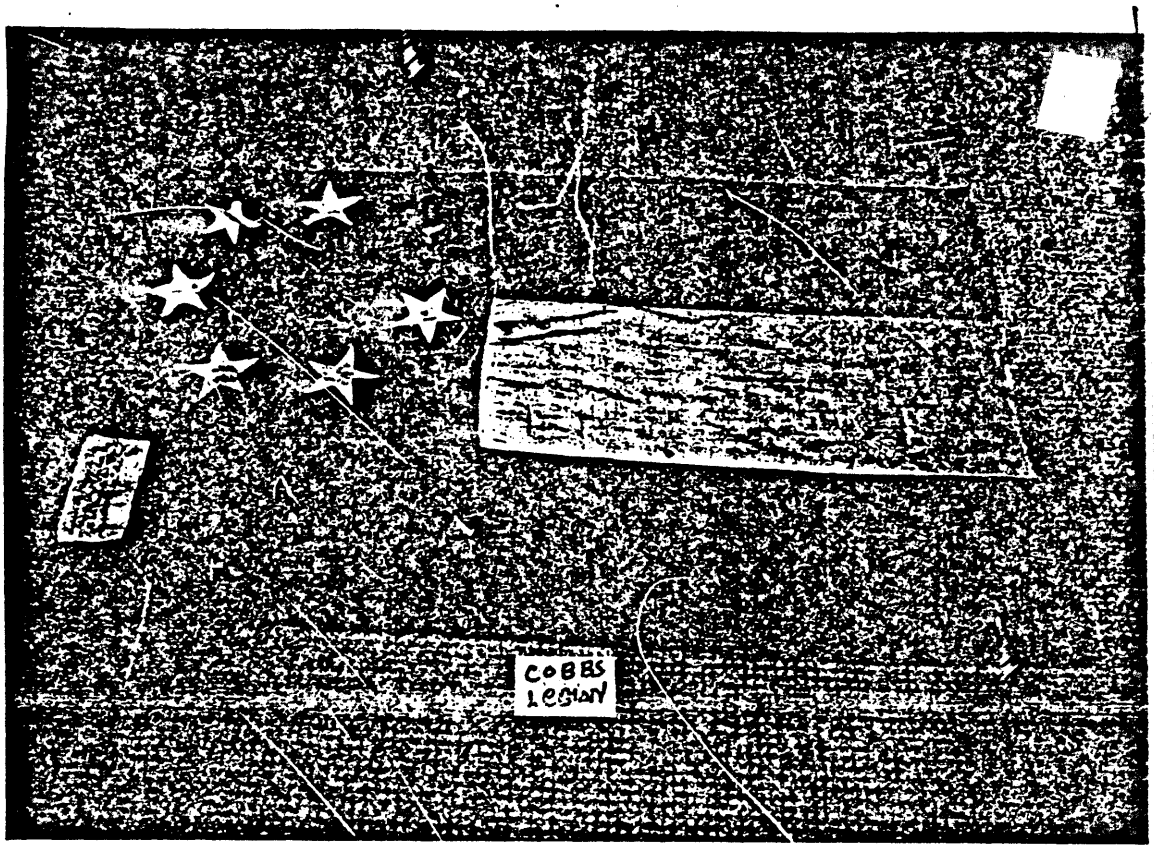
Colonel Parham, commanding Mahone's brigade, and Colonel Munford, of the cavalry, as I was informed, jointly made the dispositions for the battle, which was conducted under their orders, and the troops under their command had been thrown into disorder and were retiring from the field before General Cobb's command came up.

Major Holt's report shows that up to the time he was disabled his regiment behaved well, and I can testify from my own observation that Captain Loud, upon whom the command devolved, conducted himself most gallantly. A section of Captain Manly's battery, and three pieces of the Reserve Artillery, under command of Captain Macon, which had been ordered to Burkittsville Gap by myself, did good service in breaking the enemy's lines, checking his advance, and inflicting loss on him.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PAUL J. SEMMES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.



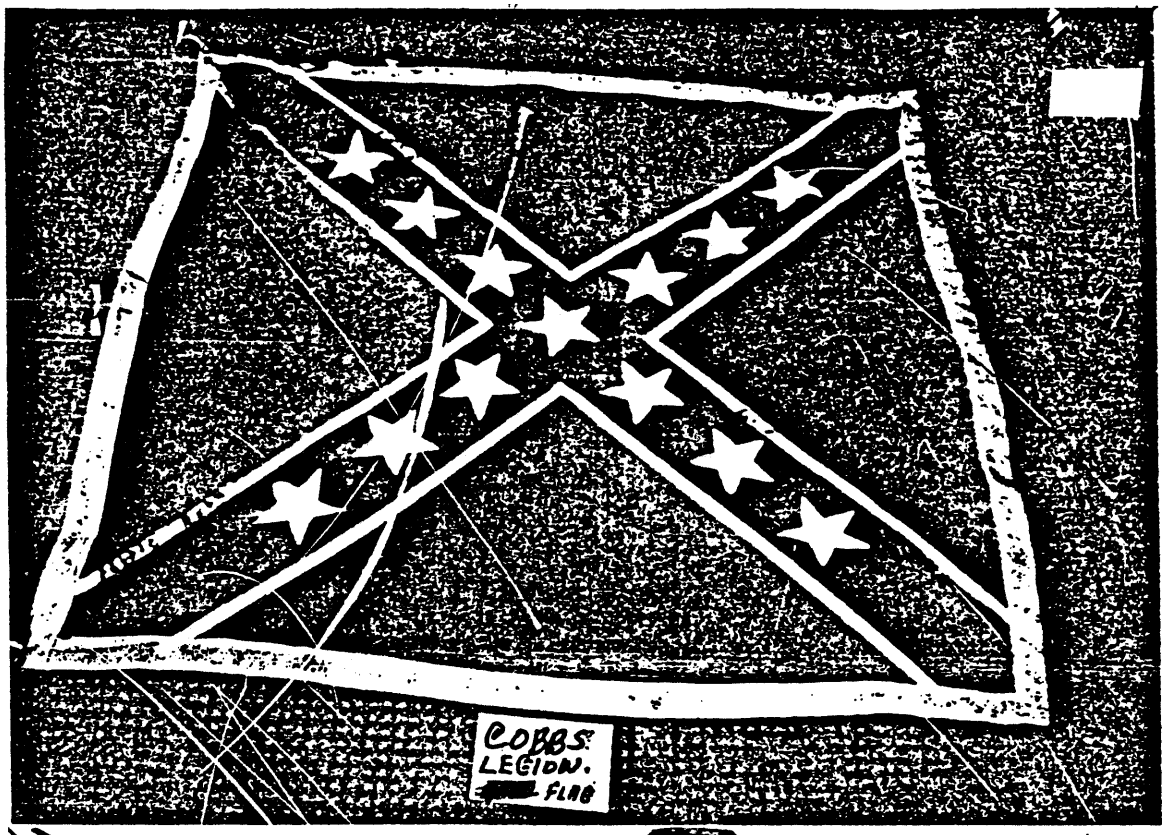
	Field	Canton	Stars (7)
Color:	Three Horizontal bars; red, white and red.	Dark blue, 30" on the staff by 29½" on the fly.	White, 5 ptd. each 5 3/4" in diameter; set in a circle, 19½" in diameter.
Material:	Serge	Cotton	Cotton cambric

Method of attachment: Seven (7) pairs of dark blue silk ties are sewn, equally spaced, along the 1" wide hemmed leading edge of the flag.

Cobb's Legion

COBB'S LEGION WAS ORGANIZED IN THE SPRING OF 1861. THE UNIT ORIGINALLY ~~This unit~~ consisted of cavalry, infantry and artillery. As it was organized early in 1861 before other states joined the Confederacy, the Legion's flag displays only seven stars. It participated in early battles of the war in northern Virginia. At Crampton's Gap, Maryland, September 1862, Cobb's Legion (INFANTRY) was overwhelmed by Franklin's Corps of McClellan's Army. Lt. Col. Jeff Lamar, having suffered a wound, was lying on the field near other wounded comrades. Among them was Lt. William B. Lowe, who noticed that the command was being surrounded and called to Lt. Col. Lamar to order his regiment out of the perilous position it

COBB'S LEGION'S FIRST FLAG
THIS ARTICLE WAS GIVEN TO ME BY MR. CHARLES FLEMING, DIRECTOR
OF THE GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL MUSEUM



SECOND FLAG

Cobb's Legion (~~Second~~ Flag)
COBBS 2nd STAFF 46½" FLY 50"

Among Georgia's contributions to the Southern cause were five legions, Cobb's, Phillips', Smith's, Thomas' and Wright's. A legion generally was similar to a small army, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Cobb's Legion was the most famous of the Georgia legions, ~~and~~ its duty was primarily with the Army of Northern Virginia. As the war entered the second and third years, Cobb's Legion was separated into cavalry and infantry regiments, in which organizations they remained for the rest of the war. During the course of the war, the Legion had no less than three flags captured, one at Crampton's Pass, Maryland (~~shown in this case~~ ALSO ON DISPLAY IN THE MUSEUM), another at front Royal, Virginia, August 16, 1864, and a third at Sayler's Creek, Virginia. NO Lee's army was retreating south from Petersburg when General Custer cut off Ewell's Corps at Sayler's Creek, April 6, 1865, capturing the corps almost in its entirety. Among the units captured were Cobb's and Phillips' infantry battalions. This flag was captured during that battle by Emisire Shanon of the 1st Virginia Veteran Cavalry (Federal), a deed which earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor. Cobb's Legion was finished at the completion of the battle, and along with it, the hopes of Lee's escape and the dreams of an independent Southern nation. The war in Virginia ended three days later when the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. FIFTY-FIVE MEN FROM COBB'S MANAGED TO ESCAPE CAPTURE AND SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX.

COBB'S LEGION'S SECOND FLAG
THIS ARTICLE WAS GIVEN TO ME BY MR. CHARLES FLEMING, DIRECTOR
OF THE GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL MUSEUM

Secretary of State
214 State Capitol
Atlanta
30334

Max Cleland
SECRETARY OF STATE

Curtis Atkinson
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

July 8, 1987

Mr. Hugh W. Barrow
221[illegible] Mt. Haven Drive - #20
Dalton, Georgia 3072[illegible]

Dear Mr. Barrow,

Your letter to Mrs. Dougherty about Cobbs legion flags were forwarded to me for further information. The Confederate flags we have in the State Capital were returned to the State of Georgia in 1905 by the U. S. War Department. They remained in storage for many years.

They were finally put on display in the Capital, we do not know the exact date. The Honorable Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State, was credited with putting them on display along with the Daughters of the Confederacy.

We hope this answers your question.

Sincerely,

Charlie E. Flemming

Charlie E. Flemming,
Director

CHAPTER V

CARRY ME BACK TO OL' VIRGINNY

On the morning of the 19th of September, 1862, the Confederate Army began its retrograde back to Virginia. No one wanted to be left behind so it was a terrible sight to see the many wounded struggling along with the others.

Lincoln was urging McClellan to strike Lee a fatal blow but "Little Mac" was in no mood to take on "Marse Robert" again so soon. This decision would cost McClellan his command as Lincoln would replace him with General Ambrose Burnside and give "Old Sideburns" a chance to see what he could do with "Bobby" Lee's men in grey.

Longstreet's command, with Howell Cobb somewhere along the march joining up with his brigade which included what was left of the Legion, led the retreat with Jackson's troops bringing up the rear. The Potomac was crossed at Shepherdstown and then they fell back toward Martinsburg where Cobb established Camp Lizzie about 2 miles out from the town. After a day or two of rest the brigade leisurely marched to about 7 miles west of Winchester where they established Camp Tom where they rested without bother in this nice camp until October 31. (Lizzie and Tom were children of Gen. Cobb.) Here, the regiments were reorganized, officers advanced in rank to replace those lost during the previous campaign, the less severely wounded recovered, a few new recruits added and stragglers rejoined their outfits. Also Tom Cobb rejoined his troops and assumed command of the brigade from his brother as Howell left for home never to return to the Army of Northern Virginia. Howell was angry at McLaws who had been extremely critical of his performance at Crampton's Gap using his usual abrasive language and stating that, "Cobb did not understand his responsibilities." Howell left taking his sons and James and Pope Barrow of his staff with him to later command in the Georgia-Florida sector.

The Legion adopted a new flag to replace their first one which was lost at Crampton's Gap. This flag was an almost-square version of the Confederate battle flag with the cross containing thirteen stars. This flag is now on display at the Georgia State Capitol along with the first one.

When Tom Cobb returned to Virginia he was very discouraged to find his infantry troops in such bad condition and with so many losses. He wrote his wife, Marion, "My meeting with my Legion today has cast a gloom over me, their faces are still overcast although they tried to be cheerful and seemed glad to see me. Not a dozen of them has a change of clothes, a third are without shoes and even more without blankets. Many are without guns. Never were poor fellows in greater need." He was especially concerned with the death of Jeff Lamar and wrote Marion, "Poor Jeff, the more I think of him the deeper is my grief. He was so purehearted and nobleminded and looked forward to so much happiness and seemed to me to deserve it so richly, that his death is one of the inscrutable providences of God." He continued his efforts in trying to get his legion transferred from Virginia back to Georgia. General Lee actually agreed to do this once his Maryland Campaign was completed. Lee outsmarted Cobb, however, by placing him in permanent command of his brother Howell Cobb's Brigade on October 15 and recommending him for brigadier general on October 27. Howell would never lead his brigade again after that awful day at South Mountain. Tom's commission was confirmed on November 6, 1862.(1) On the 14th of November when the announcement was made, Tom Barrow, now assigned to Tom's staff wrote, "The staff surprised the new general with a mid-day dinner feast consisting of baked turkey with oyster sauce, a slice of shoat, stewed and fried oysters, pickles, preserves, potatoes, excellent pastries and to top it off an excellent pound cake sent up from Richmond." This was a great contrast to their usual piece of beef and dry bread. This event put an end to Cobb's desire to return to Georgia; however, he never let his men know that he no longer was campaigning for the move. The troops wanted to go home!

Brig. Gen. Tom Cobb's staff was: Lt. John W. Clark, ADJ; Capt. John C. Rutherford of Athens, AAG; Lt. Charles Lumpkin of Athens; Capt. McPherson Berrien of Burke Co., AIG; Capt./Rev. R. K. Porter Chaplain;

Capt. Miller G. Lumpkin, Commissary Officer; S. G. White, Surgeon and Lt.(?) Tom Barrow of Athens.

During the rest, General Lee organized his army into two corps, each headed by a lieutenant general. Lt. General Longstreet would command the First Corps composed of the divisions of Major Generals McLaws (this division being composed of Tom Cobb's Brigade and the brigades of Brig. Generals Kershaw, Semmes and Barksdale), Anderson, Hood, Pickett and Ranson. Lt. General "Stonewall" Jackson would command the Second Corps composed of the divisions of Major Generals D.H. Hill, A.P. Hill, Ewell and Taliaferro.

On October 31, 1862 the Legion left their camp near Broestown (?) and along with other units of Longstreet's Corps, had a leisurely march of about 7 miles to Winchester. On November 1, they moved up the Valley to Front Royal, then through Chester Gap to Jerry Mills, then on to Culpepper Court House arriving there on November 5 and remaining in camp there until the 18th. The Legion and the men of Company B would see a lot of Front Royal before this war was over.

Mjr. Gen. Ambrose Burnside had now taken command of the Army of The Potomac as Lincoln had had all that he could stomach of McClellan. Most of the Union troops regretted this move. The Yankee soldiers held "Little Mac" with the highest respect as did the Southerners because he was kind to his men and never sacrificed them needlessly.

On the 18th of November, McLaws' Division moved out on the road toward Fredericksburg where Stuart's Cavalry had reported that Burnside was concentrating his army. They crossed the north fork of the Rappahannock at a rocky ford two miles above its juncture with the Rapidan just below the railroad bridge with the water being as cold as ice.(2) Men yelled, cursed and laughed. They passed on through the Wilderness and by the Chancellor House which were two locations they would see too much of in future months. On down the good turnpike to Fredericksburg they marched arriving at their camp there on Nov. 26. On the march to Fredericksburg, Tom Barrow, now an aid to General Cobb, wrote home that the general shared his horse with the sick and foot-sore. He watched his commander with amazed admiration and wondered if anyone outside the brigade could distinguish the new general from the other soldiers.

The enemy had taken a position on the heights on the north side of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, constructing forts all along that bank. Lee hurried Jackson from west of the Blue Ridge to join him and Longstreet so that now the armies were all concentrated, facing each other, across the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg. The Legion, or what was left of it, went into camp near the top of Howison's Hill where Tom Cobb had the brigade's headquarters at "Camp Jennie", another account calls it "Camp Jeannie", and where his artillery including the Troup Artillery, was posted. Tom wrote his wife that he had named the camp in honor of the wife of his chaplain, Captain/Reverend Porter. The Legion, as usual, named their part of the camp "Camp Cobb's Legion" and would remain in this camp the entire winter into the following spring when campaigning would begin anew. I have a letter in which recruit Private E. B. Hesterly states that on March 20, 1863 he joined Company F at "Camp Cobb's Legion" near Fredericksburg. This would also be their location during most of the Battle of Fredericksburg as they were not with the remainder of the brigade behind the stone wall at the foot of their hill during the battle. The position on this hill gave the artillery a commanding position to shell all crossings of the river in their front as well as allowing for a raking fire of any attack against Marye's Hill. Cobb wrote home stating that the camp was in the rear and to the west of "Old Federal Hill" and he could see the house [where his "Ma" was born and raised] about a mile and a half distance there being a level plain between it and my "Hd. Qts." He wrote that he had met a number of people who remembered "Ma" and asked about her. At least a part of the Legion could have possibly been behind the wall with the remainder of the brigade. Some accounts state that a part of Cobb's Legion and part of Phillips' Legion had relieved Barksdale's troops as snipers or sharp shooters in the town of Fredericksburg before the action began. These men were forced to evacuate the town with the Union advance and it is stated that they retired to a position behind the stone wall which was occupied by Cobb's Brigade. This report states that Phillips' Legion was on the left, then Cobb's Legion, the 16th Ga., the 24th Ga. and the 18th Ga. on the right. See article at the end of this chapter.(3)

The Legion was in no condition to be thrown into another battle so soon after Crampton's Gap. Probably no other unit, North or South, suffered any higher percentage killed, wounded and missing in action in a single battle than Cobb's Legion did there. Exchanged prisoners had not yet rejoined the unit. There had been no new recruits and many of the wounded were still absent. Jim Mobley wrote his father, "Benji is in Meriland. Smallpox in the Legion I have been vaccinated." In January, he wrote that Benji was in Petersburg. Also in January, he wrote Benji telling him of a snowball fight with the 16th Georgia.(4) Gen. Cobb wrote home on Dec. 8, 1863, "We have had two nights of severe cold. Both yesterday and this morning my beard and hair after washing became so stiffly frozen that I had to heat a towel to melt the ice before I could comb my hair." He said that, "the river was frozen over here and in two days the enemy will not need pontoons but they will not dare to come over. We could whip two hundred thousand of them here."

The Legion would do occasional sharp shooting and picket duty in the town of Fredericksburg but otherwise it was a time for them to recover and regroup from their hard time in Maryland.

On November 20, by Special Order, Cobb's Brigade would receive two new additions, both battle hardened and hard fighting regiments, the 18th Georgia led by Colonel William T. Wofford and Phillips' Georgia Legion. See the appendix for information on these two units. They would also lose their friends in the 15th North Carolina who would leave and be placed in an all North Carolina brigade. Cobb's Brigade would now be made up entirely of Georgians; the 16th, 18th, and 24th Regiments and Phillips' and Cobb's Legions and would be of this composition for the remainder of the war except that the 3rd Battalion of Georgia Sharpshooters would be formed by Gen. Wofford from the best shots in his brigade, be equipped with the best Enfield and other long-range rifles available, and serve as a separate battalion under its own Lt. Colonel but remain a part of the brigade. Several men from Company B and F were selected for the sharpshooters including John King who would become a company captain and Lt. Frederick Ross. It was now the Confederate Army's policy that, as far as possible, all brigades would be composed of and officered by men from the same state. Cobb wrote that, "Wofford is home with his sick wife. Both of my new regts. express gratification at being in my brigade." He says, "that all of his men are now well shod and getting a sufficiency of clothing. I think this is true of all the army." Cobb wrote that he and his men hated to lose the North Carolina men as they were good soldiers and the Georgians had become fond of them.

Back on Howison Hill, the Legion and other of Cobb's units were constructing gun emplacements. One of these guns would be a large 30-pound Parrot gun brought up from the Richmond defense line and there would be redoubts for five additional guns.(5) The guns were zeroed in on all the points where the anticipated attack would take place. It would be Cobb's legionnaires' duty to support, protect and help service these guns during the anticipated Federal attack. Longstreet's artillery commander, A.P. Alexander, stated that these guns were so thoroughly targeted in by the artillery on the ridges and by the muskets of infantry at the foot of the hills that "not even a chicken could live to cross" the fields west of the town and the high ground where the Confederates waited. On Dec. 10, Cobb wrote to his wife, "I go on picket again tomorrow and hence cannot write regularly. I feel as though I could talk to you all night, cold as my fingers are, God bless you darling. Tell Ma I will write to her very soon……." This would be his last letter.

On December 11, the Federals laid down pontoon bridges and crossed over to Fredericksburg. Cobb's Brigade was assigned a position in a sunken road at the foot of Marye's Height or Hill. The road was protected on the Fredericksburg side by a stonewall. Toward the town from where the attack would come, was a broad, open plain. The brigade was minus Cobb's Legion and the 16th Georgia which were on detached duty. We believe that the 16th would join their comrades behind the stone wall before the battle ended. This was an excellent defensive position with support of the batteries on Howison's and Marye's Hills.

On a bitter cold December 13th morning at about 10:00 AM, after a heavy fog lifted, the Federal attacks began. Cobb's men had taken their position behind the stone wall before daylight, marching in while quoting the 91st Psalm, "Thy shall not be afraid for the terror by night nor the arrow that flyeth by day----."(6) At first the attack started further down the river in front of Jackson's troops.

Finally, the Blue Coats marched out of Fredericksburg into the face of Cobb's Georgians waiting behind the stone wall. They met with a terrible fate being torn to pieces by Cobb's riflemen behind the stone wall and the artillery on the hills behind the wall. The charge was repulsed with terrible losses by the enemy; however, they were not finished. They were forming for a renewed attack across the plain. During this lull after the first attack, Tom Cobb was standing in the road when he was struck in the thigh by a shell fragment. (Several other accounts states that Cobb was standing beside or near the little Stevens house which stood about 15 feet in front of the wall. In a 1901 article in the *Atlanta Journal* by William Crumbly, a courier for Gen. Kershaw, says that Cobb was standing beside the Stevens house and was hit by a shell fragment which came through the lower part of the front door. See Chaplain Porter's account of the wounding at the end of this chapter.) The large bone was shattered and the main artery cut. Aids unsuccessfully attempted to stop the severe bleeding and then took him to a field hospital in the rear. At the hospital, he complained of the pain and was administered spirits but soon he lapsed into shock and then a coma and died in the arms of his chaplain, the Reverend R. K. Porter. Ironically, he died near the birthplace of his mother on Federal Hill which was less than a half mile in front of the stone wall where he was mortally wounded. He was only 39 years of age. His body moved to Camp Jennie and from there was sent by train to Richmond where it was embalmed and then through Augusta to Athens where a funeral was held followed by burial in the Oconee Hill Cemetery. Cobb's aid Tom Barrow wrote that, "Never seen a whole brigade in such heartfelt sorrow."

After the first attack, the Yankees discovered that they could form in the protected cut of the unfinished railroad and from there could strike the right of Cobb's line. Before he was wounded, Cobb had ordered two pieces of the Troup Artillery down from Howison Hill accompanied by some of the Legion. The artillery opened with canister into this solid mass with frightful slaughter ending the threat. The Howison Hill artillery which the Legion was assisting played a major part in the repulse of the Federal attacks on Marye's Hill causing tremendous damage. The battery included the 30 pound rifled Parrot-type gun which Gen. Lee had brought up from the Richmond defenses and placed in a redoubt along with several other smaller guns including those of the Troup Artillery. The big gun exploded near the end of the day's action after firing many shots with terrible effect on the attacking boys in blue. A similar type unexploded Union model of the gun is located in a redoubt at the exact position today. Generals Lee and Longstreet watched the action from a spot near these guns and today their part of the hill is known as "Lee's Hill".

One report states that a chicken flew up onto the stone wall and remained there during the entire battle. Alexander was wrong, a chicken did survive but many poor boys in blue did not.

The Federals continued the attacks until the cold night fell with continued heavy losses. They were repulsed all along the line with their greatest losses being before the stone wall. The hundreds of wounded Yankee soldiers had to suffer through this long cold night many building up barricades with dead bodies of their comrades. Jackson, after some scary moments, was able to force our old foe at Crampton's Gap, General Franklin's VI Corps, back across the river in the fighting lower downstream. For a complete report on this battle, read *THE FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN* by Edward J. Stactpole.

The next day was spent almost as a day of rest. The wounded could not be removed from between the lines because of the Yankee sharpshooters taking cheap shots at the brave Rebels who were trying to aid the wounded Blue Coats caught there. On the 15th, the Federals withdrew back over the river, taking their bridges with them.

Fredericksburg was a total Southern victory and Burnside was distraught. He had accepted the command from President Lincoln against his better judgement and, after the battle, wrote to him saying, "I am unable to handle so great an army." He had lost over 6,300 men before the stone wall and many more before Jackson's troops farther down the line. The Confederate losses in the Marye's Hill area were light. In the battle of Fredericksburg, Cobb's Legion reported no one killed and I have found no report of anyone being wounded.

The 16th was spent in burying the dead and collecting thousand of rifles and other equipment, a task left to the Southerners. The rest of the winter of 1862-63 was spent by the armies in relatively comfortable winter

quarters in and around Fredericksburg. The Legion remained on Howison Hill while the Yankees were very comfortable on the heights across the river. About the most exciting thing for the Georgia boys were the snow ball fights which occurred frequently, usually with Kershaw's South Carolinians.(7)

With the death of Thomas R.R. Cobb, Colonel William T. Wofford, of the recently joined 18th Georgia Infantry, became commander of Cobb's Brigade and so it was henceforth known as Wofford's Brigade. Wofford won his promotion to brigadier general on January 19, 1863. Colonel McMillan, the Irishman colonel of the 24th Georgia, had assumed temporary command after Cobb's wounding but relinquished the responsibility to Wofford and returned to command the 24th. Among the officers serving on the new general's staff at one time or another are: Captains A. F. Wooley, AAG; J. T. Hackett, AAG; A. H. Porter, AAG; F. Lumpkin, AQM and Lt. W. L. Wofford ADC. The men other than the 18th Georgians did not feel Wofford would look after them as well as Tom Cobb had and thought he was too over bearing and stubborn to be a good leader. One of his first acts after taking command was to form a battalion from the best shots of the brigade. This was very unpopular with the men as they did not want to leave their companies they had served with since enlisting but Wofford gave them no choice. He selected 1st Lieutenant Frederick Ross of Company B to select about 10 or 11 men from each of the seven Legion companies to form a new company which would be part of the battalion to be known as The 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters. The men were bitter and said that his purpose was just to reward his friends with better offices. General Wofford was well respected otherwise through out the Confederate Army and was later rated as one of General Lee's best brigadier generals. He was known as a fierce fighter and was very desirous of making a good military reputation for himself. His men, behind his back, called him "Old Bald Head" as his two most distinguishing features were his bald head and his excellent military bearing. He was a fine looking man of good stature and was 39 years old and he eventually won the respect of the men of Cobb's Legion. He had been a lawyer and politician from Cassville, GA before the war and would resume these occupations after the war plus becoming a large planter in the Cassville area. He is buried in the Cassville city cemetery. For more information on Gen. Wofford and the 18th Georgia see the appendix. He did please the men when he gave them Christmas Day off from all drill and work.

Across the river, after one more failed attempt to turn Lee's left flank up the river in January, known as "Burnside's Mud March", and a great shelling by the Yankees on February 22 in celebration or George Washington's birthday, General Burnside was replaced by Major General Joseph Hooker. "Fighting Joe" Hooker was a rash, bragging New Englander who was quick to criticize his superiors. He felt that all the Federal commanders thus far were too timid to aggressively fight Lee and his army and asserted that he would be the man that would lead the Union Army to victory and end the war. Lincoln was reluctant to appoint him but he was desperate for a general who would fight. Hooker bragged, "I have the finest army the sun has ever shown on. I can march this army to New Orleans. My plans are perfect and when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on General Lee, for I will have none." He boasted, "Our enemy must ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defenses and give us battle on our ground, where certain destruction awaits him." Hooker developed a well-planned offensive that, which if successful, would deal the South a fatal blow. He had an enlarged, well-equipped and supplied army which should accomplish this mission. He probably would have accomplished his objective if he had been up against an opponent with less leadership ability than Generals Lee and Jackson and one which was not made up of the South's finest such as Cobb's Legion. Longstreet, with two of his divisions, Pickett's and Hood's, was in the Suffolk, VA area on a foraging expedition as an independent command and thus would miss the coming action in May around Chancellorsville. McLaws would essentially be reporting to General Lee directly.

Spring was here and it was time to break up the comfortable winter quarters and get on with the business of killing.

Hooker's plan was to leave a small part of his army, under General Sedgwick, to make trouble in front of Fredericksburg and to cross and to support him (Hooker) if and when the opportunity developed. "Fighting Joe" would take the larger part of his army upstream to several fords and cross in the rear of Lee's army, which he thought would be held at Fredericksburg by General Sedgwick. He would roll Lee up with a resulting great victory for Hooker and the North.

On April 29, Sedgwick now in command of the VI Corps who we remember all too well from Crampton's Gap, crossed the river on pontoon bridges and occupied Fredericksburg and McLaws' troops took up their old defensive position behind the stone wall. This time the Legion was there. Sharpshooters were sent out, remaining in position throughout the day and night. When the fog lifted the following morning it revealed that the enemy had withdrawn but had now crossed on pontoon bridges further downstream.

Hooker had already crossed at the higher-up fords and action was already beginning there as Lee had quickly realized what "Fighting Joe" was up to. Lee would leave a small force under General Early to hold Fredericksburg against Sedgwick and move to meet Hooker's main thrust.

McLaws' troops moved out of their breastworks and advanced west up the Plank Road toward Chancellorsville. Wofford's and the Legion did not move out until between midnight and 1:00 AM, however, and marched out the turnpike to form on Smith's Hill on McLaws' right. Lee, using Jackson, was pushing the advanced Federal guard back up the turnpike toward the Chancellor house at Chancellorsville which is about 10 miles from Fredericksburg. This brick house, along with its outbuildings, is the only building at Chancellorsville but because several important roads intersect there it is a strategic location. McLaws' soldiers halted for the night about where Mine Run crosses the road, cooked rations and prepared for what they knew would be a hard-fought day tomorrow. Wofford then moved further out on the right across the Lewis farm and up the Mine Road and lost contact with the rest of the division to his left. (How many times during the war does Cobb-Wofford Brigade drift to the right and lose contact with the rest of their division? Why?) At daylight on May 2, Wofford moved to his left and established contact with the line in that direction while staying to the right of the turnpike.

The Orange Plank Road and the Orange Turnpike leave Fredericksburg as a common road, split off from each other about a mile out beyond Salem Church with the Plank Road running south but parallel to the Turnpike, until they come back together at Chancellorsville. They then run together for about two miles, split again at the Wilderness Church and continue through the Wilderness toward Orange Court House.

May 2nd dawned with a heavy shelling from the Federals up the road. Wofford's men, including the Legion, advanced steadily all morning remaining to the right of the road and following to the right of the Turnpike after the split. I do not know the position of the Legion in this advance but usually they were either the left of the brigade or the next unit to the left.

"Fighting Joe" Hooker was already getting nervous. Things were not going exactly as he had planned and he realized he was hemmed in on three narrow roads leading through a thick "wilderness" where he could not maneuver and that he was being flanked by Wofford on his left. He therefore decided to withdraw back up the Plank Road to a position around Chancellorsville, which he had heavily fortified. His right however extended west for a long distance down the Turnpike further into the Wilderness. Hooker was depending on his cavalry to harass Lee's rear, forcing him to retreat toward Richmond. He was to be disappointed in this as his cavalry was totally ineffective and no match for Stuart's Southern horsemen and was of little help to him. He is credited for the saying, "Whoever saw a dead cavalryman?" He had expected little opposition on his advance from Chancellorsville up the roads toward Fredericksburg and when he did, and realized that he was facing the better part of Lee's army, he pulled back. Sedgwick with the VI Corps in Fredericksburg, also remained quiet allowing Lee to concentrate his forces against Hooker.

Lee followed the retiring Yankees to their new line around Chancellorsville and pushed it vigorously on all sides. He became convinced that his opponent had concentrated most of his troops in his front and that any attack on him by the much superior, in number, Union Army would result in serious losses and would probably result in a Yankee victory. He was determined to beat Hooker to the punch.

During the night of May 1, Lee and Jackson developed the daring plan of having "Stonewall" take his entire corps and, by a rapid march around to the left, strike the Federal's exposed right in the flank. This exposed flank had no natural fortifications and, we will later learn, was composed mainly of the Federal XI Corps which contained a large number of German soldiers who, when it came time to get down to the nitty gritty, were not too anxious to fight, but they were quick to flight. The Union Army contained a much higher

percentage of foreign born and foreign speaking troops than the Southern Army, about 18% vs 3%, or about six times percentage-wise and several times more than that number-wise.(8) The Rebel soldiers considered themselves much more American than their Yankee enemy.

The danger of this plan was in how to hold the Union Army in its present position at Chancellorsville while Jackson made his almost daylong march to the attack. "Stonewall" would take about 2/3 of the total army with him leaving Lee only about 16,000 men to hold Hooker in check. McLaws Division numbered about 8,345 men and averaged about 383 per regiment.(9) Lee felt confident that the greatly outnumbered divisions of McLaws and Anderson could do the job. They did it well!

On the morning of May 2, Jackson started his march by way of a back roads route which was supposed to keep him from being observed by the enemy; however, he was soon spotted by the Yankees who interpreted the movement as a retreat by the Southerners. His march would be of about 12 miles to the point where he was to make his surprise attack. The position was actually only about six miles from where he had left if going by the turnpike, well within hearing distance of Lee and the right wing. Fortunately for Lee and Jackson, the Union leaders took little heed to numerous reports that a large Southern Army was on the way toward their right flank.

McLaws and Anderson, and especially Wofford and his men did their part well keeping the enemy in their front busy and detracted from Jackson. At about 3:15 PM while Jackson was on the march, Wofford would make a vigorous attack on Hancock's line in his front and keep it up for about an hour. McLaws had ordered Wofford to threaten but “not to attack seriously” along with Jackson’s attack on the left. McLaws said, “Wofford’s men had their blood up however and had to be restrained. They withdrew in good spirits after driving the enemy from their entrenchments.” About dark, Perry's troops, who had taken position off to Wofford's right, closed in to connect with him and give him some support.(10)

Around 6:00 PM, after the hard march, Jackson surprised the XI Corps which comprised the exposed right flank of the Federals along the Turnpike west of Chancellorsville in the Wilderness and caused a general stampede of frightened Yankees running and tearing through the bushes and woods with the Dutchmen leading the way back towards Chancellorsville and beyond to safety. They exclaimed, "Der wash too many mens for us. I ish going to mine company. Var ish de pontoons?"(11) It was a disgraceful flight and an embarrassment to the brave men of the Union Army especially to Hancock's, "Hancock the Superb", II Corps troops who were giving their best in front of Wofford and the Legion. Mjr. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was one of the Union Army's most competent generals and his corps was composed of some of the nation's best fighting men. Wofford's Brigade and the boys from Bowdon would have other much too close encounters with this general's men at a little town in Pennsylvania later on in the summer and several times in next year’s summer of '64 in Virginia.

Unfortunately nightfall came, putting a stop to the advance after a mile or more. The advancing battle line had become so disorganized due to the smoke, the woods and underbrush and darkness it was impossible to continue. While the gallant "Stonewall" was reconnoitering with his staff and other officers in front of his advanced lines, they were mistaken in the darkness and smoke from the battle for Yankee cavalry and were fired on by some of the North Carolina troops. He was seriously wounded in the right hand and left arm and fell from his horse. He was carried out and his left arm was amputated that night at a field hospital near the battlefield. Later he was transferred to the home of a doctor at Guinea Station, a safe distance from the battle. At first, it appeared that he would recover; however, pneumonia developed and he died on May 10. He was carried by rail in a special car to Richmond and then on to Lexington by canal boat where he is buried in the city cemetery not far from his beloved VMI.

On May 3, Lee instructed General Stuart, who now commanded Jackson's forces, to continue to push the enemy and he would do likewise on the right and thus reunite the two wings of his army. This was accomplished but with savage fighting and heavy losses for the entire day. McLaws' troops were heavily engaged all day and the Legion had another sad day with high losses in killed and wounded. In fact, Wofford and the Legion were back on the attack against Hancock's line before 7:00 AM.(12) See General Lee's and

General McLaws' reports at the end of this chapter for more details of exactly what Wofford's and the Legion's troops were doing at this time.

Late in the afternoon, a Rebel shell hit a porch column on which Hooker was leaning at the Chancellor house, knocking him down and disabling him for awhile and, some say, so demoralized him that he gave up all hopes for a victory.

Lee wanted to inflict a fatal blow on the Federals; however, his men were exhausted from two days of hard fighting and the enemy had by now withdrawn to a stronger position nearer the Rappahannock which had been even more strongly fortified. Also, about this time, it was learned that Early had been driven out of Fredericksburg and that Sedgwick was moving and threatening Lee's rear. Lee had to move fast! At about 12:30 PM he ordered McLaws, with the Legion, to move back down the Plank Road toward Fredericksburg where Rebel General Wilcox and his Alabamians were forming at Salem Church. Kershaw and Wofford's Brigades went in on Wilcox's right with Wofford to the right of Kershaw. The other brigades of McLaws extended Wilcox's line to the left. This entire line was entrenchments except in front of Wofford.(13)

It was only a short time after their arrival that Sedgwick's VI Corps made a furious attack on the Rebel line. Fighting was savage and it was imperative that the Southerners hold the Yankees back or else Lee would be squeezed tightly between the two Northern Armies. The line held after quite a scare. The most serious fighting was near the center of the line at Wilcox's position along the turnpike near the church and school; however, the Legion was engaged again with their old foe from Crampton's Gap, the VI Corps.

The next day General Lee himself arrived at Salem Church along with most of Anderson's Division and an attack was made by Wofford's and Kershaw's Brigades to push the enemy back and to make a junction with Early's troops who were coming up from Fredericksburg. At about 5:30 PM the attack began but because of the dense woods and underbrush Wofford did not push very far. It was planned to continue the next day. During the night of May 4-5, Sedgwick withdrew his army back across the river at Bank's Ford.

The Battle of Salem Church was a total Southern victory and now Lee would hurry most of his troops there back toward Chancellorsville to give "Fighting Joe" all of his attention. Wofford's men arrived back in the Chancellorsville line late in the afternoon in a terrible thunderstorm which lasted all night.

For a complete history of the Battle of Chancellorsville and Salem Church, read *The Battle of Chancellorsville* by Samuel P. Bates and John Bigelow, Jr.'s *The Campaign of Chancellorsville*.

Meanwhile, Hooker was safe in his fortifications and had completely lost all confidence stating, "My main responsibility is to protect Washington," (sound like McClellan?) and during the night under cover of the darkness and the storm, would withdraw his army back across the river ending The Battle of Chancellorsville.

This was considered a great victory for Lee's army but one they could ill afford. Their losses were approximately 12,800 while the Federal losses were about 17,000. Also gone was the leader of the Second Corps, the great "Stonewall" Jackson. These Southern losses could not be made up while the Yankees would draw on their unlimited resources of men and equipment and would soon be stronger than before.

With the loss of Jackson, Lee would have to reorganize his army and would do so by forming three corps out of the two. Longstreet would command the First Corps composed of McLaws', Hood's and Pickett's Divisions, while A. P. Hill and R. S. Ewell would command the other two. While these two generals were good subordinates, they were certainly no "Stonewall" and would prove so by failing General Lee on numerous occasions.

Another effect of these Southern victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville was that it gave hope that this was an invincible army which could defeat any Union Army brought against it. It was also perceived that this army could invade Pennsylvania and the North and be successful, probably winning the war.

At Chancellorsville-Salem Church, Wofford's Brigade reported losses of 74 killed, 479 wounded and nine missing. See General Lee's report, a portion of which is given later in this chapter, for losses in the various commands.

The Legion and Company B had suffered heavily again, reporting the highest losses in Longstreet's Corps which consisted of McLaws' and R. H. Anderson's Divisions. A few regiments in Jackson's command reported having more, but remember, the Legion was not of regimental size so the percentage of losses was as high or higher than any other.

At least 15 members of the Bowdon Volunteers, Company B, were killed or mortally wounded and a long list were seriously wounded. We found no mention of anyone's being captured. The killed or mortally wounded were: 2nd Lt.s Robert S. Fletcher and Frederick E. Ross, Privates Semour York Beck, R. C. Duke, J. G. Gabriel, Joshua M. McBurnett, John C. McDaniel, John N. Miles, John M. Morris, Thomas J. Morris, Joseph Pane, James M. Spruill, Henry J. Thomas and J. C. Upchurch. See Appendix B and G for a list of the losses in killed, wounded and captured. Company F also of Carroll County had at least five men killed or mortally wounded and many wounded seriously. Captain McDaniel's younger brother, nineteen-year-old John, was among those killed on May 3. What a terrible shock this must have been to the captain and what a sad thing to have to write to their mother and father back in Alabama with the bad news. A memorial marker to young John is in the family cemetery plot in Columbia Cemetery near Abbeville. Captain McDaniel himself was wounded severely in the hip.

This was another sad time back home in Bowdon. Just imagine so many families in a small town receiving news like this so close to that of the previous September after Crampton's Gap. We are talking about 30 or more families having a son, husband or brother killed. About 20 additional were captured and who knows how many were wounded.

Over 40% of the men who had marched away from the college in July, 1861 were dead from battle wounds or from disease. Another 20 or so of the Bowdon men were captured and in Yankee prison camps or in the process of being exchanged with their families back home probably not knowing if these men were alive or dead as they were reported to be missing in action. Others were wounded or sick with disease in Southern hospitals far from home.

Two other companies of Bowdon men were experiencing heavy casualties with reports of these losses coming home. Companies G, “The Boggess Avengers” and H, “The Wool Hat Boys” of the 41st Georgia experienced very heavy losses in killed and wounded including the life of the Legion's first captain, Charles McDaniel, at Perryville, Kentucky at near the same time as Crampton’s Gap. Later, Companies B and C of the 56th Georgia would experience extremely heavy casualties in killed, wounded and especially captured at Champion Hill and Vicksburg, Mississippi. In no war in the history of this country have such losses been experienced. I doubt there was any town in the nation, both north or south, which suffered any more losses than that of the little village of Bowdon relative to its population. Bowdon was a very small town.

Among those killed at Chancellorsville was Private James M. Spruill, the brother of my wife's great grandfather, Zack, and the son of Gabriel Spruill of Bowdon. Gabriel would send five sons off to the war and only one would return. James of Company B, Cobb's Legion, and three of his brothers of Company C, 56th Georgia were killed or died from the results of harsh Yankee prison camps. Zack was captured at Champion Hill at the crossroads, got sick in prison, was exchanged and died shortly afterward in a Petersburg hospital and is buried in the Blandford Church Cemetery in an unmarked grave there.

Thank goodness the Legion would have no more days like those of Crampton's Gap and Chancellorsville. They would lose more men but nowhere nearly as many as in those two battles. Of course there were much fewer of them to be lost. For instance, Jim Mobley reported, "only 7 in company", after Chancellorsville.(14)

Among the wounded was the Legion's new colonel, Luther Glenn. He was shot through the left arm but returned to duty before the next campaign began; however, the wound would pain him for the rest of his life and finally force his resignation from the Army of Northern Virginia. Glenn was a native of Washington

County, raised in Henry and moved to Atlanta and was 45 years of age at this time. He had graduated from the University of Georgia and married the sister of Tom and Howell Cobb. Tom's wife called him "thriftless and intemperate" and Tom himself was critical of him but eventually called him "The best officer I have in the Legion."(15) He was the first captain of Company C, was promoted to major of the Legion on July 18, 1862 and to lieutenant colonel on September 15, 1862. He was forced to retire from active field duty in January, 1865 due to the effects of wounds and the rigors of war. He was appointed Commander of the Post of Atlanta serving there until the war ended when he surrendered the city to Col. B.B. Egleston of the 1st Ohio Cavalry. After the war he served two terms (1868-69) as mayor of Atlanta and also was a member of the Georgia Legislature. He died in June, 1886 and is buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens across the road from his brother-in-law, Howell.

General Lee's report, dated September 23, 1863, (condensed by author) states, "------left Early's and Barksdale's Brigades in front of Fredericksburg. McLaws with his other brigades marched toward midnight on 30th (April). Next morning Jackson pushed an attack on the Plank Road with McLaws on the Turnpike. Enemy soon encountered on both roads with a strong attack on McLaws was repulsed-----the enemy retired to within one mile of Chancellorsville where they assumed a position of great strength. That night decision made to turn enemy's right flank by Jackson with McLaws and Anderson remaining in front of enemy. Jackson successful----etc. As soon as sounds from Jackson were heard, the troops in front were ordered to press strongly on his left to prevent reinforcements going to his right.----- Morning of the 3rd for these troops to incline toward the left to connect with Jackson. McLaws was on the right of the Plank Road and made strong demonstration."(16)

He then tells of the action around Salem Church: "------On May 3rd Wofford (and others) were sent back to about 5 miles of Fredericksburg to Salem Church where he took position on the right of Wilcox who was stalling the advance of Sedgwick. Enemy advanced in three strong lines. Enemy was repulsed with great slaughter. On the 4th pushed to join Early in Fredericksburg but Sedgwick made his escape across the river. On the 5th McLaws was ordered back to Chancellorsville and reached his destination during the afternoon in the midst of a violent thunderstorm which continued throughout the night-----enemy took advantage of this and retreated across the river About 5,000 prisoners taken exclusive of their wounded who were left, 13 pieces of artillery, 19,500 stands of arms, 17 colors and large quantities of ammunition."(17)

He reports losses in Wofford's Brigade:

	Killed	**Wounded**	**Total**
18th Ga	14	72	86
24th Ga.	14	73	87
16th Ga.	18	115	139
Cobb's	**22**	**135**	**157**
Phillips'	3	19	22
Staff	1	--	1
Total	72	414	486

As previously stated, Cobb's Legion had the highest number of casualties in Longstreet's Corps while a few regiments in Jackson's Corps had more. The Legion was composed of only seven companies while a regiment had ten companies. Again these figures do not reflect the true number as in the Legion, Company B and Company F, also of Carroll County and with 5 reported killed, alone had maybe 20 killed or mortally wounded. The other five companies surely had more than two men killed to equal the reported total.

McLaws' report states (condensed), "May 1. At 12:30 put on the march up the Plank Road. By 6 AM on 2nd were in rifle pits on Smith Hill----At 11 AM Jackson ordered McLaws to attack up the Plank Road. After a short distance enemy was met and line of battle formed across the road. Enemy attacked on left [Wofford was on the right], was repulsed and about 4 PM we advanced, halted at dark & bivouacked along the heights just beyond where Mine Run crosses the Turnpike. On the 2nd, battle line formed in the same order. Ordered to press to the left, keeping the right [Wofford] on the Turnpike, to connect with Jackson." About dark, McLaws ordered an advance along the whole line but to not attack seriously. "General Wofford, [with the Legion], became engaged so seriously that I ordered him to withdraw, which was done in good order, his

men in good spirits, after driving the enemy to their entrenchments. [This is probably the time when the Legion had its greatest number of casualties?]. On the night of the third nothing much happened. The next morning, General Wofford threw a portion of his command across a valley between him and the Chancellorsville heights and thus prevented the escape of a considerable body of the enemy which had been opposed to his command----I directed a flag of truce to be sent them [the enemy] and they surrendered. I think Gen. Wofford is entitled to most credit for their capture [The Legion was involved in this]. Learned that heights of Fredericksburg had been taken & ordered troops back to Salem Church------enemy attacked before command was well up----enemy repulsed----About 300-400 prisoners taken and about same number buried. The next morning Wofford and Kershaw ordered to advance but withdrew in the evening to previous position. The following morning Wofford [with the Legion] advanced as far as the River Road engaging the enemy as he went and driving them before him. He halted for the night beyond the River Road extending his pickets. By the next morning enemy [Sedgwick] was across the river and my command was employed in burying the dead and attending to the wounded."(18)

After Hooker gave up the fight and recrossed the river, McLaws was ordered to his former position in front of Fredericksburg leaving Wofford, with the Legion, at Bank's Ford. He reports casualties in Wofford's Brigade as 562 killed, wounded and missing with nine men missing. Reports taking over 1,200 prisoners.

After Chancellorsville, the Legion's organization was as follows:

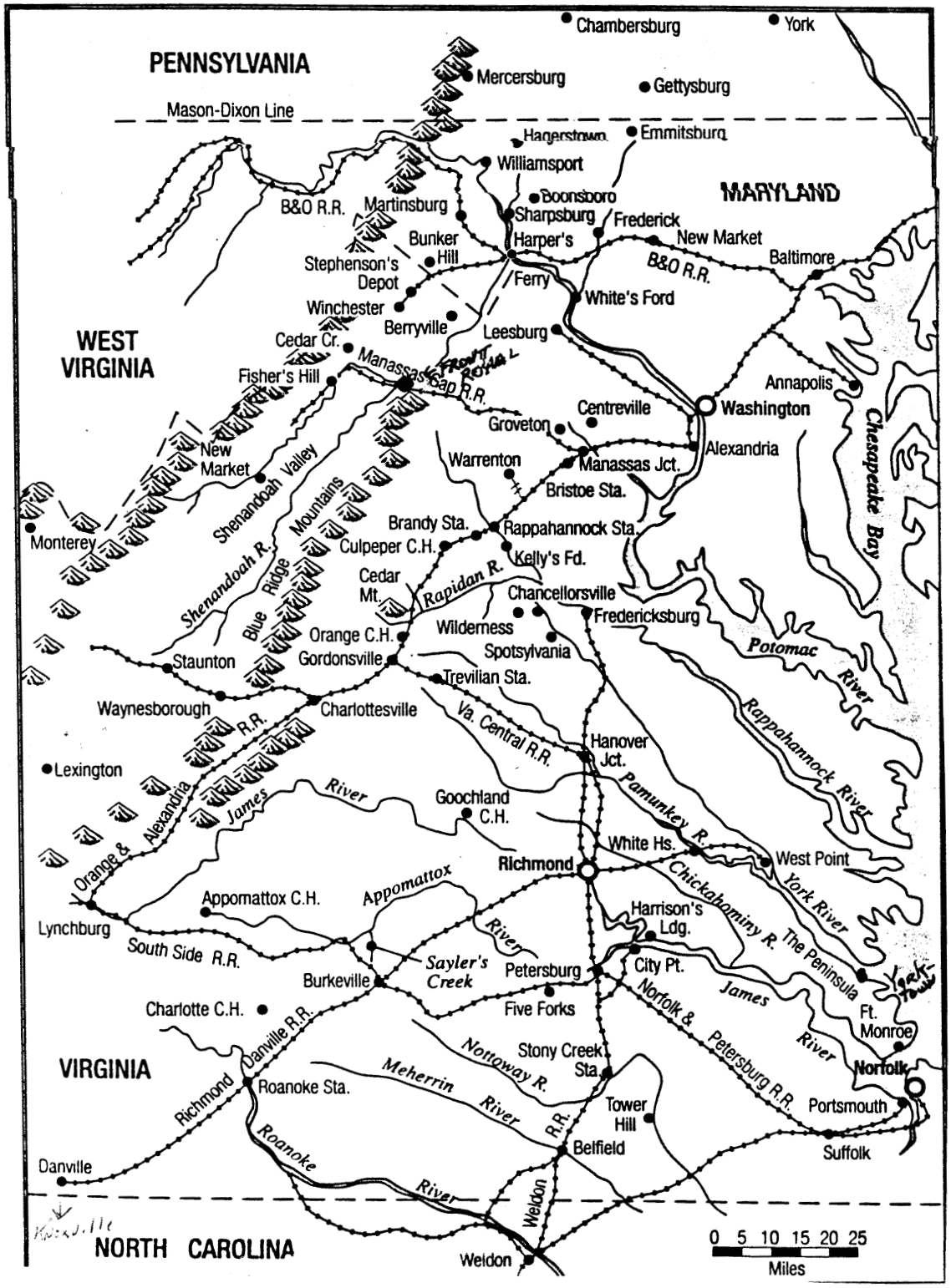
Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee
First Corps, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet (not present at Chancellorsville)
1st Division, Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws
1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford (Wofford's Brig.)
Cobb's Georgia Legion, Col. Luther Glenn
Major, Carmack
Company B, Captain William McDaniel
Company F, Captain George W. Moore

After the battle, the Legion would eventually return, after duty at Bank's Ford, to its Camp Cobb's Legion on Howison Hill as Fredericksburg was again fortified due to Hooker's Army taking up their former position on the heights across the river. The Southern forces were put to work cleaning up the battlefield, collecting arms and other supplies left behind by "Fighting Joe's" men. The Rebel Army was well supplied with guns, tents, oil cloths, blankets etc., furnished with the compliments of the Yankee Quartermaster.

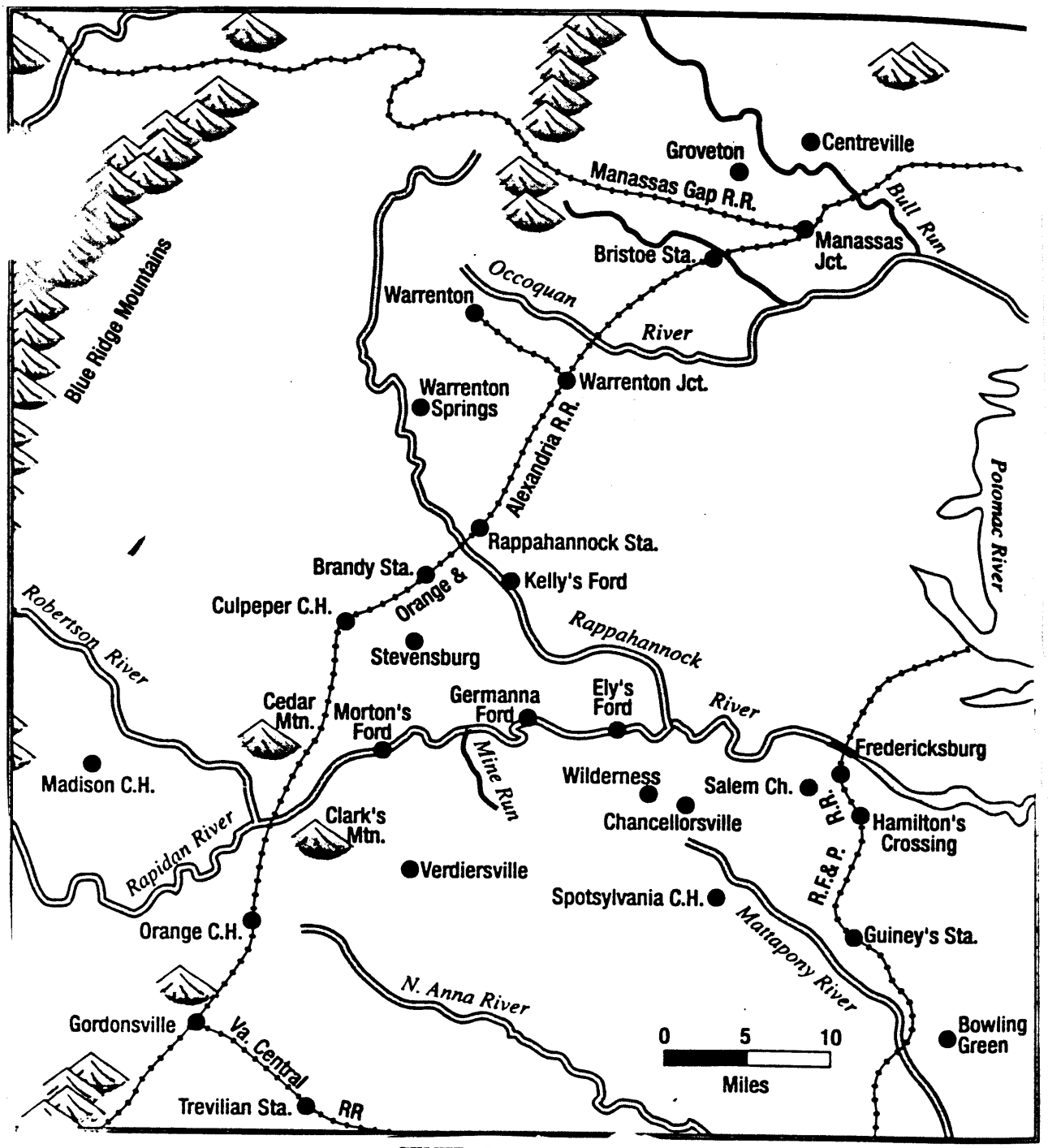
The legionnaires would draw their share of picket duty and on May 16, Benji Mobley, who was now back with the Legion from his vacation in the Yankee prisons, would write his mother, Elizabeth Barrow Mobley, "I am still in the land of the living. have read many a Yankee letter --." He said that he would send her one but none were "fit". On Sunday, he saw one man with his gun on a Yankee when a wild turkey flew up "he put his gun on the turkey and killed it."(19).

Lee began putting his army in good order. All leaves were cancelled and six drills per week were required and new recruits were brought in, including even a few for Company B. Also exchanged prisoners from the Maryland Campaign, some of Company B, were returning. President Davis and General Lee reviewed the whole of Longstreet's Corps. The army was never before or afterward under better discipline nor in better fighting trim.(20) It was again up to around 68,000 man strength.

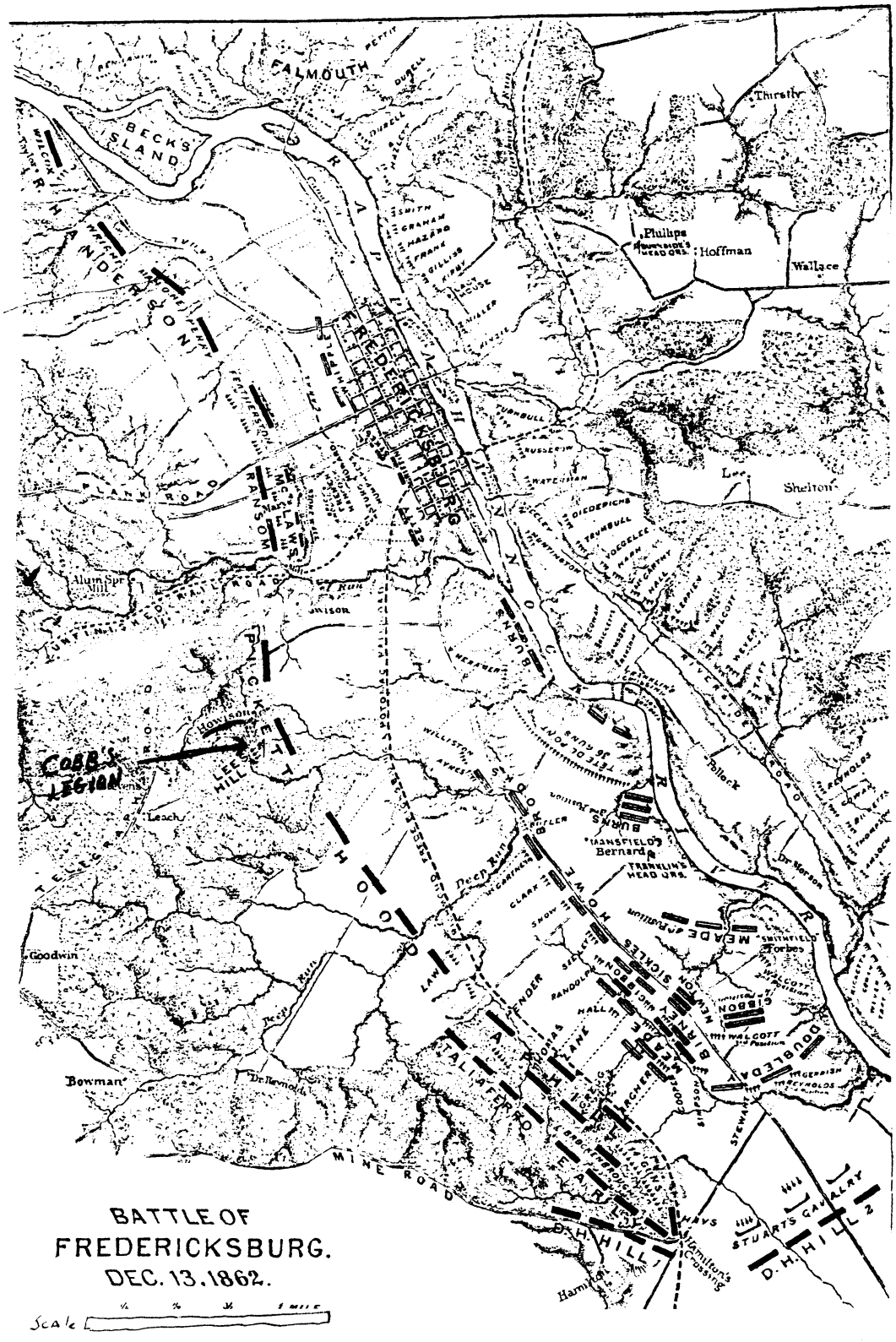
It was time to live off the Yankees and on June 3, 1863, McLaws' Division, with Wofford's Brigade and Cobb's Legion and Company B, led off toward Pennsylvania with Hood following on the 4th. Hood was followed by Pickett with Longstreet again being present with his First Corps.



ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
THEATRE OF OPERATION
1861-1865



CENTRAL VIRGINIA
1861-1865


FALMOUTH
BECK'S ISLAND
RAPPAHANNOCK
FREDERICKSBURG
Thirsty
Phillips
Hoffman
Wallace
Shelton
Alum Spr.
Howison
COBB'S LEGION
Pollock
Goodwin
Bowman
MINE ROAD
BATTLE OF
FREDERICKSBURG.
DEC. 13. 1862.
Scale



FREDERICKSBURG
SHOWING STONE WALL
SITE WHERE COBB WAS WOUNDED
LEGION'S LOCATION



CHANCELLORSVILLE-MAY 2, 1863
SHOWS JACKSON'S MARCH
WOFFORD'S LOCATION

GEN. THOMAS R. R. COBB.

A. L. Hull writes from Athens, Ga., inclosing a letter written by Rev. R. K. Porter, chaplain of Cobb's Brigade, to Gen. Howell Cobb, describing the death of Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb at Fredericksburg:

BATH, GA., January 9, 1863.

My Dear General: I leave here for Athens to-morrow on a second sad visit before my return to Virginia. It has been in my heart to write you ever since the night of that dreadful day before Fredericksburg, but I could not bring myself to the hard task, and even now I know not what to say. If I were by your side, I could tell you many things. I could at least weep with you. Doubtless you have had from others a detail of all the circumstances preceding, attendant upon, and following the 13th ult., and I will not repeat any of them. I was with him in the earlier part of the battle, when it began to rage in its fury. He was, as everywhere, perfectly himself, cool and collected, with that wonderful beaming out of self-conscious power that always so distinguished him. It was the cool, settled, self-possession of white heat of a man who knew every circumstance of the occasion, and yet held himself and his command clear, steady, and nobly in hand. As the death hail rained around, his sonorous voice, inspiring courage in every heart, rang out clear and glorious in his order. He was everywhere up and down his line. His very presence was power; his position was the key to the left of the whole line. The enemy knew this, and so did he. As they threw column after column against him he would calmly hold his men, with but a scattering musket shot until you could count the Yankee buttons, then as steadily as on dress parade he could be heard "Ready! aim! fire!" and it was a simultaneous roar. Before it the advancing horde would go down like wax. O, it was magnificent to see him there! Georgians never stood to their work better, for all the long day they never moved from their position. He had with him of his brigade only the infantry of Philip's Legion, the Eighteenth and Twenty-Fourth Georgia, but he was himself a regiment. At his own urgency for my personal safety I left the position and rode down the line a mile to our Legion infantry and battery. Coming back, I entered the road to go up to the hospital, when John Rutherford dashed up to me, saying: "Ride up, the General is wounded." He was on his way for Elridge. I hurried on to get a room for him, but found that they had stopped him at the hospital, and there, on a common stretcher, I met my best and noblest friend, broken, dying, though I did not dream then of fatal results. Elridge told me from the first that he feared the wound was mortal, but I could not think so. I believe the General did not think the issue would be so soon, for he would have spoken of it to me. He suffered great pain, the whole thigh bone being shattered and all the main arteries cut. He never rallied from the shock. As his head lay on my arm I constantly bathed his pale face. "Porter, it is very painful," he said again and again. Stimulants were administered and everything possible done, but he suddenly sunk into insensibility, and then for the first time I believed his life in danger. He could not be aroused, and soon the glorious light went out forever. I carried the body to our camp, and there had it dressed for burial.

Some ladies near brought me a linen shirt for him, a coarse box was made, and we took the body to Richmond. At the undertaker's shop we were putting him in the case when Mr. Memminger came in. He wept over him as a brother, and offered to do anything to help us. At Charlotte we missed connection, and when I went to pay the bill at the hotel I found it all settled by those who loved and honored him. You



GEN. THOMAS R. R. COBB.

know how we were met in Augusta, and the dreadful going to Athens.

He was my tentmate, messmate, bedfellow for sixteen months. He was the noblest man I ever knew. My heart was his as no other man can ever have it forever. He needed no dying testimony. His life of holy duty done, of high honor, done evermore to Christ, of faithful work, is enough for that.



:e Veteran.

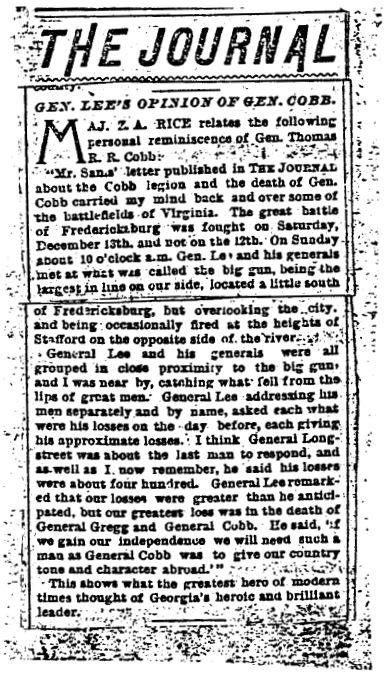
SIXTEEN TH GECRGIA AT FRELLI[illegible]C.

A. A. Timmons wrote from Graham, Tex., August 23, concerning the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment:

I notice in the July VETERAN a letter from the Rev. Mr. R. K. Porter detailing the circumstance of Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb's death at Fredericksburg, in which he has done great injustice to the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment. It is a fact that will admit of no denial that the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment constituted a part of Cobb's Brigade, but the Rev. Mr. Porter says that "Gen. Cobb had with him of his brigade only the infantry of Philips's Legion, the Eighteenth and Twenty-Fourth Georgia." This statement leaves the Sixteenth Georgia out of the fight altogether. The fact is that the Sixteenth Georgia was detached and sent under command of Col. Bryan to the pontoon near the mouth of Deep Run, where the enemy were attempting to cross. Finding they were strongly posted and commanding the pontoons with a sufficient force to overwhelm the regiment, Col. Bryan took a position on Deep Run which offered some protection against their artillery. As the heavy columns of Federals pressed forward the regiment slowly retired, disputing the onward progress of the enemy until the morning of the 13th, when the fog began to clear away, and the keen crack of the sharpshooters' rifles and deep roar of cannon told that a desperate struggle was at hand. The Sixteenth Regiment was then ordered in double-quick back to the brigade, and took position on the right with the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment in time to meet the second as well as the last charge on Marye's Heights. While we mourned the loss of our gallant chieftain, Thomas R. R. Cobb, who had been mortally wounded, a shout of victory went up, adding greater consternation to the fleeing Federals.

I hope the Rev. R. K. Porter will correct the error by giving the Sixteenth Georgia credit for having done its whole duty at the battle of Fredericksburg.





THE JOURNAL

GEN. LEE'S OPINION OF GEN. COBB.

MAJ. Z. A. RICE relates the following personal reminiscence of Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb:

"Mr. Sand' letter published in THE JOURNAL about the Cobb legion and the death of Gen. Cobb carried my mind back and over some of the battlefields of Virginia. The great battle of Fredericksburg was fought on Saturday, December 13th, and not on the 12th. On Sunday about 10 o'clock a.m. Gen. Lee and his generals met at what was called the big gun, being the largest in line on our side, located a little south of Fredericksburg, but overlooking the city, and being occasionally fired at the heights of Stafford on the opposite side of the river.

General Lee and his generals were all grouped in close proximity to the big gun, and I was near by, catching what fell from the lips of great men. General Lee addressing his men separately and by name, asked each what were his losses on the day before, each giving his approximate losses. I think General Longstreet was about the last man to respond, and as well as I now remember, he said his losses were about four hundred. General Lee remarked that our losses were greater than he anticipated, but our greatest loss was in the death of General Gregg and General Cobb. He said, 'if we gain our independence we will need such a man as General Cobb was to give our country tone and character abroad.'"

This shows what the greatest hero of modern times thought of Georgia's heroic and brilliant leader.

WITH COBB'S BRIGADE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

BY STEPHEN DENT.

The morning of December 13, 1862, dawned with a spiteful snow which changed to a steady downpour of sleet. Day was dawning as Phillip's and Cobb's Legions marched into Fredericksburg to the relief of Barksdale's gallant Mississippians, who had been picketing there for a week, and were much fatigued from their constant vigilance and desultory warfare. The enemy had pontooned the Rappahannock, and were throwing their heavy columns across to the attack. So impetuous was the assault that we retired before them, taking position behind the stone wall under cover of our guns on Marye's Hill. This position was strengthened by digging a trench at the foot of the wall and placing logs on top, training our guns through loopholes on the open commons reaching to the railroad cut, about one hundred yards from the stone wall.

Phillip's Legion was on the left, Cobb's Legion, 16th, 24th in the center, and the 18th Georgia holding the right. The positive order to regimental commanders was not to fire until the enemy reached the plank fence, sixty yards from the stone wall. Ah, the fatality of that order for Meagher's Irish Brigade! Into the jaws of death they charged as they reached the fence, mounting and tearing it away. The deadly fire of e brigade was delivered as the discharge of one gun, cutting the entire line; not even a corporal's guard was left to the

Irish brigade. (To explain the maneuvering of the enemy and plan of attack, they moved in column, massing in the railroad cut, where they were sheltered from the firing line and altogether hidden from view, and there deployed into four lines of battle and advanced to the attack.) On came the second, third, and fourth lines, receiving their medicine like soldiers and a little nearer their goal.

At this critical moment the 18th Georgia was out of ammunition, and above the roar and din of battle could be heard the ringing command of Col. S. Z. Ruff, their gallant commander: "Fix bayonets! Eighteenth Georgia, hold your ground!" Just then I was dispatched to direct the fire of artillery on windows in Fredericksburg, where sharpshooters were picking off couriers and men manning the guns on the hill. Returning, I saw the troubled and anxious look upon General Cobb's face. With flashing eyes he was scanning the field, expecting the advance of Cook's North Carolina Brigade, held in reserve over the hill. Immediately on my approach the order was given: "Order Cook forward. Three dispatches have been sent him." The outcome of the day depended upon Cook's prompt advance. General Cook had never received the order to advance. The lips that were to deliver the order were sealed in death, and the order remained with the glorious dead. What greater sacrifice could be offered on the field of battle?

The first courier dispatched was numbered with the missing; the second was the gallant Hungarian, Slashenger. Gloriously did he die for the cause he loved so well. Poor fellow! He had a promonition that he would not survive the battle and had requested our adjutant, Captain Rutherford, to send his beautiful ring to friends at home. A little distance from the ghastly scene of his mutilated and dismembered remains, mingled with the mangled remains of the little pony he was riding, I caught the sparkle of the ring upon a finger of the severed hand and recognized poor Slashenger. Ascending the hill some fifty yards from the point where Slashenger was killed, I found Capt. Francis Berrien, aid-de-camp and ordnance officer, under his horse, which had been killed, and Captain Berrian dangerously wounded in the effort to reach Cook. As I approached he said: "For God's sake, Dent, have me taken off the field. I have been wounded three times while under my horse. Do this before Cook's advance, if you reach him." Proceeding, I delivered the order to General Cook and returned to aid Captain Berrien. With four men and stretchers we rescued him from under the horse and succeeded in getting him to the field hospital.

Returning, I did not follow in the wake of Cook; but, spurring to the top of Marye's Hill, I found myself in a most terrific storm of shot and shell. At this point the concentrated fire of all the guns on Stafford Heights was directed, making it the most disastrous artillery duel of the war. The "whish" of the Minies and explosion of shells curiously but firmly possessed me that I would get my eyes shot out. Closing them firmly, I sent the rowels into the flanks of my horse, making a dash for the foot of the hill and friendly shelter of the stone wall. Feeling, though not seeing, the flash of the fatal shrapnel, the explosion of which gave General Cobb his death wound, I found myself bundled up in the middle of the road with the firm belief that my horse's head had been shot off and myself fatally hurt. I was aroused by Captain Rutherford asking: "Are you hurt, Dent?" Shaking myself, I found that I was not hurt and so replied. "Then get Dr. Eldridge at once. General Cobb is dangerously wounded." Captain Rutherford was flat in the road, holding General Cobb's head in his lap, and had applied a tourniquet in his endeavor to stop the flow of blood which was pouring from the femoral artery freely. Recovering my horse, I started for the doctor and met him with Mr. Porter, our chaplain, together with four men bearing stretchers. General Cobb was borne to the old telegraph road, placed in our ambulance, and carried to his headquarters, attended by Dr. Eldridge, Mr. Porter, Captain Rutherford, and myself. The last order from his lips was addressed to me. Rising on his elbow and looking at me from the rear of the ambulance, he said: "Steve, report to Colonel McMillan. He has no one with him. You are the only one I can send; the others are dead."

During my absence with the order to General Cook General Cobb had discovered the aid the old railroad cut was giving the enemy, as under its shelter they could mass their heavy columns and from this comparative security deploy in line of battle and rush on to the attack of Cobb's right. General Cobb had ordered two pieces of Captain Carlton's Troop Artillery into position commanding the cut, which, unlimbering within fifty yards of the cut, opened with grape and canister into this solid mass. The frightful slaughter is horrible to recall. This was the pendulum swing which decided the glorious victory of the day. It was about 3:30 P.M., and even had the opportunity come earlier General Cobb could not have weakened his line at any point to support the guns in position until he received the promised help from Cook. The 18th Georgia was out of ammunition and using the bayonet in the most sanguinary hand-to-hand engagement of the war. He could not spare a single man from behind the wall.

I reported to Colonel McMillan as the last assault was made upon the stone wall, the most desperate, if possible, of all. But conditions were now changed, as the 18th Georgia had received ammunition and Cook had come to the front, the artillery in position was well supported, and the result was a crushing repulse, disorganized, demoralized, and broken. Night put an end to the carnage. In vain their officers endeavored to stop the rout. The Rebel yell rang out with defiance. "No quarter!" cried the pursuers, and in their wild flight the pursued fought madly with each other for the privilege of running away. So mad was the flight that they had a frightful crash with their cavalry, which came pouring into and riding them down, shoving hundreds of them into the river, where they were drowned. The horrible result of such a panic, had it been followed up, would have given us Washington and the capture of Hooker's entire army.

It is said that General Jackson advised the firing of Fredericksburg and pursuit on to the cover of their gunboats on the Potomac. This was the advice of General Jackson delivered at the consultation on the Telegraph Road, composed of only one other, Gen. John B. Gordon. General Lee demurred to this proposal, and it is said the reason for the inactivity was that the army was short of ammunition. Be this as it may, after witnessing their terrible struggle at the pontoon and unreasonable panic, I feel certain that with a few pop guns and the Rebel yell, with Longstreet pressing his rear and Jackson confronting him, Hooker would have been crushed and Washington captured. Official report of the enemy places their loss at 13,500, while our loss was between 7,000 and 8,000.

Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia never sustained defeat. Finally succumbing to exhaustion, to the end they were not overthrown in fight.—*Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.*

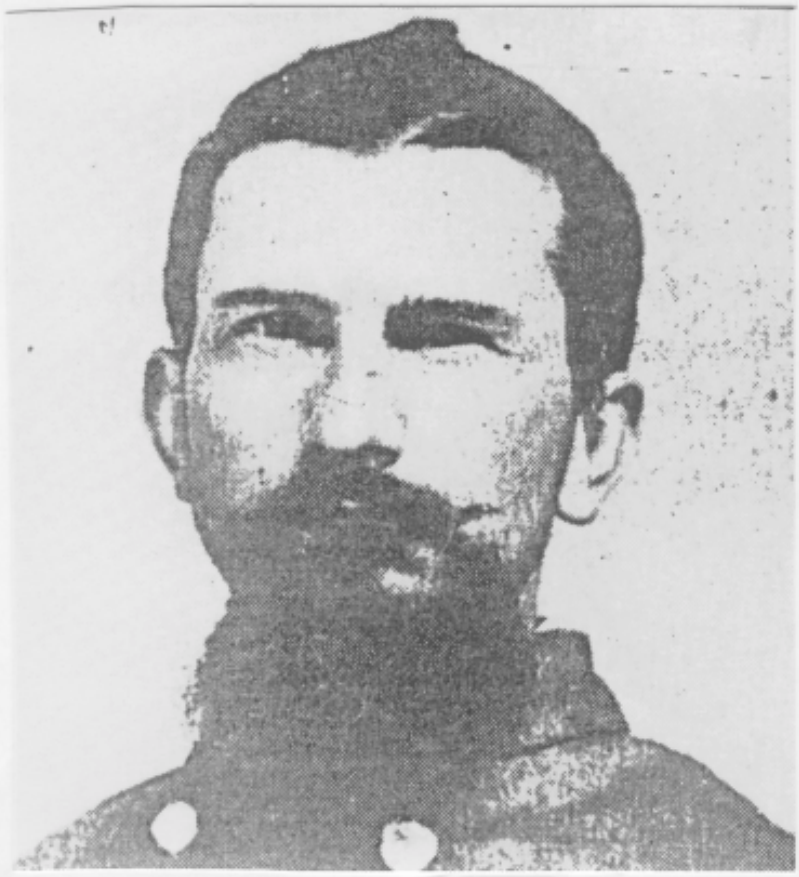


CHARLES MCDANIEL

CAPTAIN
COMPANY B
COBB'S LEGION

COLONEL
41ST GEORGIA
INFANTRY

PICTURES FROM
CARROLL COUNTY
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
QUARTERLY
VOL. 1
1968



MAJOR
JOHN RICHARDSON

BOWDON
COLLEGE'S
DRILL MASTER



MAJ. GENERAL
HOWELL COBB



BRIG. GENERAL
THOMAS R.R. COBB

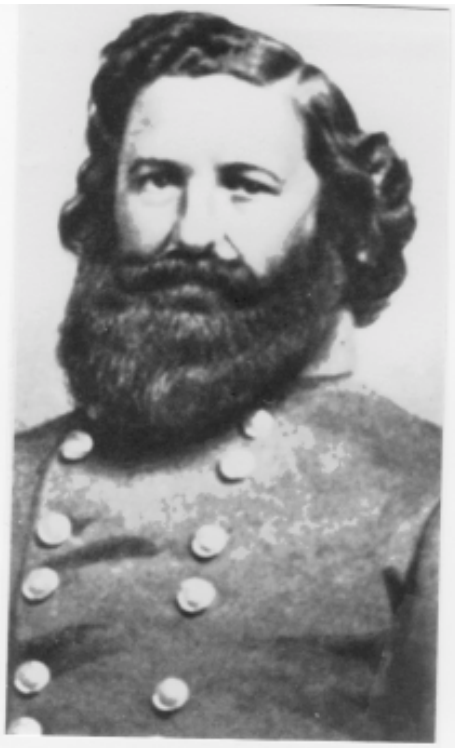


BRIG. GENERAL
WILLIAM T. WOFFORD
"OLD BALD HEAD"



BRIG. GENERAL
DUDLEY McIVER DuBOSE

COBB'S LEGION BRIGADE COMMANDERS

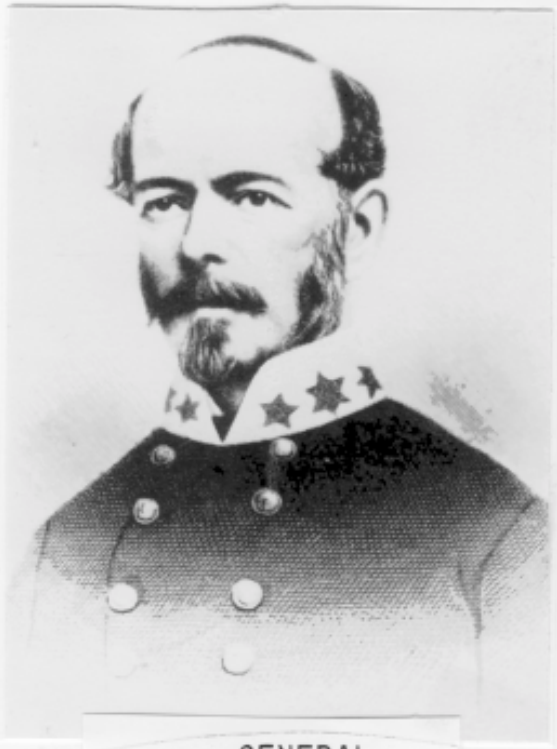


MAJ. GENERAL
LAFAYETTE McLAWS

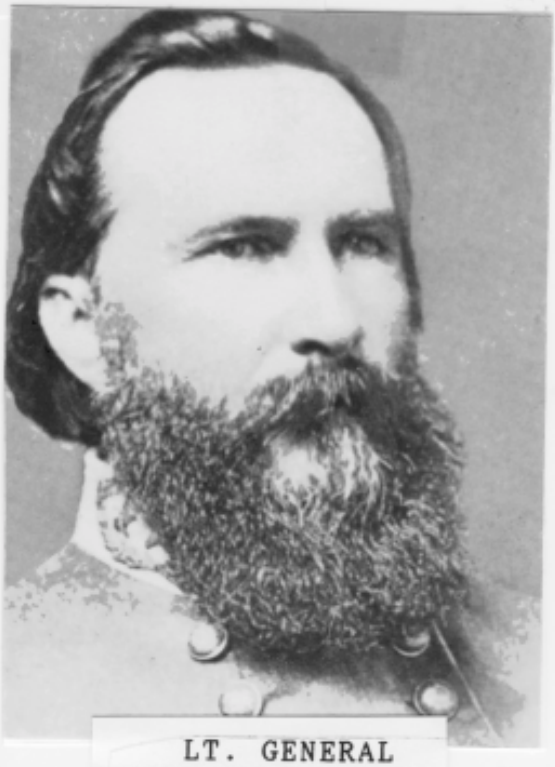


MAJ. GENERAL
JOSEPH BREVARD KERSHAW

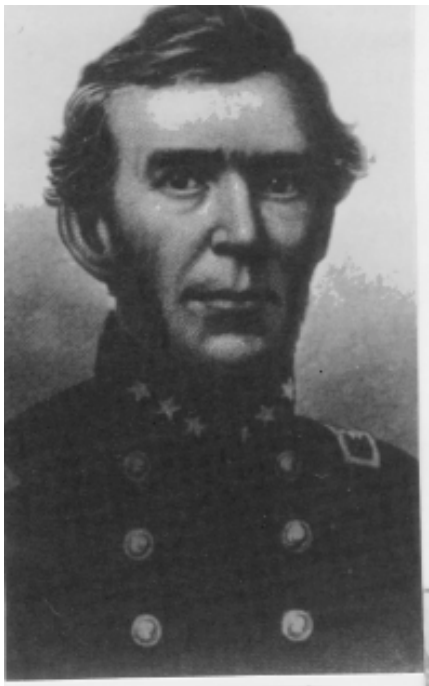
COBB'S LEGION DIVISION COMMANDERS



GENERAL
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON
"LITTLE JOE"



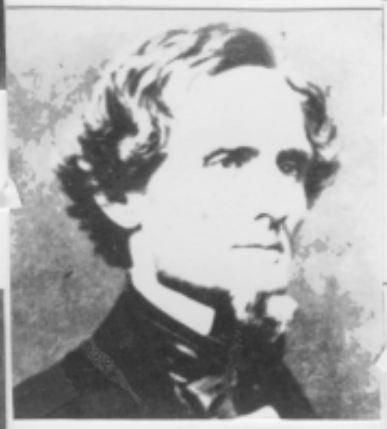
LT. GENERAL
JAMES LONGSTREET
"PETE"
LEE'S WAR HORSE



GENERAL
BRAXTON B. BRAGG



LT. GEN.
RICHARD H. ANDERSON
"FIGHTING DICK"



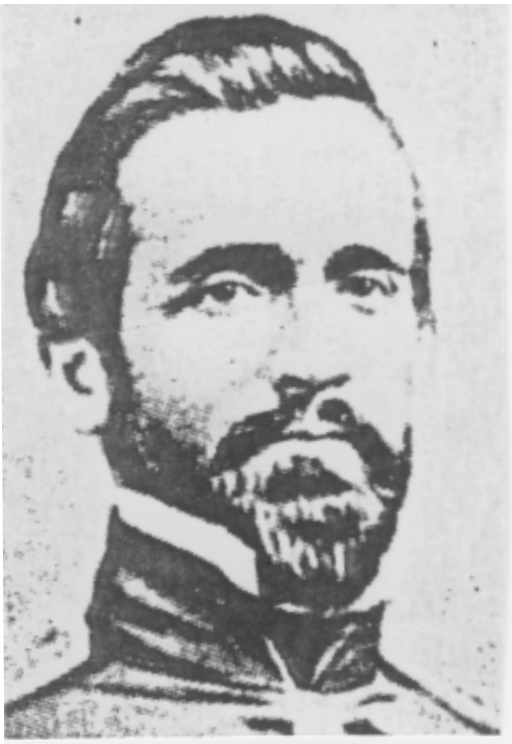
PRESIDENT
JEFFERSON DAVIS



LT. GENERAL
RICHARD S. EWELL
"OLD BALDY"



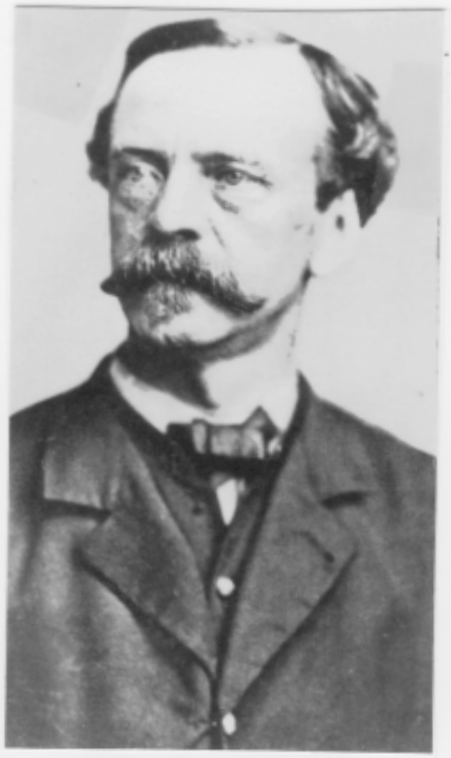
LT. GENERAL
JUBAL A. EARLY
"OLD JUBE"



BRIG. GENERAL
RICHARD BROOKE GARNETT
LEGION'S FIRST MAJOR



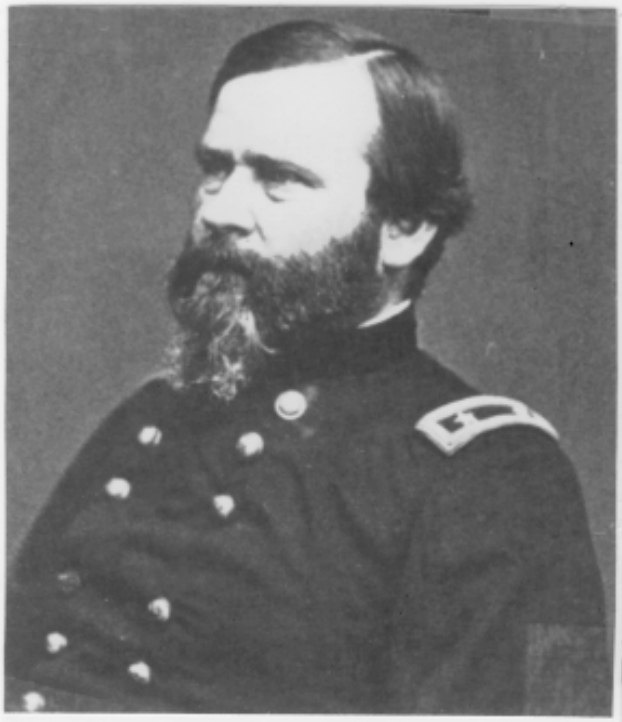
"PRINCE JOHN"
Major General John Bankhead Magruder (CSA)



MAJOR GENERAL
DANIEL E. SICKLES
FEDERAL 3RD CORPS

"FIGHTING JOE" HOOKER

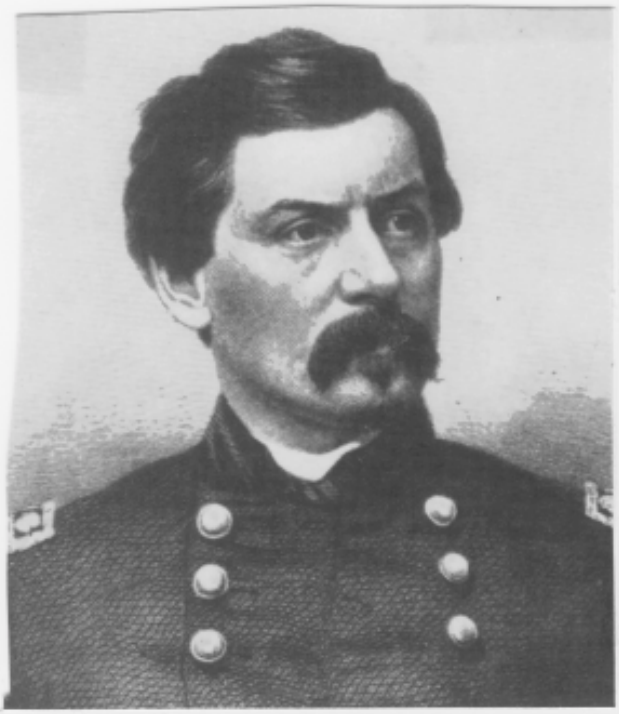




MAJ. GENERAL
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN



MAJOR GENERAL
AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE
"OLD SIDEBURNS"



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN
"LITTLE MAC"



MAJOR GENERAL
GEORGE GORDON MEADE



LT. GENERAL
ULYSSES S. GRANT



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
"MARSE ROBERT"



WILLIAM WALKER McDANIEL
FIRST LIEUTENANT, COMPANY B--JUNE 30, 1861-APRIL 11, 1862
CAPTAIN, COMPANY B--APRIL 11, 1962-MAY 12, 1864
MAJOR, COBB'S LEGION--MAY 12, 1864-FEBRUARY 24, 1865
RETIRED DUE TO SEVERE HIP & LEG WOUNDS-FEBRUARY 24, 1865

CHAPTER VI

GETTYSBURG

General Lee was confident that Hooker and his army would pull out of their position opposite Fredericksburg just as the Federal commanders had always done with Lincoln's blessing, whenever they felt there was a threat to Washington. He was correct because as soon as the Southern army began its move, the Federals began to follow after a spell in order to keep between the Rebels and their capital.

Lee's Confederates badly needed to live off the Yankee land for a while and the rich farming regions of Pennsylvania offered a bountiful feast for the men and horses. A raid into this area would also be a threat to Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia and, if one of these cities were taken, the Europeans would surely recognize and support the South as an independent nation.

As McLaws, with the Legion, moved out of Fredericksburg on June 3rd, 1863 A. P. Hill's Third Corps was left to observe the enemy there. McLaws' and Longstreet's other two divisions were to meet at Culpepper Court House so this first part of the march was along the fine Virginia turnpikes. The Legion was carrying their newly adopted flag which replaced the one captured at Crampton's Gap. Culpepper Court House was the headquarters of "Jeb" Stuart's Rebel Cavalry and, while the First and Second Corps waited near there, the great cavalry battle of the war was being fought at Brandy Station on June 9. The Southern horsemen were victorious but this battle represented the turning point in the mounted war. Prior to this time, the Southern yellow stripes had dominated their Yankee rivals. From now on, the ever-increasing blue-coated horsemen, with their fast-shooting repeating carbines, would be more than a match for the riders in gray whose ranks were growing thinner with each hard campaign. Northern horseflesh kept improving while that of the Southerners was wearing out. Perhaps plenty of new mounts and draft horses for the wagons and artillery would be available in Pennsylvania?

General Ewell and his Second Corps began the march for the Shenandoah Valley via Chert's Gap through the Blue Ridge Mountains, fought Milroy and his 9,000 men at Winchester, completely routing him, as well as causing another Federal Army to abandon Harpers Ferry. "Old Baldy's" march would continue on through Maryland and well into Pennsylvania, almost to the capital of Harrisburg, taking York while causing a panic in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. Unfortunately for the South, he was required to join Lee at Gettysburg before he could do further damage.

Now back to Longstreet's First Corps and Cobb's Legion: After very hard marches on the 16th-17th & 18th, they were at Piedmont Depot on the Manassas Gap RR. Reveille was at sun up on the 19th and breakfast was followed by a fast march of about 10 miles to Ashby Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains where they camped for the night. They had averaged about 20 miles per day in what the Georgia boys said was the hottest weather they had ever marched in. The roads were narrow and lined with mostly stone fences which made it even hotter and more difficult to fall out alongside the road. Their wagon trains were sent by a different route via Front Royal making the march a little easier. On the 20th, they crossed the Shenandoah River at Berry's Ford where the river was swollen from recent rains and was up to the armpits of the men. They were forced to lock arms and march four abreast across the river which proved to be a very difficult crossing. They stacked arms at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon setting up camp in the forest but, before their clothes could dry, they would be ordered back across the river to meet a rumored threat from Pleasanton's Yankee Cavalry to their rear back at Ashby's Gap where Stuart's Cavalry was now posted as a rear guard. They camped on the steep eastern mountainside the night of the 21st of June. The mountain was so steep and rocky that the men had a hard time finding a place to sleep without sliding down the mountain. One man said that he woke up 12 feet further down than when he went to sleep. After this threat was taken care of, they were marched back, crossing the river for the third time on the 22nd and camped in a field near the river.(1) During this action, General Wofford, with the Legion, was ordered down onto the plain east of the gap but the Yankees withdrew and the infantry was called back after the exchange of a few shots.(2) On the 23rd, they received orders to march via Berryville, Martinsburg and Williamsport into Maryland with Wofford's Brigade and the Legion bringing up the rear.

On the 24th, they marched 19 miles through Berryville and camped at Summit Point on the Harpers Ferry-Winchester RR. The Legionaries got an early start on the 25th, marching 21 miles to Martinsburg. They marched 11 miles on the Williamsport Road the next day, crossed the Potomac during a driving rain and camped near Williamsport. They were now averaging approximately 18 miles per day. The Legion was back in Maryland, this being the third time they had crossed the Potomac River into that state.

It was at this time that one of the greatest blunders of the war occurred: General Stuart, for some reason, instead of following and shielding the army west of the mountains, went off on another of his famous "ride around the enemy" marches, going far east and totally losing contact with the army until July 2nd, the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. Thus, Lee lost his eyes and ears. He had no way of knowing what his opponent was doing or where he was. The first and most important responsibility of the cavalry arm of the army was to gather intelligence for the commander keeping him posted on every move of the enemy.

Our intention is to not get into details of this great battle but to follow Cobb's Legion and Company B in it. Volumes of books, magazines and articles and even movies and TV documentaries on every aspect of this historic event have been published and filmed and would fill a library. It is probably the most publicized battle in our country's history, if not in the world. Excellent sources of information on this battle and the Lee-Longstreet controversy are Longstreet's *From Manassas to Appomattox*, Edwin B Coddington's *The Gettysburg Campaign* and especially Harry Pfanc's *Gettysburg The Second Day*. In these books, details can be found on Ewell's and Stuart's raids as well as the three days of fighting and the aftermath of Gettysburg.

General A. P. Hill's Third Corps crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown while Longstreet's First Corps, with the Legion, was crossing a little later further up stream at Williamsport. The Potomac was high because of recent rains and when the men forded the river it was 200 yards wide, swift and up to their armpits as they waded across with their belongings held above their heads. Some were in their clothes, more in their drawers and some were as naked as jay birds but it did not seem to bother them as the locals watched and cheered from the bluffs above. Bands played "Maryland, My Maryland" and the men let out their best Rebel Yells. General McLaws had discovered a stash of whiskey in Williamsport and given each man a gill (4 ounces). The general said that no man refused it and all were in good humor.(3) The Legion was on the march early on the 27th of June and marched 22 miles through Hagerstown, Maryland, Middleburg and Greencastle, Pennsylvania and made camp about 5 miles south of Chambersburg, PA. The Rebel raiders were now indeed in the real Yankee Land. Hill's and Longstreet's corps came together at Hagerstown and marched together on to Chambersburg. On a fine Sunday morning the 28th of June, McLaws' and Hood's Divisions marched through the town of Chambersburg with all the regimental bands playing and everyone in a great mood. After a short, easy march, they made camp about three miles north of the town on the Harrisburg Pike along the east bank of Conococheague Creek on fine Pennsylvania farm land with good water. On the 29th, the foot-sore men of Bowdon's Company B would get a full day of rest in camp after almost a month of hard marching. That was spent in anticipation of a hard march on further north come morning. Three days rations were cooked, rifles were cleaned and letters written to love ones back home.

The Southern forces were under strict orders not to plunder, steal or destroy property. Nevertheless, their foragers brought in plenty of good Dutch food and buttermilk. They surely were not going hungry or thirsty as some good corn liquor and lots of "Apple Jack" was on hand. A South Carolina regimental historian of Kershaw's Brigade wrote, "Wofford's men stole so much they could not carry what rations they drew from the commissary." Another man wrote home, "I got plenty of good brandy and chicken butter loaf bread cherry last night." One thing that soldiers, North or South, all, did was to raid the many rail fences along their march. After a hard day's march there was little time to go looking for firewood to cook, light or warm with. The good oak, hickory and chestnut split rails were the easy answer. Although General Lee issued orders against all sorts of plundering the hardest to enforce was the rail issue. One commander issued orders that only the top rail could be taken. This order was strictly followed by his foot soldiers; the first mess would take only the top rail, the next group by would take the now top rail and so on until the poor farmer's bottom rail was soon on the fire. There was however a great contrast between the Southern soldier's conduct and their respect for private property to that of the Yankees with their ravage of the Shenandoah Valley, Georgia and South Carolina by Hunter, Sheridan and Sherman.

On the 30th, McLaws and the Legion instead of marching as planned to the north toward the Pennsylvania capital of Harrisburg moved instead out to the east toward Cashtown. They went directly cross country through fields and woods pushing aside fences as they went reaching the hard-surfaced Gettysburg Pike at Fayetteville about 2 o'clock in the afternoon after a march of about 5 miles. A local Dr. McClay witnessed the march and stated, "The Confederates passed right across the country in a direct line of Fayetteville, regardless of fences or roads, and evidently in a hurry." They camped near Fayetteville along the Pike and were up before daylight on Wednesday, July 1, 1863. They were soon strung out along the road on the gradual slope of the west side of South Mountain toward Cashtown and Gettysburg. This would be the last quiet night for a long while for the men from Bowdon of Cobb's Legion and thousands of other men wearing the blue and the gray.

On June 27, a dispute between General Hooker and his superiors resulted in "Fighting Joe" asking to be relieved from command of the Union Army. Lincoln was only too happy to accept the resignation and Major General George Gordon Meade, who had been the commander of the Federal V Corps, was named to replace Hooker. Meade was well liked and respected by his fellow corps commanders as well as by the Confederate generals who were quite familiar with him from the Mexican War and pre-war days. He had established a good record as a subordinate but many felt that he lacked the confidence of being in command of the entire army. He certainly did not campaign for the job and, in fact, the leadership of the Union Army the day before had been offered to Gen. Reynolds who refused the "honor". Meade himself did not think he was up to the job but the President gave him no choice. He was appointed and ordered to take command even though he was junior to several of the other corps commanders including Gen. Sedgwich who agreed to serve under him. He was at a great disadvantage because he had little knowledge of Hooker's plan and was aware of very little that was going on with the other corps. He was an engineer like General Lee and recognized the benefit of having the high ground, natural or man-made fortifications, good artillery emplacements, short and secure supply lines, the shorter interior line and, especially, to always have an "OUT" of any situation and be able to retire to even better defensive positions should the need arise. Meade, like the Confederate General Longstreet, was a proponent of defensive strategy: That is: Pick the strongest defensive position possible and encourage your opponent to attack. He was a gruff, impatient, hard swearing Pennsylvanian and the latter was in his favor; these Rebels were invading and trying to capture his home state. He was called "Old Snapping Turtle" by the men in the ranks because of the short fuse of his temper. Mead immediately went to work preparing for all contingencies including establishing a strong defensive line along the Maryland-Pennsylvania border between Gettysburg and Washington. He would be ready to fall back to it if the Cemetery Ridge line proved to be untenable. He arrived on the field at nighttime after the first day's fighting had died down and had to rely on his corps commanders, including Gen. Hancock, to describe the defensive line to him. Even at this late hour he could realize that this was an excellent line to defend and to invite attack. Many writers have stated that he did not want to fight at Gettysburg but my belief is that once he saw this line which offered him every advantage, he was anxious for Lee to attack him. Meade drew the criticism of President Lincoln and others including Gen. "Old Brains" Halleck, General-In-Chief of the Army, for not aggressively following up the third day repulse of the Southerners but, remember, he had suffered tremendous casualties also, even more than his adversary. He served as commander of The Army of the Potomac for the remainder of the war. After General Grant was appointed General-In-Chief of all Union Armies, Meade served in an uncomfortable position as the Commander of The Army of the Potomac while Grant campaigned with and, for all practical purposes, commanded making all strategic decisions. It is difficult to have two commanders of any organization but Meade did his job well and I believe that he, along with Grant, was one of the few great Union generals of the Civil War. When General Lee learned on the 30th of June of the change in the Union high command he commented, "General Meade will commit no blunder in my front, and if I commit one he will make haste to take advantage of it." He felt that Meade would not be as bold as Hooker and that the change in command during an active campaign would work to the Confederate's advantage.

On the night of the 29th, General Longstreet's friend and Southern spy, Harrison, arrived in camp with news of the location of the Federal Army. The fact was that this army had a new commander and was closing in on Lee fast, concentrating around Frederick, Maryland. With considerable difficulty, Longstreet was able to

convince Lee that Harrison, the spy, was reliable as Longstreet had used him before and that Meade's army was indeed fast approaching. Lee thus changed his plans for a further march to the north and would instead swing toward the east calling for a consolidation of his three corps east of South Mountain at Cashtown hoping to keep the Federal Army east of South Mountain thus protecting his Cumberland Valley supply lines and route back to Virginia. General Lee was about as angry as he was ever known to be because Stuart had not reported with the intelligence on the location of the enemy.

By the night of June 30th, the position of the Southern forces was as follows: General Lee's headquarters, at Greenwood, 16 miles west of Gettysburg; part of Longstreet's First Corps was at Greenwood (McLaws' and part of Hood's) and part was at Chambersburg, 24 miles; Ewell's Second Corps was scattered from 10 to 23 miles north of Gettysburg; A. P. Hill's Third Corps had a part at Greenwood, 16 miles, and a part at Cashtown which was 10 miles west of Gettysburg and Stuart's Cavalry was "out of sight".(4) The Federal Army was spread out anywhere from 6 to 22 miles east and southeast of the town; however, they had Buford's Cavalry already at the future battle site. The I Corps was only six miles away and the XI only nine from Gettysburg.

Neither side anticipated bringing on a battle, especially General Longstreet. He was under the impression that General Lee and he had agreed that no offensive tactics would be undertaken during the campaign and that only a "defensive-offense" would be employed and, if a battle so far in enemy territory had to be fought, then a good defensive position would be selected and the enemy encouraged to attack their entrenched line. Lee's decision to become the aggressor and Longstreet's reaction has long been and will continue to be a subject of debate and controversy, one of the many that make the Civil War so interesting to study.

On the morning of Wednesday, July 1, Lee and Longstreet rode along together. Lee was riding his faithful Traveller and Longstreet was mounted on his favorite horse, "Haro", which was the Irish groom's pronunciation of Hero.(5) "Marse Robert" had acquired the steel grey gelding with black mane and tail while he was engaged in the Western Virginia campaign in 1861. He was a big horse, over 16 hands, and was six years old in the spring of 1863. He had a springy step and easily carried Lee's weight at a pace of six miles per hour and at the end of a hard day's march seemed as fresh as at the start. He would remain the General's favorite for the rest of his life. Lee had other horses during the war including one that he had before Traveller named Richmond, Grace Darling, Brown Roam, Lucy Long and Ajax. Lucy Long would alternate with Traveller as Lee's mount until the fall of 1864 when she became with foal and was sent to the safe countryside to deliver. She was second favorite to Traveller, and after the war, she was found and brought to Lee at Lexington to spend her life in pleasure with the college president and Traveller. Often time Lee's daughter would ride Lucy on long rides with the old general and Traveller. All of the other horses broke down or otherwise were unable to take the rigors of war. Over 1½ million horses and mules were killed or died due to the Civil War.

General Lee still did not believe there would be much movement beyond Cashtown and he also believed that his cavalry would also meet him there.(6)

The divisions of McLaws and Hood had hardly begun their march at daylight on the 1st of July when they were directed to pull off to the sides of the Chambersburg-Gettysburg Pike to let the trains of Ewell's Corps pass, thereby making for a long delay, resulting in McLaws' men, including the Legion, not being able to get to Gettysburg until after the action had ended on July 1. This single road leading into Gettysburg from the west from Chambersburg was a severe hindrance as it was choked with wagons, artillery and troops. It is difficult for us today to believe, but Ewell's troops and wagon train was 14 miles in length, strung out along a single road. Wofford's men did not get to resume their march until after 4 PM after having started their march at daylight. The best soldiers made good use of this delay by cooking more rations, resting and filling canteens.

Lee and Longstreet continued on their ride and soon heard cannons booming, seemingly coming from beyond Cashtown to the east. Lee rode on faster toward the sounds, leaving Longstreet to try in getting his men up.

The ball had begun. Invitation or not, Cobb's Legion with Company B of Bowdon, Georgia along was going to attend and would have a hot old time!

General Hill had sent part of his Third Corps on from Cashtown toward Gettysburg to investigate the rumored presence of Yankee Cavalry there and, some say, to obtain shoes that were reportedly stored there. His troops first encountered Buford's Cavalry which was soon joined by General Reynold's I Corps infantry west of the town. As the fighting escalated, Hill brought in more of his troops. Ewell's soldiers began to arrive and so did the Federal XI Corps. Artillery from both sides opened. Union General Reynolds, one of the most highly respected officers in the U. S. Army, would be killed very early in the fighting.

The first day's Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, resulted in a great Southern victory. The Yankees were driven back in mass confusion through the town of Gettysburg to a position east and south of the town along a ridge known as Cemetery Ridge, so named because of the cemetery located at the tall hill toward its northern end. Their defensive line was in the shape of a fish hook with the sharp point resting on the eastern slope of a high hill, Culp's, then curving around the northern slope of that hill toward the west, then around Cemetery Hill so that the shank continued south along Cemetery Ridge and ending at a tall outcropping, called Little Round Top. Directly to the south of Little Round Top was Big Round Top, which was an even higher outcropping. The Southern forces occupied the town and a line along a ridge west and parallel to Cemetery Ridge, which was named Seminary Ridge, or Hill, for the seminary located near its northern end. Seminary Ridge was not as steep as Cemetery Ridge and had none of the high hills or outcroppings such as Cemetery Hill or the Round Tops. These two ridges were approximately one mile apart with each one sloping down to a plain running between them which was covered with fields, orchards, gardens and farm dwellings.(7) Heavy losses were experienced by both sides that first day, July 1, 1863.

About midnight, McLaws' along with his lead brigade reached a position at Marsh Creek, which was about four miles out from Gettysburg. It was a dark night and, from the number of wounded being carried back, they knew that it had been a bad day with probably more of the same to come tomorrow. Wofford's men, with the Legion and Company B, bringing up the rear of McLaws' Division, did not reach this point until early morning and had little if any sleep before moving again before sunrise on the 2nd of July. Longstreet had sent orders for his two divisions to march at 4 AM but this order was later countermanded to leave at daylight which was later, with Hood's three brigades leading with McLaws' four falling in behind.

All night long Federal units continued to arrive and bolster the excellent defensive position that was selected by their generals on the first day. They had every advantage of natural fortifications, interior lines, the high grounds, shorter supply lines, excellent artillery locations and much superior numbers.

The Confederate forces were Ewell's Second Corps on the left, facing Culp's Hill, continuing on through the town of Gettysburg with Hill's Third Corps extending the line down Seminary Ridge to the south.

While Lee and Longstreet were meeting that night, Lee stated something to the effect, "If the enemy is in that position in the morning, I will attack him." To this, General Longstreet replied, "General, if he is in that position in the morning it will be because he wants you to attack him." Longstreet was astonished that Lee was abandoning the plan of "offensive in strategy but defensive in tactics."(8). Lee would have none of this now. General Lee's men had won a victory on July 1 and a victory always got his love of combat stirred up; besides, he had the greatest confidence in his army that only recently had won for him great victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville believing that they could defeat any force that the Yankees could bring against it. Longstreet said of Lee that the thought of battle had "got his blood up."(9)

General Lee's decision was that the next day, July 2, Longstreet would attack with his entire corps on the Union's left flank and, as this attack progressed, Ewell would actively demonstrate and attack if opportunity developed, while Hill would actively support Longstreet's advance. Lee evidently had forgotten Malvern Hill where he attacked the Yankees in an even less formidable position and when Burnside attacked him in his strong fortifications at Fredericksburg, and the terrible results of those two blunders, both of which resulted in total defeat for the attacker. This plan was much against the better judgment of Longstreet yet he would carry

it out. He argued that if an attack was to be made, it should be further to the right thus getting around the left flank of the enemy, gaining a position between him and Washington, then, picking a defensive position to Lee's advantage, forcing Meade to attack them or else give up Washington to the Rebels. Longstreet further argued that a Southern victory, after an attack on the entrenched Federal army at Gettysburg, would so weaken Lee's army that they would be forced to retreat and the Federal Army would get away to strengthen itself again.

Longstreet was up early the morning of the 2nd and was soon back at Lee's headquarters at sunrise trying again to convince his commander to cancel the attack. He met with no success. Some accounts state that Lee had an intestinal problem that day and had to stay "close to home" and that he consequently was not in a very good mood. He was also greatly irritated because Stuart still had not reported to him and because Ewell had not pushed the Yankees off of Culp's Hill on the evening of the 1st. Had the very nice old one-legged, squeaky high pitched voiced, bald-headed leader of the Second Corps taken this hill which dominated Cemetery Hill and Ridge there probably would have been no second or third day of fighting, Meade most likely would have retreated during the night to his strong defensive position he was having prepared? (Ewell, who had lost a leg at Second Manassas, had arrived on the field strapped to his horse to keep from falling off. He soon was hit by a mimmie ball in his wooden leg to which his response was, "What a waste of good Yankee ammunition.") One can only speculate; what if the aggressive "Stonewall" had been along? I believe it would have been hard to stop him from keeping the attack going and pushing the beaten and demoralized Union Army off the high ground and forcing them to high-tail it back toward Washington, after all, a good part of the troops holding the northern end of the Yankee line was the XI Corps with the Dutchmen who had been routed in the Wilderness a few months before by “Stonewall’s” fighters. We will never know; another big "IF" for the South! Lee, after the war, wondered the same thing.

With Hood’s division leading, McLaws' division, including the Legion, which had had very little rest, was up early and had begun their march through the light rain and fog with the head of the column reaching Seminary Ridge near Lee’s headquarters at about 8 o’clock on July 2. They along with Hood’s men were placed behind Herr Ridge where they fell out and rested until around 11 AM. Generals McLaws and Hill joined Lee and Longstreet whereby Lee stated to them that the attack was to be made "up the Emmitsburg Road", striking the Union left flank and Cemetery Ridge as the road approached the ridge at an angle as it progressed northerly toward the town. General Lee began discussing the plan directly with McLaws explaining the "up the road attack" when Longstreet interrupted and told McLaws to align his troops parallel to, not perpendicular to, the Emmitsburg Road, thus making a frontal assault instead of an angled or oblique attack. Lee politely corrected Longstreet and emphasized to McLaws his plan. No doubt, this embarrassed Longstreet as Lee was not following the line of command by dealing directly with Longstreet's division commander. Remember, that this past May, McLaws had reported directly to Lee at the victorious battle of Chancellorsville and there possibly was a close relationship between the two and old habits are sometimes hard to change. This slight added to Lee’s rejection of his plan resulted in a very disappointed and unhappy “Pete”. McLaws wrote after the war that Longstreet, “Looked irritated and annoyed.” McLaws was correct, Longstreet would not forget this instance and from this point on, relationships between him and McLaws would worsen.

General Lee had ordered a reconnaissance in the proposed attack area and this resulted in nothing to convince him to change his plan of attack. At eleven o'clock, after riding back from a conference on the left with Ewell and Early, he found Longstreet still not in motion as he was waiting for Law's Brigade of Hood's Division to arrive which was expected to be in about 45 minutes. General Lee was anxious for Longstreet to get underway but "Old Pete" was in no hurry. He told General Hood, "The General is a little nervous this morning; he wishes me to attack; I do not wish to do so without Pickett. I never like to go into battle with one boot off." Pickett's Division, one third of Longstreet's Corps, was still back along the road somewhere between Chambersburg and the battle site and would not arrive in time to see any action on July 2. Law's Brigade soon did arrive after marching all night and the march to the right began around noon or, as some say, as late as 1 PM. At this time, Hill's Corps was the right flank of the Confederate Army with one of Longstreet's former divisions with Major General Richard H. Anderson in command, the extreme right of

these troops. This division would connect with Longstreet's left once the First Corps troops could make the march to the right.

General Lee instructed Captain Johnson, the engineer who had made the reconnaissance, to lead Longstreet's troops by a route, which would not allow them to be spotted by a Yankee signal tower atop Round Top. Johnson led McLaws' troops, with Company B along, out first, followed by Hood's with the disgruntled Longstreet riding with Hood back along the line instead of up front where an aggressive commander would be expected to be. McLaws' Division was marching with Kershaw's Brigade leading, followed by Barksdale's, then Semmes' and last, Wofford's. The Legion would be near the rear of Wofford's Brigade and followed by the lead of Hood's Division. They marched from their position along Herr Ridge west along a lane to a road running parallel to Marsh Creek, did a column left at the road and followed it south toward Black Horse Tavern which they went past and crossed the Fairfield Road continuing the march a very short distance on the road going to Pitzer's Schoolhouse.

Wofford's regimental commanders on the march were: (See the appendix for information on each of the units)

16th Georgia Infantry of about 322 officers and men was led by the 51 year-old West Point Class of 1834 graduate and Mexican War veteran, Colonel Goode Bryan.

18th Georgia Infantry of about 320 men available on July 2nd was led by 26 year-old Georgia Military Institute school teacher, Lt. Colonel Zachary Ruff, who would later die in the muddy trench at Fort Sanders at Knoxville.

24th Georgia Infantry was commanded by the 58 year-old native of Ireland, Colonel Robert McMillan and also had about 320 officers and men available for duty. .

Phillips' Legion, with nine small companies totaling about 290 men under arms at Gettysburg, was under the command of 31 year-old Lt. Colonel Elihu Stuart Barclay.

Cobb's Legion with maybe 225 men in 7 small companies, was under the command of the 45 year-old Lt. Colonel Luther Glenn. Company B was led by Captain William Walker McDaniel and Co. F by Lt. Charles Martin, another Bowdon College Cadet..

The 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters were out front as skirmishers. This unit had been formed in April, 1863 by General Wofford after he became commander of the brigade after Fredericksburg.

Arriving at the crest of a hill just beyond the Blackhorse Tavern, McLaws and Captain Johnson, who were riding out in front of the column realized that if they continued along the route selected by the captain they would be seen by the enemy signal post on Round Top. They halted the troops below and called for General Longstreet to come up and join them. Longstreet agreed with their decision to not continue the march as planned. McLaws therefore ordered the troops to countermarch to about where they had started from earlier in the day. McLaws was reported to be in a very foul mood and expressed himself in some of the army barracks language he was noted for using. The logical marching order was to have the rear unit of Hood's Division to merely about face and lead the march. Longstreet stated that there was already great confusion back along the troops as Hood's men were pressing and intermingling with Wofford's Brigade. He suggested that Hood be allowed to countermarch first and McLaws, with Wofford leading, to follow. McLaws answered, "General, as I started in the lead, let me continue to do so." Longstreet then replied, "Then go on!" This tone indicating that "Old Pete" was more than a little disgusted with McLaws, and especially Captain Johnston and of the entire situation which was against his better military judgement. To make for an even more complicated march, McLaws ordered Kershaw to maintain the lead of his division thus the South Carolina troops had to backtrack, or "turn wrong-side-out", through not only the other brigades of their division, they had all of Hood's men to pass through. The other brigades of the division maintained their order thus Wofford again was the rear of McLaws followed again by Hood's trailing brigades.

Troops had to find a way to get off to the side of the narrow roads to let the countermarching, swearing men in column of fours pass through.

Once straightened out, the march was to very near to the point where they had started behind Herr Ridge earlier in the day. They gained the Fairfield Road and followed it northeast until reaching a road running parallel to Willoughby Run. They took this road south passing the Dickson, Culp, Plank and Felix farms to the Pitzer's Schoolhouse. This road was narrow and bordered by fences on each side resulting in an even longer line of march. At the schoolhouse they did a column left and marched toward their destination, the Emmitsburg Road.(10) This march was a distance of over five and ½ miles and it took them about 3 1/2 hours to make it. The temperature was now in the 80s and there were a lot of tired and thirsty men, some of whom had marched all night with no sleep, others including the Legion had had very little.

McLaws, with Longstreet now riding with him, on arriving at the attack site found a situation not at all the way General Lee and Captain Johnson had described it. Instead of the planned attack on the Federal left flank, he discovered that he was facing a strong line running along the Emmitsburg Road south to an angle, or salient, at a peach orchard and then running back through Devil's Den, an area of huge rocks, to Little Round Top. Instead of outflanking the enemy, the Union line extended well beyond his right. Longstreet then directed Hood to pass behind and extend McLaws' line to the right which would put Hood's right beyond the left flank of Meade's Army. It would have been fatal to have followed Lee's order to "attack up the road" with right flank exposed to Union fire the entire way.

When Hood took his position, he discovered that there were no opposing troop south of the Round Tops and that he could go around the rear of this position, cutting the Federals off from their supply lines. Hood sent couriers and then went in person to and argued in vain with Longstreet to allow him to attack around the Union left getting behind their position on Cemetery Ridge. Longstreet was now determined to follow Lee's order to attack "Up the Emmitsburg Road", remembering the rebuff earlier in the morning in McLaws' presence. After several attempts of being unable to persuade Longstreet to make the attack as he suggested, "The Gallant Hood of Texas" sadly returned to his troops and opened the action "sometime" after four o'clock and shortly thereafter he was seriously wounded in the right arm and was carried from the field.

The temperature was now in the high 80s and hotter in the sun. Water was at a premium and men were falling out due to lack of it and also from doing without sleep. Hood's troops would fight desperately until dark through Devil's Den and up Little Round Top inflicting terrible casualties while suffering a similar fate.

After Hood had begun the action, McLaws was to follow. McLaws aligned his troop with Barksdale's on the left connecting with Anderson of Hill's Corps. Kershaw was on Barksdale's right, connecting with Hood. Semmes was aligned behind Kershaw and would follow him while Wofford and the Legion was posted in Pitzer's Woods about 200 yards behind Barksdale and was to follow the Mississippians into the action at precisely the right time in order to deliver the final knockout blow to break the Yankee line. Kershaw's left regiments would eventually unite with Wofford's right units in the Wheatfield.

For an in-depth study of this second day's action, I suggest reading *Gettysburg the Second Day* by Harry Pfanz who was a long-time Chief Historian at Gettysburg. In addition, study the Bachelder maps of the battlefield.

The Union position now was about 2 1/2 miles in length and, since the Confederate position was the exterior line, it was considerably longer and was occupied by fewer men to begin with. Meade could concentrate his troops on any front, moving them rapidly from one point to the other while the Confederates could not. This would prove to be a great advantage for General Meade today and tomorrow. The Union position was a strong one with artillery posted on the high ground of the Peach Orchard, more on what is now called Wheatfield Road and much more all along Cemetery Ridge.

Kershaw, of McLaws Division, was to attack once he heard Hood's guns on his right. He intended to attack across the Rose farm, then wheel left and strike the Federals at the angle near the Peach Orchard and with the

help of Hood's troops on his right drive the Federals up the Emmitsburg Road toward Gettysburg. This plan would be impossible to carry out due to the position of the Federal General Sickle's advanced line and Barlsdale's would be the only brigade that made the wheel to the left and even his was not near a 90 degree wheel. All others would advance in pretty much of a frontal attack toward Round Top.

Longstreet had also brought up the Georgian, Porter Alexander, with his artillery and his red stripes would do good work today and tomorrow. Kershaw met serious opposition and his brigade soon became somewhat separated. Some time after the South Carolian began his attack, Barksdale drove into the Federals, driving them back. It would not be long before the big man from Mississippi would fall, mortally wounded, dying the next day in the hands of the enemy. General Semmes', who was mortally wounded by Yankee artillery even before the attack got underway, Georgians were following and supporting Kershaw on the "rocky knoll" and in the Wheatfield. Semmes was hit by enemy shell fragments while lying down behind a stone wall. He would be removed from the field and returned in an ambulance over the rough road to Martinsburg, Virginia where he died on July 10. He was a second cousin of the famous Confederate Naval Commander, Raphael Semmes, of the raider CSS Alabama. In this war, most of the generals as well as the lower ranked officers led by example: they were out front unlike in today's wars where it is "do as I say, and not as what I do." McLaws had now lost three of his four brigadier generals; Tom Cobb, Barksdale and Semmes all killed with only Kershaw surviving.

Barksdale had charged across the road along a front of no more than 300 yards, through the Peach Orchard and along the north of the Wheatfield Road, but, then had veered toward his left following the plan to wheel to the left up the road, more toward Anderson's troops and the Sheafry house and farm buildings. (This would be about the width of Wofford's brigade front when it charged a little later on this hot, very late July afternoon.) They were facing the Federal III Corps which was commanded by General Dan Sickles, a New York political general. At about 1:00 PM, Thursday, July 2nd, Sickles had advanced his line from its assigned position along Cemetery Ridge to where he was now posted. He had moved his line west, or forward, to the high ground east of the Emmitsburg Road with the line bending back sharply at a peach orchard, back through Devil Den and then back to the Round Tops. This movement was executed without the knowledge or consent of his commander, General Meade, who was furious when he realized what had been done, but by the time the change of position was discovered it was too late to withdraw Sickles.

Longstreet says that he ordered his artillery to open up at about 3:00 PM but that it was sometime later, probably after 4 o'clock, when Hood began his advance with Kershaw following soon after and Barksdale and Semmes sometime after that, probably closer to 5 PM or later. It had already been a long day for the men who started at sunrise and for others who had marched all night.

Barksdale overran and took the battery along the Wheatfield Road, at this time called the Millerstown Road, and the III Corps' line was broken along its entire length of the advanced position. The story has been told many times that at just the right minute, Union General Warren recognized that Little Round Top commanded the field and that it was unoccupied by troops, North or South. He hurried troops from the V Corps to take possession of this "citadel of the field" and was successful in his efforts.(11) Warren therefore is called the "Savior of Gettysburg" as these troops, including those of Josh Chamberlain's 20th Maine were able to beat "The Gallant Hood's" troops back time after time. This extended the Federal line and prevented any successful flank or rear attack by Hood's, now Law's, troops. Boys from Alabama, Georgia and Texas would bear the brunt and suffer the heaviest losses in this fighting around Round Top.

Simultaneously with Barksdale's routing of the Blue Coats in his front, Wright's Georgia Brigade of Anderson's Division on his left was also advancing and actually reached and took and held, for a few minutes, the stone wall in the vicinity of where the next day Lee would concentrate the attack in the action now referred to as "Pickett's Charge". Later at a conference with other generals and Col. Alexander regarding plans for the attack on the Federal left-center for July 3, the third day of the battle, Wright would tell all; "The problem is not getting there but staying there." How true this would prove to be as Meade could quickly reinforce any threatened position because he had the short interior lines and thousands of reserves to throw into any troubled position.

Confederates and Yankees were battling each other to the death. Thousands were falling with either side in danger of completely giving way. Longstreet held the trump card. He had Wofford's Brigade, with the Legion and Company B, ready and anxious to help him play his hand.

According to the Bachelder maps, Wofford's Brigade was formed in the Pitzer's Woods behind what is now West Confederate Avenue with Phillips' and Cobb's Legions on the left, next was the 24th Georgia, then the 18th Georgia and, on the right, the 16th Georgia. Other sources including the *Richmond Enquirer* in their August 5, 1863 report on the action of the 2nd, state that the alignment was the Phillips' Legion on the left, then Cobb's Legion, the 16th was in the center and on the Wheatfield Road, the 24th to their right and south of the road and the 18th on the very right. This article placed the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters out front as skirmishers. If this article is correct, the Sharpshooters were indeed formed in time for action at the Battle of Gettysburg? In either case, we are fairly certain of Cobb's Legion position north of the Wheatfield Road. On the advance the units were to dress and close on the center regiment along the Wheatfield Road.

It was getting very late in the day and General Wofford was pressuring McLaws to allow his brigade to get involved. Longstreet also was very impatient and put out with McLaws because he was so slow in getting Wofford's men into the fight so he rode to Wofford and led his troops into the action himself, ignoring McLaws, and stayed very close to the brigade as they advanced. At the same time, Alexander dashed up with new batteries and gave needed support to the infantry in this attack. He had a total of 54 guns, including those of the Troup Artillery of the original Cobb's Legion, concentrated on the area of the Peach Orchard and north along the front of the Barksdale, Kershaw, Semmes, Wofford advance.

When Longstreet gave the order for Wofford's men to attack, it was like releasing a caged tiger. Even though the heavy enemy artillery fire and the rugged field delayed them in getting up to the Emmitsburg Road, once they got there, they swept everything before them. Their Rebel yell was so loud that officers who were giving commands in Kershaw's line nearby were hushed.(12) Kershaw, who was in bad trouble on the right and was falling back, later wrote, "At about that time I witnessed one of the great sights of the day when I saw Wofford and his brigade coming on in splendid style."(13)

As Wofford's men, including Company B, passed through the artillery the gunners ceased firing and gave the Georgians a great cheer. Captain W. W. Parker of a Virginia battery saluted Wofford and shouted, "Hurrah for 'Old Bald Head'", as the general rode by with hat in hand and bald head glistening.(14) As stated previously, Wofford's distinguishing features were his bald head and fine military bearing especially when in the saddle riding out front of his men. After the battle Captain Parker is quoted in the July 27, 1863 *Richmond Sentinel*, "Oh he was a grand sight, and my heart is full now while I write of it. ……Long may General Wofford live to lead his men to victory."

These fresh troops with their terrifying yell must have created panic among the exhausted Yankee soldiers causing them to either throw down their arms and surrender or head for the rear. Longstreet, who was riding with Wofford in front, calmly told the excited men to, "Cheer less and fight more."

Wofford's men crossed the Emmitsburg Road at a trot, jumping a stone wall, striking the flank of the Union troops facing Kershaw, pushing them completely off the field. They then continued on driving all the Union troops out of the Wheatfield and then pushed right on through to the base of Little Round Top. (The Wheatfield was 26 acres of waist high wheat belonging to farmer George Ross.) Bachelder states that a few adventurous souls went even further.(15) They had routed Union troops including some from Hancock's II Corps whom they had fought so hard against at Chancellorsville only a couple of months before commanded today by General Zook who was mortally wounded leading his New York and Pennsylvania men which included a great number of Germans. They also encountered the remnants of the III Corps and for he first time fought men of the V Corps. Wofford had ridden over to Kershaw's troops on his right and rallied them to join his advance which they did in fine fashion. The 24th Georgia, due to the obstructions in their line of march and heavy artillery fire, had fallen behind the others and Gen. Wofford rode to them and got them back in line.

I believe that Wofford with the Legion probably began their attack close after 6:00 PM and probably crossed the Emmitsburg Road with about half the brigade being south of the Millerstown Road which today is called the Wheatfield Road but at this time was a mere lane leading to the J. Weikert farm house. The other half, including the Legion and Company B, were north of that lane with the Legion being on the very left of the northern or left wing following a line that was to the right of Barksdale's advance which had occurred a little earlier. They did not wheel to the left as Barksdale had done or had tried to do. The troops south of the lane passed through the Peach Orchard and continued on down through the Wheatfield while the Legion and those north of the road cleared that area, then all veered slightly to the left following a path to the right of Barksdale's advance, through Trostle's Woods and coming up on Little Round Top just east of Plum Run from a slightly northwest angle north of the road. They did not veer to the left as the Mississippi troops had done earlier. When they were forced to pull back, I believe that they followed a route slightly south of Wheatfield Road. They would spend the night of July 2nd a few yards down or east of the Peach Orchard and south, or to the right of, the Wheatfield Road along the "Rocky Knoll". The next day, July 3rd, Wofford's Brigade would advance to a position about 600-650 yards down the Wheatfield Road, while not being quite down as far as the Wheatfield, with their left about where the road is now. After the action ended on the third day, they would withdraw to a position along the west side of the Emmitsburg Road with the Peach Orchard on their right and front across the road.

General Sickle, who in the meantime had been wounded, carried from the field and, later, to lose a leg, had "borrowed" a six-gun battery of 12 Pound Napoleon guns of the 3rd Massachusetts Light Artillery which was attached to the V Corps. He placed them on a slight rise north of the Wheatfield Road, just east of Plum Run and near the entrance to the lane up to of the J. Weikert house. It had a good field of fire; however, boulders and stone walls made it difficult to move the guns. They had been at this location for about two hours and already several men and horses had been hit by spent bullets. The battery was protected by the U. S. Regulars of Ayers' Division, V Corps.(16) These men were some of the best soldiers in the Union Army as regulars were professional soldiers usually led by West Point officers, or the best enlisted men who had been promoted up through the ranks, who were members of the pre-war army instead of recent volunteers or draftees and therefore were better trained and more dedicated than the short-term men. (The remains of General Sickles' amputated leg may be seen today in the Army Medical Corps Museum in Washington.)

This battery was struck by the legionnaires who scaled the rock walls, driving back the infantry support. No one seemed to know where the Georgians came from because they came out of Trostle's Woods so quickly. Lieutenant Aaron Walcott, commanding the battery, ordered the guns spiked but they were able to spike only one before losing all six to the Rebels.(17) The Legion had a sweet moment of revenge after the loss of their flag at Crampton's Gap. They, along with Phillips' Legion, captured the battle flag of the 11th U. S. Regulars and another stand belonging to some other regiment. The August 5, 1863 edition of the *Richmond Daily Enquirer* reported that the men of Cobb's and Phillips' Legions captured two stands of Federal Colors. (This information regarding the capture of the flags was also given to me by Park Ranger/Historian Keith Bohannon who long has had an interest in Cobb's Legion as he had an ancestor who was a member of Company B, Private A. J. Bohannon who was killed at Guard Hill/Front Royal.) These Regulars of the Union Army would lose over 30% of their number this day, most due to the charge of Wofford's Georgians.

The Georgians continued following the Regulars through "THE VALLEY OF DEATH", the low ground along Plum Run, and prepared to assault Little Round Top north of the Wheatfield Road and the Federal line at a "swell" (we believe that what is meant is at the expanded gorge) just north of Little Round Top. Other brigades, including Kershaw's and Semmes', were preparing to assault Round Top itself on Wofford's right, a little further south.(18)

At this time, there were no Union troops on the left or north of the Wheatfield Road to oppose Wofford and a quick attack on Round Top could possibly be successful. However, by this time, "Old Bald Head's" men had become badly disorganized due to their fighting through the Peach Orchard, down through the Wheatfield and in taking the guns and now were resting and catching their breath and reloading behind the stone fences.

Preparing to meet the Georgians was the Federal VI Corps who was the Legion's antagonist at Crampton's Gap the past September and at Salem Church in May. Union General Sedgwick, who had replaced General Franklin as commander of the men of the Greek Cross and who's troops had just arrived on the field, quickly took advantage of this situation and sent several regiments which included the 139th and 93rd Pennsylvania and the 62nd New York along with another battery of guns to occupy this vacant position. At the same time, a considerable force was preparing to descend Little Round Top to attack the units to Wofford's right.(19)

Longstreet, who was near, quickly recognized the trouble that was developing, and again ignoring McLaws, ordered Wofford to fall back. Colonel Bryan of the 16th Georgia, being in the rear of the brigade, asked Longstreet to allow the brigade to remain in its present position because he was fearful that the Yankees would reclaim the captured guns and turn them on the Rebels' backs as they retreated, resulting in more losses than if they stayed where they were. Longstreet would not change the order and it was a very wise decision as the VI Corps greatly outnumbered Wofford's men and would have been too much for them to handle.

McLaws was not aware of Longstreet's order to withdraw and, when he saw General Wofford with his pistol in hand, coming back, he rode to him to find out why he was retreating. Wofford was very angry (he was described as being, "Mad as Hell!"). His brigade had pushed all before it and he did not feel that he was in danger when Longstreet's order to retire was received and saw no reason to withdraw.

Regarding General Wofford, McLaws later stated, "Wofford was ambitious of military fame and was one of the most daring of men and felt that his retreating might be misconstrued." Ben Humphries of Mississippi and Wofford's fellow brigade commander, said of him, "We all know that he was but too prone to go forward----even into disaster." Wofford was indeed a fierce fighter and led by example. His aggressiveness, personal bravery and desire for military fame would result in serious problems for the men of Company B later in the war especially at Front Royal and Cold Harbor.

After the war, Colonel Goode Bryan wrote to his old commander, General McLaws, "I can and do assert, most positively, that they [Wofford's Brigade] were not driven back, and that there was no enemy in front, nor on the right, to cause us to fall back; and I further assert that I was ordered back by a courier sent by the Commanding General Longstreet, and that before going, seeing Gen. Longstreet some distance in the rear, I went to him; and requested him not to order us back, but he repeated the order, and I retired."(20) The old colonel never forgave Longstreet for pulling the brigade back and years after the war was still stating his case. In 1877 he wrote to McLaws, "I have always thought that if Gen. L had not ordered us to fall back we could have won the day."(21) General McLaws, however, later stated that he thought that Longstreet's order "had been judicious." He however, had written his wife shortly after the battle, "General Longstreet is to blame for not reconnoitering the ground and persisting in ordering the assault when his errors were discovered. During the engagement he was very excited, giving contrary orders to every one and was extremely overbearing. I consider him a humbug—a man of small capacity, very obstinate, not at all chivalrous, exceedingly conceited, and totally selfish. If I can it is my intention to get away from his command." Later Longstreet would oblige him.

Longstreet had played his trump card with Wofford. He had absolutely no one else to reinforce his troops in their advanced position. The Union commanders had thousands of fresh troops ready to join the battle and they used them wisely. The old adage that a poor man should never play poker with a rich man because, eventually, the rich man will win as he can afford to lose longer and more than the poor man and, sooner or later, the table will turn in his favor, was certainly true in this instance.

The Confederates on Wofford's right were driven back by the VI Corps on Round Top leaving Wofford's men, including Company B, alone in the advanced position on the north side of the road north of and at the very base of the Round Top across Plum Run. His left, the Legion, was near the J. Welkert house and buildings and his right was along the Wheatfield Road.(22) Wofford's men were unable to bring out the captured guns as most of the horses were dead and the stone walls prevented their hauling them out by hand. However, a Gettysburg Battlefield marker located on Cemetery Ridge north of the Pennsylvania monument states that three of the guns were pulled to the Emmitsburg Road and there recaptured by a Vermont regiment.

It states that the battery had two men killed and two officers and twelve men wounded. We do not know which account is correct but I do not believe that the guns were drawn off but recaptured at the original location or very close to it.(?)

The Legion retired through the Wheatfield which now had become a deathfield filled with the dead and wounded men of both sides. It was by now about 7:00 PM with darkness fast approaching. There was no daylight saving time back then. Both sides were more than willing to let things quiet down, collect the wounded and attempt to get a little rest.

Second Lieutenant Charles Martin, ranking officer of Company F, Cobb's Legion, tells in a letter home to his sister how savage the fighting was. He says, "We had it hand to hand for some time…….sword crossed sword, and bayonet crossed bayonet. We were all mixed up together and thrusts were passed with terrible rapidity" Martin had a narrow escape when a Union soldier he had captured turned on him and knocked him unconscious with a "blow on the head with his musket." Fellow Confederates rushed forward to rescue Martin in furious fighting.

Numerous Federal soldiers account later of just how orderly and effective Wofford's advance was executed. Lt. Col. Alford B. Chapman of the 57th New York wrote, "When the whole line in front of me suddenly gave way, breaking through the ranks of my regiment in considerable disorder. …….I then moved to the rear in good order. The enemy following closely." A member of Zook's Brigade stated, "We fell back to the stone wall then turned and gave the enemy such a volley of lead as, for a time, disordered his advance. One or two of the boys lingered at the edge of the woods as the Rebels in battalion front came from the opposite woods into the opening. They were marching steadily, with colors flying as though on dress parade, and guns at right-shoulder-shift. They looked harmless, but the lingering boys did not care to make a closer acquaintance and hurried on to their regiment. It seemed miraculous that any one came out of that wood alive, so terrible was the fire when we entered it." A member of the 2nd New Hampshire wrote, "The constant crowding toward the center kept their ranks full and well closed up. Our fire made apparently little or no impression on them. They were reinforced from right and left with every step. When [they appeared] at point blank range they were a compact mass of humanity. Although [our] shooting was good, there was not enough of it."

More than a few years ago, when I was much younger, I walked the route, along with a guide and a few other hardy Civil War enthusiasts that the Legion and other units of Longstreet's Corps marched that hot day of July 2, l863. This walk was made after a fine dinner the night before followed by a good night's sleep on a comfortable motel bed and a nourishing breakfast. I carried nothing but a camera, binoculars and a small note pad with no heavy rifle, knapsack, blanket, ammunition, food etc. I was also wearing soft soled, comfortable walking shoes and cool clothing. We marched the 5 1/2 mile or more route to the forming point then through the Peach Orchard, down through the Wheatfield, on across Plum Run to Little Round Top and then back up to the Emmitsburg Road where we were met by our air conditioned bus. We had no artillery smashing trees around us as we came out of the woods crossing the Emmitsburg Road and we certainly had no one trying their best to kill us as we advanced toward Round Top. We had no one firing at our backs as we went back up the slope toward the Peach Orchard. Our hike took about one half of a day and, when it ended, we could not believe how those men could have done what they did. They marched all of July 1, slept very little if any that night, and probably had little if any cooked food, were up before sunrise and did not get to stop until dark. This must have taken super human effort. Those who have been in battle know that men can do things not ordinarily expected of them at a time like that but the Civil War soldier surely was the greatest soldier ever!

The men of Bowdon's Company B, Cobb's Legion, Wofford's Brigade, had had one hard day but I'll bet they were one proud bunch the night of July 2 with the two captured Federal regimental flags being examined and admired by all before being sent to the rear for safekeeping.

Longstreet, outnumbered by almost 50%, reports his losses in killed, wounded and missing for the day at about 6,000 out of his 19,900 men engaged and Meade's at between 9 and 10,000 of his 28,000 engaged. The Union forces committed 20 brigades to fight Longstreet's 8 plus 3 from Anderson on his left.

There is no known written report of this battle, or of any other battle that we are aware of, by General Wofford after he assumed command of Cobb's Brigade. Bachelder does quote an oral statement from the general, however: "Wofford's brigade supported Barksdale's brigade and advanced with Barksdale, but when Barksdale changed directions to his left, Wofford uniting with the left units of Kershaw's brigade and a portion of Anderson's brigade, charged the Union troops in the wheatfield and forced them back to the ridge at Little Round Top."(23) Bachelder does not state how or when this statement was obtained, however; it is known that he was in contact after the war with most of the military leaders who fought at Gettysburg.

This was another day for the South that was a "Could Have Been". Longstreet received absolutely no reinforcements from General Lee. Ewell, on the northern end of the Confederate line with his Second Corps, failed even to get his men into battle order and contributed nothing to prevent Meade from shifting troops from that sector of his line to combat Longstreet. Stuart, who finally arrived at Gettysburg on the late afternoon of July 2, was not available to threaten on Hood's right and therefore forcing Meade to keep the VI Corps back to protect that flank and his rear instead of being used against Longstreet's attacking force. Also, Lee's failure to be with Longstreet before the attack began, possibly changing the attack order once he saw the true alignment of the Union Army and had heard Hood's report that there were no troops preventing him from going around the left flank of the enemy, was very unfortunate and his failure to prod Ewell and some of Hill's troops into action was a serious mistake. Thus the plan for a "General Engagement of the Day was dwarfed into the battle of the right at 3:00 o'clock, that on the left by a single division, and nearer the center at 9:00 o'clock by two brigades."(2) Longstreet refers to Ewell, "finally makes an attack at Culp's Hill." Longstreet further states that if he had had Pickett's Division present at the moment Wofford advanced to the gorge at Round Top, we could have had it before Union troops arrived.(24)

The night of the 2nd was spent with both sides moving around in the light of a full moon, removing and comforting the wounded and wondering what tomorrow would bring. All the Confederate wounded that could be gathered up were moved back to field hospitals around Marsh Creek, Wofford's hospital was across the creek from Crawford's-. The night was chilly and it is interesting to read stories of the old veterans in which more of them complained of getting cold at night rather than of the heat during the day.

Longstreet did not go to Lee's headquarters the night of the 2nd but sent a report to him of the day's action. He also reported that his third and remaining division, Pickett's, had now arrived.(25)

General Lee was up at 3:00 AM, had a good breakfast, and before sunrise on July 3, rode over to Longstreet and advised him of the plan for the day which called for an assault upon the enemy's left center using McLaws' and Hood's Divisions and to be supported by Pickett's fresh troops. Longstreet quickly stated that this would not do as McLaws and Hood were holding a mile against several times their numbers and, should they be withdrawn, the enemy would move in and replace them and get into the army's rear toward the Potomac.(26) Also, these troops had lost about one-third of their numbers on the 2nd and were "fought out". He further cautioned General Lee that a column advancing as he proposed would have a mile to march under concentrated enemy artillery and a thousand yards under long-range musketry fire.(26) He added that he had already begun preparations to carry out his and Hood's plan to swing around to the Union left, getting in between Meade's Army and Washington, and forcing the Federals to abandon their present line. He said that he had had his scouts out all night and that they had discovered a way around the Federal left and getting in behind him just as Hood had suggested. Longstreet surely felt that any further attack on the strongly entrenched Federal line was sure to fail. Lee listened politely but, as "Old Pete" finished, he stated that the plan was to attack the enemy's left center by the entire First Corps. He pointed toward Cemetery Ridge and said, "The enemy is there and I am going to strike him."(27) Longstreet said years later, "I was never so depressed as upon that day."

General Lee then consented for McLaws' and Hood's, now Law's, men, to remain in their present defensive positions but that they would actively demonstrate to distract the enemy once the planned assault began and to move to the attack once the enemy line was broken. He would use Pickett's fresh troops and those of Hill's Third Corps for the proposed assault.

After the Confederate Commander told Longstreet just which troops he would assign for the attack, "Old Pete" did some quick figuring and determined that there would be about 15,000 men involved. He did not think that this number would be nearly strong enough to take and hold the distant ridge. He felt that he had not resisted yesterday's assignment strongly enough and was determined that today he would make a stronger argument against the proposed attack while still showing the proper military respect to his superior whom he honored highly. He told General Lee, "General, I have been a soldier all my life. I have been with soldiers engaged in fights by couples, by squads, companies, regiments, divisions and armies, and should know as well as anyone what soldiers can do. It is my opinion that no 15,000 men ever arrayed for battle can take that position." Lee's reply to this was a firm order, "Summon Pickett an get his brigade in line and wait for the signal to attack." This was the last of Longstreet's "suggestions".

The two began their ride to the north to inspect the proposed attack area. As they approached the Peach Orchard they came upon General Wofford. "Old Bald Head" was in a good humor and proudly told General Lee of his brigade's fine record of yesterday telling the Confederate commander that his men had reached the crest of the ridge just north of Little Round Top and could have stayed there with support. General Lee complimented the Georgian and asked, if he could go there again. Wofford's enthusiam quickly waned and he replied, "No, General, I think not." "Why not?" Lee wanted to know. Wofford replied, "Because, General, the enemy had all night to entrench and reinforce. I had been pursuing a broken enemy, and the situation is now very different. " These words coming from a general who was always looking for a fight should have been cause of concern for General Lee. Longstreet said that he looked at his leader to see if Wofford's words had any effect. They had none at all.

Longstreet then ordered Alexander, his trusted First Corps artillery chief and a fellow Georgian, to line up all the guns that he could gather and for him to be ready to concentrate his fire on the enemy's artillery and troops in the proposed attack area. This incidentally was the only advantage of having the exterior line as guns from along the line could converge their fire inward onto a narrower segment of the opponent’s line. Unfortunately this advantage was wasted and it was another mistake by the engineer, General Lee, who certainly recognized this advantage. He instead again left the tactical details of the battle to subordinates, this time to the ineffective head of the army’s Chief of Artillery, General/Preacher William Pendleton. Alexander was left with an almost straight across bombardment of the Cemetery Ridge line. Many of Hill’s and most of Ewell’s guns would remain quiet and Pendleton actually removed, without Alexander’s knowledge, some of the guns the Georgian intended to run forward to support Pickett once the advance stepped off. Making the charge along with Pickett's Division of Longstreet’s Corps would be Heath's and Pettigrew's Divisions of Hill's Corps. Ewell was again expected to keep the forces on his front on the left busy while McLaws and Law would do likewise on the right. Longstreet was being asked to direct an attack on the center that he did not believe could be successful with two-thirds of the troops that he was to direct not belonging to his command. This fact alone clearly proves that there was no problem between Lee and Longstreet and that Lee still had the utmost confidence in the First Corps commander, surely more than he had in Generals Hill and Ewell.

The story of "Pickett's Charge" has been written about thousands of times. Suggested reading is *The Gettysburg Campaign-A Study in Command* by Edwin B. Coddington. In short, after Alexander’s artillery bombardment, which was of little damage to the enemy, Pickett reported to Longstreet and asked, "General, shall I advance?" Longstreet could not answer. He only bowed, indicating his consent.(28)

Pickett's Virginia brigades, one of which was commanded by Cobb's Legion's first major, now Brig. Gen. Richard Garnett, and those of Hill's Corps, mostly brigades of North Carolina’s finest, began the march across the almost mile that separated the two armies directed at a copse of trees along a stone wall behind which waited the defending Yankees. Garnett was sick with chills and fevers and in addition could hardly hobble

about as he had been kicked on his knee by a horse and would have to ride on the advance making for a very good target. He was galloping up and down in front of his Virginians encouraging them to do their duty. As the advance began, Alexander walked along beside his friend's horse for as long as he could. He stated that Garnett was suffering from a chill and had the collar of an old blue overcoat high up around his neck on this hot July day. We have already written how he was shot from his horse only 20 yards from the stone wall and how his body was never identified or recovered. I have often wondered if because he was wearing the blue overcoat, maybe a captured one, he might possibly have been mistaken for some unfortunate Union soldier and was quickly buried along with hundreds of other unidentified Yankee soldiers and now occupies a grave in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg? We can imagine the concern in Cobb's Legion when they learned that their major was killed.

Some of the brave men reached the wall and for a very short time held a section of it. Some writers refer to this as "The High Tide of the Confederacy." The story is well known how they were beaten back with terrible losses and those who made it back to the Confederate lines were met by a distraught General Lee encouraging them to re-group and saying, "It is all my fault."

When the assault began, the Legion and others of Wofford's command were ordered to move up closer to the enemy and, once a break in the enemy line was developed by Pickett, to spring to the attack. The Legion and the brigade moved down about 600 yards toward the Wheatfield but not quite reaching it when they drew a heavy fire from their front. They were now a hundred yards or so forward of the other brigades of the division and in an exposed position. With the repulse of Pickett, Wofford's troops were ordered back to their defensive position of the morning. These positions were strengthened and aligned during the night and the Legion was posted on the western side of the Emmitsburg Road with the Peach Orchard to their right and to their front.

The danger now was that Meade would take advantage of the confusion among Lee's Army and would counterattack. He did order the advance of the V Corps but it did not amount to much as Meade, like his predecessors, was reluctant to challenge even a wounded "Bobby" Lee.

General Meade, the engineer, was successful at the Battle of Gettysburg because he fought it, except for Sickles'unauthorized forward movement, exactly according to the plan. Unfortunately for the South, the plan was that of General James Longstreet, CSA, one which was rejected by Meade's adversary and Longstreet's commander, General Robert E. Lee. That is: "Let us pick a good defensive position to our liking between the enemy and Washington and encourage the enemy to attack, no offensive tactics." It is sad that General Lee, the engineer, did not agree.

The day after walking the route, which the Legion marched and fought over on the second day, our group walked the "Pickett's Charge" path at as near to their pace as possible. We marched to the stone wall and then back across the mile to Seminary Hill at about the fastest pace that we could do. The only danger we faced was the automobile traffic on the Emmitsburg Road. Again, we were totally exhausted at the end of the march. Hats off to the Confederate soldiers at Gettysburg!

Company B's casualties were fairly light considering all the fighting in which they were involved. They list only one man, 1st Lt. J. C. Alman, as being killed and two men, Privates John T. Hearn and Giedon Powledge, captured, both having been wounded and left with the enemy when the Rebel Army withdrew. Lt. Alman was seriously wounded and also had to be left behind with the enemy when the Confederates withdrew. He died a few days later. The Lieutenant was the officer who had accompanied the Legion's first man to die, Pvt. William R. Smith, back to Georgia in late 1861. We do not have names of the members of Company B men who were wounded. The official casualty list of Wofford's Brigade shows 22 killed, 144 wounded and 112 missing. The official figure for Cobb's Legion shows two killed and 20 wounded. See the Appendix for details. Again, these figures appear to be on the light side as we know that there are two members of Cobb's Legion buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah, Georgia who were moved there after the war. We also know that two other members of Cobb's Legion, Sgt. J. L. Born of Co. C and Sgt. A.

C. Adair of Co D were killed. These four plus the one in Co. B are more than the total reportedly killed for the entire Legion. It is difficult to believe that none of the other four companies had no one killed.

One can imagine the concern in Bowdon when the people heard of the terrible conflict taking place in far off Pennsylvania. It was probably several days, maybe weeks, before the families knew if their loved ones were alive or dead. We have one account of a family of a Carroll County soldier serving in the 20th Georgia who was killed on July 2 and was notified of his death by letter received at Bowdon on July 22. At the same time, they were getting the bad news from Vicksburg where the 34th , 41st and 56th Georgia, each with companies of Bowdon and Carroll County men, were among those who surrendered there to General Grant..

Figures of the wounded left at Gettysburg by the Confederates show that Cobb's Legion left four men in the care of Surgeon R. H. Ramsuer of the 18th Georgia (Company B had three so there must have been considerably more) along with 46 more from Wofford's Brigade.(29) From McLaws' Division, a total of 576 wounded were left along with two chaplains, 10 medical officers and 70 nurses and cooks. To the Yankees' credit, the best care possible was given to the wounded prisoners. The Southerners, who were left as wounded prisoners, were probably more fortunate than those wounded Confederates who had to make the long trip back to Virginia either by walking through the rain and mud or by riding in springless wagons over the bumpy roads.

Saturday, the 4th of July, was spent in rest by both sides with very few "fire works". As if the results of the past three days at Gettysburg were not bad enough alone, it was not the only tragedy taking place in the South. Far to the southwest, General Grant was accepting the unconditional surrender of the besieged Confederates in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Pemberton's army in the west had been completely defeated and Lee's in Virginia had been badly treated. This was the low point of the war in the South.

Lee had no choice now except to withdraw his army and the orders for the retreat were issued by noon on the 4th. The wagon trains carrying the wounded and accompanied by about 5,000 captured Union prisoners were to start immediately by the Chambersburg and Fairfield Roads and the infantry by the latter road after nightfall. It had rained all day with over 2 ½ inches measured in nearby Harrisburg. The Third Corps was to lead followed by the First, including the Legion and Company B, with the Second Corps as rear guard. It was daylight on Sunday, the 5th, before Wofford and the Legion could move out. The Legion quietly moved out of their line along the Emittsburg Road, back through Pitzer's Woods and fields to the Schoolhouse, then along the road running along Willoughby Run until they came to a fork where they took the left fork to the Black Horse Tavern. At the tavern, they did a column left onto the Fairfield or Hagerstown Road marching about 8 miles to Fairfield, PA, then climbing through Fairfield Gap in South Mountain into the Cumberland Valley. It rained another 1 ½ inches on the 5th while on the 22 miles or so to Hagerstown, Maryland which they marched through and entrenched on the right of the almost 15 mile defensive line. This thin line was set with Ewell's Corps on the left or north facing to the east, Hill in the center and Longstreet's divisions on the right or south and southeast of Williamsport and about 8-10 miles south of Hagerstown.. By the roads they took, this is probably over a 40-mile march and was on muddy roads the entire length, a terrible march all the way. I have no information on just how long the march took but it was slow due to the rain and the wagon train. As bad as it was on the men of Cobb's Legion it was much worse for all the thousand of wounded Rebels walking and the more seriously wounded who were riding in the springless wagons and also on the many thousand captured Federal soldiers, many who were "walking wounded", struggling along on the muddy roads through the rain with the 17 mile-long wagon train.

The enemy pursued but the heavy rain and resulting muddy, cut-up roads caused by all the Confederate traffic was in the favor of the South. Union Cavalry did some harm by getting among the Confederate wagons and destroying a number of them and killing horses and mules. This march was regarded as probably the most difficult of the war for General Lee's men due to the heavy rain and muddy roads, coupled with the Yankee harassment and the letdown feeling of having been unsuccessful at Gettysburg

Because of the heavy rains, the Potomac had overflowed its banks and was ten feet above its normal level and was much too high to ford while the bridge at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed by the Yankees,

forcing the Confederate troops to be entrenched on the north side of the river in Maryland to await attacks until the 13th. Here, Lee's entire army, minus some cavalry, was packed into an area of several miles with its back to the raging river. He was in his most critical position of the war with the exception of Appomattox.(30) Lee was perplexed. "Was the high water the hand of God?" "Was God on the side of the enemy?" He wrote to his wife, "You will learn before this reaches you that our success at Gettysburg was not as great as reported in the past, that we failed to drive the enemy from its position, and that our army withdrew to the Potomac. Had the river not unexpectedly risen, all would have well with us; but God in His all-wise providence, willed otherwise, and our communications have been interrupted..... I trust that a merciful God, our only hope and refuge, will not desert us in this our hour of need and will deliver us by His almighty hand..... We must, however, submit to His almighty will whatever that may be."

Fortunately, the enemy did not attack in force. Lincoln was again outraged that his generals would not realize that Lee's army had to be defeated and that they had to make the effort whenever the opportunity presented itself.

On the 10th of July, Wofford's Brigade, with the Legion, was holding a position on the Williamsport-Sharpburg Road near St. James Church. In his report, General Stuart states that he established a part of Wofford's Brigade, Cobb's and Phillip's Legions, at Downsville.(31) The Legion did not cross the Potomac until the 13th of July, 1863 on the repaired pontoon bridge at Falling Waters with the rain falling in blinding sheets and no bands playing. They were back in the South but were not yet out of danger as Meade's army had now also crossed the Potomac and was progressing down the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, occupying the gaps as it went. Wofford's Brigade along with the rest of McLaws' Division marched on through Martinsburg and Winchester, crossed the Shenandoah River and occupied Chester's Gap in the Blue Ridge. Gen. Wofford had plans to capture the Yankee Cavalry, that held the eastern part of the gap, by a hidden march to get behind them but the plan for capturing cavalry with infantry was not successful though, for a time, General Wofford thought the trap was well laid.(32) The march continued and by the 24th, the head of the column reached Culpepper Court House behind the Rappahannock. The Gettysburg Campaign had ended. General Lee asked to be removed from command and of course President Davis refused to even consider such a request.

Who won The Battle of Gettysburg? No one! There could be no winner of such a terrible affair, only losers. The Union held the field but suffered more casualties. Taking a page from one of my very old and favorite books on General Lee: "Such was Gettysburg, where the Confederacy reached high-water mark; where 25% of Meade's Army were killed or wounded; where after three days of fighting, the bodies of seven thousand Americans were left for burial and thirty-seven thousand others were missing or disabled; where Pennsylvania troops fought in sight of their homes. Where a Confederate band played polkas and waltzes when the cannonade was at its height; and Avery, commanding Hoke's North Carolina Brigade, mortally wounded, shoved death aside till he could draw a card from his pocket and write, 'tell father I die with my face toward the enemy.' Where Amistead at the Bloody Angle, raises his hat on his sword and exclaimed, 'Give them cold steel boys!' and fell with his hands on Cushing's guns. Gettysburg, whose deeds of valor gave birth to words immortal, 'Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty.....' "(33)

It was thought that Cobb's Legion and the army could now rest awhile behind the Rapidan; however, "Old Pete" had other ideas. The Legion and Company B did however get a good rest until early September when another journey would begin. They were re-outfitted, well fed and were once again in good fighting trim and spirits. The men found some time to write letters to their loved ones back in Bowdon, collect their mail and dream of home.

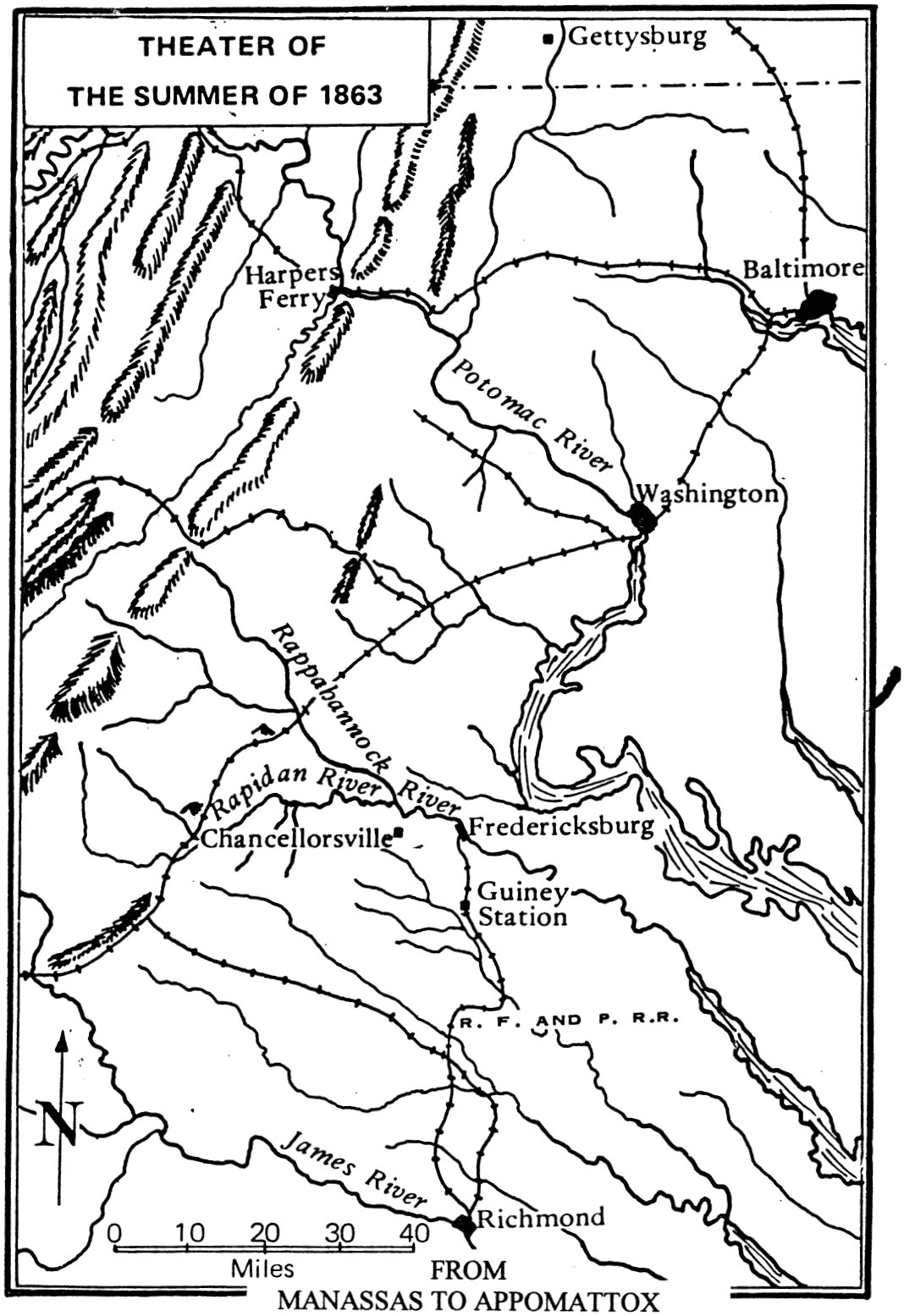
General Longstreet again proposed to President Davis and General Lee that he be allowed to take a part of his command by quick movement by rail to Tennessee and, along with all the other commands from all over the west that could be gathered there, strike General Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland before it could receive reinforcements since this time the South controlled the interior lines. At this time, the railroad passing the camps on the Rapidan River through Virginia to Bristol and Knoxville and on to Chattanooga was open and

was in good working order. The trip would take only two days. Now General Lee and President Davis agreed and transportation was ordered for the divisions of Hood and McLaws which included the Legion. It was not until the 9th of September that the first train arrived at Orange Court House to begin loading the first troops.(34)

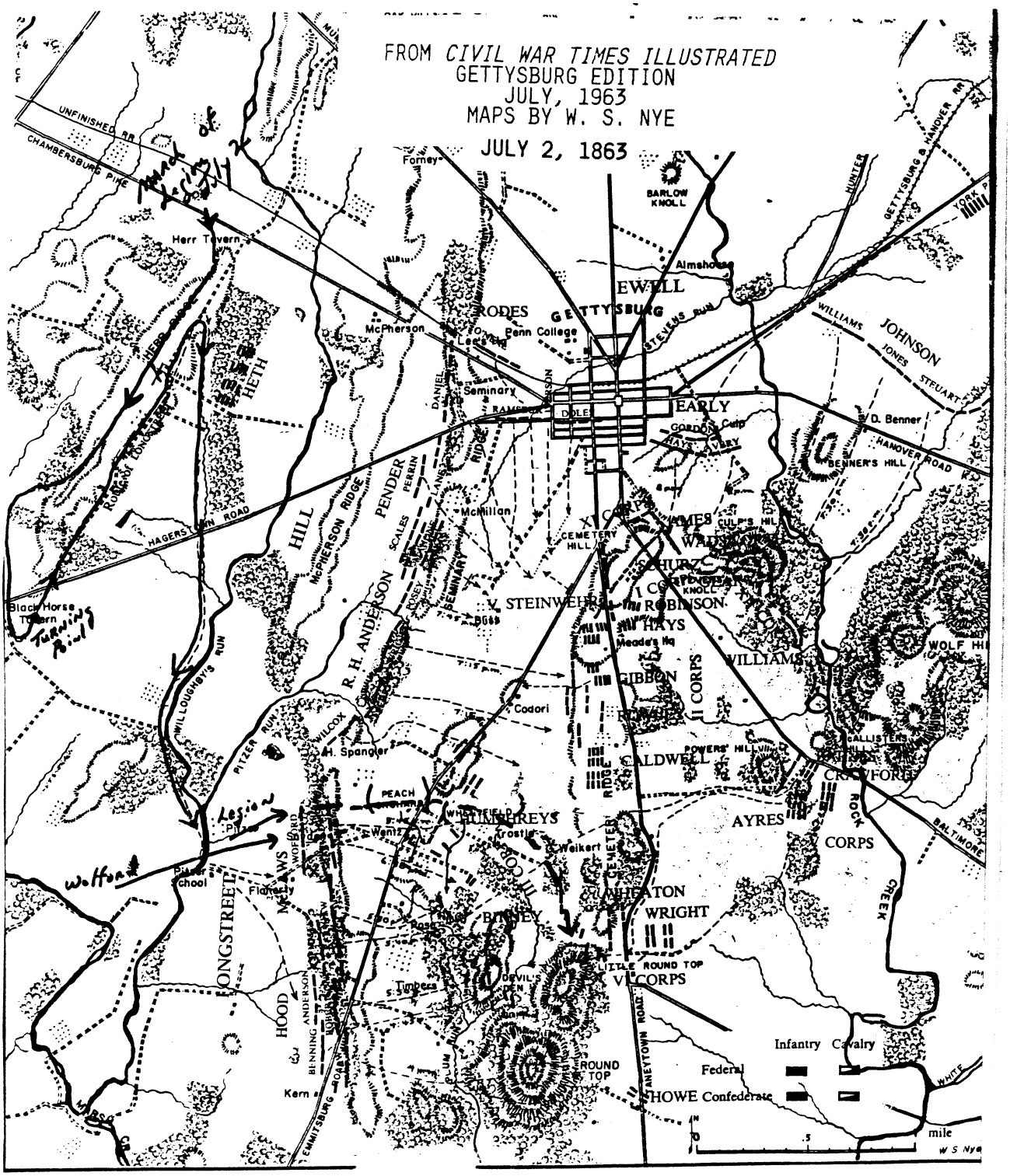
One can imagine the excitement among the Bowdon men (they were no longer boys, the boys had become men) as they learned that they were headed to Georgia and maybe would get to go home for awhile.

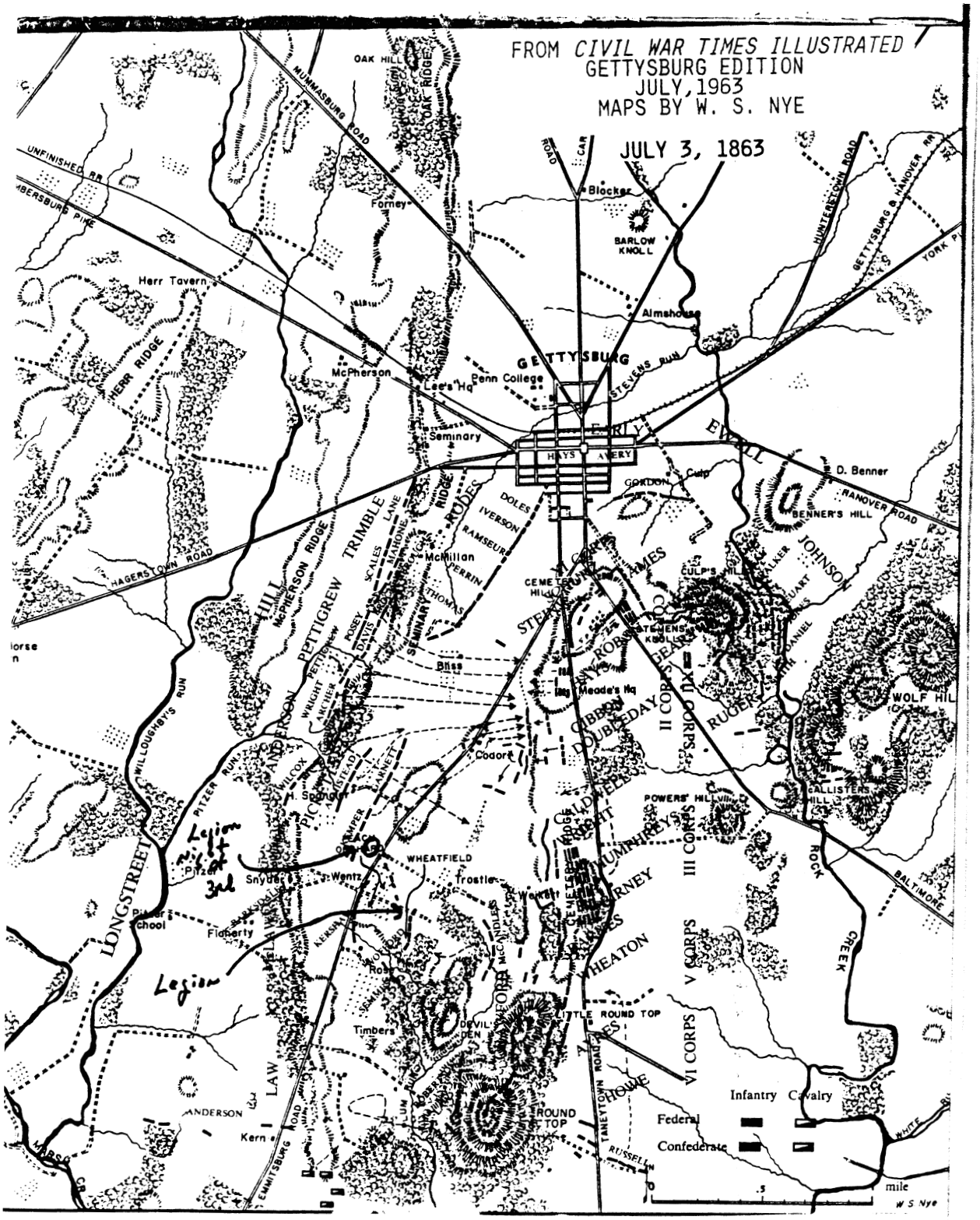


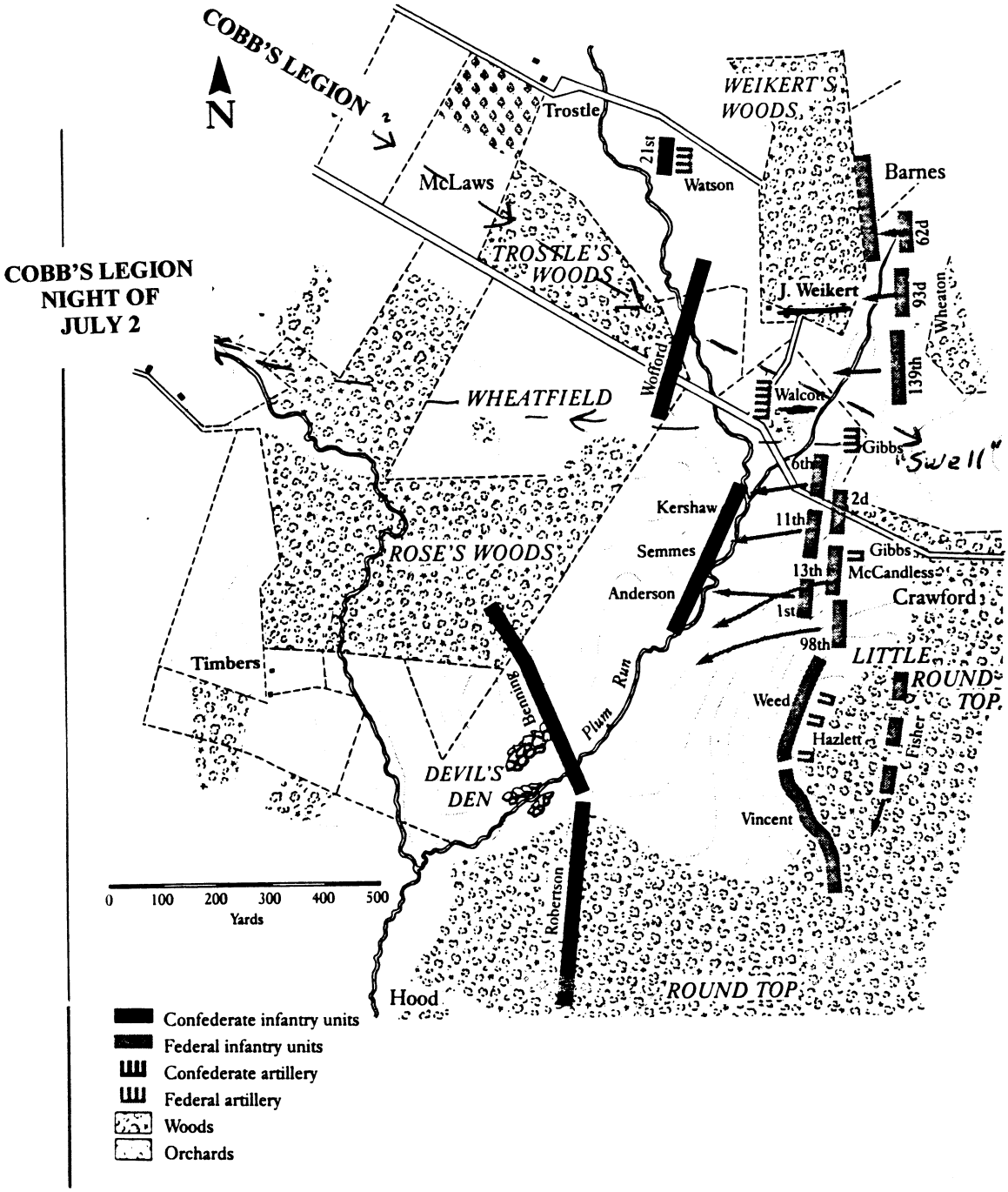
LOCATION OF THE 3RD MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT ARTILLERY
SIX GUN BATTERY
V ARMY CORPS
ENTRANCE TO THE J. WEIKERT'S LANE
BATTERY CAPTURED BY COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY
1996 PICTURE



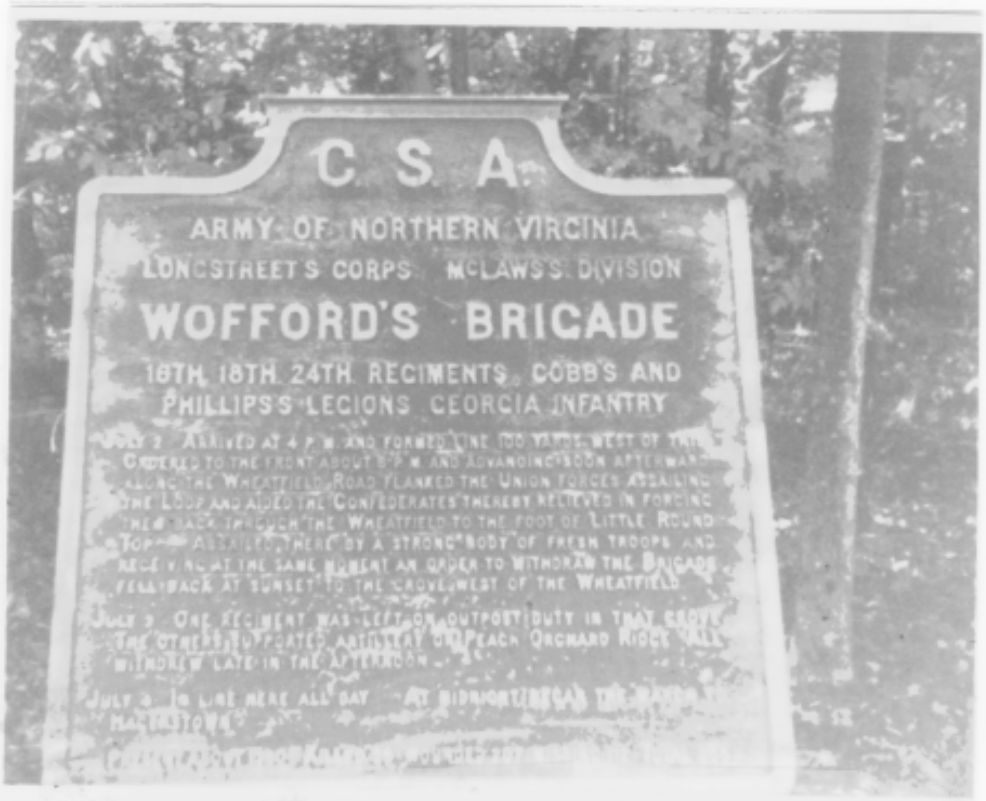
FROM
MANASSAS TO APPOMATTOX
JAMES LONGSTREET


FROM CIVIL WAR TIMES ILLUSTRATED
GETTYSBURG EDITION
JULY, 1963
MAPS BY W. S. NYE
JULY 2, 1863
Forney
BARLOW KNOLL
Herr Tavern
Almshouse
EWELL
RODES
GETTYSBURG
McPherson
Penn College
Seminary
STEVENS RUN
WILLIAMS
JOHNSON
JONES
STUART
EARLY
D. Benner
HANOVER ROAD
BENNER'S HILL
HILL
PENDER
McMillan
CEMETERY HILL
XI CORPS
JAMES WADS
HAYS
Meade's Hq
ROBINSON
V. STEINWEHR
I CORPS
WILLIAMS
GIBBON
II CORPS
Codori
H. Spangler
CALDWELL
POWERS' HILL
CROCKFORD
AYRES
V CORPS
PEACH
HUMPHREYS
Trostle
Weikert
WHEATON
WRIGHT
LONGSTREET
HOOD
BENNING
Rose
Timbers
DEVIL'S DEN
LITTLE ROUND TOP
VI CORPS
ROUND TOP
Kern
Infantry
Cavalry
Federal
Confederate
HOWE
mile
W S Nye

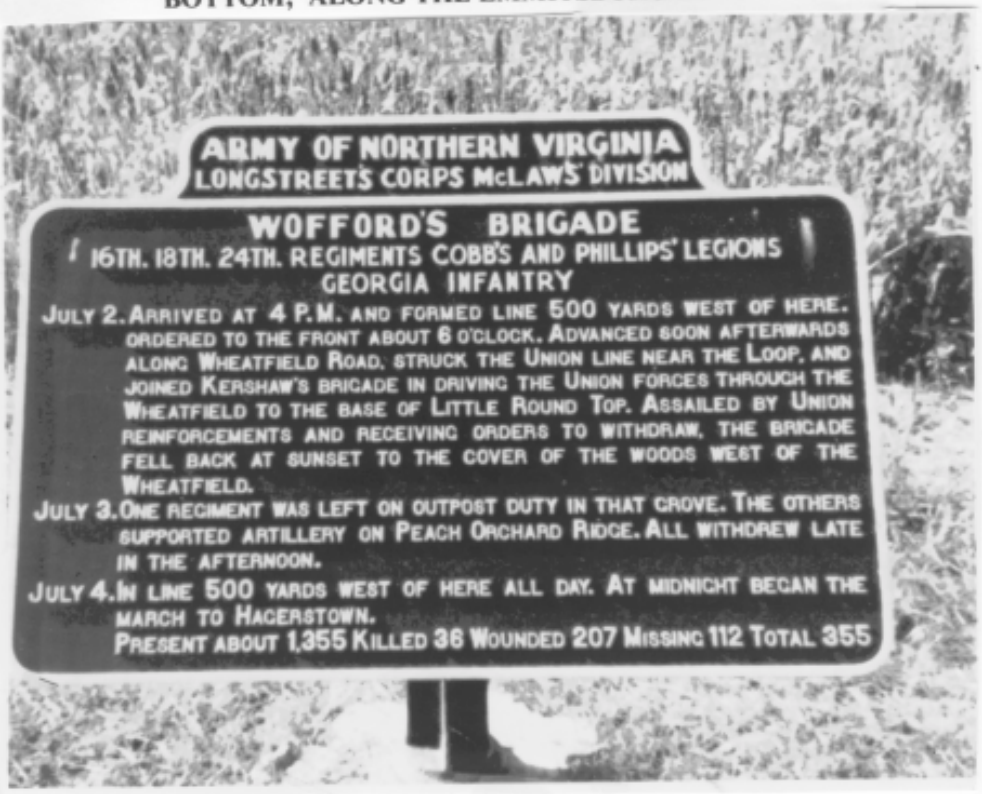

FROM CIVIL WAR TIMES ILLUSTRATED
GETTYSBURG EDITION
JULY, 1963
MAPS BY W. S. NYE
JULY 3, 1863
GETTYSBURG
Blocker
Barlow Knoll
Almshouse
Herr Tavern
McPherson
Lee's Hq
Penn College
Seminary
Oak Hill
Oak Ridge
Mummasburg Road
Unfinished RR
Herr Ridge
Hagerstown Road
McPherson Ridge
Pettigrew
Trimble
Hill
Anderson
Pickett
Willoughby's Run
Pitzer Run
Longstreet
Pitzer School
Flaherty
Snyder
Wentz
Wheatfield
Trostle
Codori
Bliss
Meade's Hq
Cemetery Hill
Culp's Hill
Stevens Knoll
Powers' Hill
Gettysburg & Hanover RR
Hunterstown Road
York Pike
Baltimore Pike
Rock Creek
Stevens Run
Early
Ewell
Johnson
D. Benner
Benner's Hill
Ranover Road
Gordon
Culp
Doles
Iverson
Ramseur
McMillan
Perrin
Thomas
Scales
Lane
Daniel
Stuart
Walker
Avery
Hays
Gibbon
Doubleday
Geary
Ruger
Wolf Hill
Callister's Hill
Humphreys
Caldwell
Birney
Wheaton
Sykes
Crawford
Little Round Top
Round Top
Devil's Den
Timbers
Rose
Kern
Anderson
Law
Emmitsburg Road
Tanneytown Road
Howe
Russell
White
Infantry
Cavalry
Federal
Confederate
mile
W S Nye
I Corps
II Corps
III Corps
V Corps
VI Corps
XI Corps
XII Corps

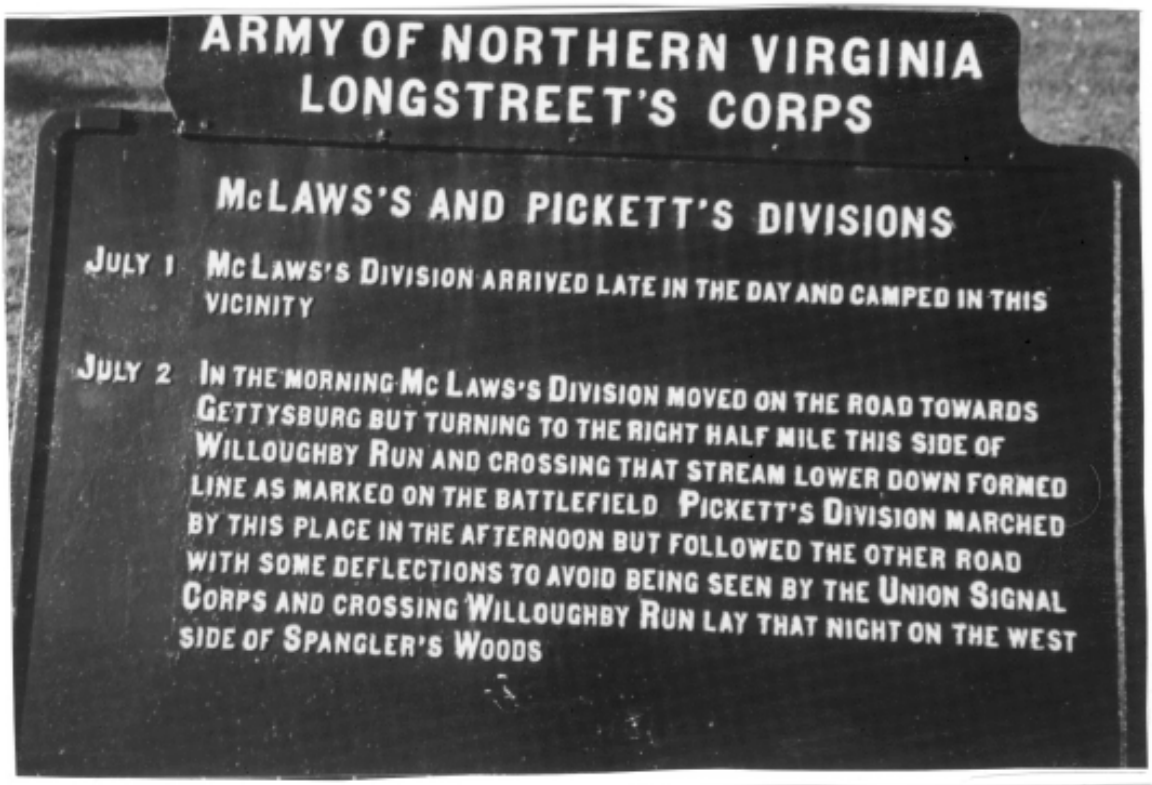


FROM
GETTYSBURG-THE SECOND DAY
HARRY W. PFANZ



WOFFORD'S BRIGADE MARKERS ON GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD
TOP: WEST SIDE OF CONFEDERATE AVENUE NEAR FORMING AREA
BOTTOM; ALONG THE EMMITSBURG ROAD





MARKER ALONG THE CHAMBERSBURG PIKE NEAR GETTYSBURG



MARKER ON CEMETERY HILL—V CORPS ARTILLERY



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE AND TRAVELLER



"OLD PETE &"OLD BILL"
MEMORIAL TO GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET





TOP
CONFEDERATE PRISONERS
AT GETTYSBURG

LEFT
CONFEDERATE PRIVATE
POSING FOR PHOTOGRAPH



THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

BY JOHN COXE, CROVELAND, CAL.

At Gettysburg I was a private in Company B, 2d South Carolina Volunteers, Kershaw's Brigade, McLaws's Division, Longstreet's Corps. On the 29th of June, 1863, we marched from Chambersburg and bivouacked at a little town called Longwood, near the Caledonia Iron Works and also near the foot of South Mountain, on the west side. The iron works had been burned by the Confederates a few days before. On the night of the 30th there was a heavy rain, and we passed the forenoon of the 1st of July in cooking, eating, and drying our wet blankets. The little town was built on both sides of the pike and was very long, therefore we changed its name and called it "Longstreet."

So far we had heard of no enemy, but knew that Ewell was ahead of us somewhere. About 2 P.M. the sun came out vigorously, and almost immediately the order to swing knapsacks and "fall in" was given with sharp emphasis, and in less than twenty minutes the command was marching rapidly north along the pike. Just after passing old Thad Stevens's ruined iron works the pike turned sharply to the right, and soon afterwards we reached the foot of South Mountain at the entrance of a low gap. We went along in quick time, and quite frequently our officers would say: "Hurry up, men!" The slope up the mountain was gradual, but not very steep at any point. Near the summit we came to a watering place called Graffenburg's Springs, halted, and were told to rest.

Hot and tired after a two hours' rapid march, we sat down on the ground and rested; but while enjoying the cool and inspiring appearance of the white cottages of the springs, hark! all of a sudden the distant sound of cannon coming through the gap from the east side of the mountain struck our ears and threw us into extreme alertness. Officers looked at one another, and so did we privates. Then Captain Pulliam said: "Boys, that sounds familiar." Then Private Pickett said: "That explains why we've been racing." And still others, looking at the sun, remarked: "It isn't likely that we'll get into it before to-morrow."

Although we didn't know it then, that was the sound of A. P. Hill's and Ewell's battle of the 1st of July at Gettysburg. Soon after this our rest was cut short, and up and onward we rushed. Just before reaching the summit and above the din of our tramping feet and rattling canteens we heard the crash of small arms, and at a clearing just east of the top we saw clouds of smoke hanging like a pall over the valley beyond; but by this time, which was after sunset, the firing had ceased and we heard no more noise of battle. Still we rushed on down the east side of the mountain, unencumbered either by artillery or wagons, and didn't stop again till we reached level ground, after nine o'clock.

It was quite dark when my company halted directly in front of a large house about fifty feet back on the left of the pike. Many wounded, mostly Confederates, were in the front yard, and these were being tenderly cared for by three women, ladies of the house, while surgeons were attending the wounded both in and outside of the house. The lights, being candles, were rather dim, and occasionally we heard groans of the wounded.

Lieutenant Powell respectfully approached one of the women and inquired how far it was to the battle field. "Why, you are right now on the edge of the battle field," she replied; and then, turning around, she pointed forward a little to the right of the pike and continued: "The big fi[illegible]s right over there in those woods." "Which side got the better of it?" continued Powell. "O," she said, "I think the Lincoln men got whipped, because we saw them running over the hill toward town and the Rebels running after and shooting at them." "Where is the town?" inquired Powell. "About a mile over there," and she pointed forward again. "Was there any more fighting after that?" asked Powell. "Yes, we heard more fighting over in town, but it didn't last long," answered the woman.

Soon after this we were edged over to the right side of the pike, stacked arms, and ordered to pass the night as best we could. As we had nothing to cook, no fires were lighted, and so we lay down and slept. I was up at dawn the next morning and walked a little forward on the pike. There was no noise. Some distance forward I saw on the left a large bivouac, but it was as quiet as death. Going farther, I saw straight ahead a large building on a low hill partly surrounded by trees. I didn't know it then, but that was the famous seminary where Lee stood and watched most of the fighting at Gettysburg. I was at the edge of the McPherson wood. The town was on the left, obscured by hills and woods. In a small clearing I saw about a dozen dead Federals. Returning to our bivouac, I was surprised to find nearly everybody there still asleep, although the sun was nearly up. Few had anything in their haversacks, and so there was precious little breakfast for us that morning.

Soon after sunrise we were called into ranks and marched slowly forward on the pike. Still no noise. Just before reaching the seminary we passed a brigade cooking breakfast on the left of the pike, and some of the men told us that they were in the fight on the day before. Coming to the foot of the seminary hill, we debouched to the right down a slight declivity and soon afterwards reached Willoughby Run, in the woods, directly west of the seminary. Here we halted and lay around for at least two hours, during which Gen. A. P. Hill and staff rode over from the west of the Run and then slowly on up through the woods toward the seminary. General Hill was an interesting personality. A slight but very pleasant smile seemed to light up his face all the time, while his eagle eyes took in everything about him. His flowing whiskers were red, but his hair was a little darker.

Shortly after General Hill passed, a Confederate field gun was fired from the wooded hill to the right of the seminary. We heard the shell explode in the distance and adjusted our ears for the next shot. But it didn't come, and we never knew why that single shot broke the quietness all around us.

At last we were brought to attention and marched in column through open woods down the east side of the Run. Proceeding about half a mile, another halt was called and we lay around another hour. Meanwhile we heard desultory picket firing in the distance on our left. With several others I walked to the left about one hundred yards to an opening in the woods. We looked across a field and road and saw the famous peach orchard beyond. To the right of the orchard and farther away we saw two cone-shaped hills partly covered with scrubby timber. These were the now celebrated Round Tops, the smaller of the two being on the left. The field to the right of the peach orchard extended as far as we could see from that point. The light skirmishing was going on in the peach orchard, which was so densely gr[illegible]n that we couldn't see the men of either party. We were sh[illegible]ly called back to ranks and cautioned not to expose ourselves to the view of the enemy.

Soon after this, hearing a noise in the rear, we looked and saw General Hood at the head of his splendid division riding forward parallel to us about fifty yards to the left. This explained our last halt. Hood, who had marched to Gettysburg in the rear of McLaws, was to take position on our right and therefore on the extreme Confederate right. Why this great loss of time at that important juncture to get Hood and his artillery on the extreme right and thus delay the battle of the 2d of July could never be understood by us private soldiers; but General Longstreet was responsible for it, doubtless believing that it would be better to have the great fighter Hood on his right. But, in fact, it was a very bad error for two reasons—namely, it allowed the Federals time to bring up tremendous forces of all arms to meet us, and, as it happened, Hood was wounded and disabled right at the beginning of his fight on the extreme right.

It seemed to take an age for Hood's men and train of artillery to pass us; and when finally it did get by, our division followed, Semmes's Brigade leading. But it didn't take us long to reach the open near the Emmetsburg Pike and in plain view of both Round Tops and the peach orchard. I looked and saw a Yankee flag waving signals from the apex of little Round Top. Indeed, we were so much exposed to view that the enemy had no trouble counting the exact numbers under Hood and McLaws. However, we were placed behind a stone fence along the west side of the pike and ordered to lie down. Immediately in our front and to the left, extending to the peach orchard, was an open field, then mostly in buckwheat. At the farther side of this field and in front of Round Tops was a thick woods, mostly of heavy oaks. About fifteen field guns under Cabell were brought up and unlimbered on the pike in front of an oak grove a little to our right, and a little later a Federal battalion of many guns galloped from the woods into the field near the peach orchard and somewhat to the left of our front, followed by a heavy Federal line of battle; but the latter soon after about-faced and returned to the woods. The Federal batteries quickly deployed and unlimbered guns, but didn't open fire. By this time the sun was observed to be getting down toward the top of South Mountain to the west and in our rear. Then suddenly we heard Hood's cannon under Lattimer open on the right and the furious reply of the Federal guns. Then pretty soon a few sharp bugle notes were heard and then boom! boom! boom! blazed away Cabell's guns at the Federal batteries near the peach orchard.

The Yankees were ready and replied with spirit, and in less time than it takes to tell it our ears were deafened by the noise of the guns and exploding shells. A little to the right I saw General Longstreet and staff dismounted behind the stone fence watching the effects of our shots through their field glasses. I don't know how long this awful cannonade lasted (probably twenty minutes), but as it began to slacken we were ordered to scale the stone fence behind which we were standing. This was quickly done, and then we were on the Emmetsburg Pike. On the other side of the pike was another stone fence to cross; and this done, there was no other important obstacle between us and the enemy.

The cannonade suddenly ceased, and then we could hear Hood's small arms fighting on the right in terrible crashes and roars. Our line, formed in perfect order of battle, faced a little to the left so as to sweep the Federal batteries near the peach orchard. Just before the order, "Forward, march!" was given I saw General Kershaw and staff immediately in our rear dismounted. About halfway from our start at the pike to the Federal batteries was a little down grade to a small depression. We went along in perfect order, the 15th South Carolina Regiment being on the right. As yet we could see no Federal infantry, because it was covered by the woods in the rear of the batteries; but we saw plainly that their artillerists were loading their guns to meet our assault, while their mounted officers were dashing wildly from gun to gun, apparently to be sure that all were ready.

Just before reaching the depression already mentioned a Confederate battery on the pike somewhat to our left opened fire, and I heard one of our men say, "That will help us out," believing as we all did that its fire was against the Federal guns in our front. But, alas! the next moment we saw that its fire was directed to a point farther to the left in the peach orchard.

Well, just as our left struck the depression in the ground every Federal cannon let fly at us with grape. O the awful deathly surging sounds of those little black balls as they flew by us, through us, between our legs, and over us! Many, of course, were struck down, including Captain Pulliam, who was instantly killed. Then the order was given to double-quick, and we were mad and fully determined to take and silence those batteries at once.

We had gotten onto the level land of the Federal guns when the next fusillade of grape met us. One of the little black balls passed between my legs. We were now so close to the Federal gunners that they seemed bewildered and were apparently trying to get their guns to the rear. But just then —and, ah me! to think of it makes my blood curdle even now, nearly fifty years afterwards—the insane order was given to "right flank." Of course no one ever knew who gave the order or any reason why it was given. General Kershaw denied being responsible for it, but somebody must have been. Why, in a few moments the whole brigade was jumbled up in a space less than a regiment behind a rocky, heavily wooded bluff with the right flank in the air, close to that historic scarecrow the Devil's Den and also little Round Top, quite near, with our left flank disconnected and wholly unsupported for a mile or more. We were truly "in a box," liable to be captured or annihilated at any moment.

It was some time until the Federals who had partly charged turned loose all their guns upon the woods over our heads. My! how the trees trembled and split under the incessant shower of shot and shell! But we were well protected from the front of the rocky bluff, and only a few men were injured by falling limbs. However, it wasn't long till the Federal infantry in great force advanced to the rim of the bluff and began to pour lead down upon us; but they soon found out that bullets could go uphill with death in their songs as well as downhill, so they dared not rush down upon us. It soon became evident, though, that they were taking steps to flank us at both ends. About that time Charley Markley, of my company, was killed, a ball piercing his forehead. Many others fell; but our "spunk" was up to white heat, and we didn't care, but made up our minds to die right there to the last man if necessary.

We fought in that position for nearly half an hour, when to our surprise the thunder and roar of the Federal cannon and musketry in our front suddenly stopped, and the next moment we heard a tremendous Rebel cheer, followed by an awful crash of small arms, coming through the woods on our left front and from the direction of the peach orchard. Then one of our officers shouted and said: "That's help for us! Spring up the bluff, boys!" And we did so. Meanwhile the

crashes of small arms and Rebel yells on the left increased. As we reached open ground over the bluff we saw the Federal artillery we had charged deserted and an almost perfect Confederate line of battle just entering the woods, hotly engaging and driving the Federal infantry.

"Who is that?" shouted an officer. But before we had time to think of getting an answer an officer galloped from the right of the advancing line and ordered us to join his right and go forward. And that officer was Brig. Gen. William T. Wofford. Until that moment we didn't know that when the division advanced from the Emmetsburg Pike Wofford's Brigade had been held in reserve on the pike near the peach orchard. Both Longstreet and McLaws knew Wofford well, and that in a "tight pinch" he could be relied on for succor. Hence on that day they decided to hold his splendid brigade in reserve for a probable emergency. And, indeed, the trying emergency had come. Semmes had fallen on the right and Barksdale had fallen on the left, while the predicament of Kershaw in the center has already been described. From his position in reserve on the pike Wofford plainly saw the death struggle of Kershaw's men, cut off as they were and fighting against such frightful odds, and it was said at the time that he asked McLaws for permission to go to our relief as many as three times before it was granted.

But to return to the fight. When Wofford ordered us to join his right and rush forward, a tremendous Rebel yell went up from our powder-choked throats. Wofford took off his hat and, waving it at us, turned back and charged along his line to the left. And here was seen how the right sort of officer can inspire his men to accomplish next to superhuman results. Always Wofford rode right along with his men during a fight, continually furnishing examples and cheering them with such words as, "Charge them, boys." The wonder was that he wasn't killed. He had many "close calls," but survived the war many years. Those who saw it said they never saw such a fine military display as Wofford's line of battle as it advanced from the pike. He went right for those Federal cannons that were firing at us. Nor did it take him long to reach those batteries and smash them even before the gunners had time to turn their guns upon him. Rushing over the artillery, he kept right on and tackled the Yankee infantry in the woods beyond. And his assault was so sudden and quickly executed that the Federal lines of infantry were smashed and gave way at every point in Wofford's way; and as the remnant of Kershaw's Brigade, combined with Wofford's splendid body of men, rushed along through the woods, all the Federal supports met the same fate of their first line. It became a regular rout; and while the panic-stricken enemy fell by the scores and hundreds, Wofford lost only a few men.

Emerging from the woods on the other side, we drove the enemy across a wheat field and on to the western slopes of little Round Top, up which they scampered in great disorder. While crossing the wheat field I looked along our line both ways, but saw no other troops. At that time, and while putting on a cap for another shot, a bullet from little Round Top tore open my right coat sleeve from wrist to elbow, but I wasn't hurt much. At the farther edge of the wheat field we were met by shots from Federal cannon on the apex of little Round Top, but all went high over us. Of course every one of us expected to go right on and capture that famous hill which at that time seemed easy to do; but Wofford, seeing that night was near and that there were no supports on right or left [illegible] the rear, ordered a halt, and after surveying the hill through his field glasses ordered us to about-face and fall back across the wheat field and into the woods from which we had so recently driven the enemy. And, strange to say, when we ceased firing not another gun was heard on that part of the field during the remainder of that 2d of July. The wheat field and woods were blue with dead and wounded Federals. At the edge of the woods we met McLaws and cheered him, and he seemed well pleased with the evidences of our victory lying around him.

I felt sorry for the wounded enemy, but we could do little to help them. Just before dark I passed a Federal officer sitting on the ground with his back resting against a large oak tree. He called me to him, and when I went he politely asked me to give him some water. There was precious little in my canteen, but I let him empty it. His left leg was crushed just above the ankle, the foot lying on the ground sidewise. He asked me to straighten it up in a natural position and prop it with rocks, and as I did so I asked him if the movement hurt him. "There isn't much feeling in it just now," replied he quietly. Then before leaving him I said: "Isn't this war awful?" "Yes, yes," said he, "and all of us should be in better business." He wore long red whiskers and was large and fine-looking. I shall never forget his profuse thanks for the little service I was able to render him.

Our lines were established at the west rim of the woods leading to the wheat field. There we built fires, and from haversacks of the dead enemy all about us got something to eat. About 9 P.M. our cooks from the rear brought camp kettles of fine boiled beef, but without either salt or bread. After eating heartily we passed most of the remaining part of the night picking up and helping our wounded that lay between the peach orchard and Devil's Den. Poor First Sergeant Pool, of my company! He was brought into our ranks suffering horribly from the grapeshot in his stomach. The surgeons could do nothing for him. Death relieved him, however, at four o'clock the next morning. Let the reader understand that Longstreet's Corps, the Confederate right, held the battle field all that night and till late the next day. During the forenoon of the 3d we buried our dead and sent the wounded to the rear. For a while we heard firing on the left beyond the peach orchard, but otherwise the field was quiet. A little before noon we noticed that much of our artillery was being posted across the field in our rear, with spaces of about one hundred and fifty yards between guns.

About 1 P.M. General Pendleton, of Lee's staff, attended by a single orderly, rode rapidly from the right along the line of cannon as if inspecting them. At about 2 P.M. we were called to attention and told to be prepared for any emergency in our front. Some time after this we heard two cannon shots in quick succession on the left, and immediately our artillerists jumped up and manned their guns. And then, O then it really seemed that every cannon in both armies had turned loose its hail of iron. The echoes coming back from South Mountain, in our rear, had the effect of combining the noise into one continuous, solid, tremendous roar.

I lay there and watched the workings of the Confederate gun immediately in our rear, and the coolness of the officers and men was wonderful. The opposing Federal gun on the opposite heights fired solid shot, the first three of which went high over our gun. All the others struck the ground in front of our gun and then safely ricocheted over our gunners, but at the same time covering them with dirt and dust. I think

that this furious cannonade must have gone on for fully half an hour. Then the fire on both sides slackened and soon ceased altogether. And then it was that for just a few moments we heard crashes of small arms and cannon at one point on the left.

The woods and peach orchard obscured our view, but we heard it very well, and that was the noise of Pickett's famous charge and repulse to which, by both books and pictures, most of the Federal historians have ever tried their best to confine and limit the three days' battle of Gettysburg. The thing is not only misleading but stupid, as witness the great losses on both sides and the ground taken and held by the Confederates during the first and second days. At the point of actual contact there were less than 6,000 under Pickett. Old soldiers know about such things. Moving reports and official guesses of "present and effective" do not "pan out" in actual fighting. And even the repulse of Pickett's worse than foolish charge was not followed up a single inch by Meade, which proved that he didn't want to fight Lee any more on that field. Shortly after Pickett's charge a squadron of Federal cavalry had the foolish temerity to charge our right; but it was annihilated in short order, including the death of its commander, and this was the single attack made by the Federals at Gettysburg.

After that there was no more fighting, and absolute quietness prevailed on our part of the field till about 6 P.M., when the heavens were suddenly darkened by an angry black cloud. Soon the thunder and lightning became terrific, and I heard a cool-looking officer say, "Now for heaven's thunder and lightning," tacitly including in the reference the late "thunder and lightning" of men. Just before the storm broke, our lines were slowly drawn back to the line of the Emmetsburg Pike. The Federals on the opposite heights, seeing our movement, advanced slowly but in great confusion down to the battle field in the woods, where they found their dead and wounded. The storm broke and, great Jupiter Pluvius, how the rain did pour down upon us! Soon all the streams were out of their banks and the low places covered with sheets of water. Before dark, however, it was all over, and so we built fires and under the circumstances passed the night comfortably. About 11 P.M. we saw General Ewell and staff go by to the rear, and then it became apparent that our army was slowly retiring to the gaps in South Mountain. We didn't leave our position till nearly dawn, and the following night camped in Monterey Gap.

Meade made no attempt to follow us in force, but instead marched south and crossed at the lower gaps. Lee stopped at Hagerstown and took up a line of battle along the west bank of the Antietam, partly on the old battle field of Sharpsburg, and there he waited nearly a week for Meade to attack; but fortunately for the Federal army, Meade knew better.

Many believe that in deciding to attack the Federal army at Gettysburg Lee was at his worst. He seems not to have had any clear plans. All the important attacks were dilatory, disjointed, and noncoöperative. The only chance of winning a profitable victory on Lee's part was on the first day. When early on the 1st of July A. P. Hill struck the enemy west of Gettysburg, there was no sufficient reason why Longstreet should not have been in easy supporting distance east of South Mountain. Instead he lay west of the mountain till late in the day, and didn't get into fighting position till late on the 2d. But even as it was, many thought that if we had only had Stonewall Jackson, Meade would have been maneuvered out of all his strong positions about Gettysburg not later than 2 A.M. on July 2. And many also thought that the only other officer in Lee's army who could have fitted into Jackson's shoes was Wofford, who had been a captain of cavalry in the Mexican War. Longstreet and McLaws and Hood knew his ability and dash from what happened at Second Manassas, where Wofford was only a colonel, and many other fields. Yet Wofford never rose above a brigadier, and was trusted with independent command in Northern Georgia only after Sherman had passed through to the sea and where there was no fighting and little else to do. But notwithstanding civilians and some military men strongly urged his promotion, the authorities at Richmond and also General Lee thought that because Wofford hadn't been educated at West Point he was not competent for higher command.

Finally, the very most that can with truth be said in favor of the Federals at Gettysburg is that it was a drawn battle. With its unlimited men and means, and backed by the world, the Federal government could stand "drawn battles"; but it was the reverse with the Confederates, without either.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN
AT
GETTYSBURG
NOVEMBER 19, 1863
GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

CHAPTER VII

TENNESSEE

Like so many other times during the Civil War, luck or fate seemed to desert the South at a critical moment. General Burnside, our friend who caused the Legion to make its expedition to Goldsboro in early 1862 and who had battled almost all day to take his bridge at Antietam and who sent his forces against Cobb's troops waiting behind the stone wall in the Sunken Road at Fredericksburg, had been successful in forcing his way through Cumberland Gap in Tennesee/Kentucky, capturing a small force of Rebels there. He then moved on and occupied Knoxville, TN. This move cut the direct railroad line from Virginia to Chattanooga, which Longstreet had said, was necessary to his plan of "prompt and vigorous execution."(1) Now, instead of a journey of approximately 400 miles over one railroad, taking no more than two days, routes through the Carolinas and Georgia, taking numerous railroads, would take from four to five or even longer. Even with this unfortunate turn of events, Generals Longstreet and Lee decided to go on with the plan of sending "Old Pete" with two of his divisions to General Bragg who was up against Yankee General Rosecrans and his Army of the Cumberland in central Tennessee. "Old Rosey" was slowly pushing Bragg back toward Chattanooga and north Georgia and was posing a threat to Atlanta itself.

The plan was to concentrate in north Georgia all available forces in the "west", which was the southern theater of the war, including Georgia, along with the Virginia brigades and strike the Union forces a knockout blow and perhaps even invade Kentucky and Ohio thereby relieving the pressure against Lee in Virginia.

"As I left General Lee's tent, after bidding him good-bye, he walked with me to my horse. As my foot was in the stirrup he said again, 'Now General you must beat those people out in the west'. Withdrawing my foot to a respectful distance I promised, 'If I live, but, I would not give a single man of my command for a fruitless victory.'"(2) This was Longstreet's account of his goodbye to General Lee and which certainly does not sound as if there were any serious Gettysburg or other problems between the two generals.

The organization of the forces going west was as follows: General Longstreet with Hood's Division composed of four brigades plus Jenkins South Carolina Brigade which had been added to Hood's Division since Gettysburg. To the joy of his men, the "Gallant Hood of Texas", who still had not fully recovered from his serious right arm wound suffered at Gettysburg on July 2, would join his men as they passed through Richmond. Also included was McLaws' Division of four brigades: Semmes' Georgia Brigade now commanded by Colonel Goode Bryan; Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade now led by Colonel Ben Humphreys; Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade and Wofford's Georgia Brigade which included Cobb's Legion and our Company B. Wofford's regimental and legion commanders were the same as at Gettysburg with Luther Glenn having command of Cobb's Legion and William McDaniel the captain of Company B, the Bowdon Volunteers. This meant that there were two South Carolina brigades and four Georgia brigades traveling through their native land, resulting in the problem of keeping these men aboard the cars.

The Legion boarded their train at White Oak Station early on the 10th or 11th of September with parts of Hood's and their own McLaws' Divisions having left earlier. Long trains of boxcars were loaded with one company being placed inside and the next company placed outside on the top of the cars with the troops exchanging positions periodically. Many of the men rode on open flat cars as the trains were made up of every kind of car that could be pressed into service. We believe that Wofford's Brigade drew the 850 mile route through Richmond, Weldon, Goldsboro (they were in each of these cities in 1862) and Wilmington, N.C., Florence and Kingsville, SC., Augusta, Atlanta and finally to Dalton arriving there at about 7:00 PM on the 19th, a trip of about 850 roundabout miles. Some reports state that to relieve pressure on the single line from Kingsville to Atlanta that Wofford and others were routed on the even longer route through Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Macon to Atlanta. They were at their debarkation point four miles below

Ringgold at Catoosa Station on the 20th and could hear sounds of the battle about ten miles to the west. Along the rails with the Legion were Bryan's Brigade of McLaws' Division, two brigades of Hood's Division and Alexander's Artillery which was still farther back along the road.

A Lieutentant of the 3rd Georgia Shapshooters of Wofford's Brigade, recorded the trip in his diary. (All dates are for September, 1863) (6)

"Tues. 8- Struck tents at daylight, marched to Hanover Junction
Wed. 9-Waited for train all day- did not come
Thurs. 10 Left on the cars this morning. Brigade could not all go at once.
Fri.11-Staid in Richmond all night
Sat. 12- Arrived Petersburg at 2 o'clock Staid there to 9 PM
Sun. 13- Arrived Weldon, NC about daylight. Left for Wilmington immediately
Arrived Wilmington about dark.
Mon.14- Left Wilmington Monday night for Kingsville, SC Traveled all night.
Tues. 15-Arrived Florence, SC about 10 o'clock and arrived Kingville at
10 o'clock PM. Left immediately for Augusta
Wed. 16-Arrived Augusta at 1 o'clock & remained there until dark and left
for Atlanta.
Thur. 17-Arrived Atlanta about dark. Met mother and sister at the cars.
Went out home and staid all night.
Fri. 18- Remained in Atlanta all day.
Sat. 19-Left Atlanta at 8 o'clock. Passed through Marietta but did not stop.
Saw Miss Lou. Would have given a small negro to have stopped but
could not.
Sun. 20-Arrived at Ringgold last night. No rations. Marched on from R-
about 6 miles and camped. Like to froze. Gen. Hood was wounded.
Mon. 21- Took up our march to the field
Tues. 22- Took after the Yankees some 6 miles. At the foot of Lookout
Mountain had a heavy skirmish."

It took this man's unit about 9 days to make the trip once it began.

Lt. Jack Reese of the Phillips Legion states in a letter to his folks in Dahlonega that, "We came by Wilmington, North Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina and Savannah." I suspect that Cobb's Legion took the longer route along with Phillip's Legion. Probably more than an extra day on the road.

This trip was made through mostly comfortable weather and the troops were given a royal welcome all along the route. The men inside the cars would tear out the sidewalls in order to see outside and to get more fresh air. All along the line were ladies, children and older men waving flags and handkerchiefs while cheering them on. The soldiers yelled at everyone they saw. The entire trip was a grand affair yet, in some instances, it was a sad one, as the train passed through hometowns of some of the troops who were forced to pass on through with only a wave of the hand.(3) At towns where they did stop, bountiful tables of food were waiting for the men in grey. On the train were coaches for the officers and some of the men and there were boxcars for the officers' horses. In the year 1863, it was a logistical miracle to move this many men along with their equipment over worn out railroads and rolling stock so far in such a short time and it was the first time in military history that it had been accomplished. Imagine the planning that went into such a massive operation: trains had to be coordinated in order for them to be waiting at each change or gauge; food had to be secured and ready and toilet facilities had to be ready at each stop. They took none of their teams and wagons; therefore, transportation would have to be available for their tents, cooking equipment and ammunitions etc at the end of the line.

By the 18th of September, the opposing armies of Bragg and Rosecrans were facing each other along Chickamauga Creek in northwest Georgia. The fighting would begin on the 19th and was severe with neither side gaining an advantage. Both sides experienced heavy losses on that first day of fighting. A telegram from Colonel M.H. Wright in Atlanta dated September 19, 1863, directed to Colonel J. P. Jones at Tunnel Hill states, "Wofford's Brigade left here this morning. Troops are being forwarded as fast as we can get cars."(4) Wofford's Brigade and the Legion, along with three other brigades of Longstreet's troops from Virginia, would not arrive at the battle site until the battle was over. The long rail route probably resulted in less than a total Southern victory at Chickamauga.

We will not go into details of the two-day battle of Chickamauga which resulted in a Southern victory but again with too many losses as the Confederate losses outnumbered the Union's somewhat and, unfortunately, there was little gain because of their not actively following up the "victory" by completely defeating the beaten Yankees. Within about two months the Union forces would regain the advantage by forcing Bragg away from Chattanooga with the only change of affairs being that the South lost too many men for a fruitless victory, one which "Old Pete" Longstreet evidently had foreseen. This was probably the greatest and one of the few Southern victories in the western theater of the war and it was in great part due to the presence of a "Virginia General" and his troops. Good luck played a big part, this time favoring the South. For details of the battle of Chickamauga read, *Chickamauga-Bloody Battle of the West* by Glen Tucker.

Longstreet arrived at Catoosa Station near Ringgold at about 2:00 PM on the 19th while the battle was underway nine or ten miles to the west but he did not reach Bragg's headquarters until around 11:00 PM due to crowded roads of wagons and wounded plus the fact that Bragg had sent no one to guide him to his headquarters.

General Bragg was one of the real characters of the war. He was excitable, eccentric, nervous and was always suffering from some sort of ailment but was considered a good strategist. He was disliked by most of the officers and, probably, by all of the enlisted men. Things had gotten so bad that, after Stone's River the past December, Gen.. Breckenridge threatened to kill him. Things were destined to get even worse between Bragg and his subordinates with Longstreet and Forrest joining those who hated him.

Action was to begin early the next morning. Longstreet was assigned the command of the left and General-Bishop Polk (Polk was the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana before the war and was a West Point graduate), the right. Polk was to begin the action at an early hour on the extreme right to be followed all along the line to the left and Longstreet until the entire army was pushing the Federal line. Very little went according to plan as Polk was late in getting started and even then the action began piecemeal. The good luck was that just at the moment Hood's troops of Longstreet's command were pushing forward, a hole a division wide developed in the Union line due to a mix-up by Rosecrans in shifting his men. Hood, who had been seriously wounded in his right arm at Gettysburg and had not fully recovered full use of it and was carrying it in a sling, passed through this opening with his troops, completely routing the Blue Coats. It would be only a short while before the "Gallant Hood of Texas" (actually he was from Kentucky) would be hit in the left leg by a minnie ball, shattering the bone. He would be carried from the field and his leg amputated that night. Hood was denied his victory because General George Thomas, a Virginian who had remained loyal to the Union, saved the day for the Yankees by his stand on Snodgrass Hill thus earning the title of "The Rock of Chickamauga". One can only wonder if this would have been a total Southern victory if Wofford's and the other three brigades had made it on time? Would Rosecrans' Army been totaly destroyed and Chattanooga taken and Grant would have no opportunity to defeat Bragg later in the year earning him the promotion to Lieutenant General over all the Union Armies? Without Grant's leadership would the summer of '64 been different in Virginia? For the want of a nail the shoe was lost.....

That night, Rosecrans pulled his army back to the fortification of Chattanooga. He had fled the field earlier along with two of his corps commanders and Mjr. General Phil Sheridan, who at that time was a division

commander, each racing the other to the safety of Rossville and away from the battle. We will hear more of General Sheridan, this "brave" little man with his big horse and his fast rides.

Longstreet, Forrest and most of the other generals felt that the next day action should be continued but Bragg refused; instead, putting Chattanooga under siege and trying to starve the Yankees out. He occupied all of the high ground and he controlled the river below the city. It was a difficult time for the defeated Northerners but they survived, finally breaking the siege and receiving reinforcements from General Grant in Mississippi and troops from Virginia led by our old foe from Chancellorsville, "Fighting Joe" Hooker.

Wofford' Brigade and others of Longstreet's Corps were occupying the western part of the siege line with Wofford's Headquarters in Lookout Valley. They had left the railroad at Ringgold as soon as they arrived and joined the chase of the Union army back to Chattanooga. They were involved in several skirmishes and lost several men and had a number wounded. These men were sent to hospitals in Dalton and two of the brigade's wounded died there and are buried in the Confederate Cemetery. The Legion set up camp at the foot of Lookout Mountain naming the camp "Camp Cobb's Legion" according to the records of Captain George Moore of Co. F. On the night of October 28, they attacked the arriving troops of their "friend" from Chancellorsville, "Fighting Joe", in a good skirmish near Wauhatche with the Federals driving the Rebels back toward Lookout Mountain. During this night time adventure, all to Hooker's mules broke loose and stampeded through the Rebel line causing all sorts of confusion as the troops thought it was a Yankee charge. I do not believe that the Legion or Company B had any losses in this engagement and am not sure just what part they played in it.

Later, General Grant would arrive bringing along his buddy, General Sherman, to take command as Rosecrans had been relieved. In November, they would break out of Chattanooga with the route of Bragg at Missionary Ridge, forcing him back to Dalton where the Army of Tennessee would spend the winter of 1863-64. While at Dalton, Bragg resigned and was replaced by General Joe Johnston, the Legion's commander for a short while in Virginia in 1862.

In Virginia, General Lee wrote to President Davis on September 23rd telling him what he knew of the Battle of Chickamauga, "------ I fear also from the accounts, that General Wofford is dead; he is one of Georgia's best soldiers." In another letter to Davis dated September 27, he expresses his relief that Wofford and Hood were not killed at Chickamauga.(5)

The Legion arrived on the 21st of September and immediately joined the other troops in the siege of the Union Army in Chattanooga. They lived fairly well for the next month and fattened up on corn bread and whatever else they could beg, borrow or steal from the surrounding countryside. They were under strict orders not to steal but, while foraging for something to eat, the old argument presented itself, "If we don't take it the Yankees will."(6) Most of the men took the opportunity to visit Lookout Mountain with its view of the Yankees below. Possibly some of the Bowdon men might have been allowed to go home for a few days? If they did get home they would find conditions worse than they could have imagined. Most of the healthy young men were gone and farm help was very scarce. People were doing without and not very happy about their situation. In fact Carroll County and Bowdon had voted for the anti-secessionist candidate, Joshua Hill, for governor in the October, 1863 election showing their disapproval off the loss of their men and for the hard times they were experiencing. They were sick of this war which they felt was being waged for the benefit of the wealthy slaveholders. What did the people of Carroll County have to gain for all their sacrifices? Most of these people had had enough and were ready for the war to end and for them to return to the Union and for their men to come home to stay..

Bragg was bringing charges against Polk and other generals were being relieved of duty. There were also problems in Longstreet's command with the generals wrangling over commands. Things reached the point that President Davis visited the army there to try and calm things down. He decided to leave Bragg in command regardless of the opinions of most of his generals. At this time, Longstreet as a Lt. General

reported to Bragg, a full General, who was always a favorite of the President. Both Bragg and Davis were suspicious of Longstreet's desires in this situation.

"Old Pete" would do almost anything to get away from Bragg; therefore, it was proposed that he lead his Virginia troops, including the Legion and Wofford's Brigade, along with Georgia General "Little" Joe Wheeler's Cavalry on a campaign to oust Burnside from Knoxville. The plan was approved by Bragg and Davis although both were aware that the stranglehold on Chattanooga was being broken and that Grant was moving in large numbers of troops. This move made very little sense to say the least. Longstreet was to return to Bragg once Burnside was defeated. Burnside had fortified Knoxville with his 25,000 men and strung them out on the line toward Chattanooga but was making no effort to relieve the besieged troops in front of Bragg. Against this entrenched army in Knoxville, Longstreet's number would not exceed 15,000 men, including Wheeler's Cavalry. A force of about 3,000 men were supposed to come down from Virginia on the north to assist but they never showed up.

About November 1st, the order came for the Legion and others of Longstreet's command to get underway again on another campaign. It was unusual for the South to begin a hard offensive campaign during a winter month. The Legion was marched out of their station on the line around Chattanooga to Tyler Station, some five or six miles out to the railroad running to Cleveland, Tennessee and on to Knoxville. Trains had been hastily gathered and it was indeed a mixed bag of equipment consisting of flat cars, boxcars and worn-out coaches. There were several accidents along the way as the railroad and the trains of the South were fast wearing out. The weather was extremely cold and it was a disagreeable trip all around.

The army was organized with Longstreet's being in command but not knowing to whom he reported. He considered himself independent but I suppose on the chart he still reported to Bragg. McLaws' Division was still composed of the same units as at Chickamauga and Wofford's Brigade was the same except the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters Battalion had been formed. General Wofford, for some reason, was not along at this time and his brigade was commanded by Colonel S. Z. Ruff of the 18th Georgia. Also, Colonel Luther Glenn, commander of the Legion, was not present with his men. At least, at the time of Fort Sanders he was absent and the Legion was commanded by Major William D. Connors who was the first captain of Company A and who would be killed at Spotsylvania the next May. Lt. Colonel N.L. Hutchins, Jr.. was the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters' commander. The 16th Georgia was now under Colonel Henry Thomas. The 24th was still under Colonel Robert McMillan and Phillip's Legion was commanded by Lt. Colonel E.S. Barclay and, at Fort Sanders, by Major Joe Hamilton.

The troops moved by rail to Sweetwater, Tennessee, arriving there on the 6, 7 and 8th and remained in this beautiful valley until November 13th and 14th when they crossed the Tennessee River on pontoons at Loudon.

All during this time, Longstreet's men were without winter clothes and Bragg refused to supply them with food. Their transportation consisted of any wagons that they could beg, borrow or steal from Bragg's Army or farmers.

On the afternoon of the 14th, Burnside's troops attacked at the pontoon bridge and it appeared that they were prepared to give battle but they retired that night. McLaws moved on to Lenoir Station where again the enemy was found but the Yankees retreated at the Rebels' arrival. McLaws was ordered to advance as rapidly as possible and to intercept the enemy at Campbell's Station. The enemy made a stand east of this point and McLaws' troops, including the Legion, were successful on their part of the field, driving the Blue Coats all the way back to their works about Knoxville. Using all of his forces plus "Little Joe" Wheeler's Cavalry, Knoxville was enveloped. The city was well fortified with strong forts all along the defensive line with the river on one side, offering protection in that direction. The Confederate forces were drawn up tight around the city and the siege began.

One of the forts, Fort Loudon, later renamed Fort Sanders in honor of Brig. General William P. Sanders, a Union cavalryman who was killed early in the fighting around Knoxville, was near the northwest corner of the defensive line around the city. It was an earthen enclosure not yet completed but was fully suited for a defense.

Fort Sanders was built in the form of a quadrilateral. The sides were: south front, 114 yards; west front, 95 yards; north front, 125 yards; east front, 85 yards. The eastern front was open and was intended to be enclosed by a stockade. The south front was about one-half completed; the western front, fully completed and the north end, partially completed.(7) The fort was built by loyal citizens and blacks, both freedmen and slaves. The citizens who were not loyal were pressed into service and forced to work if they wanted to remain in Knoxville. Ironically, the fort was begun by the Rebels when they occupied Knoxville before Burnside's arrival. It was surrounded by a 12-foot wide by eight-foot deep ditch with its dirt thrown up to make the face of the fort. From the fort, the ground sloped away and all the trees had been cut down in order to give a clear line of fire and the trees used as an abatis. A wire network was stretched between the tree trunks that were left standing. This is the first time that wire was reported to have been used in war to hinder the advance of troops.

Wofford' Brigade occupied a position in sight of Fort Loudon (Sanders) with it's left being near the Crawford house on the road leading into the city. Later, he was moved to his right with Kershaw's right being on the river, Humphreys was next, then Wofford with Bryan on the far left. The Legion was on the right of Wofford's Brigade.

During this time there were skirmishes by Wheeler's Cavalry on both sides of the river (the river running through Knoxville at this time was called the Holston River: today, it is called the Tennessee River). In addition to the cavalry skirmishes, there was also shelling on both sides. For an in-depth study of Longstreet's east Tennessee campaign, read *Divided Loyalties-Fort Sanders and the Civil War in East Tennessee* published by the East Tennessee Historical Society. The term "divided loyalties" refers to the fact that a majority of the population of this area were loyalist while fewer were pro-South and loyal to the Confederacy. Lincoln especially wanted to keep this section occupied by Union troops in order to protect those loyal citizens.

Longstreet was anxious to attack and break Burnside's defensive line and he selected Fort Sanders as the point for the assault. McLaw's troops were selected to make the attempt with Wofford's and Humphreys' Brigades leading the way. Why he selected this strong point is a mystery.

Longstreet's engineering officer reported that they had seen a man cross the ditch around Fort Sanders and it was only a depth of a few feet and there would be no problem to get across and up the walls of the fort. What the observer did not know was that the man was walking on a board laid across the ditch and that it was in reality eight feet deep with steep walls!

By the 22nd of November, General McLaws felt that by now he was in a good position to make the assault on Fort Sanders. On the night of the 24th, the enemy attacked a part of Wofford's line and actually broke through for awhile but was soon driven back with several soldiers having been killed and wounded. Wofford reported a loss of five wounded and two killed.(8)

Although we have previously stated that Wofford was not present, Longstreet continues to refer to Wofford as if he is there in person. Wofford could have possibly been with his brigade but, for reasons unknown, allowed Colonel Ruff to lead the attack on Fort Sanders. It could be that he was physically unable to undertake such a hazardous attack or that he was ordered by Longstreet or McLaws to refrain from exposing himself to the risk; however, we believe that he was on leave in North Georgia.

On the 25th, Longstreet was advised that Union Cavalry was advancing toward him from Chattanooga and that it was already at Loudon. That night, Bragg's messenger, General Leadbetter, arrived with orders from

Bragg that Knoxville should be attacked immediately. The next day was spent in a reconnaissance by General Leadbetter who was an engineer and who was trained to evaluate defensive positions. General Leadbetter agreed that Fort Sanders was the key position and, once it fell, the Federal line could be overwhelmed by other Confederate troops. On the 27th, more observation of the enemy's entire line confirmed that the attack should be made on the corner at Fort Sanders.

All concerned, including Leadbetter, agreed that the proper procedure, however, was to continue the investment and use the artillery on both sides of the river. The Confederates controlled the high ground on the opposite side from the city but a crisis was on and time was of the essence. The assault must be made.(9)

McLaws was ordered to double his sharpshooters in order to protect the assaulting columns advancing during the night, occupy the enemy's picket post near the fort and to shoot anyone caught sticking his head over the wall. Alexander's artillery would open on the fort as soon as the weather and daylight allowed. After ten minutes of intense shelling, the assaulting column was to advance with fixed bayonets while not firing a single shot. The brigades were to be formed into columns of regiments. The men should be urged to the work with a determination to succeed and rush to it without hallooing.(10)

McLaws' orders to his troops also stated that the assault would be made on the northwest angle of the fort. This was the only completed area and was probably the strongest point. Why here? His orders further stated that the assault would be led by Wofford's Brigade, which included the Legion, and Humphreys' Brigade with Wofford being on the left and Humphreys on the right followed closely by Bryan's Brigade with Kershaw's being held in reserve. Once the fort was carried, other units would attack including a brigade of Hood's, now Jenkin's, to wheel in and come through the rear opening of the fort.

On the 28th, the area was so encased in fog that the fort could not be seen so the assault was postponed until the following day. Also that day, Longstreet received news that Federal infantry was also advancing toward him through Cumberland Gap and further "rumors" received stating that Bragg had been defeated at Missionary Ridge and had retreated to Dalton, Georgia. He had to do something and he had to do it quickly but what should he do? If Bragg had indeed been defeated, more than likely Grant would send strong reinforcements to Burnside. Grant's Army would be between him and Bragg so how could he possibly reunite with Bragg's Army in Dalton?

At some point during the 28th, Longstreet received a letter from McLaws asking him to delay the assault because, for one reason, they did not know for certain who had been beaten at Chattanooga. If it were the Yankees, they could safely continue the investment and starve out Burnside. If it were Bragg, they would gain nothing by defeating Burnside and they, themselves, would be in danger of Grant. They could not join Bragg because the Federals were between them and Dalton. McLaws was the Longstreet and Longstreet was the Lee of Gettysburg. Longstreet now was as determined as Lee had been at Gettysburg to attack. Whether this was because his subordinate dared question his strategy we do not know. He put McLaws in exactly the same position as Lee had placed him. Longstreet developed the strategy and told McLaws to develop and execute the tactics. The difference was that Lee took the blame for the tragedy. Longstreet would later bring charges against McLaws, saying that McLaws did not aggressively plan and execute the assault.

At 6:30 AM on the 29th of November, 1863, the attack on Fort Sanders was launched with the Legion and Company B being among the leading troops to advance against the fort. The assault was made in admirable style as the troops advanced without firing and formed around the outside of the ditch. They were hampered by the fallen trees and, in particular, by the strung wire but did get to the ditch without serious losses as the sharpshooters did their job well, keeping the Federals behind the dirt walls. They descended the ditch discovering that it was not a shallow trench as had been believed but was eight feet deep and then suddenly found that the Yankees had poured water down the 65-70 degree angled, sloping outside wall of the fort which was about 18 feet from bottom to the top. The water had frozen during the night, becoming

very slippery and preventing footholds from being made. No ladders had been brought along. As more and more men poured into the ditch, it became so crowded that they were slipping, sliding and falling all over each other. The Yankees were then able to shoot down into them with a terrible slaughter resulting. They were also rolling explosive shells down upon the trapped Rebels. Some few men made it to the top of the parapet and were quickly shot or taken prisoner by the enemy.

A major, who was with the attacking men, got out and rode back to Longstreet and McLaws and told them of the hopeless situation. Longstreet ordered a recall and the cancellation of any subsequent attacks by other units which were scheduled to go into the action once the fort was taken.

The men were in the ditch for 20 or 30 minutes according to Lt. Colonel Hutchins of the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters. Colonel Ruff and several other officers were killed in the ditch while cheering their men on. Colonel Thomas of the 16th Georgia was found later, dead, sitting in the corner of the ditch facing the enemy. The lucky ones who survived were able to climb out of the ditch, get through the wire and brush and re-form approximately 400 yards back.

The action for the day ended and General Burnside, always a gentleman, offered a flag of truce in order to remove the dead and wounded from the place of slaughter. The offer, which was gratefully accepted, also included his sending ambulances (the Rebels had very few, thanks to Gen. Bragg) and hospital stewards to assist. Most of the wounded wound up in Federal hospitals.

The loss in Wofford's Brigade during the entire East Tennessee campaign totaled 250 killed, wounded and missing with most of the losses coming in the ditch where it reported 48 killed, 121 wounded and 81 missing. Other reports state losses in the attack totaled 129 killed, 459 wounded and 226 missing with 92 buried in a single grave. These 92 were later moved to the Bethel Cemetery where 1,500 Confederates were already buried. Colonel Ruff is reported to have been buried in the Gibson family cemetery near the battlefield. We have found only one member of Company B who was possibly mortally wounded at Knoxville. Private Thomas J. Ayers died at Rogersville, Tennessee on December 17; however, it is not known from what exact cause. We show that Private Joseph Smith was captured at Knoxville and Sergeant W.F. Morris and Pvt. James Edwards wounded in the hand, Edwards' wound being severe. Company F had six men wounded and Captain George Moore was captured. He and Private Smith possibly made it to the top of the slippery frozen wall and were pulled on over?

The low casualty figure for Company B is possibly because of the way the attacking troops were formed in columns of regiments with Phillip's Legion leading, followed by the 18th Georgia, then the 16th Georgia and last, Cobb's Legion. Perhaps they could not find room in the ditch. The 24th Georgia had been used as pickets during the night and did not take part in the charge.

Burnside reported his losses inside the fort as five killed and eight wounded but other sources quote figures much higher than this.

Longstreet now knew for sure that he was in a squeeze as he learned for certain that Bragg was defeated and that General Sherman was leading a force from Chattanooga toward Knoxville and to Burnside's relief and was already at Cleveland. He realized that there was no chance of his joining Bragg and thus decided to "draw off" in the direction of Virginia. On the night of December 4th, the troops on the southwest side, including the Legion, were marched around to the north side of Knoxville to the railroad and were to follow the wagon train north along the railroad. The weather was cold and the men still lacked sufficient winter clothing and many were in need of shoes. The roads were in deplorable condition, the night was very dark and the rain fell in torrents. It was one of the hardest marches Company B made during the war as they covered eighteen miles before they could rest. Wagons and guns were constantly getting stuck in the mud and the troops would have to help push them out so they could continue the march.

The Legion marched by way of Rutledge, Beans Station, Mooresburg and, on the 9th or 10th, arrived at a position six miles from Rogersville which was approximately 50 or 60 miles from Knoxville where they went into camp and remained until December 14.

Burnside was not inclined to follow the Confederates but once he knew for certain that troops from Chattanooga were on the way to him, he did start a sizable force in pursuit. He was at Bean's Station and Longstreet was determined to attack and beat him and, on the 14th, countermarches from Rogersville toward the Union Army.

On the 15th, the Southern troops came to within a close distance of the Yankees. They would wait to attack until their cavalry could get in behind the enemy line in order to prevent any escape. Just before nightfall, an attack was ordered and the enemy's works were carried. Wofford's men went into camp near Kentucky Gap. McLaws' Division was ordered to continue the attack the following morning but McLaws resisted, stating that his men had had no bread ration for two days. The enemy refused to make a fight so on the 20th, Wofford moved to Long's Ferry where, on the night of the 21st, his troops crossed the Holston River on flat boats and marched to what would be their winter quarters near Russellville, Tennessee.(11)

It was here that the Rebels built what huts they could from logs and captured Yankee tents. They foraged the rich farmlands along the rivers and, except for warm clothing and shoes, had a fairly enjoyable time. Some lived with local farmers in their houses and barns. They were forced to make shoes from raw hides of the beef cattle and it was a most miserable winter.(12)

At this point, we will quote a few official correspondences during the winter from the Official Records concerning the Legion.(13)

January 24th, Sorrel to Wofford, "Advise against sending out forage trains across French Broad toward Chucky due to enemy cavalry."
January 28th, Sorrel to General Wharton advising Wharton to send Wofford, commanding McLaws' Division, only one gun. Wofford to be in the vicinity of Dandridge tomorrow morning.

The winter was an extremely cold one with temperatures dropping to 15 degrees below zero. There were very few chickens left in this area when winter was over. The men suffered greatly for want of blankets, shoes and food. Many of the men were wearing moccasins made form cow hide. It was an extremely difficult winter for the men from Bowdon and Carroll County. In the middle of January, during the bitter cold, General Foster, who had relieved General Burnside, undertook to approach the encamped Rebels. Longstreet accommodated him by sending Jenkin's Division to meet him head-on while McLaws' Division was sent toward Strawberry Plains with instructions to cut off the Yankees and force them into a battle in the open field. The Yankees wanted no part of a battle here and they escaped by crossing the French Broad River and beat a hasty retreat to Knoxville.(14)

Longstreet's troops returned to their winter quarters and there on December 30th, General Longstreet "thought" it necessary to relieve General McLaws from command and order him to Augusta, Georgia with charges to be forwarded in a few days.(15) General McLaws left the army and Brigadier General Joseph Kershaw of South Carolina was appointed to command McLaws' Division and would be the Legion's divisional commander for the remainder of the war. At this time, Lt. Colonel Hutchins of the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters was in temporary command of Wofford's Brigade as General Wofford was on leave and would return before the spring campaign would begin. Colonel James Conner would take command of Kershaw's Brigade.

We will not dwell on the Longstreet/McLaws controversy; however, we know that McLaws was acquitted of all charges and was returned to command but not with his old division and he never returned to the Virginia theater of the war but served in Georgia and with Joe Johnston in the Carolinas. After the war was over, the two old Georgia soldiers reconciled and were on friendly terms. Longstreet also brought charges

against Generals Law and Robertson. It just was not a pleasant winter among the higher-up officers of "Old Pete's" command.

During the winter, the railroad from Bristol, TN to Virginia was put in working order and supplies, including shoes and blankets, were finally received. The Legion would remain in their winter quarters until around the 10th of April at which time they would march to Bristol in order to begin their rail trip back to General Lee in Virginia. All of Cobb's Legion had reenlisted on February 20, 1864 "For the War".

On March 31, the organization was as follows:

Lt. General Longstreet- Commanding Dept. East Tenn..
Kershaw's Division- Brig. General Joseph B. Kershaw
Wofford's Brigade- Colonel C. C. Sanders
Cobb's Legion- Captain C. H. Sanders
Company B- Captain William McDaniel

Kershaw was known and was well respected by members of Cobb's Legion and Company B. He was a South Carolinian by birth and a lawyer in Camden before the war. He was a Quaker and a Mason and had served his country in the Mexican War. He had been the colonel of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry and had taken part in all the battles of The Army of Northern Virginia from First Manassas to Gettysburg. He would now be the Legion's divisional commander until the surrender at Sayler's Creek on April 6, 1865. He was captured there along with other high ranking Confederate officers, sent to prison in Boston Harbor and paroled in July, 1865. After the war he returned to Camden, South Carolina and practiced law there. He is buried in the Quaker cemetery in Camden.

Colonel Solon Zachery Ruff was 26 years old when he died in the ditch at Fort Sanders. He had graduated from the Georgia Military Institute and had remained at that Milledgeville school teaching mathematics until the 18th Georgia Infantry was formed by William Wofford. Ruff became this regiment's Lt. Colonel and then it's Colonel when Wofford was promoted to brigadier general in December, 1862 after the death of Tom Cobb. He was in command of Wofford's Brigade at the assault on Fort Sanders, November 29, 1863 and was found dead in the ditch after the battle when a truce was declared. He was buried in the Gibson Family Cemetery near the battlefield. Longstreet said, "Colonel Ruff of the 18th Georgia, who commanded Wofford's Brigade and led it to the assault, was shot while cheering on his men. He was a gallant and accomplished officer whose merit was concealed by his modest and unobstructive manner, but who was fast becoming known as occasion forced a display of his zeal and worth. I know of no one whose career promised to be more useful." Relationship between General Wofford and Colonel Ruff however, were not so good. When Wofford was promoted to Brigadier General, Lt. Colonel Ruff who was next in command of the 18th Georgia was of course in line to become its colonel. Wofford however was said to prevent Ruff from the promotion by threatening to prefer charges of cowardness against him. All the men of the regiment were for Ruff and did not believe that the charges were true could not be proved and believed that Wofford had some favorite picked for the job. No record of a report being made or of a court martial can be found in the Official Records and we do not know more details of the problem.

Lt. Colonel Nathan Louis Hutchins, Jr. was a 28-year-old lawyer from Gwinnett County and had been a Captain in the 16th Georgia before becoming the Lt. Colonel of the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters in April of 1863. He was captured with most of the brigade at Sayler's Creek in April, 1865. After the war, he practiced law and was a judge in Gwinnett County and served in the Georgia Legislature.(16) Lt. Col. Hutchins was in command of the brigade after the death of Colonel Ruff.

Colonel Christoper Columbus Sanders was the Lt. Colonel of the 24th Georgia Infantry before taking command of the brigade from Lt. Colonel Hutchins sometimes after the Fort Sanders attack, Colonel McMillan of the 24th evidently being absent. Sanders would be with the brigade at Sayler's Creek as Colonel of his 24th Georgia. Colonel Sanders was from Gainesville and was 23 years old at the time of Knoxville. He had attended Georgia Military Institute finishing in 1861. He became the Lt. Colonel of the

24th Georgia Infantry on August 30,1861 and its Colonel on January 9, 1864 when Colonel McMillian resigned from the army. After the war, he was a banker in Gainesville and died there on August 3, 1880 and is buried in that city's Alta Vista cemetery very near the grave of James Longstreet.(17)

Captain C. H. Sanders of Company A was commanding Cobb's Legion in the absence of Colonel Luthur Glenn. Sanders was a native of Covington and had been a sergeant in his company before winning his commission in December of 1862. He was captured late in the war at Front Royal. He is buried in the city cemetery at Madison, Georgia having survived the war.

Yes, a captain commanded the Legion which, "by the book", should have a colonel at its head. The attrition of officers was a very serious problem in the southern armies. The best and most competent officer material naturally enlisted early in the war and the loss of field officers in battle was extremely high in the Civil War on both sides. Of course, many of the original officers of the units, which were formed early on in the war, were prominent older men and, after almost three years of arduous duty, they were completely exhausted and simply could not remain with the army. Officers had it much better than the enlisted men but, in this war, living conditions were very harsh for all. Seldom did General Lee stay in a house: he had his tent and ate meals cooked in the field.

I do not know if Luther Glenn returned to the Legion or not. Perhaps he did lead the Legion in the campaigns of 1864? We know that he was seriously wounded in the arm at Chancellorsville and not at Gettysburg but little else. We have been unable to find any information whether he was with his men during any of the Tennessee trip or in battles in the summer of 1864 but he possibly could have been, at least part of the time. We do know that he did not officially leave the Army of Northern Virginia until January, 1865.

General William Wofford would return to be out in front of his men in May of 1864 while Colonel Sanders would return to his 24th Georgia.

During the winter, after the railroad to Virginia was put into working order again, some of the men were given 21-day furloughs. Whether any of the men in Company B received a leave, I seriously doubt. The trip home to Bowdon would have been too long for the allotted time off. The officers probably did get furloughs as indicated by the command structure. More than likely a few men slipped away and made it through the north Georgia mountains to Bowdon. Who could blame them if they did? To some, it was worth the risk. Any that did leave camp would more than likely return to the Legion after their short visit home.

Things were happening with Mr. Lincoln and his army. He was still looking for a general who would recognize the fact that the only way they were going to end this war was to totally defeat the Southern Armies. He finally found his man in Ulysses S. Grant from the Western Army. Grant had been successful in most of his efforts against the Rebels in the west including Forts Henry and Donaldson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga/Missionary Ridge . He was called to Washington, promoted to Lieutenant General and placed in command of all the Union Armies. There had been only two other Lt. Generals in the United States Army before Grant, George Washington and Winfield Scott, both Virginians. Grant developed plans for an all-out campaign on all fronts, to begin early in May 1864. He would leave Meade in command of the Army of Potomac while he himself would campaign with that army and actually be in command of it. He would make his friend, Sherman, commander of the forces left in the west (or south) to carry the war to Georgia and cut the South apart once again. Banks was to aggressively campaign in Louisiana and eventually take Mobile while General Butler, probably the most hated Yankee general, would attack the Richmond area up the south side of the James River, cutting off supplies from the south. There also would be campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley led by the German Siegel to further destroy that breadbasket while the blockade of Southern ports would be tightened.

When Longstreet learned of Grant's appointment he warned General Lee, "That man will fight us every day and every hour until the end of the war." "Old Pete" knew Grant well from pre-war days and had served in Grant's wedding to Longstreet's cousin. General Lee did not realize that a new type Yankee General was now in command of an army that outnumbered his two-to-one. The North, with its overwhelming superiority in numbers of men and in necessary materials, now had a man and a plan that, if carried out as designed, would tax the South to the limit. The various Union armies were to simultaneously begin their offensive in the early part of May, 1864.

We know too well of Sherman's success in Georgia but Banks and Butler were either defeated or held in check and were a big disappointment to General Grant. The Yankee blockading squadrons did their assignments well cutting off vital supplies to the embattled South. Siegel was defeated by ex Vice President Breckenridge with the assistance of "Stonewall's" VMI Cadets at New Market and was succeeded by the hated General Hunter who was in turn defeated by "Old Jube" Early. Later these two "great Union generals" would be succeeded by the ruthless "Little Phil" Sheridan who was finally able to achieve what a long list of Yankee generals had not been able to do, defeat a Southern Army in the Valley. Now we will follow General Grant, and General Meade, and see how they played their part in the great strategy to win the war for the North.

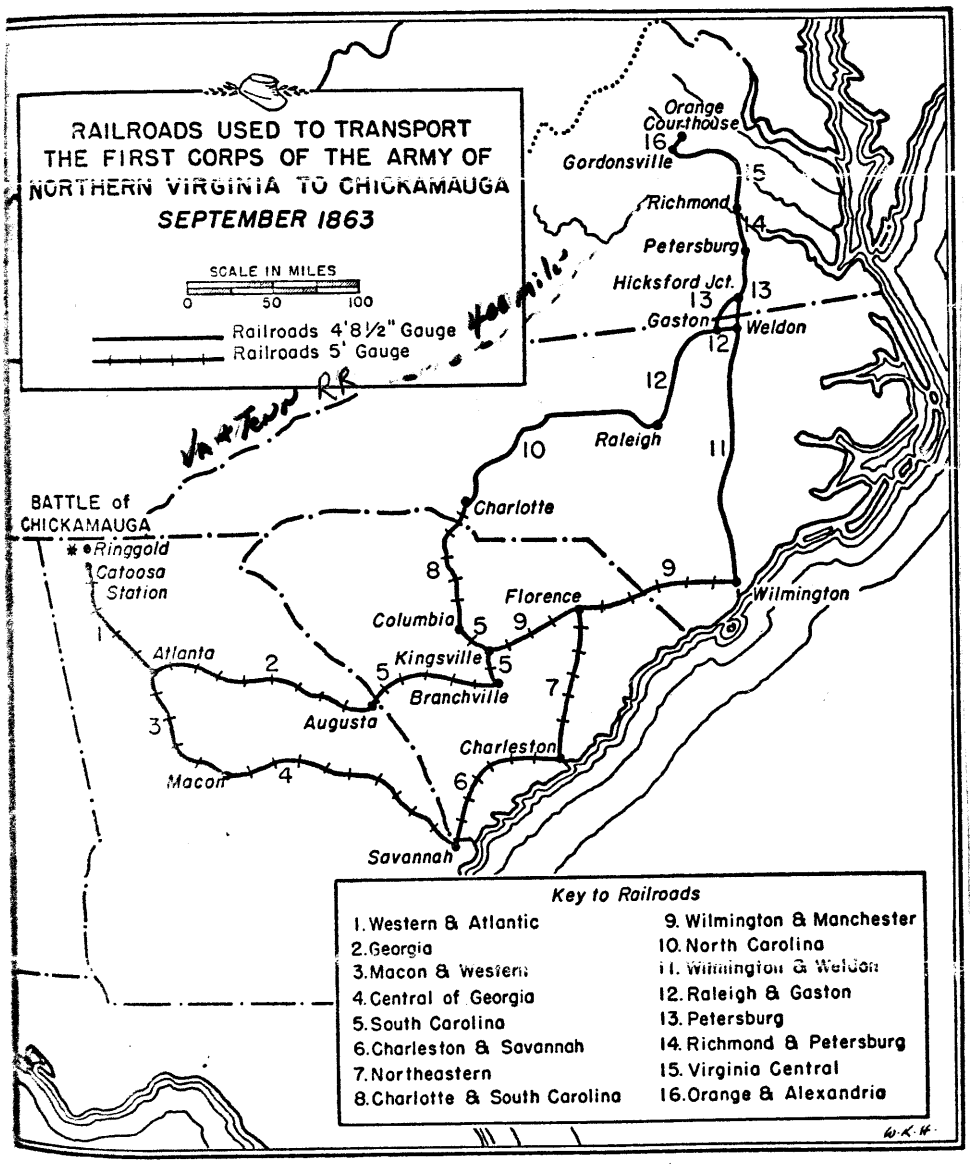
General Lee recalled Longstreet's men and they completed their round trip south, arriving back in Virginia by rail at Charlottsville by April 20. By the 29th, they were near Gordonsville and were reviewed by their revered commander, General Robert E. Lee. The Legion had marched to Bristol and from there had taken the cars. They passed through Lynchburg and Charlottsville where some of the men were privileged to visit the home of the great Jefferson.(18) They remained in Charlottsville for a few days then marched to Gordonsville which was about 25 or 30 miles away.

On April 23, a letter from Colonel George A. Sharpe, Ass't. Provost Marshall in Washington, to Captain McEntire at Harpers Ferry stated, "It is generally believed that Longstreet's first corps is near Charlottsville. I cannot find that the troops have been sent yet. I cannot find date of bread riot at Bristol by Wofford's Georgians."(19) We have not been able to find out much regarding this bread riot. The men probably had "had enough" and, if rations were not waiting for them, they had made a little trouble. One report states that "Last night a party from our brigade made a charge on the Post Commissary at Bristol. Lt. Wells of the 24th Geo Regt was killed, also two others badly if not mortally wounded & several others slightly. The party is now under arrest. Lt. Haddock of the 24th was in the party."(20)

The troops were once again well supplied and well fed. The ranks were increased by new recruits and the recovered wounded as well as a number who returned from "unauthorized furlough".

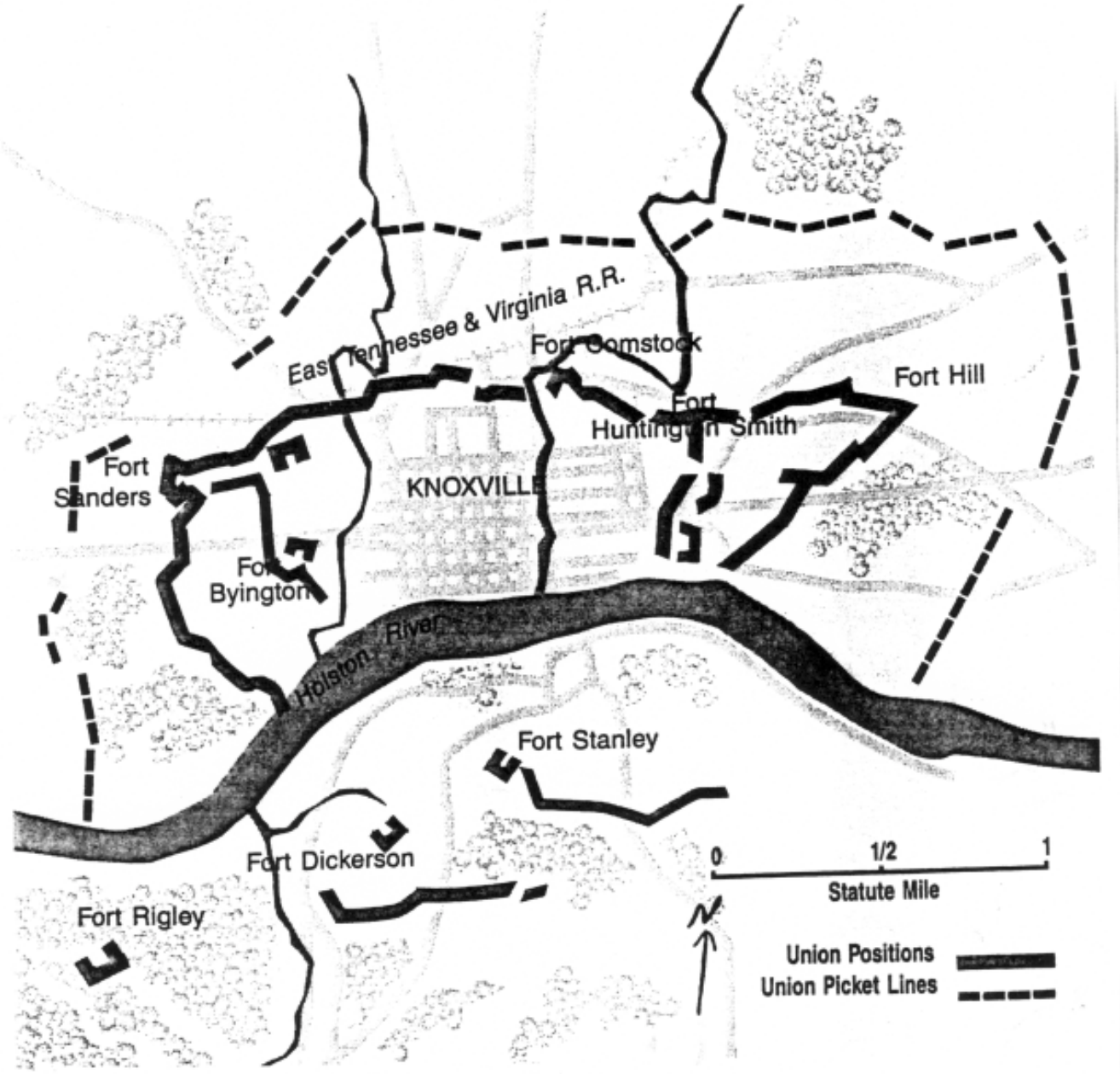
After the experiences of the last two springs, the men of Company B of Bowdon had a good idea of what was in store for them. They could not realize, however, that it would be a year when Grant would not allow them even a slight breather. The next rest for the Legion would be in April, 1865.





FROM *MANASSAS TO APPOMATTOX*
JAMES LONGSTREET





FEDERAL FORTIFICATIONS AROUND KNOXVILLE SHOWING THE POSITION OF FORT SANDERS AND THE CONFEDERATE EXTERIOR LINE

(FROM *DIVIDED LOYALTIES*)

No. 70. Vol 31 OR

Report of Lieut. Col. N. L. Hutchins, jr., Third Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, commanding Wofford's brigade.

CAMP NEAR RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.,
January 1, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Wofford's brigade during the late campaign. In consequence of the changes that have occurred in brigade and regimental commanders it is necessarily imperfect:

The brigade was withdrawn from our lines at Chattanooga on the night of November 4 last, and on the 6th was transported by railroad from Tyner's Station to Sweet Water, where it remained in camp six days.

On the 12th it took up the line of march and moved by way of Philadelphia to a point on the Tennessee River about 6 miles above Loudon, where it arrived at 2 p. m. the 13th.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 13th the march was resumed and the command arrived at Loudon at daybreak on the morning of the 14th. Here it remained until the 15th, when it crossed the Tennessee

River and pursued the line of march to a point near Lenoir's Station and bivouacked for the night.

On the 16th the march was continued to Campbell's Station, where the enemy had halted and made a stand. Disposition for battle was made and the line advanced, but the brigade did not become engaged, nor did the enemy's artillery, which kept up a sharp fire on the line as it advanced, do any serious injury.

That night the enemy retreated and next morning (the 17th) the pursuit was continued until we arrived in sight of the enemy's position and fortifications at Knoxville, when the brigade was moved to the left and took position near Crawford's house, where it remained with one battalion on picket until the 18th, when it was relieved by General Anderson's brigade, and then moved back and took its proper position in the line of the division.

Having advanced the picket line to the railroad, 600 to 800 yards from Fort Loudon, a rifle-pit was dug, by direction and under the superintendence of Colonel Ruff, 100 yards in front of the picket posts on the left, thus leaving its left partially exposed and unprotected; it was, therefore, used only for vedettes and sharpshooters.

A sortie was made on this work on the morning of the 24th by a regiment of the enemy (the Second Michigan). Crossing the railroad far to the left it moved down, its right flank perpendicular to our picket line, thereby getting completely on the flank and in rear of the rifle-pit, and there being but few men on post made an easy capture of it. A portion of the Third Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters being on duty at this position, the remaining portion was moved up to its support and soon succeeded in driving the enemy from the works with a loss, as nearly as could be ascertained, of 50 or 60 killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the battalion's loss was 5 men wounded, 2 of them mortally. The pickets of General Law's brigade took a part in this affair.

During the night of the 28th of that month the Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment, in co-operation with the pickets of other brigades, advanced the line to a position about 250 yards from the fort, capturing a few pickets.

On the morning of the 29th the brigade moved out under orders to assault the works. The battalion of sharpshooters having relieved the Twenty-fourth Georgia on picket, immediately the artillery opened fire on the fort. In accordance with orders advanced skirmishers to easy rifle range and kept up a rapid fire into the port holes, which effectually prevented the working of their guns by the enemy until the column of attack had advanced to the summit of the hill near to the fort.

The disposition for assault was column of regiments, and in the following order: First, Phillips Legion; second, Eighteenth Georgia Regiment; third, Sixteenth Georgia Regiment, and fourth, Cobb's Legion.

The advance was obstructed by fallen timber, tangled bushes, &c., but so soon as this was passed the column formed in good order and moved forward with a cheerfulness, confidence, and enthusiasm that promised success; but arrived at the fort the column encountered a ditch 4 to 6 feet deep, 8 to 10 feet wide, and extending along the length of the work to the rifle-pits on either side. The height of the parapet, estimating from the bottom of the ditch, was about 18 feet, and its exterior slope at an angle of 65 to 70 degrees, with a base line. The berme, very narrow, soon wore away, and it was with difficulty a foothold could be obtained upon it; yet by assistance

of their comrades some men succeeded in getting on the slope, but not in sufficient force to venture over the parapet into the fort. After remaining at the fort for twenty or twenty-five minutes and failing of success, the brigade withdrew and returned to its camp.

In this assault Phillips Legion was commanded by Maj. Joseph Hamilton, wounded; the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, by Capt. John A. Crawford; the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment, by Lieut. Col. Henry P. Thomas, killed; Cobb's Legion, by Maj. William D. Conyers, and the brigade by Col. S. Z. Ruff, of the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, who was also killed.

The conduct of both officers and men in this assault was admirable.

The loss of the brigade on that occasion was 246 killed, wounded, and missing.

From the time of the assault on Fort Loudon to the night of December 4 last the brigade continued to perform picket duty on the line in front of the enemy's works. The siege was then raised, and the brigade withdrew from its position and moved off with the division along the road leading by way of Rutledge, Bean's Station, and Mooresburg, and on the 9th or 10th arrived at a position 6 miles from Rogersville, and there went into camp and remained until the 14th. On that day it returned to Bean's Station, and the enemy having been driven back by other brigades, this, not being engaged, went into camp in the valley near Kentucky Gap.

On the 20th, it moved to Long's Ferry, where, on the night of the 21st, it crossed the Holston River by flat-boat, and on the 22d marched to its present encampment.

The number, with a list of casualties during these operations, has been heretofore forwarded.

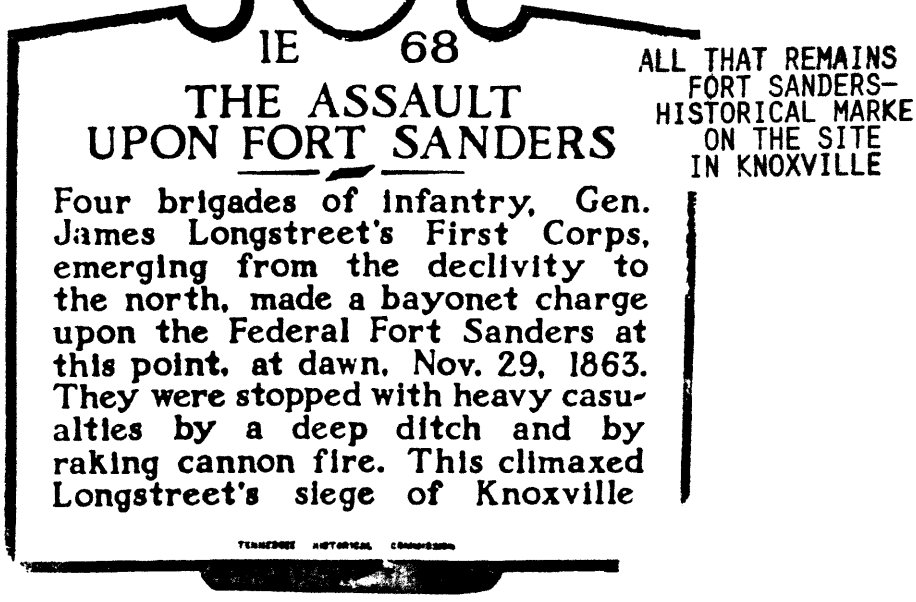
During the campaign, particularly while at Sweet Water and on the march from Knoxville and in camp in Hawkins County, the supply of rations was scanty, and some bad men would straggle and commit depredations on private people. Many were without shoes and much in need of clothing and blankets, and experienced severe and disagreeable weather; but notwithstanding these privations, hardships, and sufferings, they continued cheerful, and their general conduct was exemplary.

Since halting at its present position the men of the brigade have been engaged in the construction of huts, chimneys to tents, &c., and are now quite comfortable.

Respectfully submitted.

N. L. HUTCHINS, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*



CHAPTER VIII

SUMMER OF '64

Lee's Army, still consisting of the three corps under Lt. Generals Longstreet, Ewell and Hill were all now back with him in Virginia. Longstreet's Corps at Gordonsville was approximately one day's march from the other two which were along the Rapidan River. Longstreet's First Corps was the smallest of the three with about 10,000 men while the Ewell's Second Corps numbered about 17,000 and A. P. Hill's Third corps could muster about 22,000. With cavalry and artillery included, Lee's total strength was about 64,000 men while Meade's Army could now count approximately 117,000 men of all arms.(1) This number would total the most Lee would have while Grant could drain on an almost unlimited supply of fresh draftees.

A letter dated April 24, 1864 from Lee's Adjutant, Col. Walter Taylor, to his sweetheart, Bette, states, "A portion of our family [underlined in his letter] has been returned to us, Old Pete Longstreet is with us and all seems propitious."(2) Another proof that there was no problem between Generals Lee, nor his staff, and Longstreet over Gettysburg or any other instances. The "problem" was manufactured after Lee's death by those anxious to put the blame for Gettysburg on Longstreet.

One reason for the low count of Longstreet's Corps is that Pickett's Division of approximately 5,000 men and who had not accompanied "Old Pete" to Tennessee and was now with the force below Richmond and would not rejoin the First Corps until late in the coming campaign.(3) In addition to his two old divisions, Longstreet did have part of a division commanded by Brig. Gen. Bushrod Johnson. These troops were part of Bragg's Army that got caught with Longstreet at Knoxville and could not get back to Bragg so they accompanied "Old Pete" back to Virginia. Another reason for the low number was the losses in men due to the hard fighting of this corps through Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Tennessee the past year.

The Federal Army was scattered north of the Rapidan and south of the Rappahannock River with Grant and Meade's headquarters being located in Culpepper City (Culpepper Court House). See the map at the end of this chapter.

"Dutch" Longstreet did not have major generals leading the two divisions that were with him since he had sent McLaws away and the one-legged Hood was in Georgia, assigned to Joe Johnston's Army of Tennessee at Dalton. Many in the army felt that Brig. General Wofford deserved to be promoted to major general; however, Lee and President Davis felt that since Wofford had not attended West Point, the Georgian was not as qualified as some, especially the Virginians.

Grant had organized his army into three corps under Meade. They consisted of the II Corps which was commanded by Mjr. General Hancock; the V Corps, lead by Mjr. General Warren (the savior of Gettysburg) and the VI, by Mjr. General "Uncle John" Sedgwick. He also had the IX Corps as a separate command. It was led by our old friend, Mjr. General Ambrose Burnside. It appears that General Burnside always turned up wherever the Legion went. In total, Grant had approximately 130,000 men when Burnside's Corps was included. The Legion had fought against Hancock's and Sedgwick's troops at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Salem Church. Sedgwick's VI Corps troops were also well remembered by Company B from Crampton's Gap.

The organization of the Confederate Army directly affecting Company B was as follows:

Army of Northern Virginia-	General Robert E. Lee
First Corps-	Lt. General James Longstreet
Kershaw's Division-	Brig. General Joseph Kershaw
Wofford's Brigade-	Brig. General W. T. Wofford

Cobb's Legion- Colonel Luther Glenn(?) or
Colonel C.C. Sanders(?)
Company B- Captain William Walker McDaniel
(see the Appendix for listing of Majors and Lieutenants of Cobb's Legion)

At midnight on May 3, 1864, General Grant put his army, the largest ever assembled on the American continent, into motion. The summer campaign of 1864 had begun in Virginia and Sherman would follow the leader in Georgia, facing "Little Joe" Johnston's Army of Tennessee at Dalton. Led by their cavalry, the three Union corps crossed the Rapidan at lower fords on hastily built bridges and began their marches toward the Wilderness and hopefully on to Richmond.

The Wilderness is a mass of second-growth scrub oaks, pines and other undergrowth so thick that it is difficult to maneuver through. Most of the virgin growth had been cut away to make charcoal for the nearby iron furnaces. A few small farms were scattered here and there which were, for the most part, abandoned. The Wilderness is traversed by two almost parallel, main roads, the Orange Plank Road and the Orange Court House Turnpike or, better known by their more common names, the Plank Road and the Turnpike. These are the same roads that the Legion fought along closer on towards Fredericksburg during the battle of Chancellorsville-Salem Church. The Wilderness covers a fifteen or more mile square area and lies almost midway between Orange Court House and Fredericksburg. The Brock Road and the Germanna Ford Road cut the above-mentioned roads at right angles, crossing the Turnpike at Wilderness Tavern and the Plank Road about two miles to the south of the tavern. See the map at the end of this chapter.

General Lee learned of the Federal advance and had his army in motion by noon on the 4th in order to meet the attack. He sent Ewell's Second Corps marching along the Turnpike and A. P. Hill's Third along the Plank Road which ran south of the Turnpike.

The Legion and the Bowdon Volunteers were near Gordonsville at Mechanicsville approximately 30 miles away to the southwest of the future battle site in the Wilderness along with the rest of Longstreet's Corps. Early on the morning of May 5, Kershaw's Division with the Legion started toward the battle which had begun on the 4th by Ewell and Hill's soldiers. Grant, who now realized that a full-scale battle was eminent, abandoned his plan to turn the Confederates' right without coming up on the entrenched lines along Mine Run, posted his troops in defensive positions accordingly and called for Burnside to join him.

With the aid of the local sheriff, who had been raised in the Wilderness and knew every trail and woods road, the Legion and Kershaw's men followed the sheriff's shortcuts through woods, fields and back woods roads and had marched approximately 28 miles by 5:00 PM. This was one of the many difficult marches the men of Cobb's Legion endured during the war and probably one of the fastest with much of it cross-country.

They fell out for supper and a rest with orders that they would march again at midnight. The promise was kept and, promptly at that hour, they were on the march again through underbrush, briars and ditches throughout the dark night. They gained the Plank Road at dawn which made the marching much easier. Kershaw's Division was marching with his old brigade in the lead followed by Humphreys', then Wofford's with Bryan's bringing up the rear.(4) The troops had three days rations in their haversacks and 40 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes with probably 20 more rounds in their pockets. They were ready for a fight although they were very tired from the long, difficult march of the day before and the night march just completed.

During the 5th, while the Legion was on its forced march, the battle was raging in the Wilderness between Grant's and Lee's forces. During the night of the 5th and the morning of the 6th, Union General Hancock had his II Corps troops ready to attack the division of R. H. Anderson of the Confederate Third Corps along the road that Kershaw, with the Legion, was approaching. Hill's Southern troops instead of entrenching had rested during the night.

After marching approximately two miles on the Plank Road, the men began seeing signs of the previous day's fight. There were field hospitals containing Hill's wounded from yesterday's fight as well as the wounded men of this morning who were already being transported or walking to the rear. They soon heard the sounds of Hancock's morning attack and hastened their march toward the sound. Longstreet was at that moment reporting his arrival to General Lee.(5)

At the crest of the hill, Kershaw deployed his men to receive the enemy, the battle-hardened II Corps troops led by the great Hancock. These are the same men the Legion had fought so hard with at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg last year. Longstreet's line was deployed across the Plank Road with Kershaw's Division on the right and General Field's Division, formerly Hood's, on the left. Wofford's, with the Legion, would form in the tangled wilderness on Kershaw's far right and Bryan was held in reserve on the road in the rear. As they formed, they had to break rank to allow the fleeing Third Corps troops who had made only a brief, feeble defense to pass through. Once the men of the Third Corps had passed through and were out of the way, Longstreet ordered his brigades to advance to meet the Blue Coats of Hancock. The two collided and heavy fighting continued to beyond nine o'clock that morning. Hancock attempted to advance but was rather well held in check by the newly arrived veterans of "Old Pete's First Corps.

General Wofford had scouted out to his right and had become convinced that he could march his troops by the right flank to the cut of an unfinished railroad that was planned to run from Orange to Fredericksburg and attack the left flank of the Federal line. He took his proposal to Longstreet who got Lee's approval. Longstreet told Wofford, "Hit hard when you start but don't start until you are ready."(6)

Everything proceeded perfectly. General M. L. Smith, Lee's engineer, had been sent to determine exactly what Wofford's route would be and he led the march along the route he had selected. Longstreet sent three brigades led by Wofford's, with the Legion and Company B, to fall on Hancock's left rear.

Longstreet stated, "----started and not to lose time or distance, moved by inversion, Wofford leading, Wofford's favorite maneuver."(7) With Wofford's being the right of Longstreet's line, he therefore would lead the way, his favorite way of doing things.

It was by now about 10 o'clock as General Smith and Longstreet's Chief of Staff, Moxley Sorrel, led them, marching by the right flank, until they reached the unfinished railroad. Here they formed in line of battle facing north with "Tige" Anderson's Georgia Brigade on the right, Mahone's Virginia Brigade in the center and Wofford's Georgia Brigade on the left. We do not know how Wofford's Brigade was aligned but the Legion's usual position was the left regiment of the brigade which, if they occupied this position today, they would be the extreme left of the attacking forces. To support the flanking column, Longstreet's troops remaining on the Plank Road were to press the enemy hard in their front once the flank attack began.

The flanking movement was a complete surprise to Hancock and his men and met with perfect success. Longstreet said that it was "executed with rare zeal and intelligence." The enemy made a short stand and then fell back in utter collapse, with heavy losses, to a position about three quarters of a mile from the frontal attack. James Reynolds of the 16th Ga. of Wofford's Brigade, wrote that his regiment "drove them like a storm" while another member of the brigade wrote: "some few of them fired, and a good many of them ran, throwing down their guns as they went: some lay flat on the ground." This was some of the fiercest fighting of the war with both sides suffering heavily. The action by Wofford, with the Legion and Company B along, was probably the single most important action of the day and helped turn a possible defeat of General Lee's army into a victory or, at least, to another drawn battle.(8) After the war, the popular Hancock told Longstreet, his friend, "Your assault rolled us up like a wet blanket". He evidently was speaking of Wofford's flank attack.

This left only the Federal troops to the left of the road still holding and they soon, after the killing of their division commander, the millionaire General Wadsworth, gave way. The day had been saved. General Lee was greatly relieved and Longstreet and his officers were congratulating each other on the success.

Just then, some of Mahone's Virginia troops, coming back from Wofford's flank march and seeing the Federal troops giving way on the left of the road, crossed over to that side and got ahead of all the other Southern forces. They were trying to return to find their proper place in the line when they were mistaken for a counterattack by the enemy. The woods had been set on fire and with the dense smoke plus the underbrush and thick trees it was very difficult to tell friend from foe. They were fired on by their own comrades and they, thinking that they were being fired on by the enemy, returned the fire. Just at the very moment of this unfortunate occurrence, Longstreet and his staff plus Generals Kershaw and Jenkins with several of their staff and couriers, rode into this crossfire. Jenkins was mortally wounded and two of Kershaw's staff were killed and several others were wounded, including Longstreet who took a bullet through his neck and right shoulder. He was able to remain in the saddle but was soon helped to the ground by a companion. Kershaw fortunately was not hurt and was able to stop the shooting by calling out, "Friends!"(9) Some reports state that Gen. Wofford was among the group having returned from his successful flank attack. If he was present, he was not injured.

Soon General R. H. Anderson and General Lee came up and Anderson, as senior division commander, was given command of the wounded Longstreet's First Corps and would remain in command of it including Cobb's Legion and Company B until after the Valley campaign of 1864.

Longstreet, "The Bull-of-theWoods", was shot by his own troops only a few miles from the spot were General "Stonewall" Jackson had met a similar fate. Longstreet, unlike Jackson, would survive his misfortune but it would be a slow and difficult recovery. Litter bearers carried "Old Pete" to the rear and then he was taken to a farm house hospital until he could be put aboard a train to Lynchburg. As soon as he was able, he went to Augusta, Georgia where he stayed for some time and then he went to friends at Union Point, Georgia. In October, five months after he was wounded, he returned to Richmond and was assigned the command of all the troops on the north side of the James River as well as Pickett's Division which was posted on the south side in Bermuda Hundred.

Company B had now lost their first captain, killed in Kentucky; their first major, killed at Gettysburg; their first colonel, killed at Fredericksburg; their division commander, exiled to Georgia by Longstreet and their corps commander who was disabled by a bullet from his own men. The attrition rate was alarming.

The fighting on the Confederate right, the section that Wofford and the Legion were involved with, had raged since sunrise and would continue until dusk. When his "Old War Horse" fell, General Lee took personal charge and thought it wise to halt all the advances on both sides of the road and to straighten his line which was broken in several areas. This adjustment took several hours, giving General Hancock time to collect his beaten troops and to get them into a strong defensive line. Lee and Anderson renewed the attack after this delay and the rest of the day was spent in battering the Federal defenses in a bitter but futile attempt. Wofford's Brigade, with Company B along, was involved on the right for the remainder of the day.

We believe that during the day Private James W. Carpenter of Company B was killed and 1st Lt. Ephriam Fouse was seriously wounded which necessitated his discharge. Several members were wounded and several captured. See the Appendix for details.

While this terrible fighting was going on all day long on Lee's right, the left, commanded by General Ewell with his favorite divisional commander, Jubal Early, was doing little if anything. Had this corps cooperated at the time Wofford's flank march routed Hancock, Grant's Army could well have been defeated and the summer of '64 would be a decidedly different story. General Lee rode to Ewell's sector and asked if there was not something "Old Baldy" could do to help relieve the pressure on the right. The one-legged Ewell did not believe there was. Late in the day, General John B. Gordon of Georgia and General Early's subordinate, did convince General Lee, over Ewell's and Early's objections, that he could get beyond the enemy's right and that Ewell and Early were wrong in believing Burnside's troops were where they could attack Gordon's troops as they made this movement. Lee was only too glad to allow Gordon to make the attempt. Gordon was successful in this movement but, by now, it was dark and was too late for them to continue.

Nightfall put an end to one of the most difficult, longest and hardest days of fighting that the men of Cobb's Legion and Company B had ever experienced. They had made a 28-mile, cross-country march the day before. After a rest of only three or four hours, they were back on the march at midnight, arriving at sunrise as the Battle of the Wilderness was beginning its second day. They had checked the enemy's advance and then made their flank march which routed Hancock's men and continued to battle the entrenched Yankees for the remainder of the day.

The next day,7th of May, was fairly quiet which gave the weary troops some time to rest while the generals planned their next moves.

Lee made the decision to appoint Maj. General Richard H. Anderson to the command of Longstreet's Corps. This was well accepted by all the men as it had been rumored that Lee had favored Jubal Early to lead them. Anderson was a South Carolinian and a 1842 graduate of West Point. He was a veteran of the regular army as well as the Mexican War and had served well in action from Fort Sumter to the Wilderness. Lee highly respected him and considered him one of his most trusted generals, calling him his "Noble Soldier". He would be the Legion's corps commander for the remainder of the summer and into the fall. At Sayler's Creek on April 6,1865, he commanded a Confederate "Fourth Corps" which was defeated, scattered and captured but Anderson escaped on horseback and rejoined the main army. He was relieved of duty by General Lee and told to go home as there was no command available for him that suited his rank. He died in Beaufort, South Carolina on June 26, 1879 in a state of poverty. He is buried in St. Helena Church cemetery in Beaufort.

Grant had had his nose bloodied and had been stopped on what he had hoped would be a rapid march to Richmond. Unlike previous Union commanders, he was not about to let a bloody nose stop him. The Union commanders before him would have probably pulled back across the Rapidan to their strong defensive lines to where they had begun the campaign a few days before. His plan, as developed, was to slide off to the southeast, trying to get around Lee's right and on toward Richmond. The route would lead him through the small village of Spotsylvania Court House and then on to the Confederate capital. Lee anticipated Grant's movement and he felt that the best place to station his army was at or near that small village. The two top generals were thinking alike; therefore, Lee put his engineers to work, cutting a shortcut road to Spotsylvania Court House. Since he held the interior line, he should get there before Grant but it would be a very close race.

Grant sent his trains toward Chancellorsville and ordered the movement of his infantry to begin at 8:30 PM. His left, Hancock's troops, would remain in line until the corps to his right passed behind him thus the II Corps then became the Union right. This leapfrogging maneuver would be Grant's tactic throughout the summer as he campaigned toward the Confederate Capital.

Lee advised Anderson to withdraw his troops, which included the Legion and Company B, and to march by the right flank at 7:00 PM to a position approximately a mile from their works, facing the enemy, and to get some rest. At 3:00 AM on the 8th, they were to begin their march toward Spotsylvania Court House. General Wofford's Brigade, with the Legion, however, was directed to leave at 11:00 on the night of the 7th to march by a detour and occupy the village of Spotsylvania Court House itself. This entailed an 11-mile march, made at night, which was not an easy assignment for the Bowdon Volunteers, now Company B.

The Battle of the Wilderness was over and the Legion would not have to do battle in this God forsaken tangle again!

The Third Corps commander, A. P. Hill, had become ill and Jubal, "Ole Jube", Early was put in command of that corps on the morning of the 8th. General Lee would enter the upcoming battle at Spotsylvania Court House with two new corps commanders, Early and Anderson, along with the one legged Ewell.

The First Corps with Wofford's Brigade, Cobb's Legion and Company B along, reached Spotsylvania Court House first to receive the Yankees when they arrived. They did not have long to wait. Wofford had

occupied the village itself which was very fortunate as Yankee cavalry soon attempted to take the town but was driven off by Wofford's men.

Anderson had posted his troops, other than Wofford's with the Legion, one and one-half miles northwest of the village and court house to the left of the Brock Road with Field's Division on the left and Kershaw's on the right then Ewell's Second Corps troops extending their right. Wofford soon rejoined Anderson after his independent march to occupy and secure the small village and was placed in the line on the right of Kershaw's Division connecting with the Second Corps.

At approximately 6:00 PM on May 9th, the Federals attacked this line with two corps, the V and the VI. It seems that everywhere Cobb's Legion goes they always find the Federal VI Corps and this would not be the last time they would run into their foe from Crampton's Gap. The respected commander of VI Corps, "Uncle" John Sedgwick, was killed by a southern sharpshooter's bullet early during this engagement. The Union soldiers had marched all the previous day as well as throughout the night and were in bad shape. The Rebels had had some rest and marched the shorter route. A severe fight developed with the battle raging until dusk on an extremely hot day. The Southern troops had successfully stopped the Federal advance. The foes took up lines approximately 500 yards apart and the extended battle of Spotsylvania Court House had begun.

Additional troops from both armies continued to arrive and each began to fortify and extend their positions with the Confederates constructing strong dirt and log breastworks. Kershaw occupied the left end of the line. Ewell's Second Corps was on his right and extended the line until he connected with Early's Third Corps. Wofford's Brigade, with the Legion, occupied a position just east of the Brock Road with its left resting on the road. The left unit of the brigade was the Legion's usual position but we have no way of knowing if this was their position today. If it was that position, they would be located immediately to the right of the Brock Road.

The Confederate line was probably two miles in length and was in the shape of an inverted U with a sharp pointed salient at the northeast apex, or angle. This salient, defended by Ewell's troops, would become known as the "Mule Shoe" because of its shape. It was to the right of Wofford's line and was unintentionally included into the defensive line due to the rapid placement of the troops as they arrived.

On the 9th and 10th, Grant tried to break the Confederate line but was unable to get a unified attack going although there was heavy fighting on both days.

We will not go into all the activities of the armies at Spotsylvania; however, the most famous action was that of May 12th when, in the very early morning, the Federal II Corps attacked at the "Mule Shoe" or "Bloody Angle". This was some of the most savage fighting of the war. The Yankees assailed the breastworks and intense hand-to-hand fighting took place. This is a story unto itself and would take several pages to describe the fierceness of the fight; however, the day was saved by the Georgian, John B. Gordon, whose troops stopped the mass of Yankee Blue Coats after they had taken the line of the salient or "Bloody Angle".

During this fiercest action of the entire Spotsylvania campaign, Wofford's Brigade, with the Legion and Company B, was detached "at daylight" from Anderson's Corps at a position immediately east of the Brock Road and sent to Rhode's Division of Ewell's Corps especially Daniel's North Carolina Brigade who was being attacked at the "Angle". The Official Records states, "Wofford engaged with great credit."(10) Wofford, with the Legion along, still appears to have a tendency to usually get where the action is the fiercest. Lt. R. J. Wilson of Co. D, Cobb's Legion in writing to the father of a member of his company killed on May 12 says, "The battle raged with great fury to about four o'clock pm. When it was thought that the enemy had left our front, our brigade [Wofford's] was ordered forward over our fortifications, which order was promptly executed; but alas! as to many, as well as to dear Frank, never to return. He received his shot within a few feet of me." He then tells of Frank's being hit and his telling Frank to go back. He then continues, "We had advanced perhaps 50 yards in front of our works when Frank fell. We

went perhaps 50 yards farther, when it was discovered that the enemy was in too strong force for us, and we were ordered to fall back." From this account it appears that Cobb's Legion and others of Wofford's Brigade actually followed the enemy out of the breastworks and remained for a short time. Frank's body, shot in breast and head, was recovered a few days later when the action had quieted down and, "He was taken and buried as decently as the nature of the case would admit of."

It was during this action on May 12 that Cobb's Legion's Major William D. Connors was killed resulting in Captain William Walker McDaniel of Company B being appointed major of Cobb's Legion. Major Connors had been the original Captain of Company A and was from Newton County. The Legion and the men from Bowdon were again up against Hancock's II Corps. Lee's army had survived the savage Federal attack but would give up the salient and establish a line further back in the inverted U. The Legion (Wofford's Brigade) would return to Anderson on the 13th to take up their place in his line.

While this fierce action was going on, General Grant had sent his cavalry under General Sheridan on a raid behind the Confederate line threatening Lee's supply line and Richmond itself. "Little Phil's" men caused considerable damage and the Cavalier Jeb Stuart, the great Virginia cavalryman, was mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern which was about six miles north of the southern capital. General Lee wrote to his wife, "A more zealous, ardent, brave and devoted soldier than Stuart, the Confederacy cannot have." He also wrote to her after the Battle of Spotsylvania: "Praise to God for having sustained us so far."

Federal losses at Spotsylvania were approximately 18,000 in the two weeks plus the 10,000 they lost in the Wilderness. Southern losses in the two engagements were probably around 20,000.

Grant was not finished. He would begin his maneuver to the left again by leap-frogging his corps from right to left. Lee would race his troops to get in between Grant and Richmond, taking up a position in the strong defensive works on the south side of the North Anna River.

On May 16th, Kershaw's Division, with the Legion, moved from Spotsylvania and became the right of the army whereas they had been the extreme left. Their right extended to the Po River and was about 400 yards down from Snell's Bridge. On the 21st, they marched, by right flank, south to Dickerson's, then east to Mud Tavern and on down the Telegraph Road, marching that night until 3:00 AM when they halted for a two-hour rest. They took up positions on the south side of the North Anna around noon on the 22nd where Lee hoped that Grant would attack his strong position. Grant refused to take the bait and, after some intense fighting, he slipped off again to his left, forcing Lee to again ask his men for a rapid march in order to get between the Federal Army and Richmond.

On the 31st, the Legion received orders to march toward Cold Harbor. They had been engaged every day since May 4, and were a hot, weary bunch of homesick men. They made a rapid march to the south east and on June 1st found the Union general Phil Sheridan's cavalrymen entrenched near the cross-roads at Cold Harbor (some accounts refer to this as the Battle of Gaines Mill). Kershaw formed his division to meet the Yankees with Wofford's Brigade and the Legion on the right of his line. The VI Corps, who the Legion remember all too well from Crampton's Gap and Salem Church, now commanded by Major General Horatio Wright who took command after General Sedgwick was killed before the Battle of Spotsylvania, arrived late in the afternoon and later in the day made a furious attack. Wofford had extended his line a little too far and the Federals made a breakthrough and occupied his line. This happened due to a skip in the line because of a deep ravine existed between Wofford and Southern General Hokes's Division on his right. The position was soon retaken and Wofford formed his new line bending back almost perpendicular to his original one forming another unwelcome salient, which offers an excellent point of attack for an enemy as it can be enfiladed or fired on from different directions. A marker near this site states, "Finding a 50-yard gap between Kershaw's [Wofford and the Legion] and Hoke's Divisions, Wright's veterans poured through, capturing a part of the Confederate line. A southern counterattack, however, sealed off the break and ended the day's fighting. Confederate infantry strengthened their lines that night and waited for the battle to begin next morning." Federal losses in this battle of July 1 were about 2,650 and the Confederate's

probably just about the same. The Yankee dead and wounded would remain where they were for almost a week.

Company B was heavily engaged in this miscalculation and lost several men as prisoners, including James R. Barrow's older brother, Sergeant William H. C. Barrow. William, who was probably wounded, although we are not sure, was sent to the Elmira, New York prison and held there until he was transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland in October. He was exchanged on October 29, 1864 at Venus Point on the Savannah River. William Barrow evidently did not return to Virginia to rejoin company B but, instead, went to Bowdon where he was captured again in April, 1865 by some of General Croxton's cavalry. He was taken to Macon, Georgia and paroled on May 2. Croxton commanded a wing of Wilson's cavalry who was on a raid through Alabama and Georgia and destroying millions of dollars of property, all, uncalled for as the war for all practical purposes was over. They did no major damage in Bowdon that I know of but they did considerable burning and looting in Carrollton. In Bowdon, they did sack the store owned by the one-legged Sgt. John Word who, after his discharge, opened a business in Bowdon. I believe that James R. Barrow was a partner in this store with his friend John. See the Epilogue for more information on William H. C. Barrow and this raid.

Grant extended his works parallel to Lee's and moved a little closer each day to the Rebel line until they were within 500 yards of each other at some points on June 3rd. The weather was extremely hot during this period.

On June 2nd which was a fairly quiet day, the angle, or salient, where Wofford's fortifications bent back perpendicular to the main line was made less and straightened out somewhat and a second line added in the base of the triangle at its rear. This point was still considered a weak point however, and would attract a lot of attention on June 3rd but because of this realignment and reinforcements, Wofford,s line would hold and punish the enemy severely.

At about 4:30 in the early morning of June 3, 1864, Grant made his biggest mistake of the summer's campaign and probably of his military career; he attacked the strongly entrenched Southern line with almost 50,000 blue clad troops in three lines of battle aligned one behind the other. He began his attack by the VI Corps on the Confederate line at the "angle" where Wofford with the Legion was posted. As each blue line approached, they were met by a galling fire of rifles and canister from the artillery. Each front line would break and fall back on the next. Officers were forcing the inexperienced Washington defense troops to advance but it did not take long for all the Yankee common soldiers, new recruits as well as the veterans to used good sense and refuse to obey orders to advance to the slaughter again. The Legion and Company B believed that they were facing colored troops for the first time (they were not) and that needless to say, gave them added incentive to load and fire at an all-time fast rate. They put their best shots on the firing line and two others would stand behind the man firing, loading and handing the loaded rifles to the sharpshooter. The deep ravine on Wofford's right and Hoke's left split the attacking Union troops forcing them to funnel into concentrated fields of Confederate crossfire. The Union soldiers now could neither advance nor retreat. All they could do was to lie down and dig as fast as they could with anything available including cups, bayonets and plates. These shallow trenches would be strengthened and become the main Federal line sometimes no more than 200 yards from the Confederate trenches. These trenches, both Union and Confederate, remain today some of the best preserved and identifiable of any battlefield. Cobb's Legion certainly had revenge on the VI Corps for Crampton's Gap. Over on their right experiencing equally horrible losses was Hancock's II Corps who they had fought so hard with at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. Alexander, the famous First Corps artillerist, said," The ground in front of the ravine between Wofford and Hoke was piled with bodies where the effort of the enemy was most concentrated and where the loss was the heaviest." Grant's army suffered costly losses everywhere along the Confederate line with no major success anywhere.

This was, in my opinion, the bloodiest action of the entire Civil War. Grant lost about 7,000 men in killed, wounded and missing in not much over 15 minutes while the Southern losses were about 1,500, a casualty rate of about 34,000 per hour. The three-day Battle of Gettysburg had losses of about 51,000, the two-day

Chickamauga affair had about 35,000 and the bloodiest single day battle, Antietam, had the terrible number of about 26,000 in killed, missing and wounded. This was a dreadful loss in such a very short time and Company B and Cobb's Legion did their part well in this terrible slaughter.

Grant's Army suffered tremendous losses in this action which by 8:30 had quieted down and which was totally ended by noontime. He had lost almost 60,000 men since he had crossed the Rapidan. He was now being called "Grant the Butcher" by thousands of Northern citizens who were losing their loved ones in record number. His losses were almost as great as the total number in Lee's army. These men could be replaced and Lincoln realized that he had the man who would not quit until the Confederate army was decimated. Grant's losses at Cold Harbor, over 7,500 men in less than an hour, was so great that it was kept a secret from the Northern people. Even President Lincoln was cautioning the Union's top general to ease up and to cut down on the loss of life. This battle was probably the most one-sided affair of the entire Civil War.

Grant delayed arranging a truce to remove the dead and wounded so the poor men, alive and dead, were left between the lines in the extremely hot weather. The rebel sharpshooters as well as the best shots in the Federal trenches now had an unpleasant and unusual job. Buzzards by the dozen were sailing over the battleground and each time one would swoop down to feed on one of the bloated, stinking bodies a marksman would take a shot at the creature scaring it away or killing it. The wounded could be seen trying their terrified best to scare the vultures away.

Grant, after his costly defeat at Cold Harbor, gave up all hope of taking Richmond by frontal attack. The price would be just too great. After heavy skirmishing on June 4, the Federals were content to give the Rebs a dose of heavy shelling for the next several days until June 12. This made the extremely hot weather even harder to bear for the men in the trenches.

Captain Charles Sanders of Company A of Cobb's Legion in a June 8, 1864 letter to his "Sis Doany" tells of the severe fighting since the 4th of May and the heavy losses of men and especially officers in Cobb's Legion. He states that he is the only Captain as all the others have been killed or wounded and unfit for duty. He says that [on June 8] , "Sharpshooting is the order of the day and a man can't look over the works without being shot at so we have to keep close together to keep from being hit. At night one third of the men have to keep awake all the time, and the rest sleep with cartridge boxes on, and their guns in their hands. I have had such a hard time recently, that I hardly look like myself. We are now about five miles from Richmond on the memorable old battle field of Cold Harbor. Our position is strongly fortified but it is a dangerous one. I lie in the trenches and watch the enemy, and so don't have time to do or hardly know anything more going on about us so I must stop and..... Give my love to Ma and family, Affectionataly--Brother Charlie."

Private Joe Cobb of Carroll County in an address to the Annie Wheeler Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy in Carrollton on April 26, 1906 told this story. "A 16-year-old red headed boy of Cobb's Legion was captured at Cold Harbor. The weather was very hot and the boy soldier was bare footed. General Grant noticed the boy and had him brought before him for questioning. The boy would not answer the general's questions about the strength of the Confederate line stating that he would die before disgracing his country. This agitated General Grant and he said, 'Young man, you are going to prison and I assure you that within three days I will be in Richmond, Heaven or Hell!'. To this the boy replied, 'Sir, I know that you will not be in Richmond because General Lee is there. You won't be in Heaven because "Stonewall" Jackson is there. You might be in Hell because there are no Confederate soldiers there to keep you out'."

After Grant gave up on defeating Lee's army north of the James or taking the Confederate capitol he extended his line again to his left, leaving his dead, wounded and captured behind, and crossed the James River on pontoons below Richmond, setting his sights on Petersburg and its critical rail lines. Petersburg lies approximately 23 miles south of Richmond to the south of the James River. Lee was winning the battles but it is now obvious that Grant was winning the war.

Lee was slow in realizing that Grant was across the James but he did finally move. In the meantime, the Legion was marched across the Chickahominy at McClellan's Bridge, marched by Seven Pines and over to the Charlestown Road, moved on down that, turned off at Williams and then camped near the battlefield of Frazier's Farm.(11)

Grant was across the James by June 13 but it was on the 17th before Lee ordered Kershaw's Division with the Legion, now at River Station, to move to the south side by forced marching which, by sunrise, had turned almost into a run. They arrived at Petersburg at sunrise the next day after marching all night and took a position on the extreme right of the thin Rebel line. The Federals attacked at around 4:00 PM and furiously assaulted the Southern line until nightfall. Kershaw's and Field's Divisions plus approximately 10,000 troops, already in the defensive line, held off the entire Federal army which was several times their number. Wofford's Brigade, with the Legion, held a portion of the line near the "River House".(12) By noon the next day, Lee had his entire army in the defense around Petersburg and the long siege began which would continue through the remainder of the summer and through a terrible winter of unequaled hardships into April of next year when Lee would be forced to abandon the city.

The Legion would remain in the Petersburg trenches for the next two weeks with almost constant shelling by the enemy's artillery and constant sniper fire. "Don't show your head above the works!" Both sides were constantly strengthening their lines. After the two weeks in the trenches, the Legion and Company B were moved to some vacant lots in the city itself to be held in reserve, ready to go to any threatened point and to get some well-earned rest.

On the 13th of July, Kershaw's Division was moved back to the north side of the James as the Yankees were making a move toward Richmond on that bank of the river. They crossed, after an all-night march, on a pontoon bridge located near Chaffin's Bluff and took up a position on a high ridge running out from the river at Fort Harrison. They had occupied the same position in June of 1862.

In the front was a swamp called "Deep Bottom" and beyond this swamp the enemy had taken positions, being supported by their gunboats on the river. Kershaw was asked to take this enemy position and he decided on a night charge to accomplish the assignment. His old brigade was to make the attack supported by the other brigades of his division with Wofford's Brigade held in reserve. During the night, his troops were quietly advanced and completely surprised the Union troops who were mostly foreigners who spoke little if any English and who were not eager for a fight but knew well how to run back to their gunboats for protection which they quickly did.

Kershaw's men threw up breastworks opposite the enemy's new position. Around 3:00 PM on the following day, the Federal Navy began a tremendous shelling of the Rebel lines with everything they had including 300 pound shells which the Bowdon men called "Camp Kettles". Trees that were one and one-half feet in diameter were shot down by these shells and they passed through the earthworks "like moles in tunnels." No one could stand this type of shelling for very long and soon the Yankees began advancing their infantry lines. At the same time, they were sending their cavalry, which Grant had sent from the southside during the night, to threaten the Rebel left and rear. To say that Kershaw's men left in a hurry would be an understatement. As Benji Mobley would say, "They left at the double quick." It would have been a stampede except for the swamp slowing them down and which also prevented the foreign-born Yankees from getting too close, which they really didn't want to do. Cobb's Legion was not actively engaged in the attack against the foreigners but was out on the left flank in a supporting position but felt their share of the shell from the gunboats on the following day.

At this time, Wofford's Brigade with the Legion moved down the River Road to near where the New Market Road turns off and formed a line of battle in the road near New Market Hill while receiving the fire of the gunboats which did little damage. On the 28th they moved down near Frazier's Farm and skirmished with the enemy but were not heavily engaged. We have found no casualties in Company B during the Deep Bottom affair. Colonel Hutchins of the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters was badly wounded from a shot from the

gunboats but would recover and be with his troops the next April at Saylors Creek where he was captured and sent to prison in Boston Harbor with other captured officers.

The Rebels returned to their old works near Chaffin's Bluff where they stayed until July 31st without being seriously bothered by the enemy.

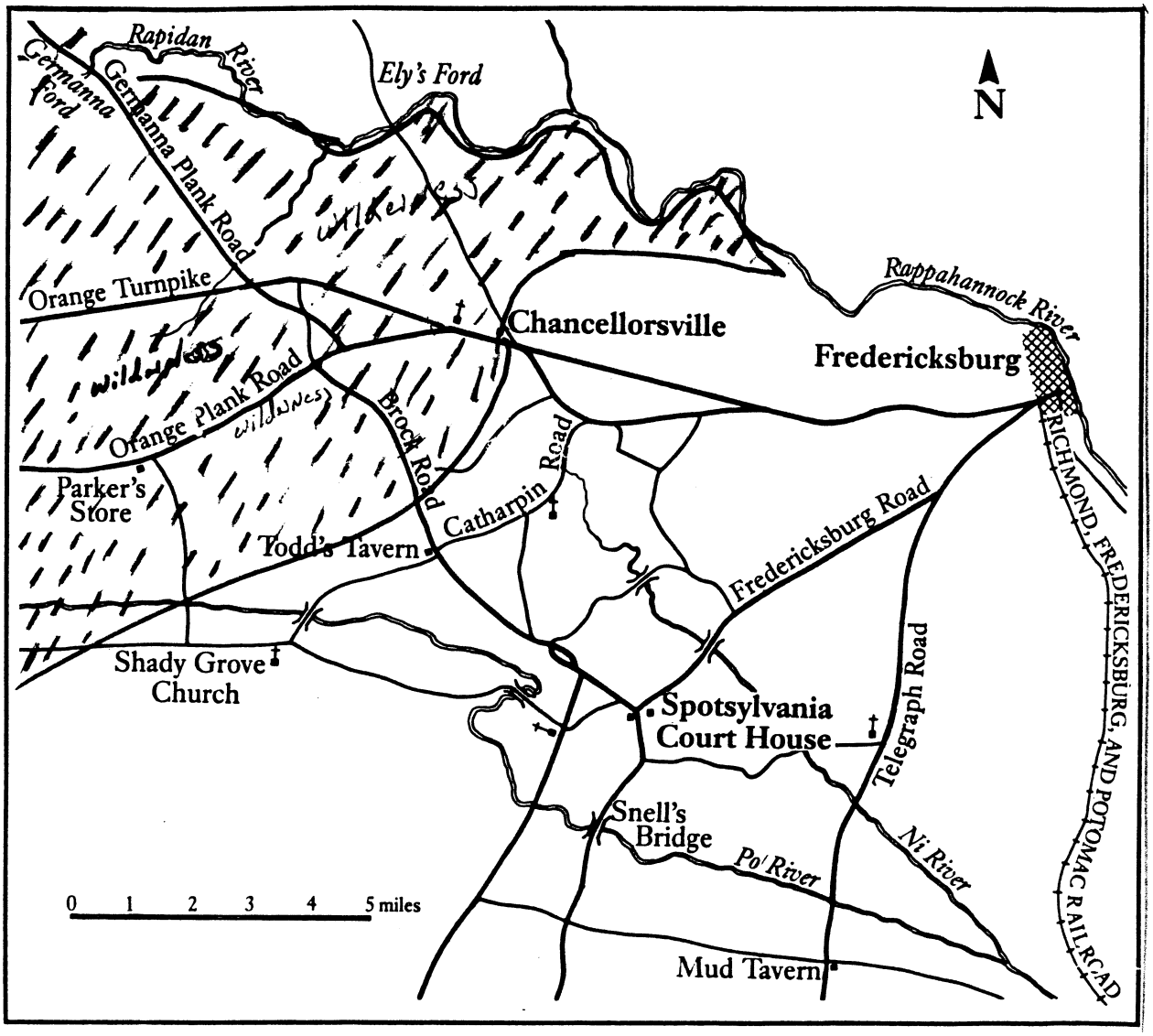
The summer of '64 had been a very busy one for Bowdon's Company B, Cobb's Georgia Legion. Their ranks were much thinner now than when the campaign began in early May. Wofford's entire Brigade could count no more than 900 men present and available for duty. At one point, earlier in the war, the brigade count was approximately 4,000 men. We do not have the information on how many were left in the Legion or in Company B; however, there were probably no more than 25, if that many, of the Bowdon Volunteers, Company B, available for the next campaign.

They had now been away from Bowdon and home for three long, grueling years.

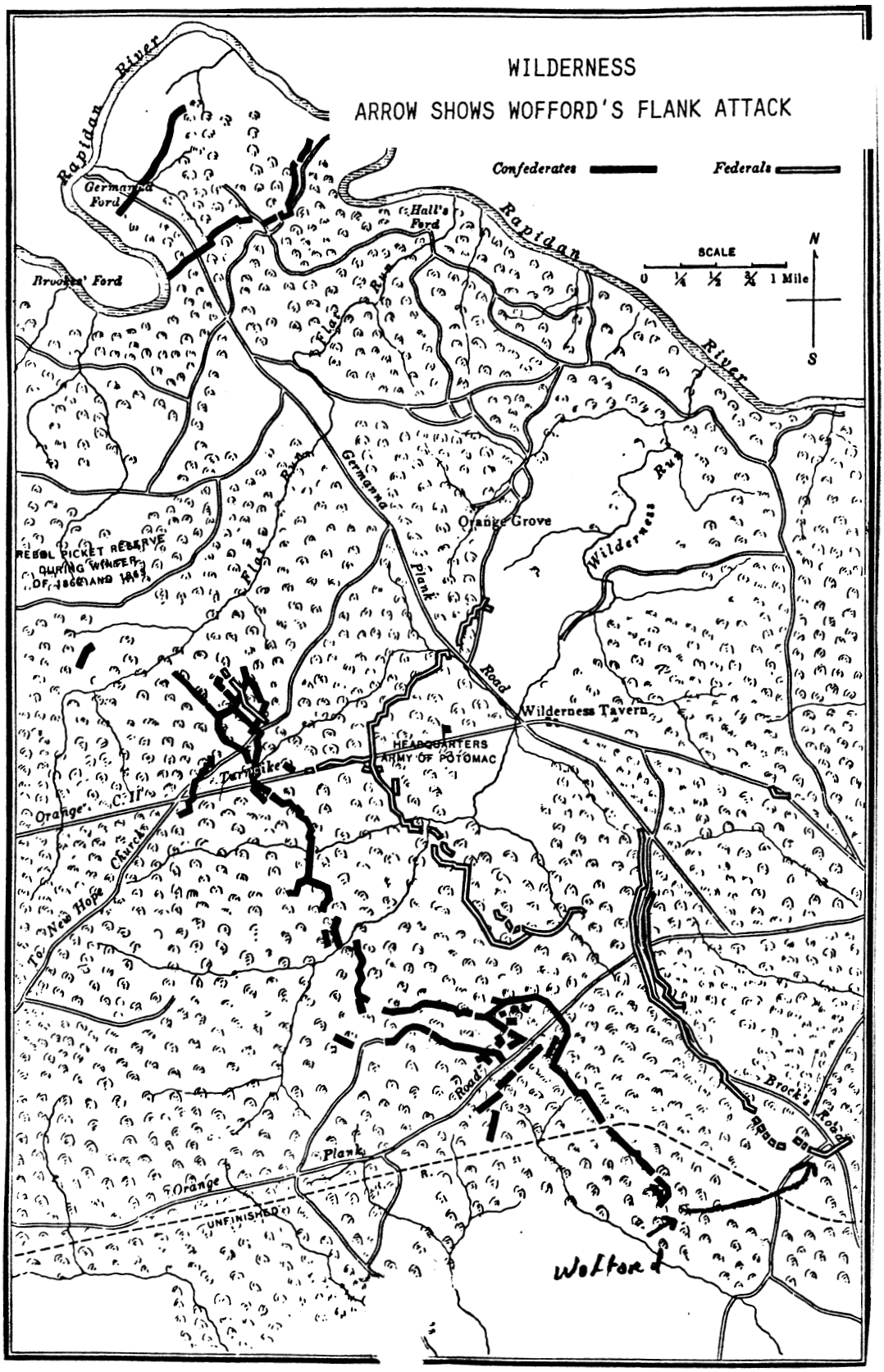


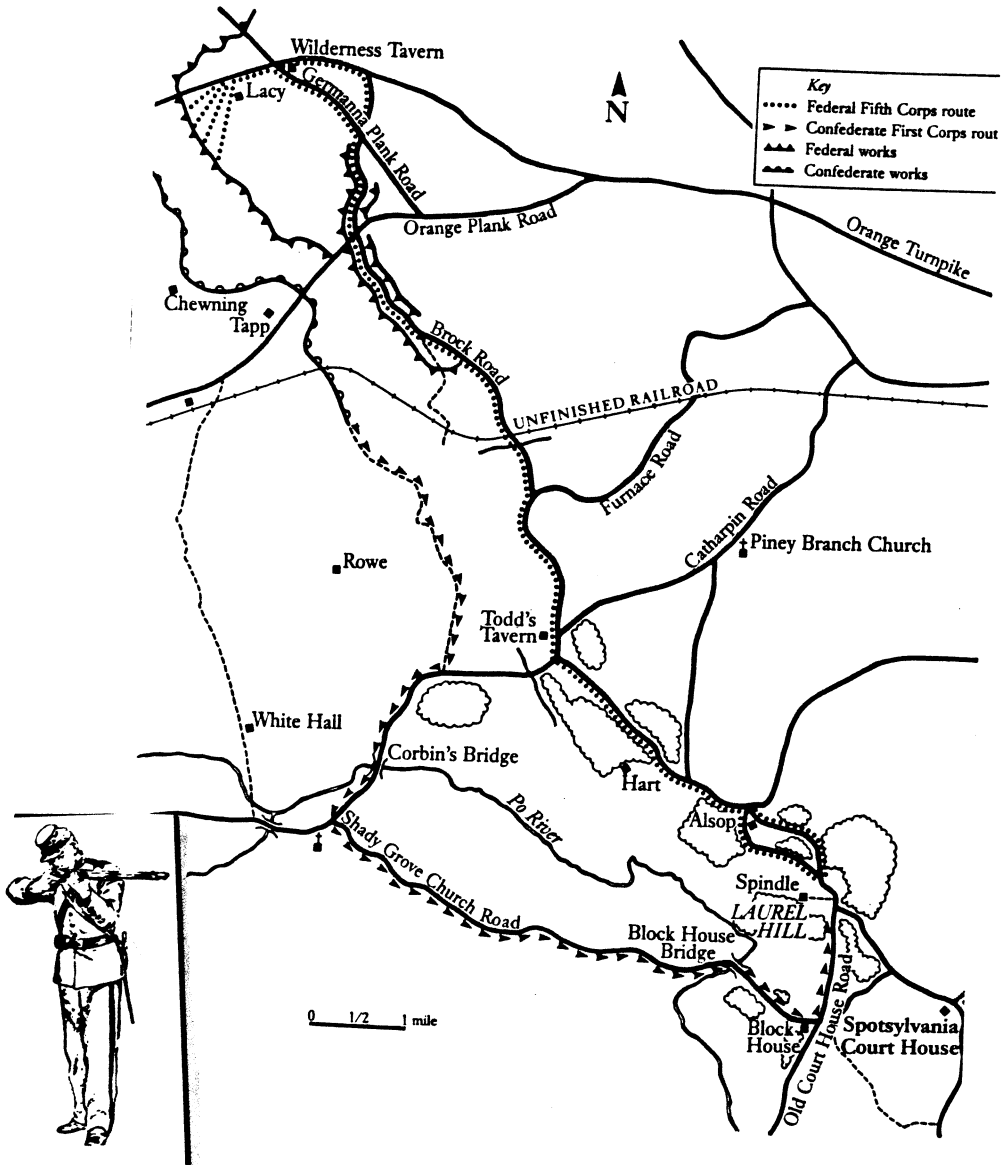
LT. GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET

"OLD PETE" AND HERO MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG NBP
PHOTO BY CHRIS E. HEISEY



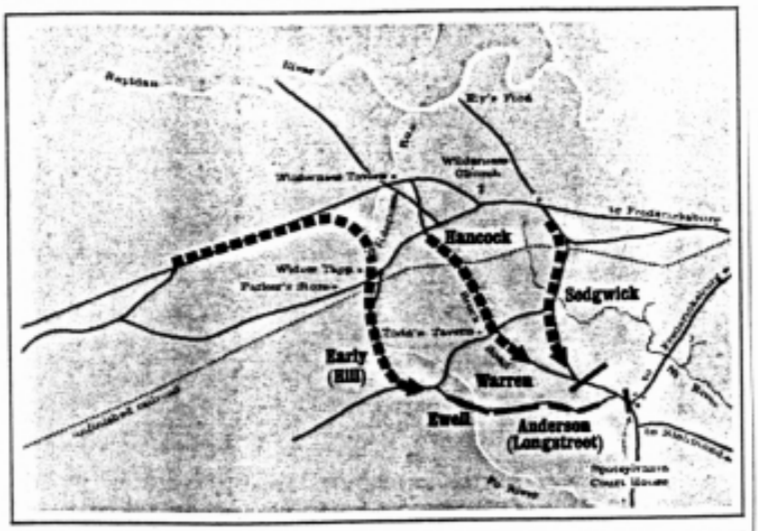
SUMMER OF '64
AREA OF OPERATIONS


WILDERNESS
ARROW SHOWS WOFFORD'S FLANK ATTACK
Confederates
Federals
Rapidan River
Germanna Ford
Hall's Ford
Rapidan River
Brooks' Ford
SCALE
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile
N
S
Flat Run
Germanna Plank Road
Orange Grove
Wilderness Run
REBEL PICKET RESERVE DURING WINTER OF 1863 AND 1864
Wilderness Tavern
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC
Turnpike
Orange
To New Hope Church
Brock's Road
Plank Road
Orange
UNFINISHED
Wolford



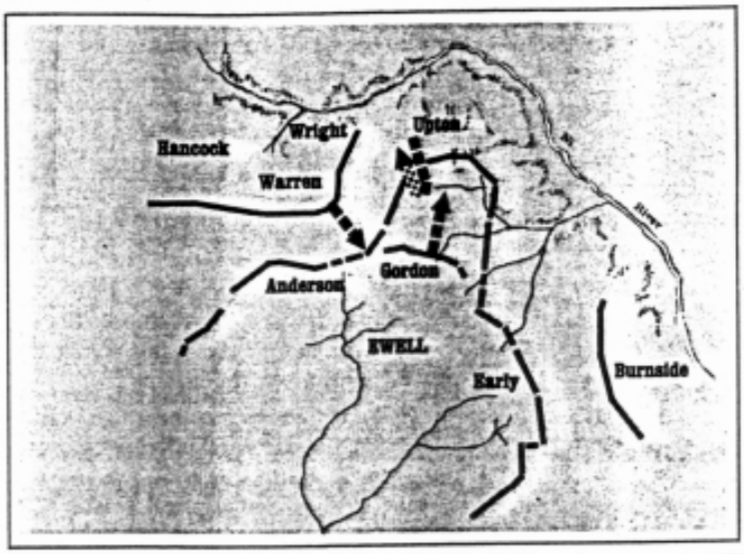
WILDERNESS TO SPOTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE





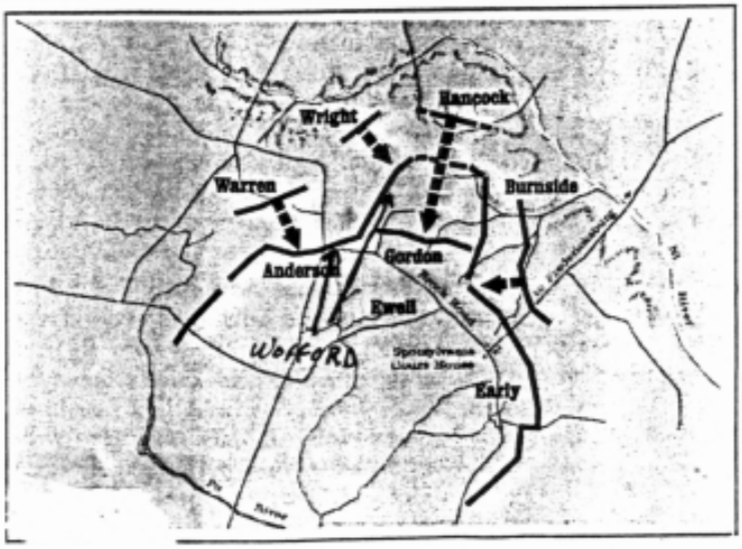
From the Wilderness to Spotsylvania

FROM FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BROCHURE ARROWS SHOW THE POSITION OF COBB'S LEGION

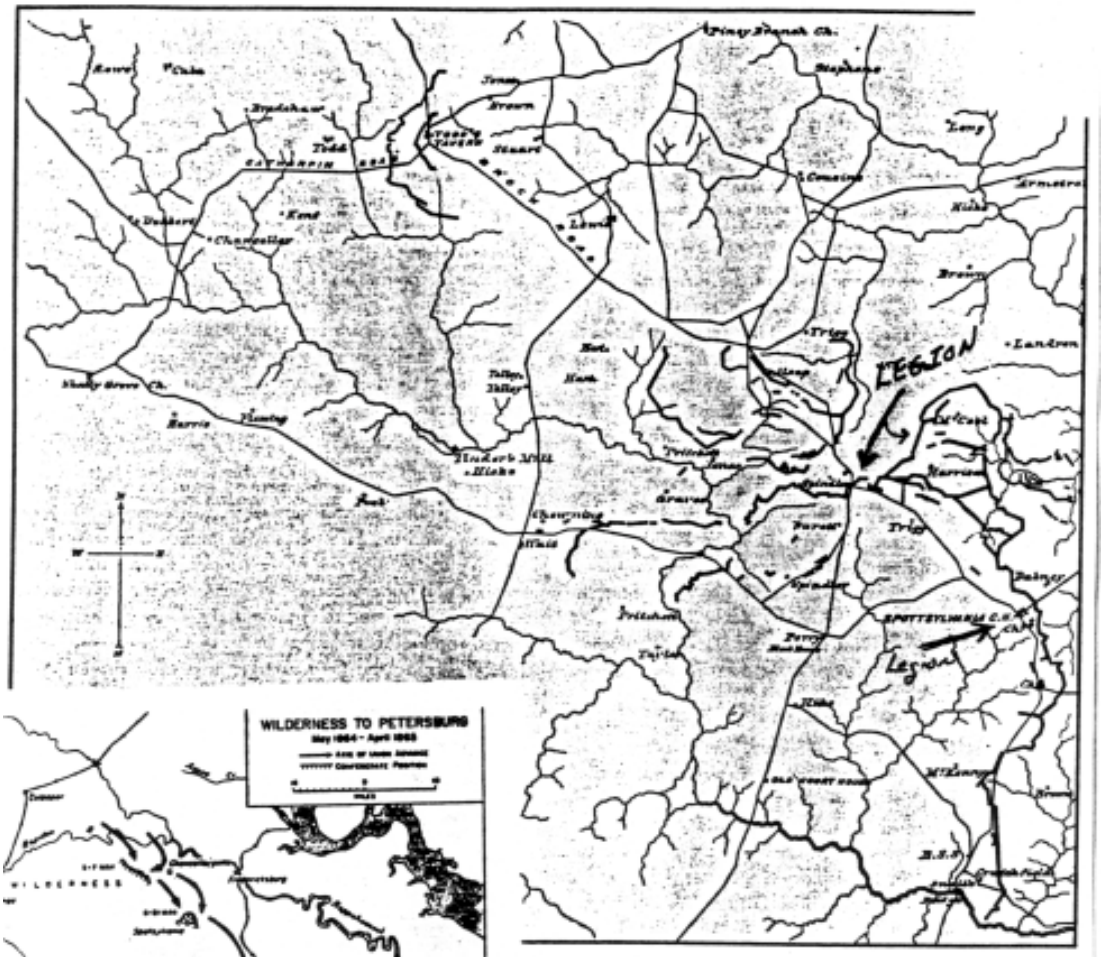


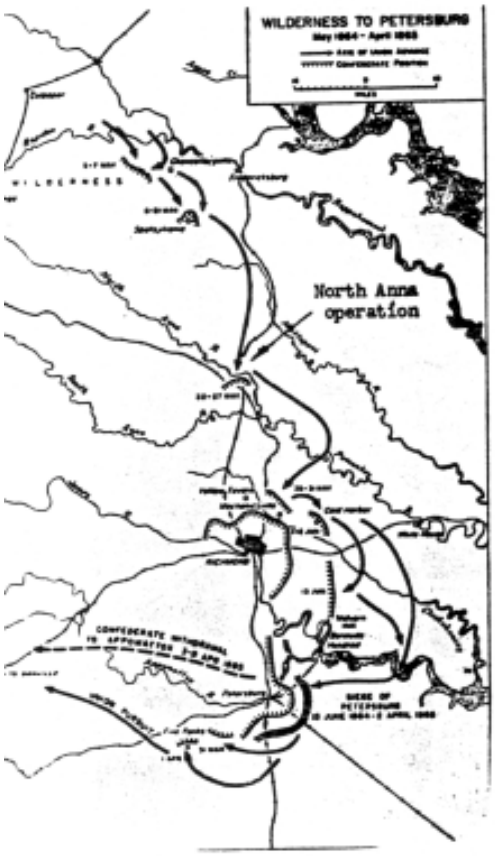
Upton assails the Salient, May 10, 1864

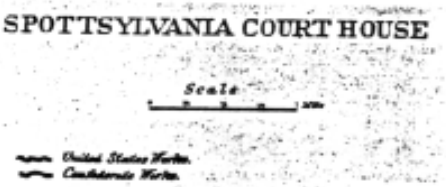




The struggle for the Bloody Angle, May 12, 1864


LEGION
Legion


WILDERNESS TO PETERSBURG
North Anna operation


SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE
Scale



CHAPTER IX

SHENANDOAH, OH SHENANDOAH

The war in Virginia had come down to the siege and defense of one city, Petersburg, which was a short distance south of the Confederate capital of Richmond. The armies of Lee and Grant were dug in with the Yankees constantly extending their fortification to the south and southwest with their objective being to cut off all the railroads coming into the city from the south and west. Each time the Union line was lengthened, the already thin Rebel line became thinner and that much weaker. The Confederate authorities and generals realized that eventually this situation would become untenable and they developed a strategy which they hoped would relieve some of the pressure at Petersburg. The one thing that Washington and President Lincoln feared most during the entire war was that the capitol in Washington would be captured by the Confederates. If this were to happen there was no doubt that the European powers would recognize the Southern government and would probably send aid to them.

Recognizing the fact that this fear existed, a bold plan was developed which was to send General Jubal Early, who now commanded the ill, one-legged Richard Ewell's Second Corps, up through the Shenandoah Valley, then through Winchester, invade Maryland and make a direct threat on Washington itself.

It is unbelievable how successful the grumpy, old, tobacco-chewing, hard-swearing Virginia bachelor was in this daring endeavor. It is difficult to believe that such a small force as he commanded could wreak such havoc and defeat the Yankee armies which he came up against. He first defeated the much-hated General David Hunter at Lynchburg. Hunter was notorious for burning homes, barns, mills and even "Stonewall's" VMI. Hunter made a very fast retreat across the Allegheny Mountains all the way into the new state of West Virginia and was not heard from again. Early was then victorious in an important battle at the Monocacy River near Frederick, Maryland on July 9, 1864 where he was up against Union General Lew Wallace who, after the war, authored the book, *Ben Hur*.

In another letter from Lee's Adjutant, Major Taylor, to his sweetheart Bette he states the staff's opinion of "Old Jube", "Don't tell anyone I say so but I fear our friend Early will not accomplish much as he is such a Godless man. He is a man who utterly sets at defiance all laws & such a one Heaven will not favor."(1) The old man might not have morally impressed the sharp young men of General Lee's staff but he was a fighter and a good leader of men.

Early and his divisional commander, John B. Gordon, a northwest Georgia coal miner and future Georgia governor and senator, turned aside the Union troops at the Monocacy and continued their short march, reaching the very outskirts of Washington on July 11, 1864. The entire North was frantic: What if Early took Washington or what would happen if he turned and took Baltimore or Philadelphia?

General Grant had belatedly realized that Early was on the march and he sent the VI Corps to Washington. Other troops were also arriving from Louisiana and General Bank's department.

Early himself realized that he could not take Washington and, even if he did accomplish this, he could not hold it. It would be only a matter of time before his entire army would be completely wiped out if he remained in the vicinity of the national capitol. He had given the North a real scare and his Confederates were now closer to the union capitol than the Yankees had been or were to the Confederate's.

Lincoln himself had come out to one of the forts on the outskirts of the city which Early's troops were facing in order to survey the situation. Old Jube spat his tobacco and said to one of his officers, "Major, we haven't taken Washington, but we scared Abe Lincoln like hell."(2)

As more and more Federal troops arrived, Early moved his forces back along the route on which he had come, back to Virginia. The Yankees now began to wander away from their defensive works and to follow Early's weary foot soldiers. If the old man's army was to stop the Union troops from pushing him back up the valley, he would need help.

The Shenandoah Valley lies west of the Blue Ridge Mountains and east of the Allegheny Mountains. It runs from the Potomac River on the north to the James River which is approximately 150 miles to the south. It was and stills remains a beautiful section of our country with its rich farmlands, pastures and forests. It was a natural invasion route for the Southern Armies as the northern end of the Valley was very near and open to Washington. This valley was fought over many times and suffered great devastation during the Civil War. The fertile farmlands had provided great quantities of wheat and other commodities which the Confederate Armies desperately needed.

The rivers in the Valley run in a southerly-to-northerly direction, emptying into the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry. When one travels south, one goes "up the Valley" and when one travels north, it is referred to as "going down the Valley". A very good turnpike runs down this valley from Staunton to Winchester. In the northern part of the Valley, Massanutten Mountain rises out of and divides the Valley again with the eastern part being called Luray Valley and the western section, the Shenandoah Valley. The two major rivers are the North Fork and the South Fork Shenandoah Rivers, which merge at the little village of Front Royal.

General Lee's troops at Petersburg were holding their own against Grant's much larger army so he decided to send Kershaw's Division, which was formerly McLaws', to the Valley to help "Old Jube". Kershaw, with Cobb's Legion and Company B, had been north of the James River but on July 1 were marched back to the southside to near the Half Way House where they camped. They then marched to the Petersburg outer defense lines about three miles north of the Appomattox River and made camp.

The Bowdon Volunteers may have been pleased to get away from the stalemate that had developed in the Richmond-Petersburg area and to take a trip to a section of the country where the chances of life might be a little better for them. They could look forward to plentiful gardens in the country which were already at their peak plus their receiving eggs, chickens and fresh milk.

On August 7, Wofford's Brigade, with the Legion, caught the cars of the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad at Chesterfield Station which is about midway between Petersburg and Richmond arriving in the capital city about 8 AM. They changed cars to the Richmond &Manassas Railroad in the city and left immediately for the Valley. They arrived at Mitchell Station, which is near Culpepper, arriving there after dark August 7 and remained there through the 11th. Soon after sunrise on the 12th, they left for Culpepper and arrived there around noon. They left the railroad around 4:00 PM and moved on for Hazel River on the graded road and to camp along the river. The march was resumed on the 13th and they camped that night two miles north of Flint Hill. They crossed over the Blue Ridge Mountains at Chester Gap and continued down the western side and camped at Front Royal on the 14th.(3)

The following is taken from the Official Records and is the diary of the 1st Corps: " June 18, Kershaw moves from Petersburg at 3 AM and arrives near Perdues. Relieves Bushrod Johnson's Division. Feeble attack made by the enemy. Field on Kershaw's right. Wofford occupies position near River House.
June 27, Enemy trying to dig up to us.
June 29, Wofford taken out of Field's line. [Evidently Wofford's Brigade and the Legion had been detached from Kershaw's Division and was serving with Field's Division which was another division of the First Corps]
July 1, 2 AM, Kershaw moves to the intersection of the Weldon RR with the intersection of the breastworks to support Hill, who is to attack enemy at Ream's Station, Sheridan and VI Corps. That force has dispersed during the night however and our troops returned to their former positions.
July 8, Make 'Chinese' demonstration to determine enemy's strength.
July 10, Move out to the railroad at night to cover some railroad trains laden with corn.

July 23, Move at 6:30 AM for Chaffin's Bluff.
July 27, Move headquarters to north side of James River. [The Legion would not have to serve in the trenches at Petersburg again. They were at least fortunate in that respect.]
July 28, Moved to dislodge enemy from Long Bridge Road. Kershaw had 250 KWM.
July 29, In afternoon moved down to Darbys to occupy the junction of Long Bridge and Darbytown Roads.
July 30, In the morning, enemy had abandoned Long Bridge Road and had retired to the other side of the river leaving a force at Deep Bottom on the right of our line. In the evening, Kershaw's forces recross to the south side by Chaffin's Bluff to halt for the night near Clay's house.
August 1-5, Affairs unchanged.
August 6, General Anderson visits Richmond to meet with Davis and Lee.
August 7, Leave Richmond by rail. Arrive Mitchell's Station at dark.
August 8-10, Awaiting transportation.
August 12, Move from Mitchell's Station soon after sunrise and halt at Culpepper at midday. At 4 PM Kershaw moves for Hazel River on the graded road followed by artillery and camps on Hazel River.
August 14, March continued at sunrise. Troops arrive in Front Royal in afternoon."(4)

Lt. General Anderson, now commander of the First Corps, accompanied Kershaw's Division on their campaign but would report to General Early who commanded the Army of the Valley District as an independent command.

Company B's organizational structure on this campaign thus was:

Army of the Valley-	Lt. General Jubal Early
First Corps-	Lt. General R. H. Anderson
Kershaw's Division-	Maj. General Joseph Kershaw
Wofford's Brigade-	Brig. General W. T. Wofford
Cobb's Legion-	Colonel Luther Glenn(?)
	Major William W. McDaniel
Company B-	Lieut. John King

Brigader General Conner had taken command of Kershaw's Brigade when Kershaw had assumed command of the division from McLaws. Now all the original brigadiers of the division were gone. Tom Cobb, Barksdale and Semmes, all, had been killed and Howell Cobb relieved but then promoted in another capacity in Georgia and Kershaw promoted. Sometimes during this campaign, William W. McDaniel, Company B's long-time captain, was promoted to major of Cobb's Legion. I believe that Lieutenant John King was given command of Company B but that he was never promoted to captain. This was probably because there were so few men left in the company after Crampton's Gap, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Knoxville, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom and Guard Hill along with the many other lesser known skirmishes and battles. More than likely several companies were combined at least as far as the officers were concerned; however, each company always kept its identity for pride's sake.

In a letter from General Wofford to General Cooper dated June 27, 1864, it states, "The promotion of Captain W.W. McDaniel, senior captain of Cobb's Legion [Infantry] to the rank of major to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major W.D. Connors, killed in the Battle of Spotsylvania CH on the 13th of May last. Very Respectfully, W.T. Wofford."(5) The Major's rank was to be from May 12, 1864. Also by order of Gen. Wofford, "Lt. J. C. Almond [of Company B] wounded at Gettysburg Penn. on July 3, 1863 and in hands of enemy since that time drop from roll."

Major McDaniel was seriously wounded in the leg, hip and thigh sometime during the campaign in action near New Market. Report of December 28, 1864 shows him in the hospital and he has applied for retirement. Next report states, "now in Texasville, Alabama, disease vulnus sclopeticum left leg, thigh and hip, unable to walk or ride." The Major was officially retired from the Army of Northern Virginia on February 24, 1865 but was already back home working as a recruiter for his district in Alabama and served until the end or the war. This was the first time the men of Company B could not call on their Captain who had been with them since leaving Bowdon in July, 1861.

A report to the Provost Marshall, Army of the Potomac, from a Union Colonel Sharpe dated June 20, 1864 states that a prisoner from the 3rd Battalion Sharpshooters of Wofford's Brigade surrendered. He says his brigade is about 900 strong and his division 4-5,000.(6)

Front Royal was a beautiful little town and extremely pro-Southern. The local citizens were proud that their town was the territory of the famous Confederate Partisan Ranger, John Singleton Mosby. These citizens suffered much for their taking good care of the rangers who continuously disrupted Yankee operations in northern Virginia. General Sheridan ordered six of the Rangers executed in Front Royal in 1864.

After Jubal put the scare into Abe, Grant decided that he had had enough of the Confederates taking the Valley just about every time they wished to so he decided that he would, once and for all time, clear it of Rebels and secure it for the North or, if that failed, to destroy everything in it so that no army could possibly exist there. A long list of Yankee generals had been beaten in the Valley so Grant needed a man of his and buddy Sherman's make-up who would not hesitate in destroying either an army or even civilian property or lives if necessary. He had his man in the "fast rider on the big horse from Chickamauga", "Little Phil" Sheridan. Lincoln and the powers in Washington thought Grant was out of his mind by appointing a man to such an important responsibility who had never commanded more than a division. Grant knew what he was doing. Now a Major General, Philip Henry Sheridan, the son of Irish immigrants, was a ruthless; ambitious little man, 5' 2" tall and 110 pounds, who hated everything and everybody who was connected with the Southern Cause. While the Legion was on the march toward Front Royal on August 7, Grant was successful in getting his man named to command all the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley.

On August 10, only three days after taking the command, Sheridan put his forces in motion up the Valley, looking for Early's much smaller numbers. "Old Jube" withdrew slowly back to a strong defensive position on Fisher's Hill which is about 25 miles south of Winchester while Front Royal is about 10 miles to the east of Fisher's Hill. Early's army was in position at Fisher's Hill and Sheridan was facing him behind Cedar Creek to the north.

Sheridan soon learned that Anderson's command, including the Legion and Company B, had arrived at Front Royal and he sent a strong cavalry force headed by General Wesley Merritt, one of the Union's most able cavalrymen, and a subordinate of whom we will hear more, "The Boy General", Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer, to keep close watch and not to allow an attack on his rear. The cavalry was directed to guard all the roads toward Winchester and the Federal rear.

Anderson thought the Yankee presence was a threat to him in Front Royal and decided to send a cavalry force of his own along with a part of Wofford's Brigade, across the Shenandoah River to cover all the crossings in order to prevent a raid on the town where the Rebels were enjoying a good rest and the friendship of the local citizens. Wofford selected the 16th and 24th Regiments and Cobb's Legion with our Company B to make the crossing along with Wickham's Cavalry.

This is one of the saddest days in the Legion's service and one which saw the loss of more of the brave men from Bowdon. It was probably totally uncalled for and a blunder on the part of either Anderson or Wofford.

The Rebel horsemen, under Virginia Brig. General William Carter Wickham, crossed the river first and occupied a high ridge known as Guard Hill. Wofford's men followed the Southern horsemen across the river wading across just below where the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah converge. The Southern cavalrymen attacked the Yankees and a good hand-to-hand battle with sabers ensued. The Yankees got the better of things and drove Wickham's men back across the river after a hard fight, resulting in the Rebels' losing over one hundred prisoners.

Wofford's men were now left alone at the base of Guard Hill with no cavalry protecting their flanks. The Yankee cavalrymen could now concentrate on the isolated Rebel infantrymen from several directions. General Custer's Michigan Brigade and several New York Brigades, some fighting dismounted, and all armed with new Spencer seven-shot repeating carbines, were more than a match for Wofford's men and the

Legion with their single shot muzzle-loading rifles. They too were forced to flee back toward the river and to do their utmost to get across without being shot or without drowning. The Yankees shot many of them while they were crossing the river on their way back toward Front Royal while many more were forced to surrender. None of Anderson's troops came to their aid and other brigade historians do not even mention the defeat suffered by Wofford's Brigade of the division alone. The men from Bowdon again had good reason to cuss a Virginia cavalry general and his men, they remembered Crampton's Gap and Gettysburg all too well.

A private in the brigade describes this catastrophe in a letter home, "our boys got in a severe fight with the yankie calvary on the 16th of this month in the evening about one hour before the sun went down, our boys charged the Yankie's calvary for about half a mile through a corn field and got within 40 or 50 yards of them when there was a flank movement made and the enemy flanked around our left and got in our rear, and caused us to fall back in a most confused condition. There was two hundred and fifty men taken in Waffords Brigade, There was a force of Calvary posted on our left to protect and they gave a way at the sight of the enemy as usual, and caused all the brigade to get flanked and taken prisoner but a few. That is there was only three Regiments ingaged these are the portions of the Brigade that did what was done and hoped what was hoped but got a little of the worst of it."(7)

General Merritt's report states, "Southern brigade [only a part of Wofford's Brigade] waded river boldly and were allowed to advance within short carbine range when a murderous volley was poured into their ranks while the whole command charged. The enemy was thrown into the wildest confusion. They had met a resistance which they little expected: they were driven pell mell into the river, losing a great number in killed and wounded, nearly 300 prisoners and 2 stands of colors. Reinforcements were hurried up by the Rebels but they came too late to retrieve the disaster of the day. They cautiously stayed on the south bank of the river and the fight degenerated into an artillery duel."(8)

General Devins, of the 6th New York Cavalry, states, "After Wickham's attack enemy threw across a heavy force of infantry at the ford at the fork of the two rivers appeared in force on my left and front. The 9th New York and two squads of the 6th New York were sent across the turnpike and at once charged the enemy before he had an opportunity to form. The Rebel infantry was driven into the river, where many were taken prisoner and another battle flag captured by the 6th N.Y. Cavalry. Ten officers and 128 enlisted men were captured."(9)

A member of Custer's 5th Michigan Cavalry wrote home to his newspaper, "…….all who are not killed or wounded fell into our hands as prisoners. Woffan's Brigade [Wofford's] is known no more, although the General himself and a few escaped by swimming the river. Your humble servant has the pleasure of riding his saddle and wearing his rubber coat."

In another account by one of Custer's men he states that, "We had only two brigades of cavalry while the rebels had the same number of cavalry plus one brigade of infantry from Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps, the best in the Southern Army." He says that his brigade captured 135 prisoners while their losses did not exceed over 50 killed and wounded. He does state however that one of their lieutenants was killed and another, a member of Custer's staff, was captured. He describes how Custer, with hat off and saber drawn, led the troops to cut off the enemy retreat.

The Legion left a number of men killed and a higher number captured, including their color bearer along with their second flag, which as General Devin stated, was captured by the 6th New York Cavalry. Private Thomas Kelly of Company A received the Congressional Medal of Honor for the capture of the Legion's colors.

Company B had at least three men killed: Privates A. J. Bohannon, James Edwards and Thomas Waters while William Hatfield was captured and died in a Yankee prison. The company had at least three more men captured and we do not know how many were wounded. Company F of Carroll County had Lt. Charles Martin killed and three men captured. The casualties were probably over 50% of the men who

went across the river with General Wofford that day. General Wofford's horse was shot and killed from under him resulting in a bad fall injuring him seriously. He made it back across the river by some means and would continue on with his brigade for awhile. He was very vocal in his displeasure with the cavalry.

The wounded were taken into the homes of the good people of Front Royal and given the best possible care. There is a beautiful little Confederate cemetery within Front Royal's Providence Cemetery where 276 Confederate soldiers lie. Ninety of the graves are marked with names while the remainder are marked "unknown". Twenty-two of the marked sites are Georgia men. Among the known is one member of Cobb's Legion, Lt. C. (Charles) Martin-Company F, and two from the 16th Ga., Lt. Col. O'Bannon and Sgt. Mathew J. P. Pentecost whose memorial marker is among the unknown.

The diary of the 1st Corps states:
"Aug. 14: Arrive Front Royal in afternoon
Aug. 15: Pickets posted on Berryville Road
Aug. 16: About 12 noon information received of the advance of 4 brigades of [Union] cavalry to Centerville to hold Guard Hill and to cover the passage to the Shenandoah, Wofford's Brigade [with the Legion] and Wickhan's cavalry were sent to seize the position which is done with the loss of 8 to 10 men. Wofford however moves off to the right to attack enemy's cavalry which had now come up in force and which at that moment having charged and driven back our cavalry."(10)

Even though the Union cavalrymen were the victors, this engagement convinced brave "Little Phil" that he was in grave danger of having his army outflanked by the greatly outnumbered Rebels who, he estimated at 40,000 when they actually were about a fourth of that, and his only safe place to be was back in West Virginia in front of Harper's Ferry. That night of August 16th he withdrew from his Cedar Creek line and retired down the valley. He established his defensive line at Halltown in front of Harpers Ferry.

As Sheridan withdrew, he oversaw the burning of hundreds of mills, shops, barns, fields and haystacks, and the theft of every hog, sheep, chicken, ox or cow, mule or horse that could be found. All of this he observed from the front seat of a fine carriage pulled by four beautiful gray horses which were no doubt stolen from some unfortunate Valley planter.(11)

An account of the battle of Guard Hill is included at the end of this chapter. This account was taken from *A History of Front Royal and Warren County* which is located in the Front Royal Library. As stated previously, General Wofford left no reports, that we know of, of any engagements in which his brigade was involved. Why would he not at least have some reports of this brigade that was in so many major battles? Were his reports lost or did he just not make any? We would expect General Lee who was of the old army school would insist on all his brigadiers making prompt and detailed reports.

The Legion and Company B were in bad shape but, those who could, would move out following Sheridan's retreating troops. All that they had to do in following his trail was to follow the smoke coming from the burning buildings, haystacks and cornfields. They marched out of Front Royal on the 17th, crossing the river and taking the Winchester Road, reaching that city on the 18th and there formed their junction with General Early who had come down the turnpike. The men enjoyed a much-needed rest by remaining in camp until the 20th. On the 21st, the Legion accompanied the army out the Old Charles Town Road. About six miles from Summit Point, they encountered Union General Wilson's cavalry (we will hear from him at Bowdon in April, 1865) and skirmished with his troops all the way to Summit Point to which place they arrived around 3:00 PM and where they made camp.

The following is taken from Official Records and is the diary of the First Corps August 1-October 18, 1864:
"August 22-March resumes toward Charles Town. The enemy is posted in front of Charles Town on the road we will come in on.
August 23-No change.
August 24-Enemy made slight demonstration in afternoon.

August 25-Moved at daylight to two miles beyond Charles Town on the Hayes Ferry Road and made camp. Enemy nearby.
August 26-Remained in camp. Enemy advanced and captured a part of Kershaw's old brigade [now Conner's].
August 27-Marched to Princton to the Opequan River and remained there until the 31st then moved back to Charles Town and then returned to Winchester and went into camp for a few days. Sheridan has moved up to Berryville 8 miles away.
August 30-Ordered out to attack the enemy who was fortified across the road. Charge made across a large field [Wofford's Brigade is not along] and enemy gave way and the Confederates took their breastworks however the enemy soon retakes them. Kershaw took Wofford's brigade and the Legion and made a counter move on enemy's right that caused such panic that Federals withdrew to the small town of Berryville. That night the enemy was heavily reinforced.
August 31-Enemy made general advance. Had changed position and was now charging parallel to the turnpike. Returned to Winchester without much trouble.
September 2-Enemy cavalry at Berryville. It is supposed that Kershaw [and the Legion] to surprise them but enemy retired toward Charles Town.
September 3-Move from Winchester to Berryville and strike the VIII Corps which, after a sharp engagement, we drive away.
September 5-Retired toward Winchester and stayed there until 15th of September."(12)

Early had entrenched along all the roads leading into Winchester from the north and Sheridan was making no effort to drive him out. Everything was quiet. It was time for Kershaw's First Corps soldiers to return to General Lee. They had accomplished their objective of assisting Early in holding a large Federal army in the Valley so that they could not be used against General Lee at Petersburg.

While enjoying the relative quiet of their time in Winchester, the Bowdon Volunteers probably learned of the surrender of Atlanta to Sherman's army on September 2. This made it even more difficult for the men of Company B who knew that their families were having a more trying time back home.

On the morning of September 15, the Legion and Kershaw's Division started their march back to Richmond.

Quoting further from the First Corps diary:
"September 15-Began return to General Lee. Move at sunrise up the Valley Pike 6 miles and camp at North Fork of Shenandoah River opposite Bucktown.
September 16-Move at sunrise, cross North Fork at Bucktown, cross South Fork at McCoy's Ford and encamp at Bentonville.
September 17-Moved at sunrise on Mud Turnpike from which we turned off 4 miles north of Luray on the Sperryville and Luray Turnpike.
Sept.18-Move at sunrise, cross Thornton's Gap [through the Blue Ridge Mountains], pass through Sperryville and Woodville and camp 2 miles east of latter.
Sept. 19-Move at sunrise and arrive at Culpepper in time to meet a Yankee raiding party. Intercept it. They burn bridge on railroad.
Sept. 20-Move 12 miles for Rapidan Station.
Sept. 21 & 22-Rapidan Station waiting for bridge to be repaired.
Sept.23-Move to Gordonville."(13)

Wofford's Brigade and the Legion had been away from the rest of the First Corps around Richmond/Petersburg for almost 50 days. The trip had not been as pleasant and easy as they had hoped it would be.

We will not go into details but, while Kershaw's men were gone, General Lee had been able to maintain the stalemate around Petersburg; however, since leaving General Early on the 15th, a disaster had occurred in the Valley. As soon as Sheridan learned, through a "lady" spy in Winchester, that Kershaw's troops had left to rejoin Lee, he prepared to attack. He was totally successful in a battle at Winchester in driving the Rebel forces out. Early's defeated Southerners made a stand back on Fisher's Hill and, a few days later, the Yankees routed them there again mainly due to their cavalry giving way on the left causing "Old Jube" to say, "I would give a hundred dollars to see a dead cavalryman." Early's beaten troops fell back to Brown's Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Port Republic. Jubal and his small group needed help again, BAD!

Somehow Anderson and Kershaw learned of Early's plight and the division was ordered to double-back ASAP in order to help stop "Little Phil". General Wofford would remain at Gordonville due to his injuries received from his fall at Guard Hill, He would not be with his brigade for the balance of the Shenandoah Campaign and in fact would only spend a few days with the Army of Northern Virginia for the remainder of the war. He received what many soldiers, sailors and marines who are engaged in the hottest action long for; an injury or wound just serious enough to warrant a furlough but not serious enough to prevent one from enjoying his time at home. He returned home by a roundabout route to Cassville in North Georgia to find his home destroyed by Sherman's Army and his wife and child living with her folks in Spring Place east of Dalton. I believe that Col. C. C. Sanders was in command of the brigade later at Cedar Creek and the remainder of the Valley Campaign.(?)

At sunrise on the 25th, the travel-weary men of Company B and the remainder of Wofford's Brigade and the other brigades of Kershaw's Division set out to find their beaten comrades. They made a hasty, forced march, going 12 miles before even halting for a rest. They went cross country through Barboursville and Standardsville then crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap and on through Port Republic then down to Brown's Gap and joined Early's army around noon on the 26th of September, a sunny, warm day. They found Early's troops to be demoralized but their spirits were lifted when they saw Kershaw's troops rejoining them. They camped that night near the Shenandoah River.

The following account is from the diary of Jed Hotchkiss, "Stonewall's" mapmaker, who was now a member of General Early's staff and also who was with him at Brown's Gap:
"Sept. 26-Kershaw's Division came up from Swift Run Gap and joined us about noon.
Sept. 28-Wednesday-I guided Kershaw by Mt. Meridan to New Hope. A mile beyond New Hope we took the Waynesboro Road. We encountered the enemy's cavalry pickets near the Hermatage, 5 miles from Waynesboro and drove them back. Encamped near Waynesboro at a late hour. A fine day, rain in PM.
September 29-30-Remained near Waynesboro.
October 1-Guide Kershaw [and the Legion] by the road from Waynesboro to the Willow Pump and took 3 miles beyond Mt. Sidney on the Valley Turnpike. Misted rain all day.
Oct. 2-Remained in camp all day. Warm day.
Oct. 3-In camp.
Oct. 4-In camp. Fine day.
Oct. 5-In camp.
Oct. 6-Early left Harrisonburg. We followed, Gordon in front then Kershaw [down the Valley or north].
Oct.7- Moved as far as New Market."(14)(15)

As the reinforced Confederates moved down the Valley, Sheridan's 60,000-man army slowly retreated. Early's much smaller army, probably numbering no more than 15,000 available to fight, passed through Harrisonburg, New Market and Woodstock, marching a day or two and then resting an equal time. Kershaw's men had now been cut off from the outside world for two months and the nearest railroad was at Staunton and they were getting further from it every day. It was hard marching and some of the soldiers were without shoes.(16) Even the good Valley Turnpike was tough marching for those with no shoes. The Legion had received very little mail since they had left on the campaign and they were more homesick than ever. They especially were anxious to know about their families now that Sherman had cut their state in two.

Back to the Hotchkiss diary:
"Oct. 8-Remained in camp, snowed and hailed some, windy and cold.
Oct. 9-Kershaw marched to Rude Hill to meet advance of the enemy but they came only to Mt. Jackson.
Oct. 10 & 11-In camp, heavy frost.
Oct. 12-Marched at dawn. Kershaw [and the Legion] camped between Narrow Passage and Woodstock."(17)(18)

Kershaw's troops reached Strasburg on the 13th of October, 1864. There had been fighting all day in their front and "a bloody little battle" developed, killing and wounding quite a number.(19)

The Confederates withdrew after this action and took up a position where they had been before on Fisher's Hill. Fisher's Hill is a bluff reaching out from Massanutten Mountain on the right. Beyond its northern base ran Cedar Creek. Things settled down for a few days and the men were allowed some rest. The dead were buried and the wounded were sent back. The hungry Rebels sent their foragers out in every direction to hunt for anything to eat that they could find-fresh milk, butter, eggs, fruit, apple butter such as only the Valley of Virginia can produce. Occasionally a jug of good "corn", apple jack or peach brandy would be found.(20)

The Hotchkiss diary resumes:
"Oct. 14-Spent day at Fisher's Hill. Wharton put on right at Fisher's Hill then Kershaw then Gordon-----.
Oct. 15-Saturday.Spent day at Fisher's Hill.
Oct 16-All quiet.
Oct. 17-Kershaw advanced to (?) of the middle road------.
Oct. 18-Plan of attack [Gordon's] formed. Kershaw [with Wofford's Brigade and the Legion] to go through Strasburg, Gordon to go around end of mountain go to Bowman's Mill near the mouth of Cedar Creek and cross and advance over the front of the line of enemy breastworks. Kershaw started before midnight. Fine day, cool."(21)(22)

This was the famous Battle of Cedar Creek which the Rebels **WON BIG** in the morning and **LOST EVEN BIGGER** in the afternoon.

On the night of the 18th, Kershaw's men including the Legion were ordered to march from their position on Fisher's Hill below Strasburg at midnight. No noise was to be allowed on the about two-mile march as the enemy was to be completely surprised at sunrise the next morning. Gordon's men would march by a little-known mountain path over a spur of Massanutten Mountain and strike the sleeping or awakening enemy in flank and rear away off to the right. Kershaw would strike their front once Gordon began the fight. The enemy occupied an excellent forward line of breastworks which followed along the north bank of Cedar Creek some distance back of and up a slope of about 50 feet above the creek. An abatis of pine trees with branches sharpened into points about five feet from the trunks was in front of the breastworks. These were perched side by side and on top of each other, making it almost impossible for a single man to get through, much less a line of battle. All along the line were great redoubts made of earth and surrounded by deep ditches which held the artillery. Their main defense line centered on the Belle Grove house, which was Sheridan's headquarters, extending to both sides of the Valley Pike. Gordon moved out at nightfall and had to march single file along the path and onto the plain which lay behind the enemy breastworks. Just at dawn, Kershaw's troops attacked and were followed in just a few minutes by Gordon's completely surprising the Yankees. Each brigade took up the charge with Kershaw's men and the Legion quickly getting through the abatis. Soon, the entire Union line gave way with the now wide-awake Yankees fleeing in every direction with wild abandon, shoeless, hatless, horseless and even leaving their guns and everything else behind. Such confusion and panic had never before been seen by the men from Dixie.

The Confederate line soon became as confused as the enemy's. Breakfast cooking was too much of a temptation to many of the Rebs who stopped to help themselves to the food. They gathered up shoes, blankets, clothing, food and such luxuries that they forgot had existed. Valuable time was lost during this but the enemy was still on the run. After a further chase, Early called a halt north of Middletown most of

the fighting being over by 9:00 AM. He felt that too much time had been lost due to the plundering of the enemy camps and that enough already had been accomplished, besides, he needed to re-form behind the stone fences. He made the statement to John B. Gordon, "We had had enough glory for one day." He had no idea that the enemy could possibly re-form and counterattack. Some of the men fell asleep while others admired and rejoiced over their plunder. John B. Gordon was furious that Early would not continue the pursuit of the enemy. The Federals established their new defensive line about a mile further up and perpendicular to the Pike facing the Confederate line.

Wofford's Brigade was on the right of Kershaw's Division as they began their march at midnight. Each man was supplied with 60 rounds of ammunition. They marched in the direction of Strasburg by the Turnpike then turned to the right on a little road which they followed until they came up on the enemy's campfires. Here, a halt was ordered till about 5AM at which time the surprise trap was sprung. Wofford's Brigade somehow drifted to the right, completely separated from the division just as they had done at Antietam and Chancellorsville, and fought with Wharton's Cavalry. They took everything in their front routing the startled Yankees while capturing their camps with all the goodies.

If the battle had ended at this point, Early would have become one of the South's greatest heroes. Unfortunately, the day was still young.

"Little Phil" Sheridan was not with his army when the surprise attack took place. He had attended a meeting with Grant in Washington and had just reached Winchester on his return when he began to hear cannon fire from the south where his army was entrenched approximately 20 miles away. He mounted his very large horse "Rienzi" and raced toward the action. (The big black gelding's was called Rienzi befpre the famous ride bit afterwards it he was called "Winchester".) After reaching the battlefield, he changed mounts to "Breckinridge", a fine Kentucky thoroughbred which had been captured from the Southern general at Missionary Ridge. His legs were so short that the stirrups were level with the bottom of the saddle blanket. He was, however,a good rider and had an excellent mount and made good time. He soon began to meet his fleeing troops, so many packing the Turnpike that he was forced to ride in the fields alongside the road. "Little Phil's" appearance on the big horse was a confidence-builder to the demoralized men and he was able to begin rallying them to return with him and many did.

In short, he reached the field, organized the corps into something manageable, attacked the Rebels at around 4:00 PM and completely reversed the morning's battle, routing the Rebels which resulted in the greatest comeback of the war. His attack had been almost as much of a surprise to the Rebels as their attack in the early morning had been to the Yankees. For an excellent account of this strange battle read *From Winchester to Cedar Creek-The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864* by Jeffry D. Wert.

The Hotchkiss diary has the following account of the battle: "Oct. 19- Took Kershaw to his position above Brown's Mill. He was there by 5 AM. Kershaw advanced across Cedar Creek in gallant style and in almost a moment he was up the hill and over the breastworks. In conjunction, he, with Gordon, swept over the 8th and 19th corps and drove them in wild confusion across Meadow Run upon the 6th corps and through Middletown. New line formed at Middletown at right angle to the pike. Gordon on the left toward Stickley's; then Kershaw across the ridge; then Ramsuer down the slope to Meadow Run, Peagram from that up to the Turnpike; Wharton to the right with Wofford's Brigade of Kershaw's Division on his right at the angle of the Cedarsville and Bucktown Roads, then Payne's cavalry extending to the woods. Enemy reformed and advanced on the left at 4:30 and soon everything was in full retreat. Early said, 'The Yankees got whipped and we got scared.' Disaster. Oct. 20: Back to New Market."(23)(24)

I have not found anyone from Company B that was killed during the Battle of Cedar Creek. Private Clark White was listed as captured at Strasburg which was a part of this battlefield. Major William McDaniel, who had only recently been promoted from captain of Company B to major of the Legion, was severely wounded sometime during the campaign but was not captured. He was forced to retire from the army due to his hip and thigh wounds.

The Legion was posted on the extreme right of the Rebel line and the giveaway started much further to the left with Gordon's troops. They probably were not involved in the heaviest of the fighting of the afternoon but they were heavily involved with the rout of their old nemesis of Crampton's Gap, the VI Corps with their Greek Cross, during the morning and enjoyed the luxuries of their deserted camps. They were among the last to give way and start for the rear. As could be expected, the troops leading the counterattack were the Legion's closest associates across the line, the infernal VI Corps. The men from Bowdon must have almost known some of these troops by their first names by now since they had encountered them so many times and unfortunately would encounter them one more time before the war was over.

Once the Confederate line broke, there was no stopping it. Brigade after brigade, seeing friendly troops running, felt it was time for them to leave. It was every man for himself. At this stage of the war, the men paid little attention to their officers and even "Old Jube" just sat on his horse, shaking his head and chewing on his tobacco while watching once proud soldiers running for their lives. "He was mad as H--- and shouted out to some of the frightened men, Run, run, G-- D--- you. They will get you." No one paid him any attention. The soldiers abandoned their arms and everything else that might slow them down. Most of the supply train and artillery were lost due to several of the pieces having been jammed onto a stone bridge at Strasburg which broke preventing others from crossing. There most of the wagons and supplies captured in the morning along with twenty-four of Early's precious cannon had to be abandoned to the closely pursuing Yankee Cavalry. Back up the Valley, the disorganized men continued after a short stop at their previous position on Fisher's Hill, then up the Pike as far as New Market, 50 or so miles from the battle, where the men were gathered together into some sort of organization. The weary, hungry and embarrassed troops could hardly face the people of the Valley because they were ashamed. But they were alive. Later, they would enjoy reminiscing and laugh about how fast they ran and who ran the fastest.

Sheridan missed a golden opportunity by not pushing the Rebel position at New Market. He did follow them for a distance but then withdrew toward Winchester, destroying crops, burning buildings and stealing livestock as he went. Grant had given him orders to rid the Valley of Rebels once and for all. They were to burn and destroy so that the Valley would never again be able to support a Southern army. "If a crow was to fly over the Shenandoah Valley, it would have to carry its dinner." "Little Phil" was only too happy to carry out this order.

Kershaw's troops, including the Legion, remained in the Valley until November 15.

The Hotchkiss diary states:
"Nov. 10-Marched down valley at sunrise, Kershaw in front------camped beyond Woodstock.
Nov. 11-Marched at 6 AM Pegram in front, Kershaw in rear. Found enemy's pickets posted in Newtown. Kershaw on left. Day raw and cold. [We can only hope that the men of Company B were able to capture some good Yankee shoes and warm clothing and blankets at Cedar Creek and were able to hold onto them].
Nov. 13-Sunday. Moved at daylight back up the valley, camped at Pence's Hill on the south bank of Strong Creek.
Nov. 14-In camp.
Nov. 15-Kershaw started for Richmond. Cold and rainy."(25)(26)

Early's Valley Campaign might be considered a complete loss; yet, looking at it another way, maybe it was not a loss at all. He had prevented the Union from sending large bodies of men to Grant to help in his fight against Lee. This is another big "if" but, if the victory of the morning at Cedar Creek had been followed up and Sheridan's army defeated, Washington would have been threatened again and Grant would have had to send troops from Petersburg, allowing Lee maybe to take the offensive.

Early, with the rag-tag, demoralized and beaten troops he had left, remained in or around the Valley until the next year and managed to keep Sheridan there also. In late November, even Gordon, with his division, left him with even fewer men. He was eventually totally defeated and had no other command during the war.

The Legion, along with Kershaw's Division, had returned to the Richmond area in mid November and had taken up a defensive position on the north side of the James River and had begun building winter quarters on the extreme left of the Richmond defenses about seven miles out of the city. Everything remained fairly quiet on their front through November, December and into January. They were now getting mail and even boxes from home but it was still a sad Christmas of 1864 for the courageous and lonely Bowdon Volunteers who dreamed of home and happy times.

Kershaw's Division, Wofford's Brigade, Cobb's Legion and Company B, was now back under the command of General James Longstreet who had recovered enough from the throat wound, received in the Wilderness last May to take command of the armies on the north side of the James River.

It was a gloomy winter for the South. Lee, with the largest part of his army, was under siege at Petersburg and getting weaker every day while General Grant's army opposing him was continually getting stronger with Sheridan sending his infantry from the Valley to him and, with Washington no longer threatened, troops were available from there. "The Gallant Hood of Texas" had indeed "played hell in Tennessee", having suffered terrible defeats at Franklin and Nashville in November and December with the Army of Tennessee being all but destroyed. Sherman had marched across Georgia trying to outburn Hunter and Sheridan, taken Savannah at Christmas time and was now marching and burning through South Carolina.

In January, Wofford's Brigade lost their good friends who had been with them for most of the war. Kershaw's old brigade, now under the command of General Kennedy, was allowed to go home to South Carolina to try in helping save their homes from General Sherman. The Legion hated to see them go. The South Carolinian's old commander, General Kershaw, would remain in Virginia and continue to lead his division of which Wofford's Brigade and Cobb's Legion was a part.

There was little semblance to divisional, brigade or regimental structure left anyway. Divisions numbered less than a good brigade should be. Brigades numbered less than a standard regiment numbered in 1861 and some regiments numbered less than what a good company should muster. Companies were no more than a few men in some cases.

There were rumors of peace negotiations underway. Perhaps the South could salvage something out of this terrible war and be an independent nation?

The picture in the winter of 1865 was not a rosy one for the Bowdon Volunteers. Would spring bring more fighting and, if so, where would it be? How much longer could this war go on and when, if ever, could they get to go home to Bowdon?



TOM COBB



MAJOR GENERAL
PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN
"LITTLE PHIL"



BRIGADIER GENERAL
GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER
"THE BOY GENERAL"

BATTLE OF GUARD HILL

Early and Sheridan skirmished almost daily as they jockeyed for positions. The Confederates spent three days entrenching and fortifying their line of battle on Fisher's Hill--Wharton on the right of the pike, Gordon to the top of the hill beyond the railroad, Ramseur from Gordon to the top of the hill beyond the Middle Road, and Rodes half a mile beyond with pickets across the Valley to the Back Road. The cavalry was posted in front, McCausland at the foot of Signal Knob.

During this and succeeding weeks the famed Confederate topographical engineer, Major Jed. Hotchkiss, prepared many sketches of the Strasburg-Winchester-Front Royal area, which appear as colored plates in the rare Atlas to the Official Records. These maps show troop positions in the various skirmishes, including one that occurred over Signal Knob, known then as Three Top Mountain. Early had established a signal station there, overlooking both armies and both the Shenandoah and Page Valleys. Sheridan sent a force up the mountain to drive off the signal corps and take possession. They succeeded and a severe fight ensued as Capt. Keller's Confederate sharpshooters, a picked volunteer company of Gordon's division, recaptured the peak, killing two Federals and capturing three.

This signal station was in touch with another operated by Capt. Manning on a hill south of Front Royal. It was on the "Belmont" plantation of Marcus Buck, from which one could see the Yankee camps from Strasburg to Stephen's City and from beyond Guard Hill towards White Post. Anderson's Rebel force was still encamped at Front Royal on Aug. 15th with pickets posted on the Winchester road at the forks of the Shenandoah and on Guard Hill. "We have entertained about 100 today," wrote Mrs. Blakemore at "Riverside," (the present Major

home at Riverton). "They have been lying about in the yard and sitting on the porch." But times grew livelier next day. When Sheridan learned of Anderson's arrival at Front Royal with reinforcements for Early, he had sent Merritt's division of cavalry to Cedarville and Nineveh to picket the roads and river fords in that direction, lest he be flanked. On the morning of August 16th, Capt. Manning's signal station notified Anderson of the approach of Yankee cavalry and Wickham's brigade of cavalry was sent across the rivers to occupy Guard Hill, supported by Wofford's infantry brigade. The battle erupted about 2:00 p.m. when the Confederates drove in a Yankee picket at Crooked Run and obtained possession of the high crests on each side of the pike at that place. Thereupon Merritt moved up to meet the attack with Devin's Second Brigade and Custer's First Brigade.

"I was able to get up the Fourth New York Cavalry," reported Devin, "with which I at once charged the enemy's column in flank, routing and driving him back across the run, capturing a number of prisoners and the battle-flag of the Third Va. Cavalry. I now ordered the other three squadrons of Ninth New York Cavalry to take position on the hills to the right" (the Guard Hill ridges at J. S. Cooley's fuel oil business) "and threaten the enemy's left."

Devin then discovered a heavy force of Confederate infantry crossing the ford at the forks of the river and moving on his left and front. "One regiment of the First Brigade was dismounted and thrown forward to a hill near the river bank to meet this movement, while the rest of the brigade moved (mounted) to an eligible position near the right of the hill to act in concert with the dismounted men." The Confederates advanced boldly, wading the river, and were allowed to approach within short carbine range, when a murderous volley was poured into their solid ranks while the whole command charged. The Rebels were thrown into confusion and driven back into the river, losing a great number in killed, wounded and captured, as well as the battle-flag of Cobb's Legion.

Meanwhile, the Confederate cavalry, led by General Wickham in person, again attempted to turn the Federal right, crossing Crooked Run and dashing up the pike. As soon as the flank of his column was fully exposed, it was charged by part of the Sixth New York Cavalry which had been held in reserve in a hollow upon the west side of the pike. Wickham's horsemen broke before the assault and were driven back across the Run. The fight then settled into an artillery duel, the Confederates having, "by incredible exertion" Devin himself admitted, "succeeded in placing a heavy battery upon the almost perpendicular crests of Guard Hill, and kept an incessant rain of shot and shell upon our line....The elevation was too great to allow of our guns being used upon them effectually, although Pierce's battery was advanced to the front and succeeded in reaching the crest with shell." At "Rose Hill" (on North Royal Ave.), Sue Richardson watched the ambulances pass with the wounded till 10 o'clock that night, bringing them to a hospital in town. As many as possible were placed in private homes.

The Federal reports now had Early's strength at 40,000 (four times his actual force), and Sheridan was instructed to "be cautious and act now on the defensive." Sheridan believed there was only one really defensive line in the Valley "where a smaller number of troops could hold a greater," and that was at Halltown in front of Harpers Ferry. Accordingly, he decided to move back there, "carrying out his instructions to destroy forage and subsistence." Part of his army folded its tents and slipped away from Cedar Creek during the night of Aug. 15th. Its departure was not observed and the rest followed the next night, reaching Winchester about dawn. The whole retreat was conducted so secretly in the darkness as not to be discovered until the Signal Knob station, looking down into both camps, perceived at daybreak of Aug. 17th that Sheridan's had been abandoned.

Visible, also, not only from Signal Knob but from Belmont hill south of



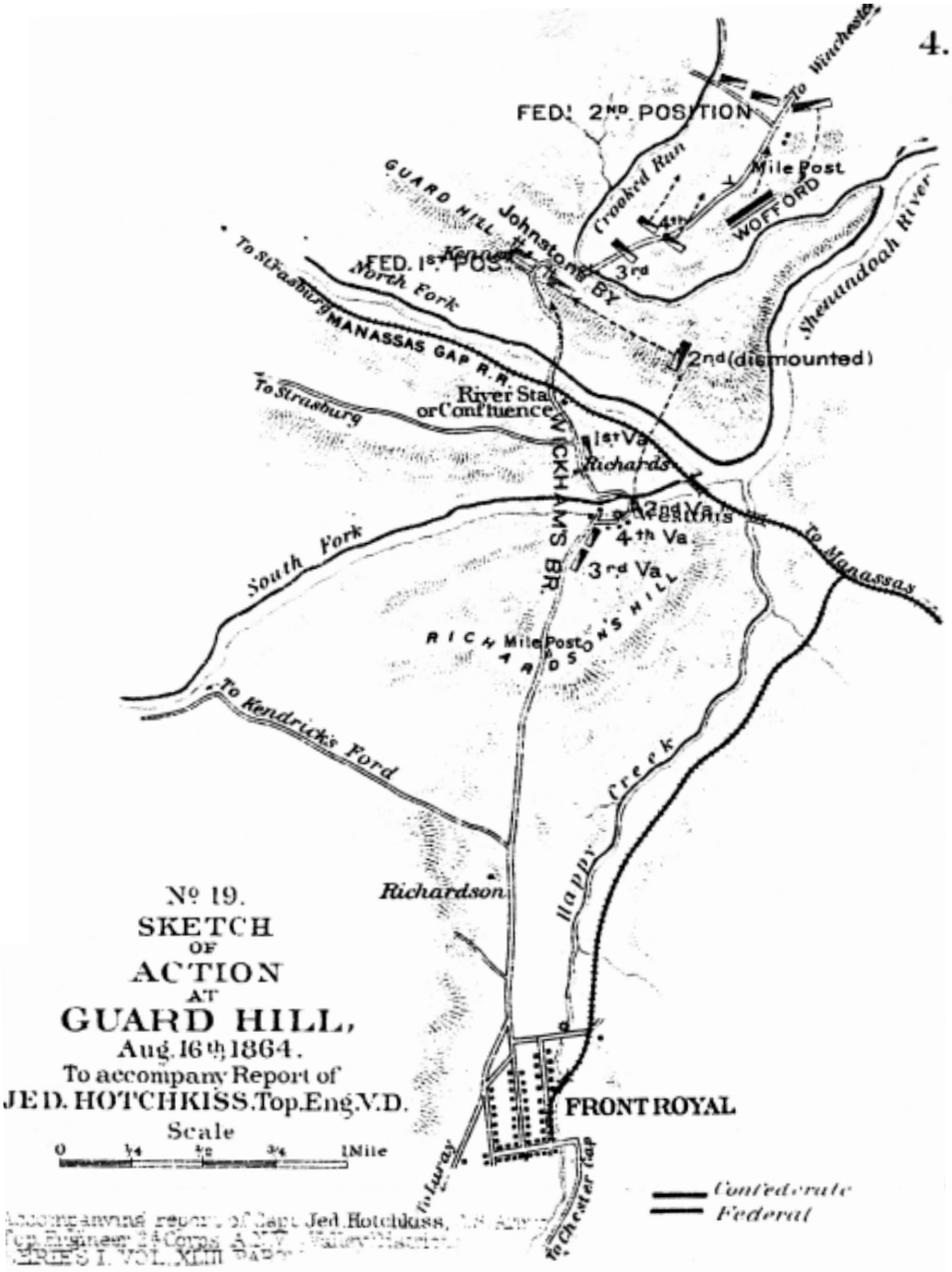
№ 19.
SKETCH
OF
ACTION
AT
GUARD HILL,
Aug 16th 1864.
To accompany Report of
J.E.D. HOTCHKISS, Top. Engr. V.D.
Scale

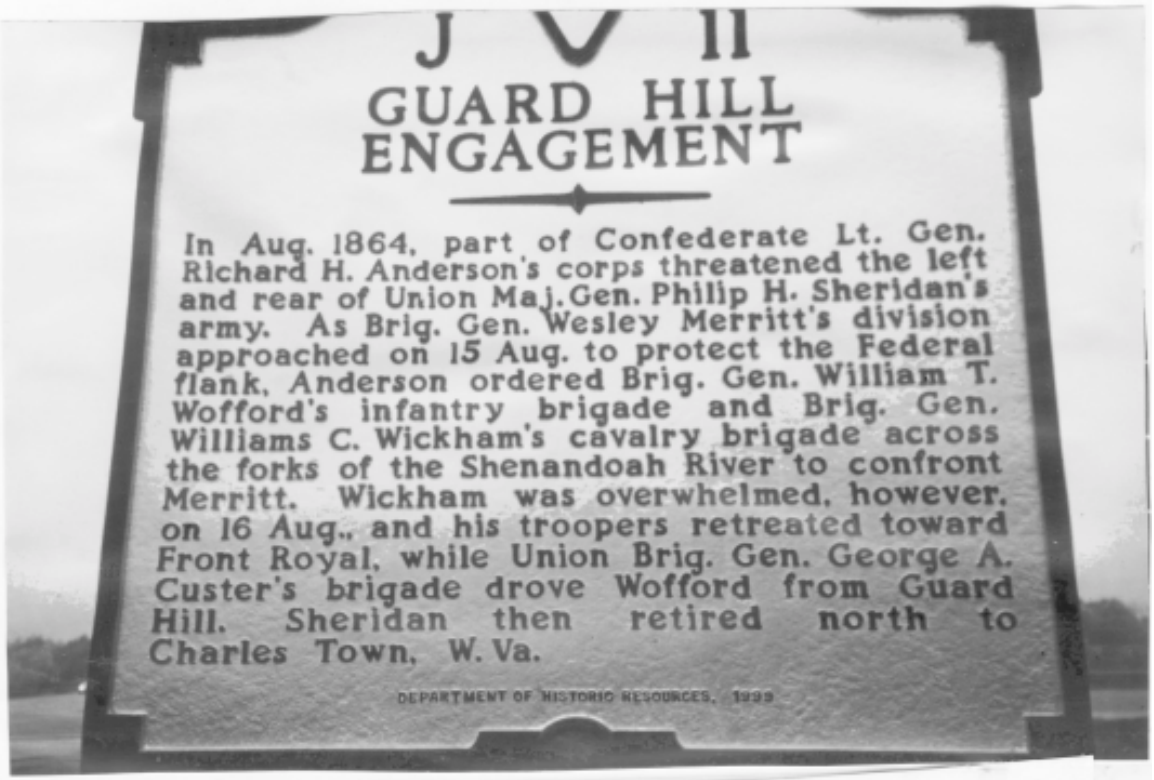
Front Royal, was "a sight which I hope never again to behold," wrote Marcus Buck. "Incendiary fires lighted by the Yankees from near Strasburg all along and for some distance on either side of the Valley road. The Yankees evidently had given up their position before Early at Strasburg. By 8 o'clock it was apparent, also, that they were moving from the front of our forces at Guard Hill. The burning of barns, stackyards, and, it is probable, dwellings, mills, and factories commenced on the Front Royal and Winchester roads. One of the first was Mr. Thos. McKay's barn. This continued till about noon. God save the poor sufferers and enable them to bear this terrible calamity, and may He also make the Yankees sensible of their great wickedness."

"The 17th of August, 1864, will go down in history as the blackest day the Lower Valley has ever seen," declared Cartmell in his History of Frederick County. As Sheridan retired, the besom of destruction in one of the richest, most beautiful sections of Virginia swept on to the gates of Winchester. Cavalry details from each regiment scoured the countryside, applying the torch to every barn, mill, hay or wheat stack; gathering all cattle, horses and sheep into herds forming on every road and increasing every mile as the last cow, horse and hog were driven from each home into the many cavalcades hastening toward the Potomac. By noon the atmosphere was stifling with smoke. The lurid flames that shone in the early morning from the Shenandoah to the Little North Mountain, were obscured by the pall of darkness that hung over the landscape.

A citizen of Stephen's City sent the Rockingham Register his impressions of this Federal army as "the worst behaved set of men the people of this region ever saw. Gen. Sheridan traveled 'in state,' riding in a fine carriage drawn by four splendid gray horses. The Yankee force numbered not less than 30,000 of all arms, a very large portion of which was cavalry handsomely equipped and riding excellent horses. They consumed eleven hours in passing a given point at a double-quick. The troops were greatly demoralized, especially on their retreat. They broke up a great many of their guns and threw others in wells.. ..They were perfectly lawless. A desolate track marked their progress wherever they went. They destroyed not less than 20 or 25 barns and stackyards in sight of Stephen's City, assigning as a reason for burning the grain and hay that we had burned Chambersburg, Pa. They killed and drove off all the cattle, hogs, sheep and horses; wagons, carriages, buggies, dogs, poultry of all kinds; destroyed all the gardens and took all provisions. They retreated after night."

FROM *A HISTORY OF FRONT ROYAL AND WARREN COUNTY*. COPY IN THE FRONT ROYAL CITY LIBRARY, FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA

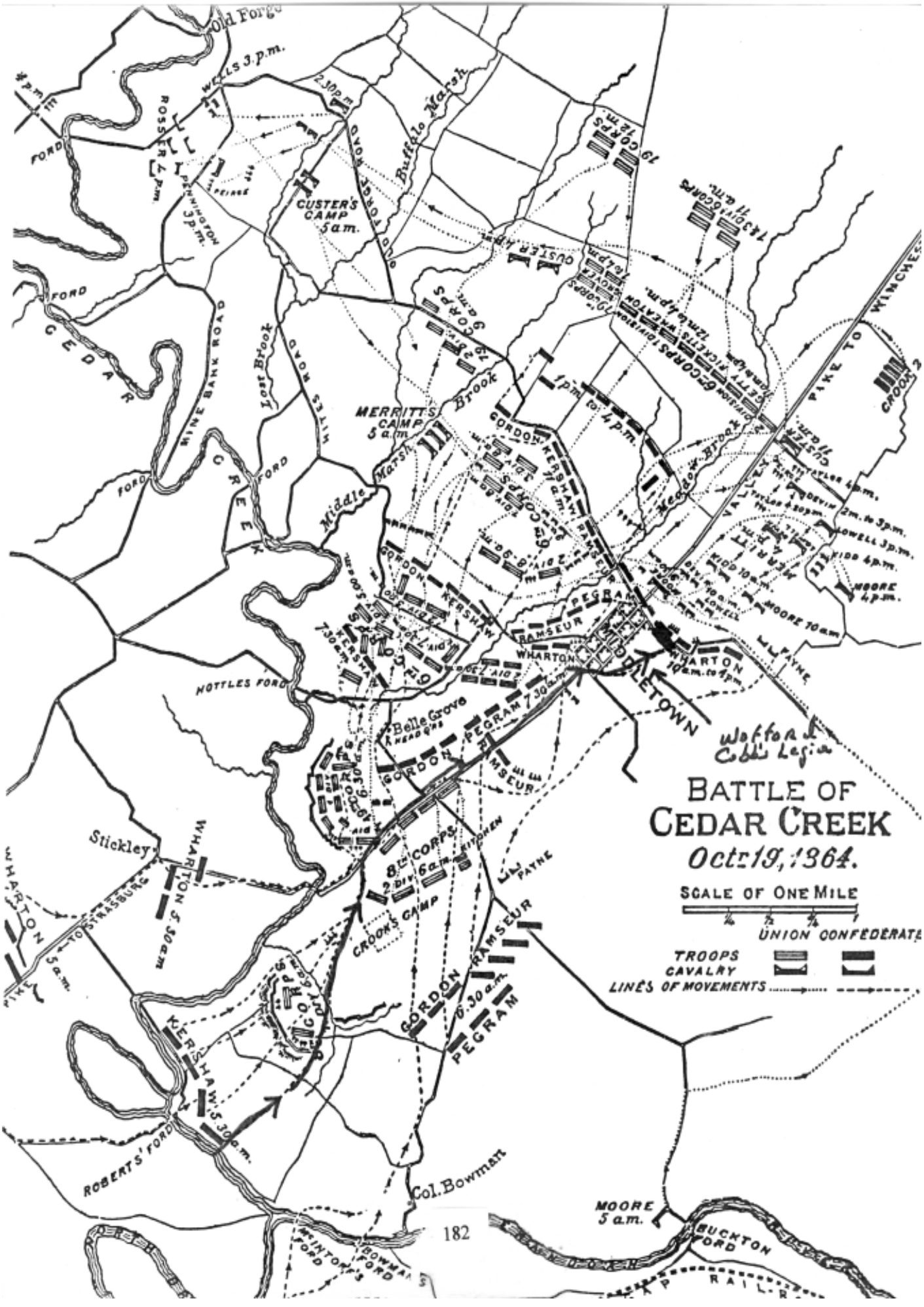

4.
FED! 2ND POSITION
To Winchester
Crooked Run
Mile Post
WOFFORD
GUARD HILL
Johnstons BY
3rd
FED. 1ST POS
North Fork
To Strasburg
MANASSAS GAP R.R.
Shenandoah River
2nd (dismounted)
To Strasburg
River Station
or Confluence
WICKHAMS BR.
1st Va
Richards
2nd Va
Battalions
4th Va
3rd Va
South Fork
To Manassas
RICHARDSONS HILL
Mile Post
To Kendricks Ford
Happy Creek
Richardson
FRONT ROYAL
To Luray
To Chester Gap
Confederate
Federal
No 19.
SKETCH
OF
ACTION
AT
GUARD HILL,
Aug. 16th 1864.
To accompany Report of
JED. HOTCHKISS. Top. Eng. V.D.
Scale
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile



MARKER AT GUARD HILL NEAR FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA



GUARD HILL

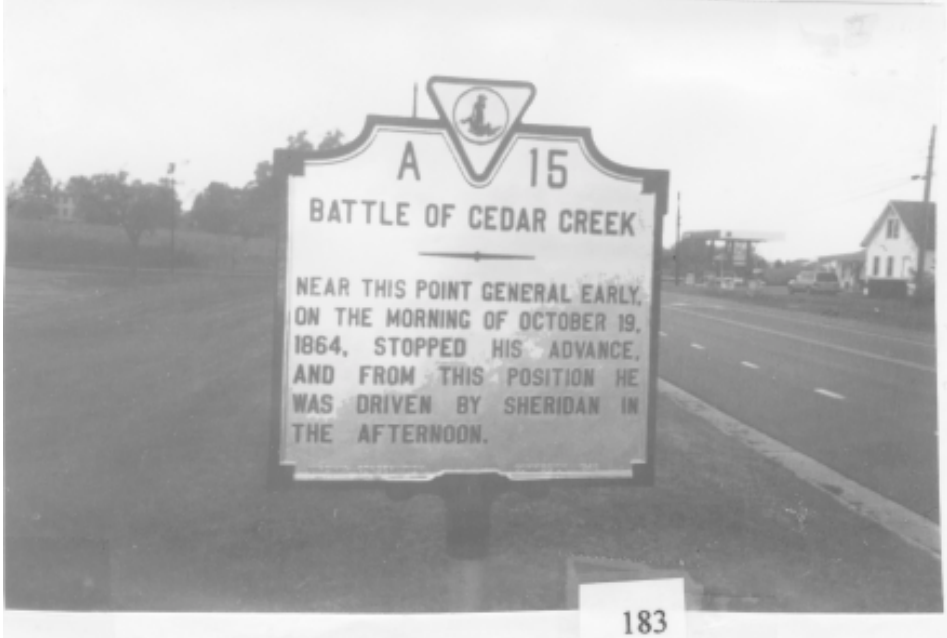

BATTLE OF
CEDAR CREEK
Oct. 19, 1864.
SCALE OF ONE MILE
UNION CONFEDERATE
TROOPS
CAVALRY
LINES OF MOVEMENTS
Old Forge
Buffalo Marsh
CUSTER'S CAMP 5 a.m.
MERRITT'S CAMP 5 a.m.
CEDAR CREEK
Middle Brook
Meadow Brook
Hottles Ford
Belle Grove
Stickley
Crook's Camp
Col. Bowman
Moore 5 a.m.
Buckton Ford
Roberts' Ford
Wharton
Middletown
Pike to Winchester
Valley Pike
Gordon
Kershaw
Ramseur
Pegram
Payne
Lowell
Devin
Custer
Merritt
Wells
Rosser
Pennington
Wine Bank Road
Hites Road
Old Forge Road
Lost Brook
Ford



CONFEDERATE CEMETERY AT FRONT ROYAL, VA GEORGIA SECTION IN THE FOREGROUND COBB'S LEGION MARKER IS THE THIRD FROM THE RIGHT



MARKER NEAR BELLE GROVE ON THE VALLEY PIKE



MARKER NORTH OF MIDDLETOWN ON THE VALLEY PIKE

CHAPTER X

FALL OUT!

Cobb's Legion, along with the rest of Kershaw's Division, was assigned a position on the north side of the James along the extreme left of the Confederate defensive lines protecting Richmond. They were very fortunate to draw this position instead of being sent back to the trenches around Petersburg. Their living conditions were much better than the unlucky Rebels in the trenches and they could forage out to the north and west plus they were in a better position to be supplied from Richmond. In addition, there were fewer Yankees in their front.

They were again under the command of "Old Pete" Longstreet who had recovered enough from his throat and shoulder wounds to return to active duty in October. On his return, he was placed in command of all the troops north of the James plus Pickett's Division which was in Bermuda Hundred, south of the river. The troops were delighted to see their commander who they referred to as "The Bull-of-the Woods". He commanded his other two divisions, Kershaw's and Field's, formerly Hood's, plus all the Richmond Defense Troops and Hoke's Division who were commanded by the old one-legged General Richard Ewell who reported to Longstreet.

When Longstreet resumed command of the First Corps, its temporary commander, General Richard H. Anderson, was with Kershaw's Division in the Valley. When Anderson returned to the Richmond area he was given command of troops on the south side of the river who had been led by General Beauregard who had now been assigned to command around Charleston. The Legion would not serve under Anderson again.

Longstreet suffered partial paralysis of his right arm but he had learned to write with his left hand.(1)

During the winter, an agreement was reached between Kershaw's men, including the Legion and Company B, and their enemy across from them that there was to be no shooting between the pickets. Men on the picket line became very friendly with their Yankee antagonists and they agreed to let one another know in case there was to be a battle. Before the winter was half-gone, the Southerners were trading tobacco for sugar and coffee.

During the winter, General Wofford was assigned the command of the Northern District of Georgia and left his brigade and the Legion and returned to his desolated home in northwest Gerogia. The Legion had lost one of the South's most capable brigadiers.

Fellow Georgian, Colonel Dudley McIver DuBose, was promoted to brigadier general and was given command of Wofford's Brigade. DuBose was born in Memphis, Tennessee October 28, 1834 and would be 30 years old when taking command of the brigade. He attended Mississippi University and Lebanon School of Law. He had an excellent war record having first served in his father-in-law's, Robert Toombs of Washington, Georgia, 15th Georgia infantry as a lieutenant. He was in most of the major battles in Virginia and in 1863, when Toombs resigned from the army, he became colonel of that regiment. At Gettysburg, he led his regiment, now part of Benning's Brigade of Hood's Division, in the bloody second day's fight at Devil's Den and Little Round Top.

DuBose accompanied the division west to Chickamauga and was wounded there. He returned to duty in time to take part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. He would be the last of the brigadiers to lead the Legion, following Howell Cobb, Tom Cobb and William Wofford. He was an attorney before the war and returned to Washington, Georgia and resumed that profession after the war. He died in 1883 and is buried in the Rest Haven Cemetery in Washington near the grave of the fiery Toombs.

As previously mentioned, Joseph Kershaw did not accompany his old brigade to their home state of South Carolina but, instead, elected to remain in Virginia as divisional commander. He would now command only the following three brigades: DuBose's Georgians, Humphreys' Mississippians and Simms' Brigade of Georgians, formerly Bryan's, now led by Brigadier General James P. Simms.

DuBose's Brigade continued to be composed of the 16th, 18th and 24th Georgia regiments, Phillip's Legion, the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters and Cobb's Legion.

I believe that Luther Glenn, by this time, had also returned home even though the return of January 31, 1865 shows him still in command of Cobb's Legion.

In January, Kershaw's Division numbered 295 officers and 3,140 men present and available for duty. By the end of February, these numbers had dropped to 155 and 2,447 respectively. Wofford's Brigade, at the end of 1864, numbered 59 officers and 1,012 men or a total of 1,071 men who were available for duty. This would average out to approximately 21 men per company and it is doubtful if Company B of Cobb's Legion numbered that many as there was a big drop in numbers in the division between January 1 and the end of February. We know that only 14 men were listed as captured or surrendered in April.

We do not know for certain who was the leader of Company B or if they operated as an individual company. One officer probably commanded several companies at this time. We do know that Longstreet had issued orders for regiments to consolidate into no more than six companies, down from the usual 10. Since the Legion had only seven companies to begin with and had suffered more than the average loss, they could possible be down to two or three companies. We know that Captain/Major William McDaniel was gone. Lieutenant John W. King was probably the man who was commanding Company B as he was the only officer of the company who surrendered at Sayler's Creek or at Appomattox. A company return of March, 1865 states, "There is now no Captain."(2)

One major reason for the drop in numbers of troops in the Virginia Army was the high numbers of deserters during the winter of 1865. The numbers were very much higher among the troops around Petersburg who lived under much worse conditions; however, there were enough desertions to cause concern north of the river. Longstreet stated that Kershaw held his men with more success because he was further from the enemy. He said that, during a ten-day period, Kershaw had 41 deserters while Pickett, who was on the south side of the river, had 512.(3)

In a dispatch from O. Latrobe (Lt. Colonel and Asst. Adj. Gen. Longstreet's Corps) to Lt. Col. W. H. Taylor of Lee's staff, dated March 9, 1865, regarding the number of deserters in Kershaw's Division from February 23 to March 8 it states, "DuBose's Brigade 4."(4) In another dispatch dated March 21, it gives the number of desertions in DuBose's Brigade as 14 from March 9-18.

Lee himself had headquarters on the south side of the river at Petersburg. With him was Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill with his Third Corps, the "new" Second Corps which was commanded by Lt. Gen. John B. Gordon and what was referred to as a "Fourth Corps" commanded by Lt. Gen. R.H. Anderson. Gordon had become very popular with Lee and the powers in Richmond. He had left Lt. General Early in November and returned to Lee in Petersburg with his division which was strengthened by additions to form the new Second Corps.

"Old Jube" Early was finally, totally, defeated by Sheridan and his cavalry at a battle at Waynesboro on the 2nd of March, 1865. He had kept "Little Phil" fairly busy during the winter with his little army which, at Waynesboro, numbered no more than 1,000 men with only six guns. General Early barely escaped capture and, somehow, made his way to General Lee's headquarters in Petersburg. Instead of Lee's welcoming him and giving him back his command of the Second Corps, which Lt. Gen. John B. Gordon now commanded, Early was told to go on home, there was no command for him. We can imagine how the old man must have felt after having given his all to a cause which he did not originally support. He was very strongly opposed to Virginia's leaving the Union but once she did he became one of the strongest supporters of the Cause. He, nevertheless, was one of Lee's staunchest supporters after the war.

Sheridan was now able to return all of his infantry to Grant and to go on raids against Richmond's railroads with his strong cavalry forces which appeared to get stronger with time. Sherman was approaching from the South and the noose was getting tighter on General Lee with each passing day. Because of the approach of Sherman, Grant decided against any attempt to take Richmond from north of the river. To do so would mean that he would have to send troops from around Petersburg which might give Lee's Army the opportunity to escape and join "Little Joe" Johnston in North Carolina. Instead, he could afford to wait a little longer as a couple of other things were happening during the winter.

Peace feelers were being offered by some of the Confederate officials and, on January 29, Vice President Alexander Stephens of Georgia plus several others had met with President Lincoln and his group to discuss the possibility. The effort proved to be a failure and the fighting would continue. Also, Union General Ord, who commanded troops opposite Longstreet on the north side and who was aware of the close friendship of Grant and "Old Pete", arranged for a meeting with Longstreet to discuss terms. When Ord went to Grant with the proposition, the Union commander would not approve of any conditions which would end the fighting and the talks were terminated.

Another development was that on January 23, the Confederate Congress created the position of "General-In-Chief" of all the Southern Armies. President Davis was opposed to the idea but, when it became law, he appointed Gen. Robert E. Lee to the position. One of "Marse Robert's" first acts as General-In-Chief was to appoint Joe Johnston to command all the Southern forces in the Department of South: Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida. Lee recognized talent better than Davis or his close adviser, General Braxton Bragg.

On February 1, 1865, Benning's, Humphreys' and Bryan's Brigades were between Darbytown and New Market Roads; then, Wofford and the Legion near the last named.(5)

Grant was developing his Grand Plan for a movement to his left which would cut the remaining railroad into Petersburg and force Lee to either surrender or run. He set the date for the campaign to begin as March 29.

Lee, better than anyone else except the privates in the trenches, knew that his time was running out. It was decided to make one more effort to attack Grant and keep him from extending the chokehold to his left. At this time the Union line was about 37 miles in length running from the Legion's position north of the James all the way around to the south of Petersburg. One can imagine just how thin the Southern line was over this length.

The plan was to have General Gordon lead an attack on one of the Union's forts, Fort Steadman, take the fort, turn its guns on the enemy and make a breakthrough, cutting the Union forces in two. On March 24 the attack was made and had good initial success; however, the surprised Yankees soon regained everything lost and captured a great many of the Rebels, many who were not too sad to leave the Petersburg trenches for a Yankee prison. This is a very interesting story and I suggest reading John B. Gordon's *Reminiscences of the Civil War.*

After the failure to take Fort Steadman, Lee advised President Davis that it was about time to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond and join Joe Johnston in North Carolina. He could not subsist once Grant took the railroad to Danville beyond the Confederate right. Also, Lee had heard from Johnston that Sherman had been joined at Goldsboro, N.C, the town where the Legion had been sent to early in 1862 to meet Burnside's threat to Norfolk, approximately 120 miles south of Petersburg, by General Schofield's Army from Nashville where he had helped defeat Hood the past November and December.

Lee planned to leave Petersburg and follow the Southside Railroad to Burkeville, then march to Danville and there take the Piedmont Railroad to Greensboro, N.C. and a junction with "Little Joe" Johnston.

Sheridan, with his cavalry, was now free to help Grant in the move to his left and, on the 29th of March, the Confederate commander learned that "Little Phil" was in the saddle and was headed for the Confederate right flank and the Southside Railroad, the vital link.

Lee sent Pickett's Division and a brigade of cavalry led by his son, Brig.General William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, better known as "Rooney", to keep the Yankee horsemen, now joined by infantry, away from the railroad. General R. H. Anderson's infantry would support him on his left.

On April 1, while Pickett and General Robert E. Lee's nephew, cavalry Major General Fritzhugh Lee who was "Rooney's" commander, were enjoying a shad bake several miles away, Sheridan completely routed their troops in the battle of Five Forks.

As soon as General Lee learned of Pickett's defeat at Five Forks, he ordered Longstreet to send a division ASAP to the southside and to come along himself. Longstreet selected Field's, Hood's old division, as it was stronger in number than his other north side division, Kershaw's. This left Kershaw, with the Legion, as the only First Corps troops remaining north of the James. Longstreet reluctantly ordered Kershaw to report to General Ewell thus the Legion was separated from "Old Pete", their commander. Kershaw, with Dubose's Brigade and the Legion, would have a new commander for the remainder of the war. To transfer the largest division from north of the James and the already thinly held line was fair warning to Richmond that Lee was in extremely grave danger.

Longsteet arrived at Lee's headquarters early on the morning of April 2 and Lee was delighted to see him. Longsteet, with the calmness that he was noted for, immediately began to take some of the responsibility off the exhausted and ill commander.

Soon the Rebel command realized that Grant had launched an attack on the entire line and that it was breaking in places. Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill, commander of the Third Corps, rode out to survey the damage on his front and was killed.

Lee would attempt to hold his lines for the remainder of the day and evacuate the city that night. He sent orders for Ewell to start his troops north of the river toward Amelia Court House which was 36 miles to the southwest and south of the James and Appomattox Rivers where they were to join the troops that were retreating from Petersburg.

With the death of Hill, the Third Corps was consolidated with Longstreet's First Corps and they would lead the retreat with Gordon's Second Corps bringing up the rear following a train of 1,000 wagons and 200 guns. After surviving nine and one-half months of siege, with almost continuous shelling and sharpshooting plus a terrible winter, the men were probably happy to move.

President Davis and the government were advised on that Sunday, April 2, and they had left the Confederate capitol that day. The story of how the president was notified while attending church and his journey south and, finally, his capture in Georgia is well known and will not be covered here.

In the meantime, General Ewell was getting all the troops on the north side of the James underway while, at the same time, trying to prevent total disorder in the city which was being abandoned. Mobs of looters were taking over the city and stealing everything that they could get their hands on. He called for Kershaw, who was near Fort Gilmer, to bring his troops into the city to put down the unruly crowds. This he did on the morning of the 3rd and I'm sure the men from Bowdon and Carroll County did their part in subduing this mob of whites and blacks.

Soon Kershaw and his men had to leave the city and they crossed the canal at 14th Street over a bridge which had been set on fire by the mob which had set fire to a canal boat and had pushed it underneath the bridge. They double quicked over the bridge, crossing safely, and crossed the James in Richmond. By 7:00

AM on the 3rd, they were south of the river in Manchester where they joined the remainder of Ewell's troops.

The recently promoted oldest son of General Lee, Maj. General George Washington Custis Lee, was in command of a mixture of troops, including navy men, marines and heavy artillerymen, all gathered together for the evacuation. They had crossed the river at Drewey's and rendezvoused with Kershaw at Manchester, south of the river. Custis Lee's men would have a tough trip as they were not accustomed to long marches at the pace the hard marching veterans of Kershaw's Division would set.

The wagon train had been sent on ahead as had the Provost Marshall along with the captured Yankees that were being held in the city. Orders had been given the Provost Marshall to destroy all of the tobacco warehouses in the city in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. As the men of Company B looked back at the city, they could see these burning warehouses. Eventually the fires would spread to other buildings and threaten the entire city.

Kershaw's men marched out the Lynchburg Pike and, due to many of the crossings on the Appomattox River's being impassible, turned to the railroad bridge at Mattox Station and crossed the river there. The troops made camp on the hill south of the river and spent the night there after destroying the bridge.

They were on the march early on April 5 heading for Amelia Court House 15 or so miles away. They were not hungry as they had left Richmond with their haversacks full; however, they now had lost their provision train which had taken a different route. They arrived at Amelia Court House just as Lee's hungry army from the south side was leaving there for Burkeville which was another 15 or so miles to the southwest.

Lee and Longstreet had left Petersburg and were to march to Amelia Court House where provisions and ammunition were to be waiting. They were disappointed in reaching there only to find that no food had been sent; in fact, no trains were operating. April 4th was spent waiting at Amelia Court House while foraging parties scoured the surrounding countryside for food for the half-starved men from Petersburg. Very little was found and a valuable day was lost as Lee's lead over Grant's infantry was reduced by that day. Also, Sheridan's cavalry was swarming all around like a swarm of bees. Food or no, the tired and hungry men had to move on in the drizzling rain.

The whole army marched the entire night of April 5-6, arriving at Amelia Springs soon after sunrise. Gordon's Corps then took the rear of the marching column with Longstreet's Corps leading, then Anderson followed by Ewell's troops with Custis Lee's men ahead of Kershaw and, finally, the main wagon train followed by Gordon. Upon leaving Amelia Court House, the plan was to march to Burkeville, then follow the Richmond and Danville Railroad southwest to Danville, VA.

Sheridan's calvary, however, was too fast and had crossed the railroad at Jetersville and was blocking the way. Lee did not want to bring on an engagement and, after serious consideration, decided to leave the southwest route and, instead, take a western direction in order to get around the Union cavalry. Later, he planned to swing back to the south and continue the march to Johnston in North Carolina. General Meade, with his infantry corps, was fast joining the Yankee cavalry and was closing in. Now the route would take the Southerners to the town of Farmville which was 23 miles away where they could follow the Southside Railroad to Appomattox Court House and on to Lynchburg. Word would be sent to the quartermaster in Lynchburg to forward rations and supplies toward Farmville. The army did not march "on the railroad" but on the roadways which usually ran alongside.

The order to march all night was a difficult one as every officer from Lee on down knew the condition of the starving army. Many of the Petersburg men threw down their rifles and lay down by the side of the road, waiting for the Yankees to come along and at least feed them. Also, many of the navy and artillerymen from the Richmond defenses just could not keep up. The Bowdon men were probably in better condition than most as they had endured marches far worse than this and were battle-wise and were carrying the bare necessities but with some hidden rations in their haversacks.

On the morning of Thursday, April 6, 1865, they probably stopped for a short rest at Amelia Springs after having to ford Flat Creek because the bridge had collapsed. Their rest was interrupted by Sheridan's cavalry which was trying to get in and destroy the wagon train. After the loss of a few wagons, the Blue Coats were driven off but not far. They would always be close and a constant threat.

The tired Rebels then moved out on the road toward Rice's Station on the Southside Railroad. The men were now desperate for something to eat and each company was sending out foraging parties to find something, no matter what. Some of these parties got lost or left or just decided not to return and this could possibly be the reason Company B's men were not together the next few days and had men captured on the 6th at Sailor's Creek and a few surrendered at Appomattox on the April 9th.

Longstree's First Corps lead the march on the 6th, then came Anderson followed by Ewell with Kershaw's Division-Dubose's Brigade-Cobb's Legion-Company B. Between Kershaw and Gordon's Corps, which was bringing up the rear and fighting Yankees every step of the way, was the long main wagon train which was Gordon's responsibility to protect.

The Yankees had repaired the bridge at Flat Creek and their infantry was hot on the tail of the long Confederate column while the infernal Yankee cavalry was buzzing around in front and alongside of their left flank.

Longstreet's First Corps' wagon train was between his troops and those of Anderson's, thus, Anderson was out of touch with Longstreet and Lee who was with the First Corps and "Old Pete" at the time.

Custer and other Union cavalry were giving Anderson a particularly difficult time, causing him to continually skirmish with them and they were causing a distance to develop between him and Longstreet. The Rebels would have to stop and battle and drive away the cavalry only to have the blue clad horsemen merely get ahead and wait for the column to approach, then swarm in again.

Longstreet and his train passed across Sayler's, sometime spelled Sailor's, Creek and continued on its route toward Rice's Station a mile or two away, where he prepared to meet a Union infantry column which he believed was moving toward there.

Around 11:00 AM, both Anderson and Ewell halted in order to let wagons pass, then Ewell, with Dubose and the Legion, moved up closer to Anderson, leaving the main wagon train following with Gordon in the rear. Gordon was sending urgent messages forward for the column ahead of him to move on as the Union infantry was seriously pushing him.

When Ewell and Anderson discovered that the Yankee cavalry blocked the road in front of and between Anderson and Longstreet, Ewell decided to send the main wagon train, which followed him, by a road that branched off to the right and followed a road away from the attacking cavalry and crossed Sayler's Creek further down and which would bring them back to the column ahead of Anderson's present position.

The wagons took the road to the right and, unfortunately, Gordon was not told that he was to continue on the straight road and cover for Ewell's troops. When Gordon reached the road where the wagons had veered off, he followed their tracks and therefore Ewell inadvertently became the rear of the army. The old bald headed, one-legged, excitable former commander of the Second Corps had, typically, failed again. It was Ewell's responsibility to have sent word to Gordon regarding which route to take and to close up on him. Ewell was operating under the assumption that Gordon was following him.

Just as Ewell was succeeding in getting his troops back on the road to move up closer to Anderson, a messenger reported that the enemy and not Gordon was approaching his rear in large force and was preparing to attack. Now, they had Union cavalry in front and flank with infantry in their rear. The enemy cavalry was pressing Kershaw, who was in the rear of Ewell's column, and drove him across Sailor's Creek.

Soon the enemy infantry was spotted approaching from down the road which the Southerners had just traveled. It was the infernal VI Corps again! It appeared that the Legion would never be able to rid themselves of the men with the Greek Cross who they had fought so many times, especially at Crampton's Gap in of '62, Salem Church in '63 and Cold Harbor and theValley in '64.

Ewell, the ranking officer, and Anderson decided that Anderson would have the responsibility of the opposing troops in front and on the left flank and, hopefully, be able to break through them in order that the column could continue on toward Rice's Station to join Longstreet. Ewell's troops of Kershaw's Division, which contained Dubose's Brigade and Cobb's Legion, Custis Lee's troops of sailors and artillerymen and just about everything else that could be assembled on the retreat from Richmond, would have to fight the Union forces that were coming up on their rear.

A line was established with Custis Lee's troops on the left and Kershaw's on the right with the line of battle crossing the road and facing Sailor's Creek which was approximately 300 yards to the north, in their front. The creek itself was a small stream and would not be much of a deterrent factor to an advancing army.

Kershaw, facing the approaching enemy, placed Dubose's Brigade with the Legion on the edge of the woods nearest the creek with his left on the road, Simm's Brigade to the right of the road and slightly to the rear and right of Dubose. Custis Lee's troops were on the left of the road with his right occupying a line slightly in the rear of Dubose. Humphreys' Brigade had been left across the creek near the Hillsman house which, at the time, was being used as a hospital for Pickett's Division, to cover Kershaw's crossing of the creek.

The Yankees quickly forced Humphreys across the creek after taking many of the Mississippians as prisoners. The troops that made it across took positions on Dubose's and the Legion's left.

The enemy brought up their artillery and placed it near the Hillsman house/hospital and raked the Rebel position at short range with good success as the Southern Army had no guns with which to reply.

Under cover of artillery fire, the VI Corps formed a line so long that it overlapped both flanks of the Confederate's and attacked down the hill from the Hillsman house. Some made it across the creek and Kershaw and Lee gave them a resounding volley which stopped them in their tracks. It was only a temporary halt and the Blue Coats soon charged again. At this time, their left overlapped Simms' (Kershaw's right brigade) right.

Kershaw rallied Simms' Georgia men and told them that Anderson was beginning his attack to clear the road for their retreat and to just hold on a little longer and things would be all right.

In only a few minutes, Simms' troops saw a mass of Blue Coats approaching in their rear who, Kershaw correctly supposed, were mounted and dismounted cavalry which had quickly defeated Anderson and were now free to attack his and Custis Lee's line from the rear. All of Kershaw's Division which included Dubose's Brigade and the Legion now had to face the rear to meet the new threat. They were almost totally surrounded.

The situation was hopeless. Kershaw's men tried to escape by moving to their left and rear but it was of no use. Kershaw ordered "every man for himself" and perhaps a few did manage to escape. Kershaw and Dubose, along with most of the other officers and practically all of the men were captured by the Yankee cavalry or by the Federals that were across the creek. The Federals had two corps of infantry and three divisions of cavalry against the thin Confederate line.

At this stage of the war, enemies were kinder to the opposing forces; much more so than at Crampton's Gap and there was less firing into the defeated Rebels. There appeared to be a little pity shown to the hungry men in grey.

Anderson had been defeated by Sheridan's cavalry led by our adversary from Fort Royal, George Armstrong Custer. It was almost a reunion for the Legion with the VI Corps and Custer's troopers.

I have not found any record of Company B's men being killed or seriously wounded at Sailor's Creek; however, we do have records showing that 10 men were captured. They were Lt. John King, Sergeants W. F. Morris and W. T. Morris, Privates James Buchannan, Thomas Rice, William Stephenson, Edward Sutton, Robert Tomme, T. J. Warner and B. C. Word. See the Appendix for details.

General Ewell was captured afterwards while Generals Anderson and Pickett made good their escape on horseback.

Custis Lee and his men met the same fate as Kershaw's. General Lee had lost two of his four corps. He said to General Pendleton, "Half of our army is destroyed."(6) He had been able to witness this disaster from the crest of a high hill nearby. The South's top ranking general would now again have a son in a Yankee prison.

The captured officers were well treated and entertained by their Yankee counterparts. Ewell was one of the highest-ranking officers to be captured during the war. "Old Baldy" was in a very bad way: completely demoralized. Some of the captured officers said that he tried to make himself popular with the enemy officers The high-ranking officers were shipped off to prison at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. On April 16, Ewell wrote a letter to General Grant, which was endorsed by other officers including Dubose and Kershaw, stating the sorrow felt over the assassination of President Lincoln.(7)

The enlisted men and lower ranking officers were rounded up and put under guard and given rations. The battle had ended late in the day and the men made their little fires and cooked what rations they had or what were being shared by their captors and attempted to keep warm during the damp night.

Captain A. A. Winn of Cobb's Legion, Company D, the Mell Volunteers, tells the story of what happened to Cobb's Legion's colors in a story that appeared in the *Savannah Morning News* on November 6, 1888 and which I found in the scrapbook of Sarah Martha Cobb Whitener which is located in the Atlanta Historical Society.(8) A copy of the article is included at the end of this chapter.

Captain Winn was from Newton County and was captured at Crampton's Gap in September, 1862 and exchanged in November of that year. He was captured at Sayler's Creek and took the oath at Fort Delaware on June 17,1865 where he was described as being 5'8" tall, blue eyes, fair complexion and dark hair.

Captain Winn states that Cobb's Legion was near the center of the Confederate line and that the troops on the right and left flanks were overwhelmed and compelled to give way and that they were given the order to save themselves. They fell back in the direction of the High Bridge but met other members of the corps who told them that the bridge was on fire and that they could not escape and join the rest of the army in that direction. They returned to a pine thicket near the battlefield and there they met the color bearer of Cobb's Legion, William Cook of Covington. Seeing that escape was not possible, Cook stated that he did not want to surrender the colors. The woods had been set on fire by the enemy artillery. Captain Winn took out his knife, cut the colors from the staff and threw them into the fire where it burned to a crisp. The staff and tassels were thrown aside and next morning they were shown to other members of the Legion.

The color bearer, William Cook, was recruited in Covington in August,1861 by Jeff Lamar and served in Company A. He was 16 years old when he enlisted. In May, 1864, he was listed as a patient at Jackson Hospital in Richmond with "minnie ball". He was returned to duty on June 5.

Winn, Cook and about 200 other members of the brigade surrendered the next morning, April 7. There were some of Kershaw's men who were able to escape and who would rejoin Lee's Army for the final act.

The captured men were put on the march to Petersburg then by rail to City Point from where they were transported by steamer to Newport News and a POW camp named Camp Butler. There they were held until they "took the oath" in July and were given railroad passes back to the nearest railroad station to their home. The federal government probably had the railroads operating from Virginia to Georgia at that time and, hopefully, the ten released men of Company B were able to ride as far as Atlanta or Newnan and, from there, made their final march to Bowdon and home. One thing the Yankees could definitely do better than the Rebels was to operate and maintain the railroads.

The night of April 6 was a critical one for the remainder of Lee's Army. They must get across the Appomattox River and put it between them and the closely following enemy. Longstreet would continue on to Farmville and cross there while Gordon would cross at High Bridge and, once across, burn the bridge, allowing the Southerners to gain a day's march on their enemy. Some of Anderson's and Ewell's men would also find their way to rejoin the army.

It was a difficult march the entire night and more and more men dropped out along the way. Some rations had been obtained from Farmville and, at least, some of the men had had something to eat. The march was made in the rain and the roads were deep with mud. Because of the rain the High Bridge did not burn completely, however, and Union engineers had it repaired and their troops were crossing.

The army of General Lee converged on Farmville and crossed the river. The men who had escaped the Sailor's Creek disaster were assigned to Longstreet's command; thus, a number of Kershaw's men which included a few from Dubose's Brigade, were reunited with their old commander. All of the army was now consolidated under Lt. Generals Longstreet and Gordon.

We will not dwell on the following two days except to say that it was more of the same hard marching for the exhausted men of the Army of Northern Virginia. There were several good fights, including Gordon's bout at Cumberland Church. Lee was following the road that leads to Appomattox Court House and on to Lynchburg. He knew that supplies were waiting at the railroad at Appomattox.

What he did not know was that Custer's cavalry had beaten him to the supplies and that they had helped themselves to anything they needed and destroyed the remainder along with the rail cars.

On April 7, a number of the Southern officers, believing the situation of the Army of Northern Virginia was now a hopeless one, composed a letter to General Lee, requesting that he surrender the army. General Pendleton, the artillery chief and an Episcopal priest, was selected to deliver it to the Southern Commander. Longstreet, when asked to endorse the letter, stormed, "If General Lee does not know when to surrender until I tell him, he will never know!"(9)

The Reverend-General Pendleton who, after the war, would serve as Lee's Episcopal priest in Lexington, delivered the report to the commander and Lee responded, "Oh, No! I trust it has not come to that." He went on to explain to the embarrassed Pendleton that there were yet too many brave men who were willing to fight and that any such proposal to Grant would be a sign of weakness and would result in Grant's demanding unconditional surrender, a proposal that Lee would never listen to.(10)

At New Store, 20 miles from Farmville, the men were allowed to rest until 1:00 AM on the 8th, then march with Gordon's taking the lead and Longstreet's bringing up the rear. Longstreet later wrote that the enemy allowed them a quiet day's march. By late afternoon, Gordon's lead troops approached Appomattox Court House.

The army settled down for the night but that night was a scene of terror for them. In every direction except the north thousands of Yankee campfires could be seen. There were Union troops to their front, their rear and to their left flank. They were almost completely surrounded by a much stronger foe.

During the march of the 7th and 8th, General Lee had received correspondence from General Grant stating that further bloodshed was unnecessary and asking for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The first of these was dated 5:00 PM, April 7 and was received by General Lee shortly after nightfall. Longstreet states that he was sitting with the general when it was received and that Lee silently read the note, then, without comment, handed it to him. After reading it, General Longstreet handed it back, saying, "Not yet."(11)

Lee responded to Grant stating that he did not feel that the situation for him was hopeless but, "Ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender."(12)

On April 8, additional correspondence between Lee and Grant took place. Grant did not ask for "Unconditional Surrender" and Lee wrote back that he did not believe his emergency was as bad as Grant felt it was, he nevertheless would be pleased to meet him at 10:00 AM tomorrow [April 9] on the old stage road to Richmond.(13)

General Lee spent the night of April 8 with Longstreet and the rear guard. Gordon's advance was in the village of Appomattox Court House and the rest of the army was back along the road.

Longstreet's and Gordon's orders were to march at 1:00 AM with Longstreet moving up to the village and to stand there to protect from any attack from the rear. Somewhere among "Old Pete's" men were the remnants of Kershaw's Brigade including a few men from Cobb's Legion and a very few from Company B, the Bowdon Volunteers.

Longstreet had his men up and ready but Gordon did not or could not move, so Longstreet stopped and entrenched, expecting an attack on him soon after daylight.

General Lee sent a member of his staff, Colonel Venable, to General Gordon to determine why he had not moved. The reason was that Union cavalry along with two corps of infantry were in his front. Gordon sent back his famous reply, "Tell General Lee I have fought my corps to a frazzle and I can do nothing unless I am heavily supported by Longstreet's Corps." Longstreet had more than he could handle on his front.

When the colonel gave Gordon's message to the general, Lee said, "There is nothing left for me but to go see General Grant and I had rather die a thousand deaths."(14)

Flags of truce were sent out all along the lines with the information that a meeting was being arranged between the two top generals.

One incident worth noting was that once Longstreet learned that Lee was to meet with Grant, he sent word to Gordon to call a truce. Longstreet sent Captain Sims of the Third Corps staff but who now answered to Longstreet and he was asked by Gordon to deliver the message to the Union side opposite which happened to be commanded by General Custer. When Custer learned that Sims was of Longstreet's staff he asked to be taken to him. Custer arrived at Longstreet's location at a fast gallop with his golden locks flowing over his shoulders and in an excited manner said, "In the name of General Sheridan I demand the unconditional surrender of this army!" Longstreet scolded the brash young cavalryman and told him that he could go to Sheridan and do as they pleased and he would teach them a lesson they would not forget. "Old Pete" let Custer know in no uncertain terms that negotiations were underway between Generals Grant and Lee and that, "We will certainly not recognize any subordinate." Custer quickly calmed down and suggested that all observe the truce.

Arrangements were made for the meeting and the story of the surrender is well recorded. Lee, in his best dress uniform and sword, rode Traveller to meet Grant who had had to ride hard to get to Appomattox Court House and was wearing a mud spattered field uniform. They met at the McLean house where Grant

was gracious in his terms of surrender. Longstreet had told Lee that he knew Grant well enough to know that he would offer the kindest of terms.

It was 2:30 in the afternoon after General Lee's meeting at the McLean House with General Grant and other Federal officers had concluded when Lee rode back through his loyal Confederate troops. All wanted to touch him and Traveller and many of the men were crying. The men were bewildered. They of course were sad but one would believe that there was a sense of relief.

By nightfall that April 9, 1865, the Union commissary was issuing rations to the hungry Rebels. It would finally be a night of peace between the two armies.

The next day it rained and more rations were received. Details were worked out for the surrender and officers appointed to a commission to carry out the terms. Longstreet was one of the Confederate officers appointed and, while at the McLean house on this duty, General Grant noticed him, called him into his room and an old friendship was renewed. Grant offered "Old Pete" a cigar which was gratefully received.(15)

The next two days were spent resting, eating and even some fraternizing with the former enemy.

It was decided that on April 12 the Army of Northern Virginia would march by divisions to the field near the court house, deploy into lines, stack their arms and fold their colors and, later, after signing their parole, walk away to their distant, blighted homes.(16)

The honor of receiving the surrender was given to the great Union educator and hero of Gettysburg, Major General Joshua Chamberlain of Maine. Lt. General John B. Gordon would lead the Southern troops to the ceremony. There would be no bands playing or salutes fired. How ironic that our men from Bowdon and Bowdon College would surrender to the man from Bowdoin. Chamberlain was a professor at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine before the war and later in his career after serving as governor of Maine returned to the college as its president.

As the ragged Rebel soldiers marched by on this gray, early morning of April 12, 1865, the Union men came to attention in silent respect to the men they had fought for four long years.

General Chamberlain, in describing the gray columns as they approached the Union troops that were to receive the surrender, wrote, "On they came with the old swinging step and swaying battle flags. In the van, the proud Confederate ensign-------. As we hear the head of the division approach our bugle sounds and regiment by regiment we give the soldier's salutation from the 'order arms' to the old 'carry', the marching salute. When General Gordon, who was riding at the head of the column with a heavy spirit and downcast face, catches the sound of the shifting arms [realizes the meaning] drops the point of his sword to the boot and turning gives word for his brigades to pass us with the same position of the manual, honor answering honor."(17)

In describing various divisions or units as they approached, he states, "Here comes Cobb's Legion, which held the stone wall at Marye's Heights at Fredricksburg, close before we piled our dead for breastworks so that the living might stay alive."(18)

The number "Surrendered and Paroled" that day was 28,356. Kershaw's Division, which had been McLaw's, surrendered 805 men.

The surrender list for Cobb's Legion at Appomattox shows a total of 55 enlisted men as follows:

Company A- 2 sergeants; 9 privates
Company B- 1 corporal; 3 privates
Company C- 9 privates
Company D- 12 privates

Company E- 1 corporal; 2 privates
Company F- 1 corporal; 5 privates
Company G- 1 sergeant; 1 corporal; 7 privates
1 hospital steward who was not assigned to a company.

I do not know who was in command of Kershaw's Division. The men of the division were probably consolidated into another division, possibly Field's. The officer commanding Dubose's Brigade was Captain J. F. Espy of the 18th Georgia. The captain had enlisted on August 8, 1861. He was a corporal by October, 1861 and had passed through the ranks until, in March, 1863, he was made captain of Company C.

The officer in command of Cobb's Legion was 1st Lieutenant W.G. Steed of Company G. He had enlisted at Jefferson, Georgia on July 20, 1861 for the duration of the war and was sworn in by James Barrow, the cousin of Private James R. Barrow. He was given command of Company G in November, 1864 but was never promoted to captain.

The four surrendering men of Company B were Corporal J. H. Thornton and Privates J. J. Thornton, V. C. Vickery and J. L. Wilkins. The hospital steward was J. A. Hardeman.

General Lee's report to President Davis, dated April 12, 1865, gives his final organization chart as follows:

Army of Northern Virginia	Gen. Robert E. Lee
First Corps-	Lt. Gen. James Longstreet
Kershaw's Division-	Maj. Gen. Joseph Kershaw
Dubose's Brigade-	Brig. Gen. Dudley Dubose
Cobb's Legion-	1st Lt. J. G. Steed
16th Georgia-	Lt. William Montgomery
18th Georgia-	Capt. J. F. Espy
	Lt. Gideon J.Lassiter
24th Georgia-	Capt. J. A. Jarrod
Phillip's Legion-	Lt. A. J. Reese

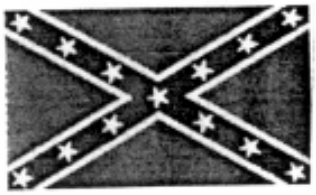


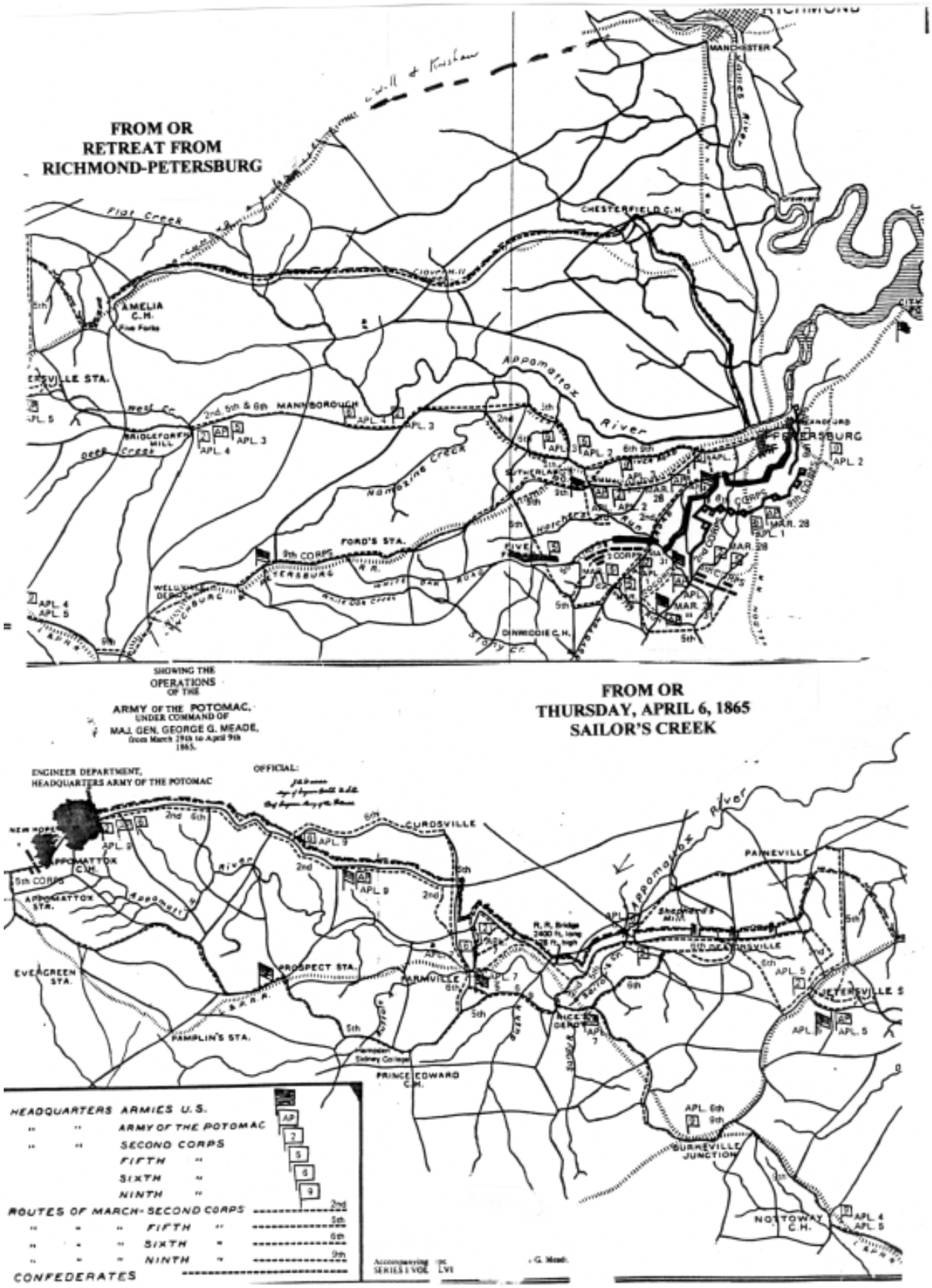
There was no officer present for Company B; therefore, either Corporal Thornton or Lt. Steed (of Cobb's Legion) was in command of the company.

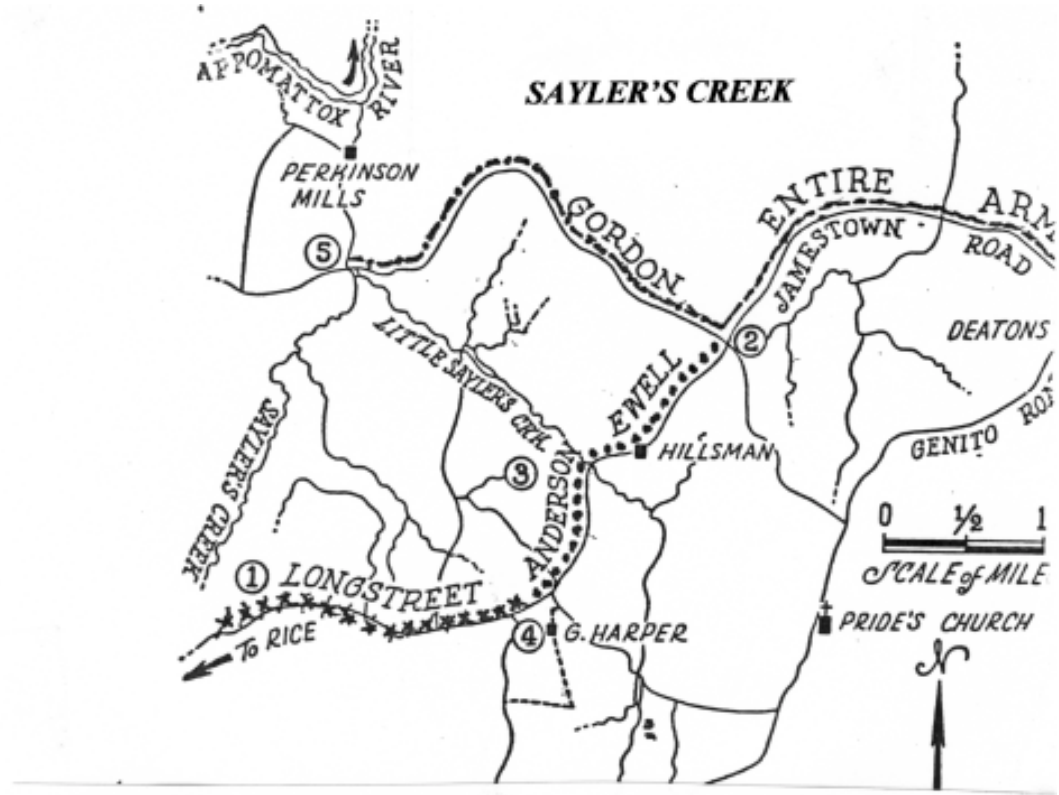
We do not know how or why these men of Company B were at Appomattox. They could possibly have escaped from the disaster at Sailor's Creek or, more probably, they might not have been with the rest of the company there. They could have been stragglers who joined up with some of the other units after being left by the roadside or, possibly, they were a part of foraging parties which could not get back to their units. They could quite possibly have been teamsters or guards of the wagon train or they could have been ill or working with a hospital unit.

The war was over for the men of Cobb's Legion and Company B, the Bowdon Volunteers, with every man a casualty. All the men were either dead, discharged due to wounds or disease, captured or surrendered.

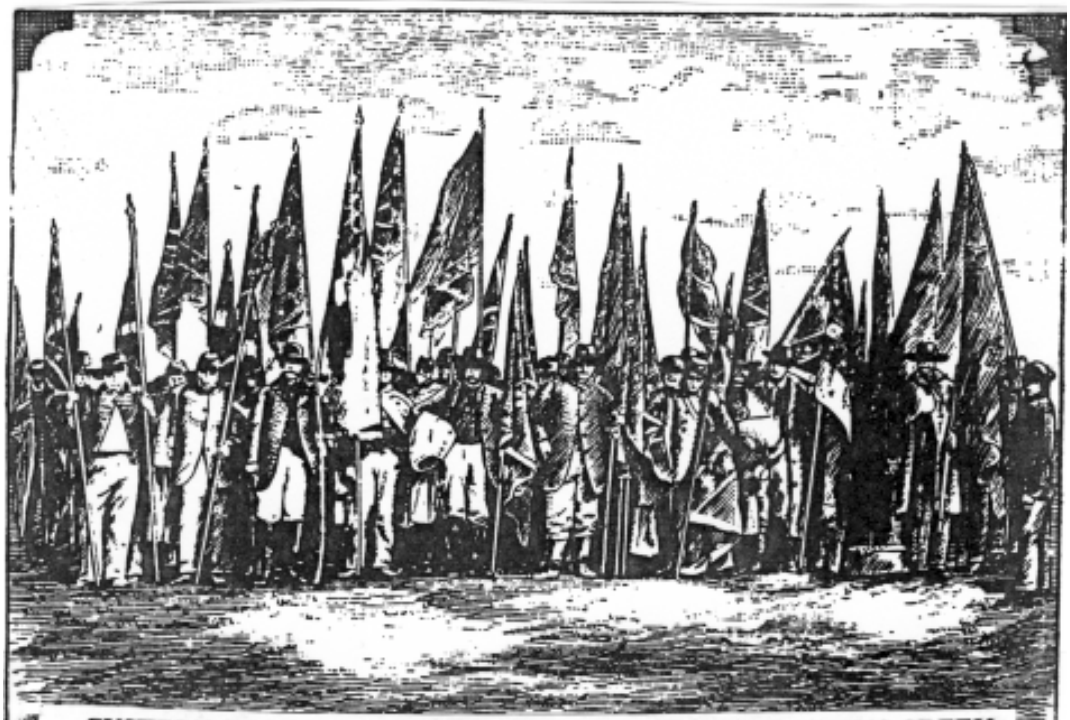
After the men of Cobb's Legion had stacked their arms, they had no colors to fold, they returned to the ranks and were marched back to their camp. They came to a halt, did a right face, came to attention and then heard Lt. Steed give his final command, one that they had heard so many times before, **"COBB'S LEGION, FALL OUT!"**




FROM OR
RETREAT FROM
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG
FROM OR
THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865
SAILOR'S CREEK
SHOWING THE
OPERATIONS
OF THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
UNDER COMMAND OF
MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE,
from March 29th to April 9th
1865.
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
OFFICIAL:
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U.S.
" " ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
" " SECOND CORPS
FIFTH "
SIXTH "
NINTH "
ROUTES OF MARCH- SECOND CORPS
" " " FIFTH "
" " " SIXTH "
" " " NINTH "
CONFEDERATES
MANCHESTER
CHESTERFIELD C.H.
AMELIA
C.H.
Appomattox River
PETERSBURG
FORD'S STA.
DINWIDDIE C.H.
CURDSVILLE
PAINEVILLE
APPOMATTOX
C.H.
APPOMATTOX
STA.
EVERGREEN
STA.
PROSPECT STA.
FARMVILLE
PAMPLIN'S STA.
PRINCE EDWARD
C.H.
JETERSVILLE S
SURREVILLE
JUNCTION
NOTTOWAY
C.H.



FROM LEE'S LIEUTENANTS—DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN SHOWS GORDON'S ROUTE WITH THE WAGON TRAIN

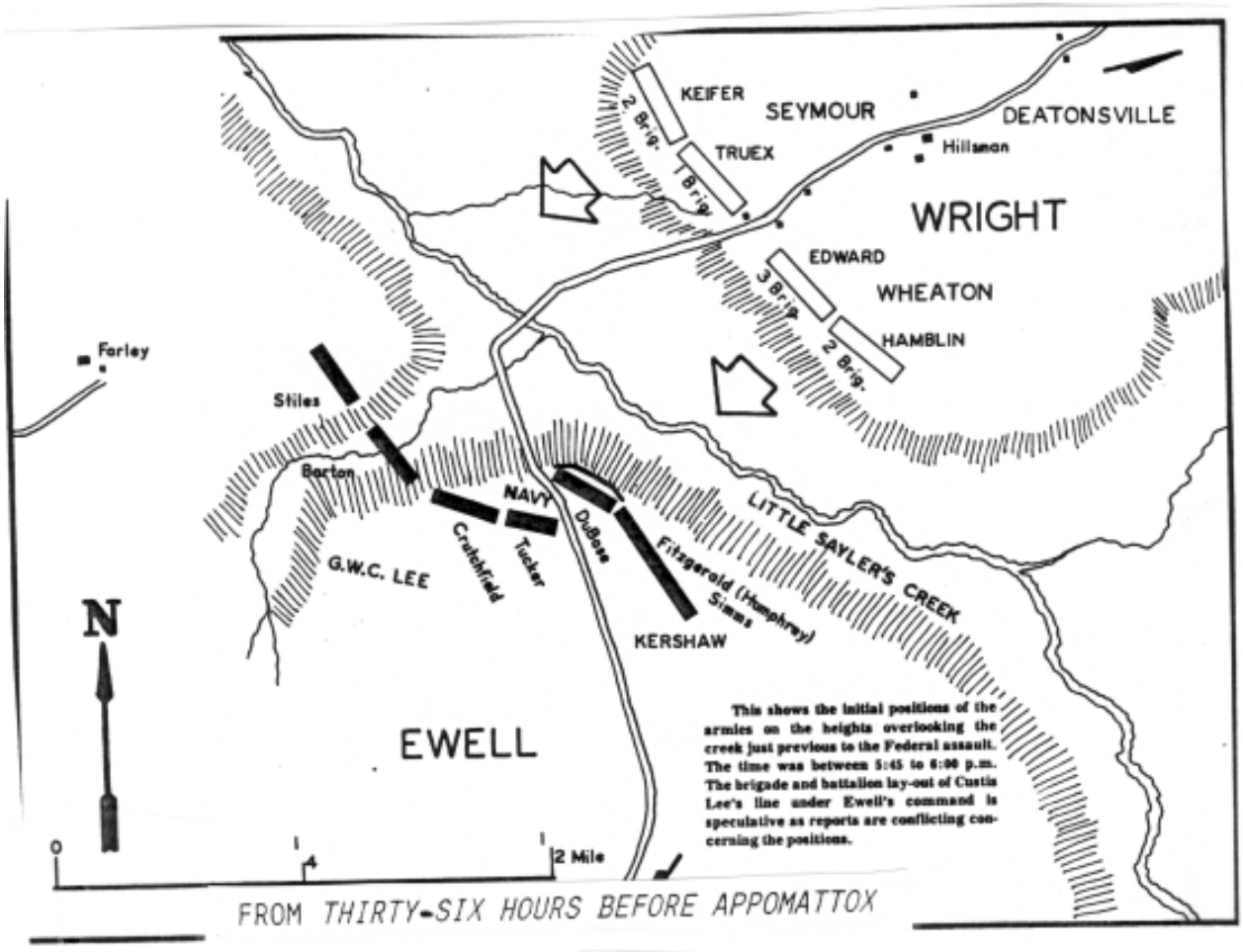


CUSTER'S TROOPERS WITH FLAGS CAPTURED AT SAYLER'S CREEK
—BATTLES AND LEADEERS

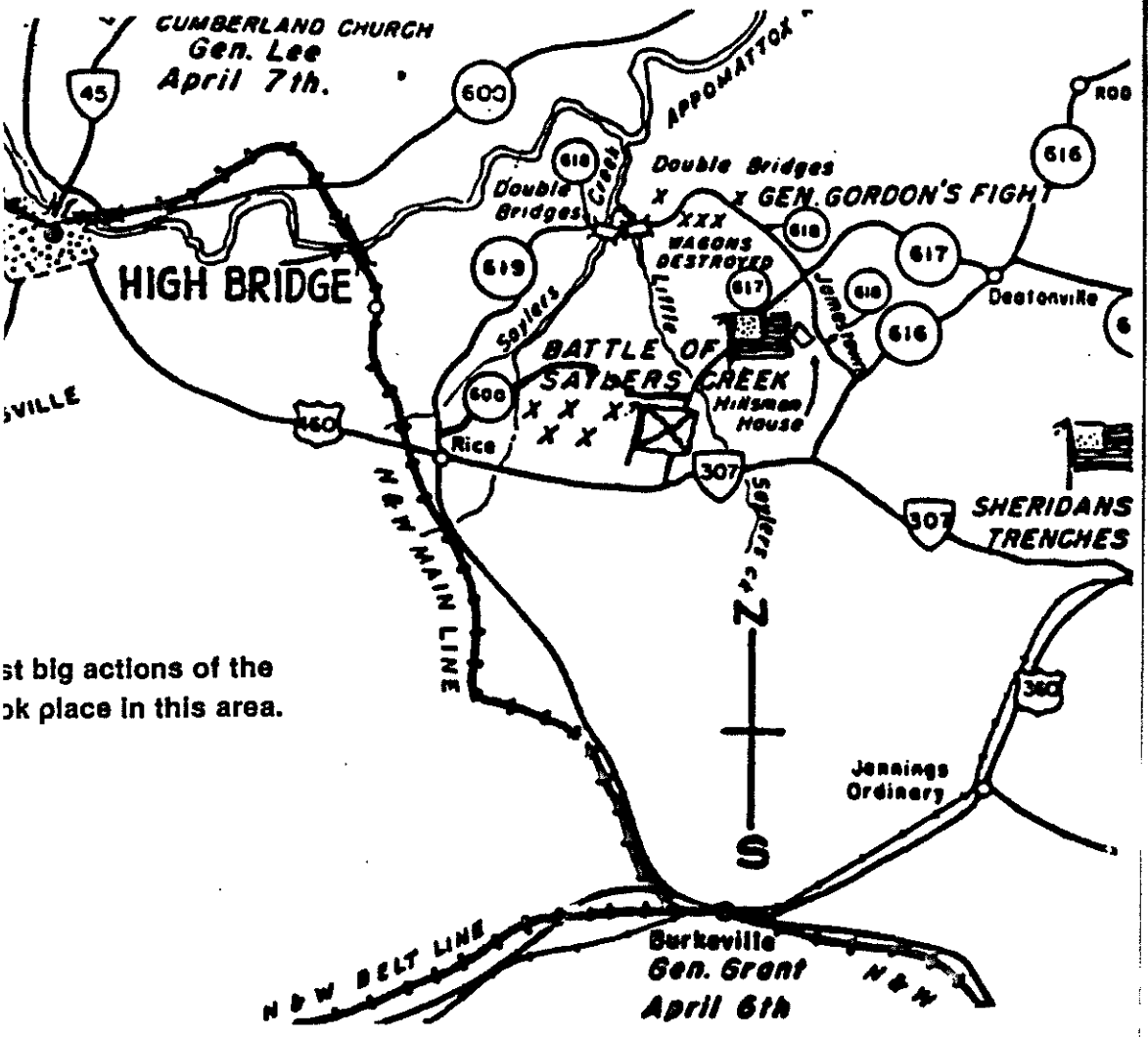


HERE ON APRIL 9, 1865 AFTER FOUR YEARS OF HEROIC STRUGGLE IN DEFENSE OF PRINCIPLES BELIEVED FUNDAMENTAL TO THE EXISTENCE OF OUR GOVERNMENT LEE SURRENDERED 9000 MEN THE REMNANTS OF AN ARMY STILL UNCONQUERED IN SPIRIT

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE MARKER



FROM *THIRTY-SIX HOURS BEFORE APPOMATTOX*



st big actions of the
ok place in this area.

Retreat Route From Amelia To Farmville Including Sailor's Creek Battlefield

'ARMVILLE HERALD

FROM THIRTY-SIX HOURS BEFORE APPOMATTOX AND THE FARMVILLE HERALD

No. 271.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army.

CAMDEN, S. C., *October 9, 1865.*

MAJOR: On the morning of Monday, the 3d of April last, I moved, in obedience to the orders of Lieutenant-General Ewell, from my position on the lines near Fort Gilmer through Richmond to Mayo's Bridge, reporting in person to Lieutenant-General Ewell.

Under his orders I detached two battalions to suppress the mob then engaged in sacking the city. Arriving at the bridge I found it in flames, and rapidly passed my command over to Manchester, informing General Ewell of the facts. By the efforts of some boatmen the flames were arrested before they had rendered the bridge impassable. By the time the infantry had passed, the large mill above the Danville depot—and too far distant from it to have been ignited by the burning of the latter—was observed to be on fire, the smoke being first seen to issue through the roof in all parts of it, and then the windows on all sides, indicating that it had been set on fire in the interior. As much of the conflagration which ensued was caused by the burning of this building, the circumstance has been deemed of sufficient importance to be stated here, in order to remove the erroneous imputation that the conflagration resulted from the action of the authorities.

A few miles from the river the command united with that of General Custis Lee and moved in the direction of Amelia Court-House. Learning that all the upper crossings of the Appomattox were impassable, on Tuesday the command moved to the railroad crossing, and by night had succeeded in passing the river with the entire train. The next day the rear of the Petersburg army was overtaken at Amelia Court-House, and marching all night the command arrived at Amelia Springs a little after sunrise the next day. From this point Gordon's corps marched in the rear. About 10 o'clock the command reached a point where the wagon train was moved to the right upon a cross-road which intersected that upon which the troops moved at right angles. Here the column was posted to resist the cavalry of the enemy—Merritt's and Custer's divisions—which attacked at that point, and repulsed several charges upon different parts of the line. They were held at bay until the last of the train had passed the point attacked, when I was directed to follow the movement of General Custis Lee's division. Before my troops left the ground Gordon's advance appeared, while his rear was engaged with the enemy. I was not informed that Gordon would fol-

low the wagon train as he did, and was therefore surprised on arriving at Sailor's Creek to find that my rear was menaced. As the troops in my front had halted, I detached Humphreys' brigade, commanded by Colonel Fitz Gerald, and Gary's dismounted battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barham, to take position near the house occupied as a hospital by Pickett's division, to cover my crossing Sailor's Creek. Upon arriving at the top of the hill on the south side of the creek, I was informed by General Ewell that the enemy had possession of the road in front of General Anderson, and that we were to hold the enemy in check while that officer attempted to open the way. My command then consisted of only three brigades—Humphreys', Simms' (Brig. Gen. J. P. Simms commanding), and Du Bose's brigade (Brig. Gen. D. M. Du Bose commanding)—and the dismounted cavalry already mentioned; the whole at that time amounted to less than 2,000 effective men. Du Bose was placed in the edge of the wood, with his right resting on the road; Simms, on the left of the road, a little in advance. General Lee's division was on the left of the road, his right occupying a line in front of Du Bose, his left on the same line, or nearly so. In the meantime the enemy attacked and overpowered Humphreys and the dismounted cavalry, forcing them back to my position. They were formed at once on the left of the road, and Simms was moved farther to the right. The enemy planted batteries near the hospital and swept our position at short range, and under cover of the fire the Second and Sixth Corps attacked us. Both in his (General Lee's) front and my own they were repulsed, with loss, on every advance, but pressed on constantly with fresh troops, extending all the while to our left. During this attack I received from General Anderson a message, through Capt. S. D. Shannon, aide-de-camp, to the effect that he had commenced his movement, and hoped to be successful if I could hold out a few moments longer. Sending him an encouraging reply, I continued to resist the enemy for some time, hoping to hear from General Anderson that the way was open. Unfortunately his attempt had failed, and the enemy made his appearance in rear of Simms' brigade at the same time he was engaged in front and flank. That officer attempted to extricate his command, but found it impossible to do so without confusion, as he was attacked on all sides. This condition of things being discovered by the other troops, all fell back toward the rear and left. I kept up something of a skirmish as the command retreated; but after moving some 400 yards I discovered that all who had preceded me had been taken by the Yankee cavalry, who were in line of battle across the road. I then directed the men about me and the members of my staff to make their escape in any way possible. I discovered afterward that but one had succeeded, as the enemy had completed the circle around our position when General Anderson's line was broken. My losses in killed and wounded must have been considerable, but I have no means of estimating the number.

The conduct of the officers and men of the command under these trying circumstances is beyond all praise, and worthy the reputation of these veteran regiments. On no battle-field of the war have I felt a juster pride in the conduct of my command.

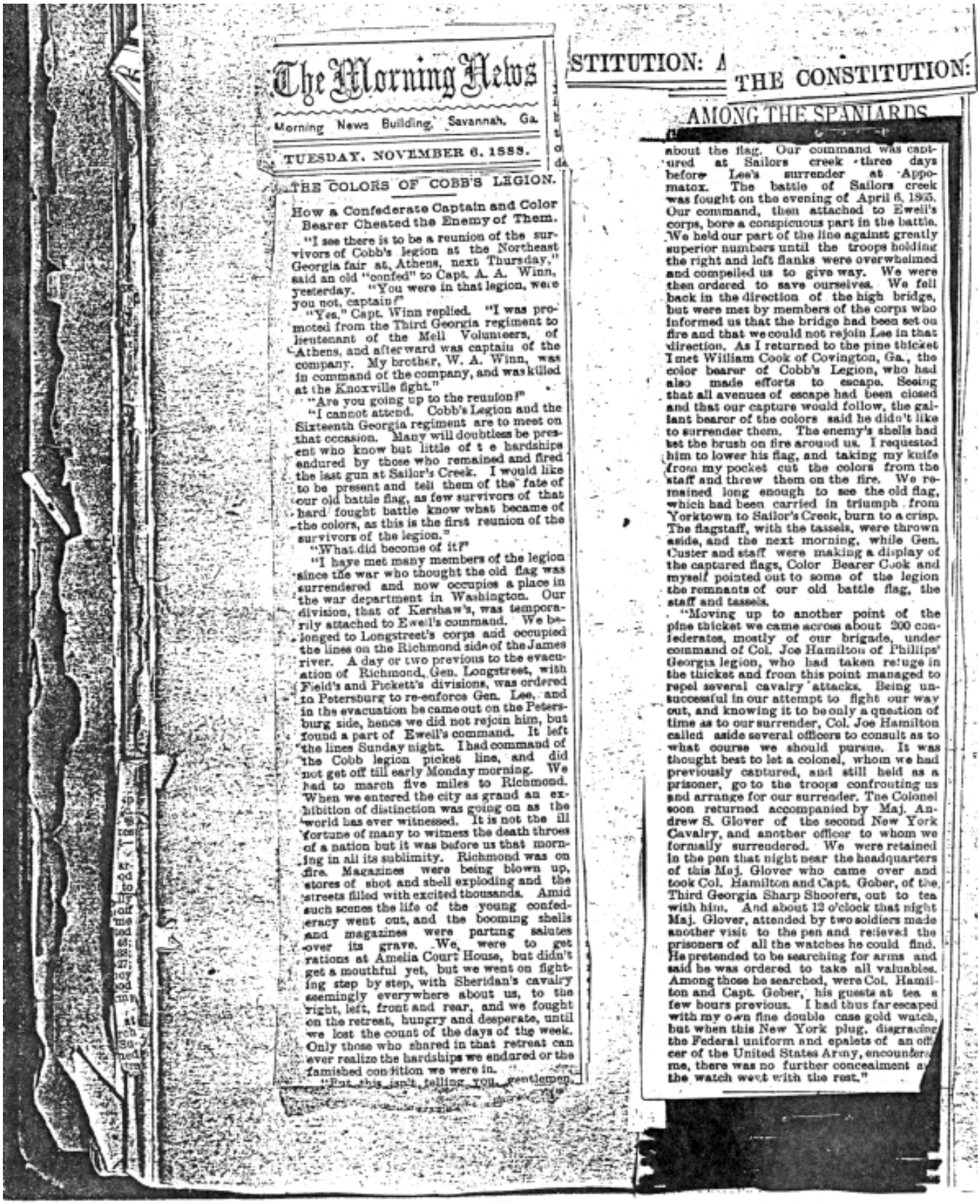
I beg leave expressly to include in these just encomiums the little command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barham, and especially that officer.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW.

Maj. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Richmond, Va.

FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS



The Morning News

Morning News Building, Savannah, Ga.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1883.

THE COLORS OF COBB'S LEGION.

How a Confederate Captain and Color Bearer Cheated the Enemy of Them.

"I see there is to be a reunion of the survivors of Cobb's legion at the Northeast Georgia fair at Athens, next Thursday," said an old "confed" to Capt. A. A. Winn, yesterday. "You were in that legion, were you not, captain?"

"Yes," Capt. Winn replied. "I was promoted from the Third Georgia regiment to lieutenant of the Mell Volunteers, of Athens, and afterward was captain of the company. My brother, W. A. Winn, was in command of the company, and was killed at the Knoxville fight."

"Are you going up to the reunion?"

"I cannot attend. Cobb's Legion and the Sixteenth Georgia regiment are to meet on that occasion. Many will doubtless be present who know but little of the hardships endured by those who remained and fired the last gun at Sailor's Creek. I would like to be present and tell them of the fate of our old battle flag, as few survivors of that hard fought battle know what became of the colors, as this is the first reunion of the survivors of the legion."

"What did become of it?"

"I have met many members of the legion since the war who thought the old flag was surrendered and now occupies a place in the war department in Washington. Our division, that of Kershaw's, was temporarily attached to Ewell's command. We belonged to Longstreet's corps and occupied the lines on the Richmond side of the James river. A day or two previous to the evacuation of Richmond, Gen. Longstreet, with Field's and Pickett's divisions, was ordered to Petersburg to re-enforce Gen. Lee, and in the evacuation he came out on the Petersburg side, hence we did not rejoin him, but found a part of Ewell's command. It left the lines Sunday night. I had command of the Cobb legion picket line, and did not get off till early Monday morning. We had to march five miles to Richmond. When we entered the city as grand an exhibition of distinction was going on as the world has ever witnessed. It is not the ill fortune of many to witness the death throes of a nation but it was before us that morning in all its sublimity. Richmond was on fire. Magazines were being blown up, stores of shot and shell exploding and the streets filled with excited thousands. Amid such scenes the life of the young confederacy went out, and the booming shells and magazines were parting salutes over its grave. We were to get rations at Amelia Court House, but didn't get a mouthful yet, but we went on fighting step by step, with Sheridan's cavalry seemingly everywhere about us, to the right, left, front and rear, and we fought on the retreat, hungry and desperate, until we lost the count of the days of the week. Only those who shared in that retreat can ever realize the hardships we endured or the famished condition we were in.

"But this isn't telling you, gentlemen,

STITUTION: A THE CONSTITUTION:

AMONG THE SPANIARDS

about the flag. Our command was captured at Sailors creek three days before Lee's surrender at Appomatox. The battle of Sailors creek was fought on the evening of April 6, 1865. Our command, then attached to Ewell's corps, bore a conspicuous part in the battle. We held our part of the line against greatly superior numbers until the troops holding the right and left flanks were overwhelmed and compelled us to give way. We were then ordered to save ourselves. We fell back in the direction of the high bridge, but were met by members of the corps who informed us that the bridge had been set on fire and that we could not rejoin Lee in that direction. As I returned to the pine thicket I met William Cook of Covington, Ga., the color bearer of Cobb's Legion, who had also made efforts to escape. Seeing that all avenues of escape had been closed and that our capture would follow, the gallant bearer of the colors said he didn't like to surrender them. The enemy's shells had set the brush on fire around us. I requested him to lower his flag, and taking my knife from my pocket cut the colors from the staff and threw them on the fire. We remained long enough to see the old flag, which had been carried in triumph from Yorktown to Sailor's Creek, burn to a crisp. The flagstaff, with the tassels, were thrown aside, and the next morning, while Gen. Custer and staff were making a display of the captured flags, Color Bearer Cook and myself pointed out to some of the legion the remnants of our old battle flag, the staff and tassels.

"Moving up to another point of the pine thicket we came across about 200 confederates, mostly of our brigade, under command of Col. Joe Hamilton of Phillips' Georgia legion, who had taken refuge in the thicket and from this point managed to repel several cavalry attacks. Being unsuccessful in our attempt to fight our way out, and knowing it to be only a question of time as to our surrender, Col. Joe Hamilton called aside several officers to consult as to what course we should pursue. It was thought best to let a colonel, whom we had previously captured, and still held as a prisoner, go to the troops confronting us and arrange for our surrender. The Colonel soon returned accompanied by Maj. Andrew S. Glover of the second New York Cavalry, and another officer to whom we formally surrendered. We were retained in the pen that night near the headquarters of this Maj. Glover who came over and took Col. Hamilton and Capt. Gober, of the Third Georgia Sharp Shooters, out to tea with him. And about 12 o'clock that night Maj. Glover, attended by two soldiers made another visit to the pen and relieved the prisoners of all the watches he could find. He pretended to be searching for arms and said he was ordered to take all valuables. Among those he searched, were Col. Hamilton and Capt. Gober, his guests at tea a few hours previous. I had thus far escaped with my own fine double case gold watch, but when this New York plug, disgracing the Federal uniform and epalets of an officer of the United States Army, encountered me, there was no further concealment and the watch went with the rest."

FROM THE SCRAPBOOK OF SARAH MARTHA COBB WHITENER. ON FILE AT THE ATLANTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. TAKEN FROM *THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS*, [illegible]

EPILOGUE

The war was over in Virginia. Before the surrender ceremony at Appomattox, General Lee had mounted Traveller and ridden to his home in Richmond. Grant was already on his way to Washington.

At least 41% or 55 men of the 141-144 who served in Company B were dead, 42 killed or mortally wounded in battle action and at least 14 more dead from disease or from accidents. Of the 100 or so original members of the company who marched away from the college in July, 1861, 41 would be killed in action and another 10 dead from disease for a death rate of 52%! Some reports that have been published and talked of in Bowdon for as long as I can remember is that only 6 men of Company B, The Bowdon Volunteers, survived the war. I believe that what was intended by this statement was that "only 6 of the Bowdon College 'cadets' who enlisted in the company survived." I have heard many times that the 6 surviving members of Company B served as pall bearers at the 1871 funeral in Bowdon for Charles McDaniel. I believe these could have been the 6 students who were not killed. If the same survival rate for students exist as for others this means that there were probably about 12-15 students in the company. Quite a number of those who came back from the war were minus arms or legs and many others suffered from wounds or diseases which would shorten their lives and prevent them from making a decent living.

The surrendered Confederate soldiers were given their paroles and instructed to go home. They were given passes to be used on any government-run railroad and nothing else. The men from Bowdon probably marched or caught a ride to Lynchburg and, if lucky and the trains were running, arrived back near home that way, then walked the remainder of the way. (It is interesting to note that when Gen. Croxton arrived in Carrollton on April 25, 1865 it is recorded that some of the men who surrendered with Lee at Appomattox and who were paroled there on April 12, were there and told the Yankee general that Lee had surrendered. This was only 13 days after the surrender ceremonies at Appomattox. If this is true, evidently the railroads were in pretty good shape for the men to get home in this short time.)

The members of Cobb's Legion and Company B who were captured at Sayler's Creek would not be freed until mid July from their prison at Newport News, Virginia where they were required to "take the oath" before gaining their paroles. They were given railroad passes to the station nearest their homes. They probably had a better chance of riding the rails at that time at least as far as Atlanta or Newnan. Confederates captured at Saylor's Creek on April 6 were considered prisoners of war and were not included in the Appomattox parole agreement. Generals Kershaw and Dubose, along with General Ewell and other high ranking officers such as Colonels Sanders and Hutchins, would remain in the officers' prison in Boston Harbor until mid July when they were released.

Before the men from Appomattox could get home, war had come to Bowdon in the form of Yankee Cavalry. Mjr. General James Wilson had assembled one of the largest mounted forces ever put together, 7,000 cavalrymen on good horses, in northern Alabama and was to send his forces on a trail of destruction through Alabama and Georgia. He was determined to beat the South's most famous horseman, Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest, and to destroy important manufacturing plants and anything else, including colleges, if it was felt that they were in any way aiding the Confederacy. His philosophy was, "Don't be concerned that the South is beaten. Destroy it anyway!" For the details of this unnecessary raid, read *Yankee Blitzkrieg- Wilson's Raid Through Alabama and Georgia* by James P. Jones.

Wilson divided his large force into several wings, one of which was commanded by General George T. Croxton and numbered about 1,500 horsemen. Croxton put the match to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa then continued his march eastward, crossing the Alabama line west of Bowdon on the 24th of April, 1865 and rode on to the village. We do not know exactly what damage his men did in the town but they were probably hungry and of course took whatever they wanted or needed. We do know that they raided the store of the one-legged veteran of Company B, John Word. They also took, as captive, Sgt. William Barrow of Company B who was home in Bowdon on wounded furlough. William was taken to Macon where Croxton was to rejoin Wilson. He was paroled there in July.

Croxton rode on to Carrollton where he did considerable damage burning the north side of the square. Meanwhile, Wilson himself, after taking Columbus, Georgia, was leading the larger part of his men from Columbus to Macon, burning as they rode. He heard rumors that Lee had surrendered and everywhere he went the people told him that it was true. At Thomaston, where he was burning textile mills, he saw a newspaper with the story of Lee's surrender.

A story concerning this Yankee cavalry raid told to me by my grandfather of his grandfather, the Reverend James Barrow, the circuit riding Baptist preacher, is that the Reverend was making his rounds in eastern Alabama when several of Croxton's blue coated horsemen came upon him. The old man was badly crippled but was riding alone on a fine horse. One of the Yankees noticed the old preacher's good looking saddle and it appeared to be in better shape than his own. He got the old man down off his horse and took the saddle for his horse. This got the old Parson's temper up and he shouted, "You boys will go to hell for what you've done today!" The Yankee cavalryman who had taken the saddle replied, "If I'm going to hell, I'll need a better horse to ride." With that, he not only took the saddle but the old man's fine horse as well leaving the old preacher with a worn out horse and a sorry saddle.

James R. Barrow became a well-to-do merchant and mill owner and died in 1880. He married Martha Holmes in 1865 and had a son, John William, and a daughter, Georgia. His wife "Mattie" died at childbirth of a third child and soon little Georgia died, also. James R. died in 1880 of tuberculosis which, it is said, he contracted in the Yankee prisons. He drew money from the State for an artificial leg but he never drew a pension. At his death, his brother, William also of Company B, became the guardian of young William who was my grandfather.

James R.'s friend, John Word, was also a Bowdon merchant for many years. He would never use an artificial leg but he requested money from the State instead of a leg.

James Barrow's cousins,Benji and Jim Mobley of Company E, both returned to their home in Georgia. Benji had been seriously wounded in the neck, thigh and hip at Crampton's Gap and captured. He recovered and was paroled, rejoined the Legion at Fredericksburg and was captured again at the Battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864. He took "the oath" at Elmira, N. Y. prison camp in July, 1865. He is listed in the Union records as "fair complexion, hair dark, eyes blue and 5 ft. 11 inches in height." He had enlisted at Waynesboro, Georgia in August, 1861 and was 19 years of age at that time. Benji's younger brother, Jim, enlisted along with him. Jim was sick much of the time during the war but was able to remain on duty, advancing to the rank of 4th sergeant. Athens cousins Milton Pope and Tom Barrow made it back home OK also. Pope became Georgia's US Senator and Tom after a while became a Baptist pastor.

In 1871, the body of Company B's first captain, Charles McDaniel, was moved from Kentucky back home to Bowdon. A large crowd assembled at the college to pay him homage at the funeral service where several veterans of Company B along with several from the 41st Georgia served as pallbearers. Also present was Professor-Major Richardson who had taught these men to march and the manual of arms. It was a long service after which their captain was given a final resting-place in the cemetery of the little Methodist Protestant Church where he had served as pastor. A beautiful marble marker was purchased with public subscription and remains over the captain's grave today.

The Legion's second captain and the man who led Company B through most of the war and it's hardest times, Major William Walker McDaniel, returned to his home at Texasville, Alabama after receiving his severe hip and leg wound in the Valley Campaign of 1864 and lived on the 750 acre family farm for the rest of his life. He was retired from the Army of Northern Virginia on February 24, 1865 but continued to serve as a recruiter until the war ended. He was living on the large farm located in Barbour and Henry counties northwest of Abbeville when he married Francis M. Creel on November 29, 1866. The Major and "Fannie" had nine children. Her obituary in the *Eufaula Weekly Times & News* states that she died at her home in Barbour County, was age 42, the wife of Major W. W. McDaniel and left "five or six" children.

Major William Walker McDaniel died on July 10, 1892 at the age of 54. He is buried in the Clopton Methodist Church Cemetery not far from his home. His grave is marked by a Confederate marker as well as regular marble marker.

William McDaniel must have been a very rugged and durable individual to have endured almost the entire war with Company B and survive all the marching and fighting this unit was involved in. He evidently was a very good officer as Company B and Cobb's Legion record was superior. The old saying is that a good officer can make good soldiers out of about any kind of men but a poor officer makes poor soldiers out of good men.

We know that he had a much younger brother, Philip Alfred, Jr., attend Bowdon College after the war. We also believe that the family had the body of son John, killed at Chancellorsville, moved back to Columbia Cemetery near the Chattahoochee River where the mother and father had moved to in 1866 leaving William Walker on the place at Texasville. The marker in the Columbia Cemetery states that John was killed on May 3, 1863 at Chancellorsville. Other reports state that he died ten days after he was wounded on May, 3. If this is the case his body could have well been shipped home from a hospital, possibly in Richmond, as his parents were well-to-do planters or the body possibly was moved after the war. Other family descendents believe that the marker is merely a memorial and that the body does not rest in Columbia.

Bowdon was a very poor place in which to live immediately following the Civil war. Confederate money was no good and the state of Georgia had suffered tremendous losses in property and its railroads were worn out. Returning soldiers were weak and/or sick and livestock was scarce. Horses and mules needed for making a crop were difficult to find and cost a fortune if found.

The Bowdon College, nevertheless, was operating as an "Academy". In December of 1866, the State Legislature passed a measure which was the "G. I. Bill" for the Confederate veterans. The law provided for the education for all indigent and maimed veterans under 30 years old to be educated free of charge for tuition, books, board and clothing until the completion of their education. The bill specified that the colleges participating in the program be the University of Georgia, Emory University, Oglethorpe University and Bowdon College. The expense for each veteran could not exceed $300.00 annually and the veteran had to agree to teach in the state for a period equal to the time he was enrolled in the program. A number of the veterans of Company B, including John Word, Tom Beck, George Anderson, E. M. Hines, Tom Carter, John Thornton, William Shelnutt, William Stephenson and Samuel Brown along with about 90 other Confederate veterans took advantage of the "G I Bill" and enrolled. I am not certain if James R. Barrow did enroll, however, I have a surveying class picture of the students showing a one-legged person that we believe is he.

Brown had lost an arm due to a severe wound received in the Battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864. He enrolled at Bowdon College in 1867 and graduated in 1871. He taught school in Carroll County, was County School Commissioner and, later, was elected County Ordinary and held that position until 1904 when he retired due to poor health.(1)

In 1869, the Legislature, now controlled by "scalawags, carpet baggers and Negroes", abolished the "G I Bill" leaving the veterans and Bowdon College in dire circumstances. Veterans met at Bowdon College to determine what they could do and enjoyed the occasion so much that they decided to make it an annual meeting. These reunions continued beyond 1900.

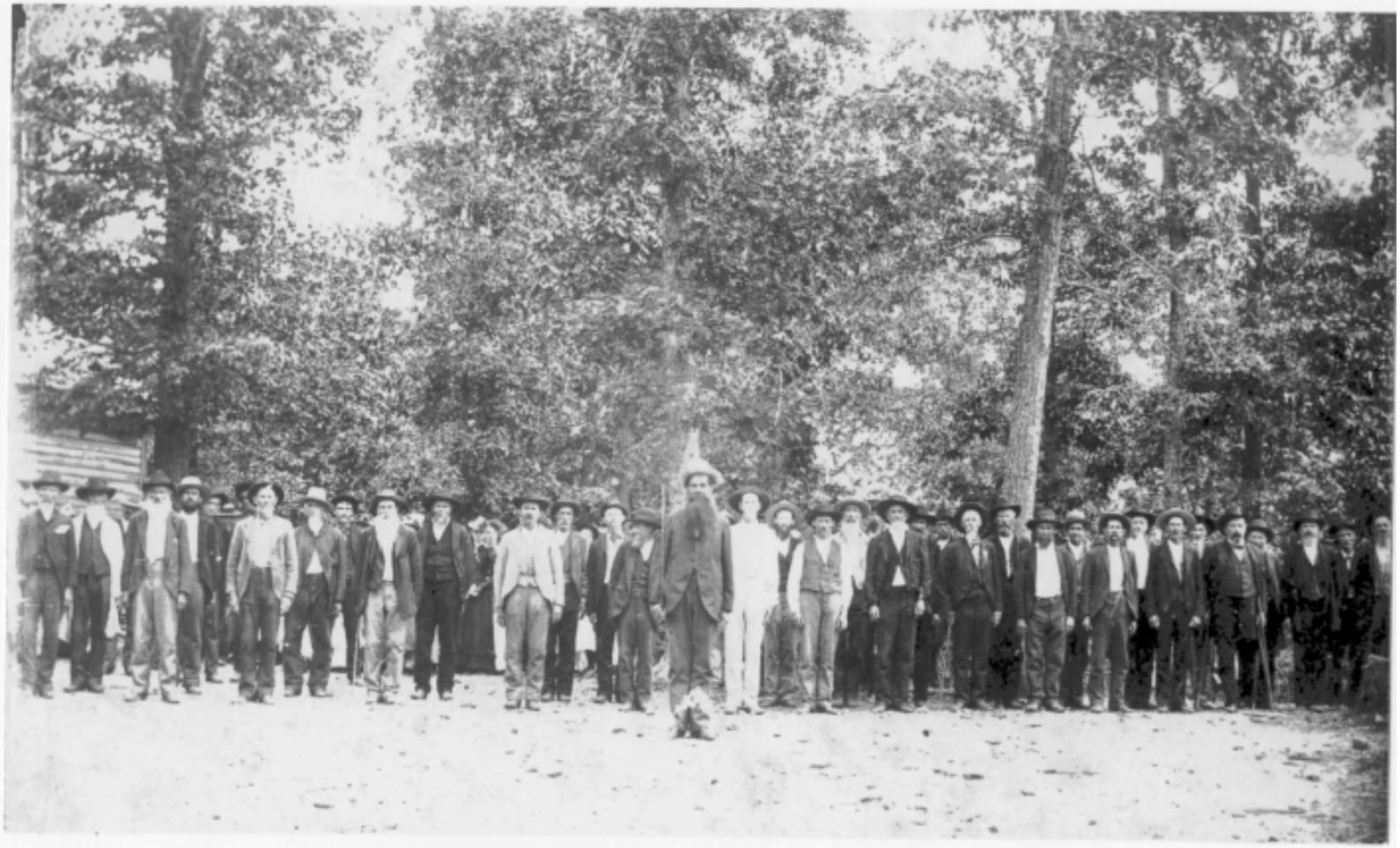
The old soldiers of Company B are all long since gone. We find another of their graves occasionally around Bowdon. They will never be forgotten!



A GROUP OF BOWDON'S CONFEDERATE VETERANS
JOHN H. WORD, BARROW'S FRIEND, SECOND FROM LEFT, FRONT ROW
BOTH HE AND JAMES LOST THEIR LEFT LEGS AT CRAMPTON'S GAP



A SURVEYING CLASS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
BOWDON COLLEGE
GEORGIA'S FIRST GI BILL



A REUNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT BOWDON
WILLIAM W. McDANIEL WITH HIS SWORD IN COMMAND???

FROM THE SCRAPBOOK OF
SARAH MARTHA COBB WHITENER
ATLANTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Yesterday the committee of arrangements received a large lot of light bread, which was cooked by the wives of Confederate soldiers in Gwinnett county especially for the occasion.

At 10 o'clock the veterans boarded the cars for the park. The speakers and distinguished guests went out in carriages furnished by Abbott and Parker free of charge.

When the park was reached the crowd gathered around the pavilion near the entrance.

Fully two thousand were present when Rev. R. B. Headden, of Rome, opened the exercises with prayer. Mayor Goodwin gave the freedom of the city to the old soldiers in a splendid address.

The program as printed below was followed:

Prayer.....by Rev. R. B. Headden
Music.
Welcome address...by Mayor John R. Goodwin
Address on behalf of Cobb's Legion,
.....General C. A. Evans
Music.
Address on behalf of Phillips' Legion,
.....General William Phillips
Address.....Hon. W. H. Carleton, of Athens
Address.....Captain H. W. Newman, of Canton
Music.
Address.....T. R. R. Cobb, of Atlanta
Address.....Lucien L. Knight, of Atlanta
Music.
Barbecue 1 o'clock p. m.
Music.....by the Atlanta Military Band

At 2 o'clock the crowd repaired to the groaning tables which had been placed on the shady slope west of the pavilion, and for an hour were busy discussing the tempting barbecue and Brunswick stew.

The day was heartily enjoyed by all and will be long remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present.









HEROES.

The Brave Vetrans Meet Today.

Reunion of Cobbs and Phillips Legions.

A Glorious Good Time With the Old Heroes.

The biggest reunion of Confederate veterans held here since the memorable visit of Jefferson Davis in '86 is in progress at Grant park today. Out there in the beautiful park are over 300 old soldiers of the two famous legions commanded by Phillips and Cobb.

Early this morning they commenced to crowd into the office of Sheriff Barnes, who is the president of the Survivors' association of Cobb's legion. Every old veteran registered with Judge Brown, of Carroll county, and received his badge. For the infantry the color was white, for the cavalry yellow, and for the artillery red.

Major J. B. Wilcoxon, who commanded the cavalry of Cobb's legion, was a prominent figure and was attended by Tom Phillips, an old negro who followed him through the war. Tom was decidedly the happiest man present. He entertained a group of old soldiers near the entrance to the superior courtroom with his reminiscenses of the war.

"Yas, sir, when we used ter git in er tight place you'd hear ole Tom holler out, 'Cowards and niggers ter de rear, quick,' and we sho' would go." Tom was very proud of his badge of cavalry yellow, and said: "Gemmen, I wouldn't take $10 for dis. I'm gwine down stairs now and show dese common niggers I b'long ter de quality," and the old man went off shaking his head and chuckling.

Captain H. H. Carlton, of Athens, who commanded the Troup artillery, and John Cobb, a nephew of General T. R. R. Cobb, came over with a large crowd from Athens.

At 9:30 o'clock the Atlanta Military band marched down Pryor street and took its position in front of the courthouse.

In a few minutes the inspiring strains of Dixie caused an indescribable scene. Hats and coats were thrown high in the air, old men embraced, and everybody shouted themselves hoarse.

One old man with a home made wooden leg vainly essayed to waltz with a comrade.

The barbecue pits are near the entrance to the park in a corner of the baseball grounds. All night long last night the juicy meat slowly cooked over the bed of red coals. The superintendents of the cue were Privates James Walker, John Wood and C. D'Alvigny, of the old Fulton Dragoons.

June 1886

COLONEL GLENN DEAD.

THE SOUL OF A GOOD CITIZEN PASSES TO THE SPIRIT LAND.

Colonel Luther J. Glenn Dies at His Home on Peachtree—A Full History of the Life of the Distinguished Gentleman, in Which Some Interesting Points are Brought Out.

Colonel Luther J. Glenn is dead.

The soul of this good man and distinguished citizen passed to the other world yesterday morning at eleven o'clock.

His death will cause sorrow to many hearts for he was a man universally loved and esteemed.

Colonel Glenn was in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Washington county, near Sandersville, where his early boyhood was spent. He was raised principally in Henry county, near McDonough. His father was a well-to-do planter and he was given a good old field education. When twenty years of age he entered the state university, Athens. He was a close student and in 1842

GRADUATED WITH SECOND HONOR

in same class with T. R. R. Cobb. No young man in the university at that time stood higher than did young Glenn. He had not graduated but a short while before he married Miss Mildred Cobb, daughter of Hon. Howell Cobb. With his lovely bride he moved to McDonough and begun the practice of law. His practice was large and lucrative, but his ambitions were high, and he entered the political world. He represented his county for three terms in the legislature, where he did his county and state most excellent service. In every important question he took a decided stand and was generally on the right side. In 1861 he moved to Atlanta. He entered the war as captain of Stephens's Rifles in Cobb's Georgia legion. Afterwards he became colonel of the legion. A braver soldier never shouldered a musket

AT THE BATTLE OF FREDRICKSBURG

he was shot through the left arm, and from this wound he never recovered, suffering the most intense pain up to the day of his death.

He represented Fulton county in both branches of the legislature, and was secretary of senate for two terms. In state and national politics he was always considered a leader. His judgment was relied on implicitly, and the people had great faith in him. He was elector at large for Douglas for president, and made a thorough canvass of the state. At that time it was believed that Colonel Glenn had no equal as a stump speaker, and his work was felt by his party.

The people in Atlanta honored him twice in '68 and '69 by electing him mayor. He made a most excellent official and the city prospered under his administration. He labored for the good of the city and the majority of the people, and after his term expired he was besought to run again but declined to do so.

Colonel Glenn was the father of six children, four of whom survive him and two who sleep in Oconee cemetery, Athens. His living children are: J. S. Glenn, Howell C. Glenn, O. J. Glenn and Mrs. L. S. McBride. The first named son is one of the most learned lawyers of the state; the second is solicitor of the city court, and a gentleman of unquestionable legal ability; the third son resides in a neighboring city an honored and respected man. The daughter is the wife of one of Atlanta's most prosperous merchants. To his children he was always kind and considerate, and a father never lived who was more kindly trusted by his children. His happiness was their chief pleasure.

AS AN ODD FELLOW.

In the early history of odd fellowship in Georgia Colonel Glenn became a member of this great order and so continued throughout the remainder of his life. As far back as 1852 he was elected by the Grand lodge of Georgia a rerepresentative to the then Grand lodge of the United States (now Sovereign Grand lodge) and served continuously to 1855. In 1869 he was again elected as representotive to the Grand lodge of the United States and entered that body at its memorable session held in San Francisco, California, and was continuously re-elected and served in some capacity till 1878, when he was elected deputy Grand Sire of the sovereign Grand lodge.

During his long service as representative in this supreme legislative and judicial head of the order, a body distinguished for the ability of its membership, Colonel Glenn was recognized as among the ablest and most eloquent, and was invariably assigned to service on the most important committees and was an active participant in the deliberations and in the discussion of important questions. In recognition of his long and eminent services to the order and his ability and worth, he was promoted, as already stated, to the position of Deputy Grand Sire, in which capacity he served two years, and until at the session of 1880, held in the city of Toronto, Canada,

HE WAS ELECTED GRAND SIRE,

and thus became the executive head of a constituency numbering half a million adult members. On his return from Toronto, with his great honers, a greeting was extended him by his brethren of Atlanta, and a public reception in his honor occurred at the hall of the house of representatives which will be remembered by many. In this responsible position he acquitted himself admirably. His decisions on questions of law were sound and almost uniformly sustained, while he presided over the body when in annual session with consumate tact and ability, and this was heartily attested by the entire membership. His term expired in 1882 and he retired from the chair with the high fraternal regard and unlimited good will of his brethren. His royal, genial nature had attracted warmest friendships and his retirement from active relations with the body over which he had presided caused profound and universal regret among his colaborers. With the order in Georgia and in this city and with its fraternal and benevolent work he was closely and thoroughly identified. His membership has for many years been with Barnes Lodge No. 55 of this city, but each of the other lodges claimed an equal interest in and regard for him and when in health and able to do so he responded to this feeling by frequent visitations to the meetings of the various lodges. His death brings sorrow to the vast brotherhood of Odd Fellows, mitigated only by the faith that after his long suffering he rests in the Grand Lodge above. His brethren will ever cherish the remembrance of his nobility of soul, kindly nature and goodness of heart.

AS A MASON.

In Masonry, Colonel Glenn had placed his foot upon the topmost round of the ladder. He was one of the brightest of Masons. Of Fulton lodge he was, for many years, master, and wast post high priest of Mt. Zion Royal Arch Masons. He was also post high priest of the Grand Chapter of the state. To this order he was devotedly attached, and was always at the meetings ready to lend a willing hand. It was hard to tell in which order he took the most interest, the Odd Fellows or Masons. He was as devoted to them as a mother to her child. His pleasant face and wise counsel will be missed.

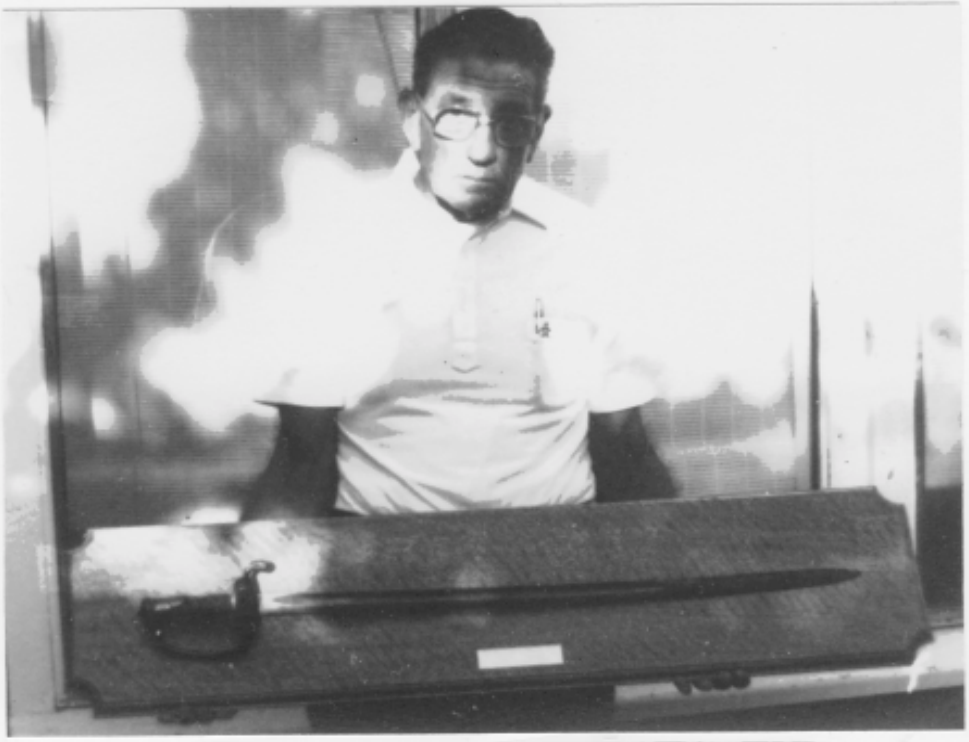
FROM THE SCRAPBOOK OF SARAH MARTHA COBB WHITENER



MAJOR WILLIAM WALKER
McDANIEL
METHODIST CHURCH CEMETERY
CLOPTON, ALABAMA

CAPTAIN, COMPANY B
COBB'S LEGION INFANTRY

MAJOR, COBB'S LEGION



MR. WILLIAM WALKER McDANIEL, III
WITH HIS GRANDFATHER'S CIVIL WAR SWORD





BRIG. GEN. THOMAS R. R. COBB
OCONEE HILL CEMETERY
ATHENS, GEORGIA



LAFAYETTE McLAWS
LAUREL GROVE CEM.
SAVANNAH, GA.



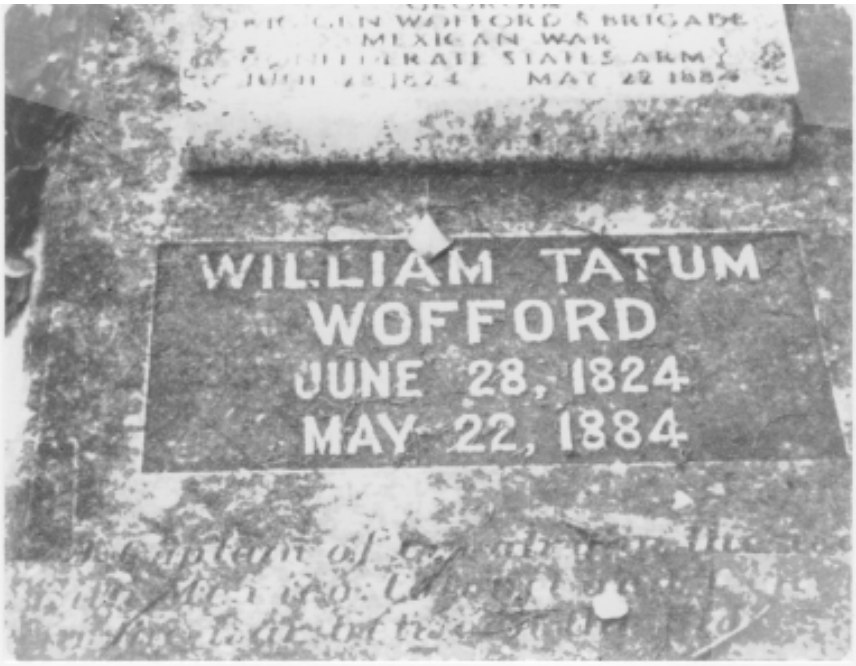
LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET
ALTA VISTA CEMETERY
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA







LT. COLONEL JEFFERSON LAMAR
OCONEE HILL CEMETERY
ATHENS, GEORGIA



WILLIAM T. WOFFORD
CASSVILLE, GA. CEMETERY





COLONEL LUTHER GLENN
OCONEE HILL CEMETERY
ATHENS, GEORGIA



MAJOR GENERAL
JOSEPH KERSHAW
QUAKER CEMETERY
CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA



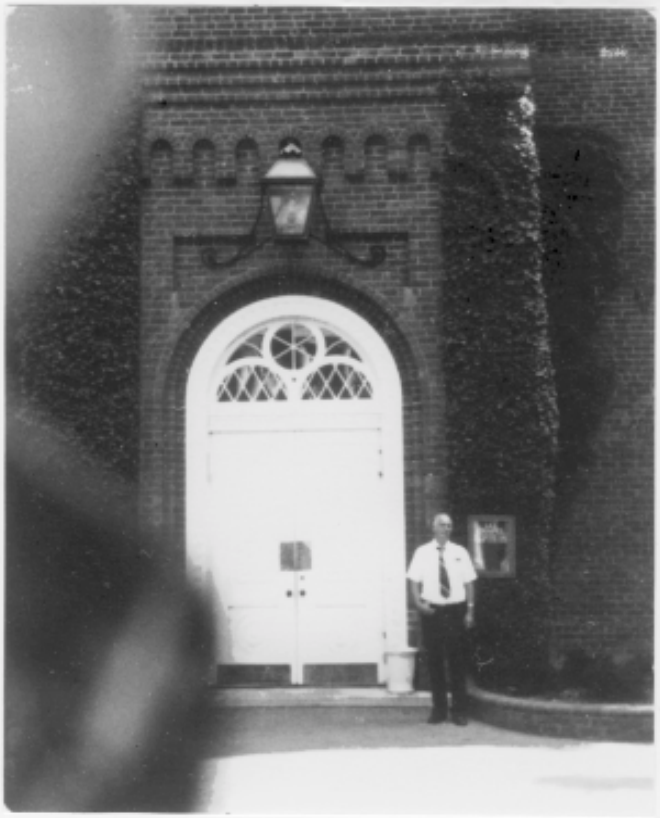
BRIGADIER GENERAL
WILLIAM MacRAE
OAK DALE CEMETERY
WILMINGTON, N.C.



BRIG. GEN. DUDLEY DuBOSE
REST HAVEN CEMETERY
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA



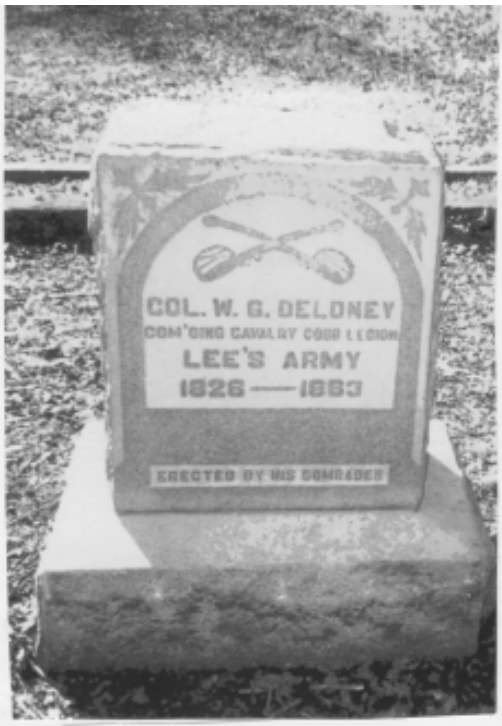
CONFEDERATE MONUMENT
ATHENS, GEORGIA



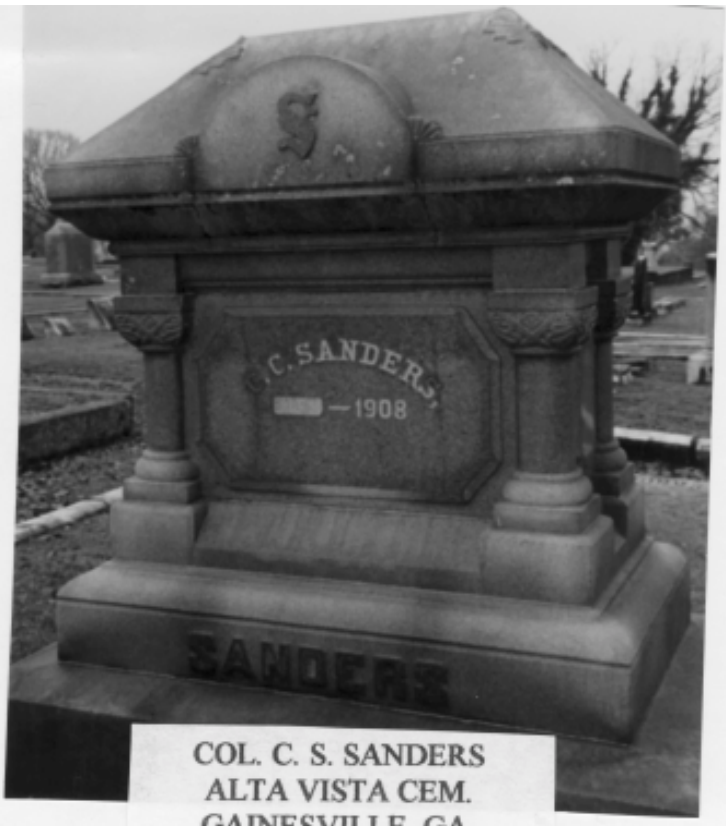
LEE'S CHAPEL
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA
LEE'S AND TRAVELLER'S RESTING PLACE



MONUMENT TO
LAFAYETTE McLAWS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA



OCONEE HILL CEM.
ATHENS, GA.



COL. C. S. SANDERS
ALTA VISTA CEM.
GAINESVILLE, GA.
(NEAR GEN. LONGSTREET)





CAPTAIN C. H. SANDERS
COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY
MADISON, GA CEMETERY

MAJOR GAZAWAY B. KNIGHT
COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY
MADISON, GA CEMETERY



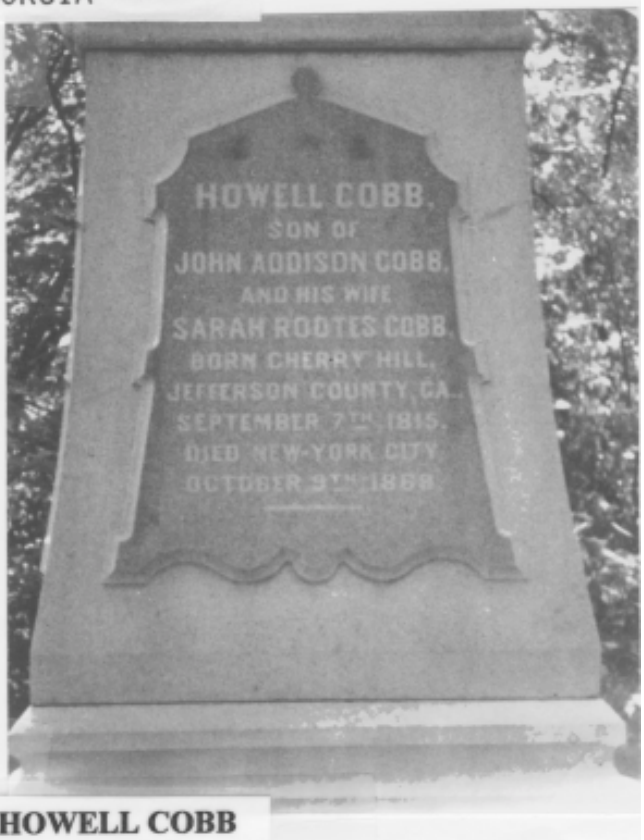
MEMORIAL TO GENERALS
T.R.R.COBB--R.E. LEE--"STONEWALL" JACKSON--W.H.T. WALKER
T.R.R. COBB IN FOREGROUND
DOWNTOWN, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA





CHARLES A. McDANIEL
CAPTAIN COMPANY B–COBB'S LEGION
COLONEL 41ST GA. INFANTRY
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH
BOWDON, GEORGIA





MAJOR GENERAL HOWELL COBB
OCONEE HILL CEMETERY
ATHENS, GEORGIA



WAR CORRESPONDENTS MONUMENT
CRAMPTON'S GAP, MARYLAND



MAJOR
ASHLEY WILKES
&
"MELLIE"

MARGARET MITCHELL'S
NOVEL
GONE WITH THE WIND

JAMES R. BARROW
POST WAR



THE AUTHOR
BOWDON
BAPTIST CHURCH
CEMETERY



APPENDIX A

FIRST LIEUTENANT EPHARIM D. FOUSE'S LOG
COMPANY B-COBB'S GEORGIA LEGION, INFANTRY

Epharim Fouse was a 20-year-old student at The Bowdon Collegiate Institute. In July, 1861, President of the school Charles A. McDaniel formed a company composed of a number of his students along with many men or boys from the surrounding area. Fouse was an original member of the company with the rank of 1st Corporal. He evidently was made Adjutant of the company along with his other duties. He had a beautiful penmanship. The company soon became Company B of Cobb' Legion, Infantry. Fouse advanced through the ranks to sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant and became First Lieutenant on July 21, 1864 and served in that capacity until his discharge on Nov. 22, 1864 due to gun shot wound to right thigh received at Petersburg.

In March, 2013, the writer was most fortunate to become the owner of a hand written roster prepared by the veteran Fouse sometime around 1910. He prepared the roster at the request of another member of Company B, Henry C. Brown, for use in the 1910 Souvenir Edition published by the UDC to raise funds for the Confederate memorial statue. The statue stands today at the new Carroll County Court House in Carrollton, GA.

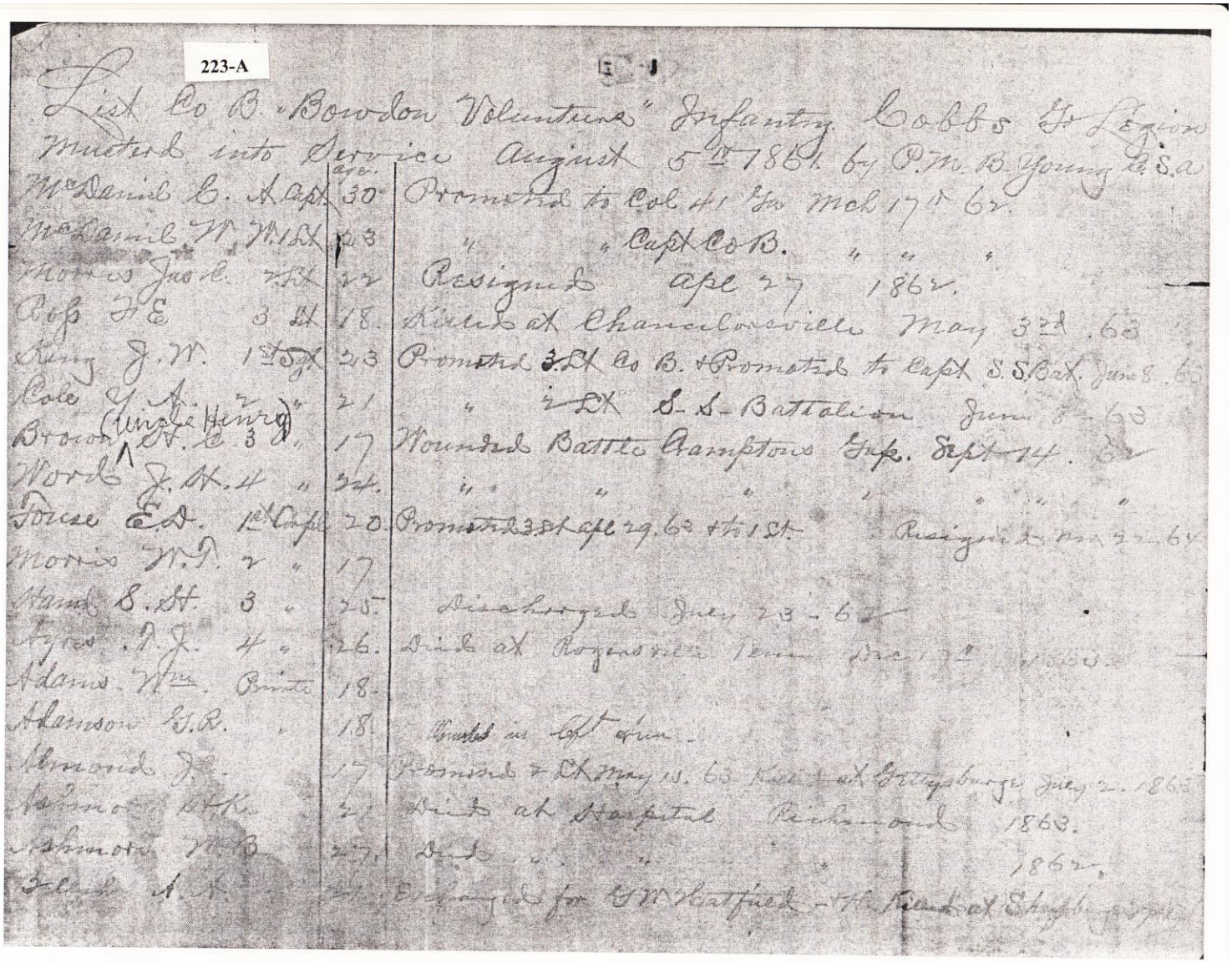
If only I had had this roster many years ago when I began my search for information on my great grandfather, James R. (Jimmy) Barrow and Bowdon's Company Bit would have made my job much easier and saved many hours of looking for information on the company and its members. I was pleased to learn that I did have the majority of members and details correct and this added to my findings.

The roster contains a great deal of valuable information that we have been able to add to our research and listing of the members of Company B. This includes a complete list of the men and boys who served in the company during the war. It gives their age at time of enlistment, date of enlistment, ranks obtained during their service, comments relating to the individual including date of killed and wounded and discharged and for what reason. Some of the comments are complimentary and some are very uncomplimentary. Some of the uncomplimentary notes include: "Not a fighter", "Biggest coward on record", "Unfit and sent home", "Deserter", "AWOL" and "Home on leave and never came back".

The original copy of the roster shows signs of deterioration and the Archivist in the Special Collections section of the University of West Georgia Library was able to scan and make copies of the original. The original roster will be presented to the University of West Georgia Library Special Collections and we will use the copies in our continued research for our study of the company and its members.

We show the first page of the roster on the following page and a page from the 1910 Souvenir Edition showing members of Company B.

223-A



List Co B. "Bowdon Volunteers" Infantry. Cobb's Ga Legion
Mustered into Service August 5th 1861 by P.M.B. Young C.S.A

		age.	
Wm Daniel	C. A. Capt.	30	Promoted to Col 41st Ga mch 17th 62.
Wm Daniel	W. W. 1st Lt	23	" " Capt Co B. " " "
Morris	Jno C. 2d Lt	22	Resigned apl 27 1862.
Rose	H E 3 Lt	18.	Killed at Chancellorsville May 3rd 63
King	J. W. 1st Sgt	23	Promoted 3d Lt Co B. & Promoted to Capt S.S. Bat. June 8. 63
Cole	J. A. 2 "	21	" 2d Lt S.S. Battalion June 8. 63
Brown	(Uncle Henry) W. E 3 "	17	Wounded Battle Hamptons Grist. Sept 14. 62
Word	J. M. 4 "	24.	" " " " " " " " "
Force	E.D. 1st Corpl	20.	Promoted 3d Lt apl 29. 62 & to 1st Lt Resigned May 2. 64
Morris	W.D. 2 "	17	
Hand	S. H. 3 "	25.	Discharged July 23 - 62
Tyre	J. J. 4 "	26.	Died at Rogersville Tenn Dec 1st 1863.
Adams	Wm. Private	18.	
Adamson	S.R. "	18.	Wounded in left arm.
Almond	J. "	17	Promoted 4th Lt May 15. 63 Killed at Gettysburg July 2. 1863
Bannon	B.F. "	21	Died at Hospital Richmond 1862.
Johnson	W.B. "	27.	Do " " " 1862.
Black	A. "	21.	Discharged for D'M Hatfield - 4th Reg't Ga Sharpshooters

As appeared in the 1910 Souvenir-Historical Publication by the Annie Wheeler Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy and the McDaniel-Curtis Camp United Confederate Veterans published and sold to raise money for the erection of a monument to the veterans. Please note the many differences in this list and that of the one researched by the author.

Bowdon Volunteers, Company B, Cobb's Legion

Officers.

C. A. McDaniel, Capt.
W. B. McDaniel, 1st Lieut.
J. C. Morris, 2nd Lieut.
F. E. Ross, 3rd Lieut.
J. W. King, 1st Sergt.
Y. A. Cole, 2nd Sergt.
H. C. Brown, 3rd Sergt.
J. H. Word, 4th Sergt.
E. D. Fouse, 1st Corporal.
W. T. Morris, 2nd Corporal
S. H. Hand, 3rd Corporal.
J. T. Ayers, 4th Corporal.

Privates.

Adams, Wm.
Adamson, G. R.
Alman, J. C.
Ashmore, H. K.
Ashmore, W. B.
Bellah, A. H.
Brown, J. A.
Brown, S. J.
Bilbo, J. T.
Bonds, R. M.
Bonds, J. J.
Borrow, J. R.
Burt, A. D.
Barnett, J. N.
Bohannon, A. J.
Bryant, T. J.
Bedford, J. L.
Carter, T. E.
Carpenter, J. W.
Duke, W. C.
Eason, James.
Eason, Wm.
Edwards, James.
Fletcher, Robert.
Felton, W. A.
Free, Thos.
Garner, J. G.
Holloway, G. L.
Hutchins, E. A.
Gibson, A. K.
Gibson, J. H.
Gabriel, J. J.
Harris, J. R.
Hill, G. B.
Hill, James.
Hill, J. W.
Hearn, J. T.
Hatfield, William.
Hines, E. H.
Hopkins, Willis.
Johnson, M. F.
Johnson, Thos.
Jones, J. L.
Jones, D. L.
McBurnett, Thos.
McBurney, J.
Mabray, C.
Morris, J. W.
McWright, J. S.
Newton, W. W.
Parker, W. M.
Powledge, G.
Roberts, J. M.
Robertson, F. M.
Shelnut, B. A.
Shelnut, W. C.
Slowman, Robt.
Segler, J. G.
Stephenson, J. W.
Stephens, W. B.
Sprewell, J. M.
Smith, Joseph.
Smith, W. R.
Thornton, G. H.
Thornton, J. M.
Thurman, R. F.
Tommie, R. S.
Thomas, H. J.
Tindell, J. W.
Upchurch, J. C.
White, C.
Westbrook, M. M.
Williams, N. B.
Walters, T. H.
Woods, R. J.

The following were enlisted August 27, 1861.

Avery, T. E.
Buchanan, James.
Beck, T. D.
Beck, S. Y.
Bealer, W. P.
Cash, T. J.
Cook, H. C.
Dyer, E. S.
Eason, John.
Farmer, W. W.
Harper, M. G.
King, J. M.
McCord, M. A.
Parker, James.
Payne, Joseph.
Sutton, Edmund.
Rice, T. E.
Weggins, J. K.
Hand, J. T.
Harrow, W. H. C.
Konkle, W. A.
G. SHARPE, Quar
Dye, W. D.
Daniel, H. G.
Gibson, J. W.
Gibson, W. T.
Hand, W. A.
Morris, G. G.
Morris, J. M.
Meadow, C. B.
Nolan, James.
Timmons, J. L.
Spencer, T. J.
Word, B. C.
Wilkins, D. L.
Wissinger, J. W.
Eason, A.
Miles, J. M.
Warner, T. J.
Lovelace, S. S.
Allen, L. T.
Balling, D. G.
Futrekin, E.
Hyde, Jno.
King, E. W.
Neal, J. W.
Neal, J. V.
Victory, J. C.
McDaniel, J. G.
Coston, John.
Morriss, J. T.
Thornton, J. F.
Morris, W. F.
Dukes, O. J. A.

The following members were promoted.

J. W. King was promoted to a 3rd Lieutenancy.

Y. A. Cole was promoted to 2nd Lieutenancy.

Ephraim D. Fouse was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy.

J. C. Alman was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy.

E. H. Hines was promoted to a 2nd Lieutenancy.

D. L. James was promoted to a 3rd Lieutenancy.

APPENDIX B

Roster of Company B - Bowdon Volunteers - Cobb's Georgia Legion--Infantry

Researched from Combined Service Records of Confederate Soldiers, National Archives by Bonnie and Hugh Barrow and Roster List of Adjutant 1st Lt. Ephraim D. Rouse. Brackets indicate later rank.

Original Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers:

McDaniel, Charles A., Captain (Colonel, 41st GA)
McDaniel, William W. , 1st Lieutenant (Captain Co. B, Major of Cobb's Legion)
Morris, James C., 2nd Lieutenant (1st Lieutenant, 41st GA)
Ross, Frederick E., 3rd Lieutenant (1st Lieutenant)
King, John W., 1st Sergeant (3rd Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, Captain 3rd GA SS)
Cole, Young A., 2nd Sergeant (3rd Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant ?)
Brown, Henry C., 3rd Sergeant
Word, John H., 4th Sergeant
Fouse, Ephraim D., 1st Corporal (Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant)
Morris, W. T., 2nd Corporal (Sergeant)
Hand, Sherwood H., 3rd Corporal (2nd Corporal)
Ayers, Thomas J., 4th Corporal (Sergeant)

( ) = promoted rank sometimes after formation of the company.

Promoted During the War

Almond, James C., 2nd Lieutenant - 1st Lieutenant*
Barnes, Robert M., Corporal*
Barrow, William H.C., 4th Sergeant***
Bellah, A. H., Lieutenant (41st GA)**
Fletcher, Robert S., 2nd Lieutenant*
Hines, Edward H., 2nd Lieutenant*(41st Georgia)
Jones, Daniel S., 3rd Lieutenant - 2nd Lieutenant*
King, John W., 3rd Lieutenant*
Morris, William F., 3rd Corporal, 2nd Corporal, 3rd Sergeant*
Slowman, Robert, Sergeant*
Stephenson, William B., Corporal*
Thornton, James M., Corporal*

* = original private in Company B
**=enlisted Aug. 27, 1861
***=enlisted March 23, 1862

PRIVATES ENLISTED IN COMPANY B—JULY 30, 1861-APRIL, 1865

Adams, William*
Adamson, George R.*
Allen, L. T.****
Ashmore, Hezekiah K.*
Ashmore, William B.*
Avery, Thomas E.**
Barnes, James J.*
Barnett, Jasper N.*
Barrow, James R.*
Beck, Seymour York**
Beck, Thomas David**
Bellah, William P.*
Benford, James H. L.*
Bilbo, J. T.*
Bohannon, A. J.**
Bolling, D. G.****
Brown, James L.
Brown, John A*
Brown, Samuel J.*
Bryant, Thomas J.*
Buchanan, James**
Burt, Andrew D.*
Carpenter, John W.*
Carten, Thomas B*
Cash, T. J.**
Conkle, Andrew***
Cook, Henry C.**
Coston, John****
Daniel, Harrison G.***
Duke, O. J. P. (Mar. 4, 1864)
Duke, W. C.*
Dye, William D.***
Dyer, Elisha S.**
Eason, Augustus ("Guss")****
Eason, James*
Eason, John**
Eason, William*
Edwards, James*
Entrekin, Elisha (Elijah ?)****
Farmer, William W.*****
Felton, William N.*
Free, Thomas*
Garrison, John H.*
Gabriel, J. J.*
Garner, John G.*
Gibson, Albert K.*
Gibson, John W.***
Gibson, William P.
Hand, R. H.***
Harper, Madison G.**
Harris, John R.*
Hatfield, General Wm.*
Hatfield, William*
Hearn, John T.*
Hill, Green B.*
Hill, James*
Hill, J. W.*
Holloway, George L.***
Hopkins, Willis*
Hutchinson, Eli A.***
Hyde, John W.****
Johnson, Marion F.*
Johnson, Thomas*
Jones, John L.*
Kidd, A. B.
King, Edward W.****
Loveless, Samuel S.****
Mabray, Charles*
McBurnett, Joshua M.*
McBurnett, Thomas M.*
McCorkie, Mathias A.**
McDaniel, John C.****
McRight (McCreight ?), J. S*
Meadow, C. B.***
Miles, John M.****
Morris, George G.***
Morris, James M.***
Morris, James W.*
Morris, Thomas J.(Mar. 10, '63)
Niel, John Vining****
Niel, Josiah Sorrell****
Newton, William W.*
Payne, Joseph **
Nolan, Joseph***
Parker, James**
Parker, William M.*
Powledge, Gideon*
Rice, Thomas E.**
Roberts, James M.*
Robertson, Francis*
Seigler, John G.*
Shelnut, Bryan A.*
Shelnut, William C.*
Smith, Joseph*
Smith, William R.*
Spencer, Patrick J.***
Spruill, James. M.*
Stephenson, John W.*
Stephenson, William B.*
Sutton, Edmund**
Thomas, Henry J.*
Thornton, George H.*
Thornton, J. F.*
Thurman, Richard F.*
Tindle, James W.*
Tomme, Robert S.*
Upchurch, J. C.*
Vickery, J. C.****
Ward, Asa S. (?)
Warner, T. J.****
Waters, Thomas H.*
Wessinger, James W.***
Westbrook, Moses M.*
White, Clark*
Wiggins, James K. **
Wilkins, George L.***
Williams, Napoleon B.*
Wood, Robert J.*
Word, B. C.***

***PRIVATE IN THE ORIGINAL COMPANY, ORGANIZED JUNE 30, 1861 AT BOWDON, GEORGIA**
****Enlisted August 27, 1861 ***Enlisted March 23, 1862 ****Enlisted July 10, Nov. 12, 1862 &Jan. 1, 1863**

COMPANY WAS MUSTERED INTO CONFEDERATE SERVICE ON AUGUST 5, 1861 AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BY P. M. B. YOUNG, CSA

TOTAL MEMBERS WHO SERVED DURING THE WAR-OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES IN COMPANY B, COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY-----143

MEMBERS OF COMPANY B, COBB'S LEGION
KILLED IN ACTION OR MORTALLY WOUNDED

Richmond/Seven Day's/Malvern Hill - Summer of 1862:

1. Bilbo, J. T.
2. Conkle, Andrew
3. Eason, John
4. Gibson, Abner K
5. Hand, R. H.
6. McBurnett, Thomas M.

Crampton's Gap/Antietam - September, 1862

1. Avery, Thomas E.
2. Cook, H. C
3. Felton, William N,
4. Gibson, J. W.
5. Harris, John R.
6. Hatfield, G. W.
7. Hutchins, Eli A.
8. Johnson, M. F.
9. Johnson, Thomas
10. Jones, John L.
11. Mabary, Charles
12. Meadows, C. B.
13. Parker, William M.
14. Slowman, Robert
15. Thornton, George

Perryville, KY, October, 1862 (41st Georgia Infantry)

1. Hines, Edward H.
2. McDaniel, Charles A.

Chancellorsville/Salem Church - May, 1863

1. Beck, Seymour
2. Bowling, D. G
3. Duke, William C.
4. Eason, James
5. Fletcher, Robert S.
6. Gabriel, J. G.
7. McBurnnett, J. M.
8. Mc Daniel, John C.
9. Miles, John N.
10. Morris, James M.
11. Morris, T. J.
12. Ross, F. E.
13. Spruill, J. M.
14. Thomas, H. J.
15. Upchurch, J. C.

Gettysburg, PA, July, 1863

1. Almand, J. C.
2. Holloway, George L.

Atlanta, GA July, 1864

1. Garrison, John H.

Knoxville, TN Campaign, November, 1863

1. Ayers, Thomas J.

Wilderness/Spotsylvania, May, 1864

1. Carpenter, John W.



Front Royal (Guard Hill)/Valley Campaign, August, 1864

1. Bohannon, A. J.
2. Edwards, James
3. Waters, T. H.

Total killed in action: 46

Age of Members of Company B

16-3 (including James R. Barrow); 17-10; 18-19; 19-8; 20-9; 21-20; 22-7; 23-6; 24-4; 25-5; 26-11; 27-4; 28-3; 29-1; 30-5; 32-1; 33-2; 34-1; 36-2; 37-2 39-1; 40-2; 50-1 Age not given or found on records: 16

MEMBERS OF COMPANY B WHO WERE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

D=Discharged because of wound C=Wounded and also captured

1. Adams, William – Crampton's Gap and Gettysburg
2. Alman, James H.-- Crampton's Gap
3. Adamson, George R. – Crampton's Gap, C &DC
4. Ayers, T. J.-Chancellorsville
5. Barnes, James – Crampton's Gap, left knee, C ?
6. Barnes, Robert - Chancellorsville, VC Head
7. Barrow, James R. – Crampton's Gap, left ankle & leg, leg amputated, C & D(?)
8. Barrow, William H.C.-- Cold Harbor, C
9. Beck, Semour York-- Crampton's Gap
10. Beck, Thomas David-- Crampton's Gap, chin, Chancellorsville, leg
11. Bellah, A. H.-- Perryville, C & D
12. Brown, Henry C.– Crampton's Gap. Leg amputated C & D
13. Brown, Samuel J.-- Chancellorsville, D Severe in knee
14. Cash, T. J.-- Missionary Ridge, left wrist and shoulder, C
15. Cole, Young A.-- Crampton's Gap, foot C & D
16. Daniel, Harrison – Crampton's Gap and Chancellorsville, slight in arm
17. Duke, 0. J. P.-- Missionary Ridge, D
18. Dye, William D.-- Crampton's Gap, C
19. Dyer, Elisha S.-- Crampton's Gap, C & D
20. Eason, William – Chancellorsville Leg and Shoulder
21. Thomas Free-- Chancellorsville, severe over eye
22. Fouse, Ephrain D.-- Chancellorsville, D
23. Hearn, John T.-- Gettysburg, C
24. Hill, Green B. - Corinth, MS, D
25. Hill, J. W. – Crampton's Gap
26. Hopkins, Willis - Wilderness
27 McDaniel William W. – knee Chancellorsville, hip, New Market, VA severe hip.
28. Morris, J. W.-- Chancellorsville, slight in hand
29. Nolan, Joseph – Crampton's Gap, leg amputated C & D
30. Parker, William M. – Crampton's Gap. C & D
31. Powledge, Gideon-- Gettysburg, C & D
32. Roberts, James M.-- Chancellorsville in ankle
33. Ross, Frederick E. Crampton's Gap
34. Shelnut, William C.-- Chancellorsville, Severe in thigh.
35. Spencer, Patrick J. – Crampton's Gap
36. Stephenson, William B. – Chancellorsville, Severe in breast
37. Stephenson, John W. – Crampton's Gap
38. Williams, Napoleon B. – Severe wound in foot.
39. Word, J. H. – Crampton's Gap, C & D

The wounded listed here are only the severely wounded necessitating amputation, discharge or extended hospital stays. There were probably hundreds of less serious wounds. Civil War soldiers feared being sent to the hospital, many considering this a death sentence due to the high casualty rate of hospital patients. Does not include KIA.

MEMBERS OF COMPANY B WHO DIED OF DISEASE

1. Ashmore, H. K
2. Ashmore, William B.
3. Brown, J. A.
4. Burt, A. D.
5. Duke, O. J. P.
6. Eason, John
7. Gibson, William T.
8. Hatfield, William*
9. Hill, James*
10. King, Edmund
11. Payne, Joseph
12. Shelnut, B. A.
13. Smith, William R.
14. Thurman, Richard F.*
15. Wessinger, J. W.
16. Wiggins, J. K.*

* died in Federal Prison (3)

MEMBERS OF COMPANY B WHO WERE CAPTURED

1. Adamson, G. R. (CG)
2. Barnes, James (CG)
3. Barnes, Robert (CG, FR)
4. Barrow, James R. (CG)
5. Barrow, Wm. (CH, Bowdon)
6. Bellah, A. H. (P)
7. Brown, H. C. (CG)
8. Brown, J. L. (CG)
9. Brown, Samuel (CG)
10. Cash, T.J. (V, Atlanta)
11. Dye, W. D. (CG, FR)
12. Dyer, E. S. (CG)
13. Eason, Wm. (CG, FR)
14. Fletcher, R. S. (CG)
15. Hatfield, Wm. (FR)
18. Hill, J. W. (CG)
19. Jones, D. S. (CG, FR)
20. King, John W. (FR)
21. Miles, J. M. (CG)
22. Morris, J. M. (Madison Church)
23. Morris, J. W. (Talledega)
24. Morris, W. T. (V)
25. Nolan, James (CG)
26. Parker, James (V, Atlanta)
27. Parker, W. M. (CG)
28. Powledge, Gideon (G)
29. Smith, Joseph (Knoxville)
30. Spencer, P. J. (FR)
31. Stephenson, J. W. (Virginia)
32. Thurman, Richard F. (Resaca)
33. White, Clark (FR)
34. Cole, Young A. (CG)

CG - Crampton's Gap
CH - 2nd Cold Harbor-Gaines Mill
FR - Front Royal (Guard Hill)
G - Gettysburg
P -Perryville, KY, 41st GA
RMH- Richmond-Malvern Hill
V -Vicksburg, MS, 41st GA
W-Wilderness

Captured at Crampon's Gap: 18 +
Captured at Front Royal: 8

COMPANY B MEN CAPTURED AT SAYLER'S CREEK, APRIL 6, 1865

1. Barnes, James Jethro
2. Buchanan, James
3. King, John N.
4. Morris. W. F.
5. Morris, W. T.
6. Rice, Thomas
7. Sutton, Edward
9. Warner, T. J.

COMPANY B MEN SURRENDERED AT APPOMTTOX COURTHOUSE APRIL 9,1865

1. Thornton, James M., Corporal
2. Thornton, T. J., Private .
3. Vickery, J. C., Private
4; Wilkens, George L. Private

COBB'S LEGION'S MEN SURRENDERED AT APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE

Staff:	one First Lieutenant, One Hospital Steward
Company A:	two Sergeants and nine Privates
Company B:	one Corporal and three Privates
Company C:	nine Privates
Company D:	twelve Privates
Company E:	one Corporal, two Privates
Company F:	one Corporal, five Privates
Company G:	one Sergeant, one Corporal, seven Privates

Total Cobb's Legion Surrendered at Appomattox Court House: 56

COMPANY B MEN WHO DESERTED

1. Bryant, Thomas N.
2. Cash T. E.
3. Dye, William D. (Captured took oath)
4. Smith, Joseph
5. Spencer, Patrick J. (Captured took oath)

COMPANY B MEN LISTED AS AWOL

1. Farmer, William W.
2. Hand, William H.
3. Hill, J. W.
4. McCorkie, Mathais A.
5. Robertson, F. M.
6. Segler, John G.
7. Worner, T. J.

.

COMPANY B MEN DISCHARGED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN WOUNDS

1. Barnett, Jasper N.
2. Benford, James H. L.
3. Costen, John
4. Hand, Sherwood H..
5. Harper, Madison G.
6. Hill, G. B
7. Hyde, John W.
8. Morris, G. G.
9. Tindel, James W.
10. Westbrook, Moses M.
11. Wood, Robert J.
12. Word, B. C.

ARCHIVE OR PENSION RECORDS INDICATE THAT THE FOLLOWING MEN WERE MEMBERS OF COMPANY B BUT NO RECORDS HAVE BEEN FOUND

1. Neil, James A.
2. Neil, Joseph, H.

THE FOLLOWING MEN ARE LISTED ON ONE OR MORE ROSTERS OF COMPANY B BUT NO ARCHIVES RECORDS HAVE BEEN LOCATED. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THEY DID NOT SERVE. CONFEDERATE RECORDS ARE INCOMPLETE AND OFTENTIMES INACCURATE. WE HAVE TO TAKE WHAT WE CAN FIND.

1. Balling, D.G. (This is Bowling, D. G. ?)
2. Colston, John (This is Coston, John ?)
3. Gibson J. H. (J. W. ?)**
4. Payne, Joseph
5. Timmons, J. L. (?)

There is a James Bolling listed as a member of Company B, Cobb's Legion, Cavalry.
** He is buried at Smith's Chapel and shown as a member of Company B, Cobb's Legion. He is listed on the Annie Wheeler roster as "J. H." and Fouse's roster as "J. W."
There is also a J. H. Garrison buried in the Carrollton, GA City Cemetery with the inscription on his marker as being "Company B—Cobb's Legion". He is listed on Fouse's roster as "Killed by Cannon Ball" (Atlanta ?)

There is a Thomas Benson McWorter buried in a private cemetery off GA Highway 5 near the Douglas County line that some have listed as a private in Company B. He was a member of Company F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry.



In Oakland Cemetery under a large magnolia tree is the Lion of Atlanta, a reproduction of the famed Lion of Lucerne. The original honors sixteen Swiss Guards who died protecting Marie Antoinette during the French Revolution. This sculpture was carved from a single piece of Georgia marble and was dedicated April 26, 1884 to honor the unknown dead buried in this otherwise unmarked area. The grieving creature, clutching a Confederate flag in one paw, is the most eloquent of hundreds of Confederate memorials found in Georgia.

APPENDIX C

MEMBERS OF COMPANY B WHO WERE SLAVE HOLDERS OR FROM SLAVE HOLDING FAMILIES

Avery, Thomas E. His mother, Mary, is listed as living in "Bowdon District", a farmer and the owner of 11 slaves. Thomas was only 16 when he enlisted at Bowdon in July, 1861.

Barrow, William H. C. He was a 20-21-year-old mechanic-carpenter living at home when he enlisted in March, 1862. He is listed as owning 1 slave. We do not know why or how this young man was a slave owner unless he had inherited the slave through his father, Rev. James, who was the son of Moses Barrow a large land holder of Washington County who was the owner of a number of slaves. These were listed in his estate when he died in 1801. Possibly two of these remained members of the household over the years. His older brother, John, a member of the 56th Georgia is also listed as the owner of 1 slave.

Johnson, Marion F. He was very young, 15 or 16, when he enlisted at Bowdon in July, 1861. His father, William P. Johnson, is listed as a prosperous farmer with an estate valued at $19,000 and a personal value of $7,000, a relative high figure for this time. William is listed as the owner of 35 slaves. We do not know how many of these were adults or how many were children. More than likely a considerable number were children as large families for the slaves were encouraged.

King, Edward W. He was a 19-20-year-old when he enlisted at Decatur, Ga. in November, 1862. His father, C. W. King, a farmer, is listed in 1860 with an estate value of $1.000 and owning 1 slave.

Mabry, Charles He was a 25-year-old farmer of the Kansas community when he enlisted at Bowdon in July, 1861. He was the son of B. M. Mabry a fairly prosperous farmer with an estate in 1860 of $5,000 and a personal value or $12,500 who had moved to the area from North Carolina. B. M. is listed as the owner of 17 slaves while Charles in not listed as owning any. Do not know how many of these are adults.

McBurnett, Joshua M. and Thomas M. Thomas was a 20-year-old farmer and Joshua was 17-18 both living with their father, Nick and mother, Lucindia, in the Kansas community. Their father is listed as owning 2 slaves.

McDaniel, Charles Listed as the owner of 2 slaves, probably house servants as he was the President of the college.

McDaniel, John C. and William Walker These brothers were the sons of Charles McDaniel's brother, Phillip Alfred, of Texasville, Alabama. Their father was an owner of a large plantation and had a place on the Chattahoochee River called McDaniel's Landing for shipping cotton grown in south Alabama. He was the owner of a considerable number of slaves.

Morris, Thomas Jefferson A Thomas Jefferson Morris is listed as the owner of 1 slave. This could be his father(?).

Roberts, James M. He is listed as the owner of 1 slave.

Stevenson, William B. He was about 21 years old when he enlisted at Bowdon in July, 1861. He was a farmer living at home with his mother, Elvira, and 7 siblings. Elvira is listed as the owner of 3 slaves.

Total number of individuals or families who were slave owners: 11

Number of slaves owned by these 11 families: 74 plus those of the McDaniel family of Alabama.

APPENDIX D
MEMBERS OF COMPANY B-COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY

The following is a revised list compiled by the author from Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who served in organizations from the state of Georgia. Other sources: 1st Lt. Ephraim D. Fouse's Company Log; The National Archives, National Archives and Records Services-General Service Administration; Georgia pension records; census reports and family records were all valuable sources of information. We summarize only what we found. Confederate records are often incomplete and oftentimes inaccurate. Data revised March, 2013.

Adams, William - Private
18 year-old who enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain C. A. McDaniel. Wounded at Crampton's Gap, MD Sept. 14, 1862. Furloughed Oct. 6, 1862 – Jan. 28, 1863. Paid $37.76. Was in Jackson Hospital near Richmond, VA, Aug. 18, 1863. Married Malissa Yarbrough, Dec. 3, 1873 and had 2 sons, William & Seaborng.. Drew a pension at least from 1902 until he died at Roopville, GA, Aug. 18, 1913. "Indigent Pension". Wife Malissa also drew in Carroll County, living in Carrollton in 1937. Buried at Old Camp United Methodist Church, Carroll Co., GA.

Adamson, George R. - Private
Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. Was an 18-year-old student son of J. W. Anderson and lived in Bowdon Village. Listed on roll of wounded (left arm) prisoners captured at Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept., 14, 1862. Furloughed to Bowdon Nov. 1 – Dec. 1, 1862. On sick furlough, Bowdon, Dec., 1862. Furloughed sixty days to Bowdon (no date given). Paid May - June, 1863, $22.00. In Alexandria Hospital, April 16, 1863. April 25, 1863, transferred to Atlanta for duty as Military Conductor. Retired July, 1864. Registered to vote in Bowdon in 1867 - 1868. Was a dry goods merchant in Bowdon after the war, wife, Fannie was 19 in 1870 with a one-year-old daughter. He attended Bowdon Collegiate Institute after the war on the "GI Bill". Is buried in the Bowdon Methodist Protestant Church Cem.---Dec. 21, 1842—Mar. 23, 1918. He drew a pension in Haralson County. His widow, Fannie M. also drew a pension in Haralson County

Allen, L. T. - Private
Enlisted Nov. 1, 1862 at Decatur, GA by Col. Weems. Was a 27-year-old farmer owning his own farm in the Laurel Hill District. Wife, Nancy, daughters, Amanda(3), and Sarah (1). Nov. 1, 1862, absent sick in hospital. Feb. 21 - March 16, 1863 was in Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond. March 14, 1863, General Hospital Danville, VA. Furloughed, dyspepsia, July – Aug., 1864. Sick in hospital. Fouse, "Sent to hospital died there".

Almond, James C. - Private, 2nd Lieutenant, lst Lieutenant
Enlisted Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 25-year-old farmer of the Hickory Level District, wife, Sophronia(22). Nov.–Dec., 1861 present. Dec., 1861 was furloughed to accompany body of Private W. R. Smith to Georgia. Was stationed near Williamsburg, VA. Elected 2nd Lt. May 15, 1863. Wounded at Crampton's Gap. Was wounded and in hands of enemy on July 2, 1863 at Gettysburg. Died from wounds in enemy hospital. Dropped from rolls August, 1864. Sophronia(32)is listed in the 1870 census living in Carrollton with sons, Lewis(9), William(8) and James(6).

Ashmore, Hezekiah K. - Private
Age 21. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov. – Dec., 1861 was absent on extra service as wagoner. Jan., 1862, detailed as wagoner. Died Dec. 23, 1862 of pneumonia in General Hospital #19, Richmond, VA.

Ashmore, William B. - Private
Age 27. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Winder Hospital, Oct. 28 – Dec. 2, 1862. Returned to duty Nov.–Dec., 1862. Sick in hospital, Richmond, Jan. 3, 1863. Received at Wayside Hospital, Richmond. Transferred to Chimborazo Hospital #2, chronic diarrhea. Died there on Feb. 5, 1863. Mary Ashmore, widow, filed claim and was paid $47.08 at Bowdon.

Avery, Thomas E. - Private
Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861. Was very young, probably 16. Lived with mother, Mary(58) in Bowdon, she is listed as a farmer with a sizeable estate and the owner of 11 slaves, sisters, Mary(22) and Ruth(18). Nov.-Dec., present near Yorktown. Died of wounds received at Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862.

Ayers, Thomas J. - Private, 4th Corporal, Sergeant
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 26-year-old farmer from the Fairplay District-Flint Hill. Owned his farm with estate value of $250 and personal value of $950. Evidently married with at least 1 child. Dec., 1861, sick at Yorktown. Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital May 10, 1862. Wounded at Chancellorsville. Transferred to Lynchburg, June 1, 1862. Admitted General Hospital #1 on October 7, 1862. Oct., 1862 was paid 35 days commutation of ration. On roll at Atlanta, GA, Nov.-Dec., 1862 and on sick furlough at Bowdon. Died at Rogersville, TN Dec. 17, 1863. No record on whether he died of wounds received at Knoxville (Fort Sanders) or from disease.

Barnes, James Jethro- Private
Enlisted at Bowdon July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. A 21-year-old student at the college living at home in Bowdon with his parents; William P, a farmer/merchant and Elizabeth and brother, Robert(16). Robert, also a student, was also an original member of Company B. April 17, 1862 in Chimborazo Hospital. Returned to duty May 10, 62. Captured Sept. 14, '62 at Crampton's Gap, MD. Sept. 26, '62 in Federal field hospital near Burkittsville. Serious gunshot wound through the left knee and tip of finger shot off. While in the home of a wealthy Southern sympathizer, he fell from a carriage and was hurt badly delaying his recovery. On list of prisoners sent to Baltimore from Frederick, MD. (no date). Paroled and furloughed for 90 days. Dec., 1862 listed as wounded left knee. Dec. 4, 1862 listed as in General Hospital, Petersburg, VA. We know that he was given "light duty" and offered a discharge, which he refused. Hiding his light duty order, he deserted the hospital and rejoined Co. B and served through all the campaigns until Saylor's Creek where he was captured. He was sent to Newport News and paroled there in July, 1865. He was furnished rail transportation to Savannah then walked as far as Waynesboro, GA, obtained transportation to Augusta and then on to Atlanta. Returning home he found his family bankrupt and in very poor condition as were all those in Bowdon. He returned to Atlanta and eventually became a respected merchant; a member of the city council and later in 1893

became sheriff of Fulton County and was reelected for a full term in 1884. Married in 1868 to Miss Cornelia Hall and they had three sons, William H., James J., and John S. and daughter Mary H. He attended many reunions of the United Confederate Veterans and was the Chairman of the Cobb's Legion Veterans Association. James died Aug. 6, 1919 at age 79 in Atlanta and is buried in Oakland Cemetery.

Barnes, Robert M. - Private, Corporal
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Lived in Bowdon Village the son of William P Barnes a merchant. Was 17 years old. Brother of James J. Nov.-Dec., 1861, absent on furlough at Bowdon. Captured Sept. 14, 1862 at Crampton's Gap. Prisoner of War at Ft. Delaware. Exchanged at Akins Landing, VA, Nov. 10, 1862. Jackson Hospital, Aug. 7, 1864: "Nyetilopia"(?). Returned to duty Aug. 18, 1864. May 15, 1864, Jackson Hospital, "VC head". Captured at Strasburg, VA, Oct. 19, 1864 and forwarded to Harpers Ferry then to Point Lookout, MD where he was received Oct. 23, 1864. Made corporal in 1864. His name appears among those at the latter place under an assumed name for the purpose of being exchanged or paroled, was a prisoner at Ft. Delaware at end of the war and no records of his release from the prison have been found. John W. King, an officer of Co. B, testified in 1919 for Barnes' widow's pension application in DeKalb Co.. He married Francis M. Cody in Warrenton, Ga on Jan. 23 1872. Died while on a trip to Charleston on Dec. 31 1893 (?) and was buried in Oakland Cem. in Atlanta and later moved to West View in 1906.

Barnett, Jasper N. – Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 21-year-old farmer/blacksmith of the Kansas District. Wife, Mary C.(21), and son, A. M.(2 mos). Jan., 1861 on furlough for 25 days at Camp Marion. Feb., 1862 teamster for the Legion. Discharged July 23, 1862 at camp near Richmond. Entitled to discharge for reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. Born in Calhoun, AL. "Age 23, 6' 2" tall, complexion fair, eyes gray, hair dark, occupation: blacksmith." Jan. 28, 1863 claim of deceased (died of disease?).

Barrow, James R. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 16-year-old school boy living with his parents, Rev. James and Lucinda Barrow in the village of Bowdon. He was wounded in the left ankle and leg by Minnie balls at the Battle of Crampton's Gap, Maryland on Sept. 14, 1862, captured and his left leg amputated by Federal surgeons in a Field Hospital at Burkettsville, MD (Lutheran Church school house) on Sept. 15. On roll of Confederate prisoners paroled by Gen. Franklin (VI Corps) after the Battle of Crampton's Pass. Transferred to USA General Hospital, Camp A, Frederick, MD on Nov. 16. Sent to General Hospital, Baltimore, Nov. 28, 1862. Sent to Fortress Monroe, VA on Nov. 28. Listed in General Hospital (CSA) Petersburg, VA on Dec. 4, 1862. Furloughed for 90 days. Paid $75.58 for clothing from March 1 – Oct. 30, 1863. Reported absent June – Aug., 1864, "furlough left leg amputated". Was paid $66.00 for monthly pay Sept. 1, 1863 – Feb. 29, 1864 (six months at $11 per month) and $134.13 for commutation of clothing due to Oct. 8, 1863 in Atlanta, GA. (He evidently was serving in some capacity in Georgia?) Was registered to vote in Bowdon, 1867 - 1868. Was a prominent merchant in Bowdon after the war, also was half-owner of Victory Mills a complex of grist mill, saw mill, gin and other operations on the Little Tallapoosa River near Bowdon. Pension records show he applied for an artificial leg Dec. 3, 1879 - "wounded ankle and foot and leg amputated below the knee". Died June 11, 1880 and is buried in Bowdon Baptist Church Cemetery. Was the great grandfather of author, Hugh W. Barrow. Younger brother of Sgt. William H. C. Barrow, Co. B, Cobb's Legion. Also a third brother, the oldest, 3rd Sgt. John Turner Barrow, served in Co. B., 56th GA Infantry. John Turner died of smallpox in Smallpox Hospital, Atlanta, GA and is buried in an unmarked grave there. James R. also had three brothers-in-law to serve and at least one, Pvt. John Burt, 41st GA, died and is buried in the Confederate Cemetery, Dalton, GA in an unmarked grave.

Barrow, William H. C. - Private, 4th Sergeant
Enlisted at Goldsboro, NC, March 23, 1862, by Lt. J. C. Morris. Was a 19-year-old carpenter/mechanic living at home with his parents, Rev. James and Lucinda Barrow in the village of Bowdon. He was an older brother of James R. Barrow. William is recorded as being the owner of 1 slave. Captured at Gaines Mill (2nd Cold Harbor), VA on June 2, 1864. Transferred to Elmira, NY July 12, 1864. Transferred for exchange Oct. 11, 1864 to Point Lookout, MD. Exchanged Oct. 29. Received at Venus Point (Savannah River) along with 3,028 Confederate soldiers, four citizens, four surgeons and seventy-four officers for exchange. May - June, 1864: "absent; missing in action." July - August, 1864, absent without leave (was in Federal prison). Captured at Bowdon, GA April 25, 1865 by lst Brigade, lst Calvary Division (General Croxton). Paroled at Macon, GA May 2, 1865. No further military records found. Lived in Bowdon after the war and was an exceptional Mechanic/Carriage Maker/Carpenter/Furniture Maker holding several patents. Registered to vote in Bowdon in 1867-1868. Buried in Bowdon City Cemetery. Nov. 12, 1842---June 10, 1901. Widow, Lila Barrow, drew pension in Carroll County. The author's son is now the proud owner of a beautiful secretary made by William in the 1870s; an original gift to his nephew, John William, who left it to the author.

Beck, Seymour York - Private
Archives records state that he enlisted at Bowdon, GA Aug. 27, 1861. A 21-year-old farmer from the Tyus community and the brother of Thomas David Beck of Company B. Sept. 22, 1862 report states, "Institute Hospital - Complaint: "G.S.W.". Sept. 23, 1862, Number 4 Hospital, Medical Director's Office. Oct. 31, 1862 deserted hospital. Returned to duty Nov., 1862. Pay from May 1, 1862 to Sept. 31, 1862: $44.00 ($11.00 per month for four months), clothing: $25.00, and bounty: $50.00. Total amount paid: $115.00. Beck was evidently wounded at Crampton's Gap on Sept. 14, 1862. Seymour was born Dec. 11, 1830 in Carroll Co., GA, a few miles west of Tyus and lived in Heard Co., GA. He was married to the former Elizabeth Letitia Dyer and had three sons and two daughters. It is believed that Seymour was mortally wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863 where the Legion was heavily engaged.

Beck, Thomas David - Private
Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861 at Bowdon, GA. A 19-year-old farmer from the Tyus Community and the brother of Seymour Beck of Co.B. Muster Roll of Aug. 27, 1861(?) shows absent "in hospital". Wounded in left leg including fracture of tibia and loss of bone at Chancellorsville, VA May 3, 1863. May, 1863 receipt roll for clothing at lst Division General Hospital, Camp Winder, Richmond. Nov. 21, 1864 on receipt for roll of clothing. Present, July - August, 1864. March 5, 1865 he appeared before medical examiner board and was retired from field duty and assigned light duty at post. Form for retiring soldiers describes him as being twenty-two years of age, 5'6", fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and a farmer. Reported by family member that he was also wounded at Crampton's Gap when he had a part of his chin shot off. Thomas drew pension in Carroll Co. at least in 1910-1911, probably much longer. Applied for pension in 1910 and listed one hundred acres of land valued at $1,000.00 and household effects of $25.00. Born June 15, 1842. He was a farmer and a miller and resided in Carroll County, Roopville in 1921. Also resided in Texas for a few years around 1900. He died Nov. 26, 1941 and was survived by four sons and two daughters. Buried Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Carroll Co., GA about a mile from where he was born. National Archive records do not indicate

if he was captured or surrendered; however, a family historian believes he was with the Army on its retreat from Richmond to Appomattox Court House. He later attended Bowdon College on the "GI Bill".

Bellah, A. H. - Private
Age 21. Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA. According to Fouse, "Exchanged for G.W. Hatfield, Hatfield killed at Sharpsburg."

Bellah, William P. - Private
Age 21. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862 at Goldsboro, N. C. by Lt. Morris. May 10, 1862 appears on roll, Chimborazo Hospital No. 3, Richmond. Returned to duty June 3, 1862 with remarks, "in private quarters of Mrs. Spotts near Richmond." July 11, 1862 register of payment to discharged soldiers (probably resigned to join 41st GA). Enlisted Co. G, 41st GA Infantry and elected lst Lieutenant May 5, 1862. Wounded and disabled at Perryville, KY Oct. 8, 1862. Captured there Oct. 9. Resigned Jan, 1864.

Benford, James H. L. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 22-year-old farm laborer living with John A. Dempsey in the 10th District, Carrollton. Paid Sept. 1, 1861 by Captain Burleyson. Discharged Nov. 21, (another entry states Nov. 19, 1861 by Surgeon's Certificate of Disability. No further records found. Farmed in Carroll County after the war. Wife, Mary(21), son, Henry (3) and daughter, Alice (1) in 1870. Also living in the household were two Morris children, Annie(14) and John(12). Still living in 10th Dist. Buried Pleasant Grove, Carroll County. A picture of Pvt. Benford is included in this book. Living in 1895.

Bilbo, J. T. - Private
Age 26. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Only records: "deceased". Claim filed by father, William G. Bilbo, of Newnan, GA. Left no wife or children. Fouse: "Died in hospital near Richmond."

Bohannon, A. J. - Private
Enlisted at Carrollton, GA Aug. 27, 1861 by N. Neadow. Nov. – Dec., 1861 present. Dec., 1861 sick at Williamsburg. Dec. 12, 1861, Camp Marion sick at Williamsburg. June 30, 1863, General Hospital Camp Winder, Richmond. Paid $50.00 bounty Sept. 21, 1863. June 10, 1862 discharged, paid June 11, 1862. Re-enlisted Aug. 1862 in "Ref. to Regimental Band". June 1, 1863 in hospital at Lynchburg, VA. Killed in Action Aug 16, 1864 at Guard Hill (Front Royal), VA.

Brown, Henry C. - Private, 3rd Sergeant
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 17-year-old student son of Samuel and Ruth Brown, farmers and lived in Bowdon Village, brother of Samuel J. of Co. B. Wounded left thigh and captured Sept. 14, 1862 at Crampton's Gap. U.S. Field Hospital Burkittsville, MD. Nov. 18, 1862 in U.S. General Hospital, Frederick, MD. Sent to ? General Hospital Dec., 1862. Rolls of Nov., 1862 show "absent wounded at Crampon's Gap". ?, 1862, "Absent, wounded on furlough, leg amputated". July 21, 1863, bounty pay for Pvt. and Sgt. Applied for pension Feb. 9, 1889: "Gunshot wound in left thigh necessitating amputation above the knee". Was a dry goods merchant in Bowdon after the war with wife, Sarah and son, Thomas(1), in 1870. Drew a pension at least through 1907. Was living in 1910. Widow applied for pension Oct. 28, 1913 (married Sept. 12, 1865). J. H. Word testified that he lost his leg in the same battle. Buried Carrollton City Cemetery. Feb. 19, 1844—May 31, 1913. It was to H. C. Brown that Fouse sent copy of the roster to. We believe that Brown used the roster for the 1910 Memorial Edition published to raise funds for the Carrollton Confederate Monument.

Brown, James L. - Private
Was a 29-year-old minister. On list of prisoners taken by 6th Army Corps, USA at Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD. Sept. 14, 1862 and paroled by order of Major General Franklin. List dated Headquarters 6th Army Corps, Sept. 26, 1862. No further records found. In 1870 he is listed as Minister Gospel with wife, Elizabeth and children, Benjamin (18), Eugenia (17), Susan (14), John (13), Joseph (11), Thomas (9) & Martha (8). He is listed as being from Villa Rica. This man would have been married and the father of at least 5 children while he served in Co. B. Maybe a volunteer chaplain ?.

Brown, John A. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 17-year-old farmer the son of J. L. Brown a farmer and Sophia(30) of the 9th District, Bowdon: One of 6 children. Nov., 12, 1861, present. Claim of deceased soldiers by James S. Brown, father, on Aug. 8, 1863. Pay voucher owed him $79.70 from Sept. 1 when lst paid until Nov. 12, 1861 when he died. Voucher included $50.00 bounty. Died Nov. 12, 1861at Camp Marion near Yorktown.

Brown, Samuel J. - Private
Enlisted a Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 19-year-old farmer, son of Samuel and Ruth Brown of the Village of Bowdon. Was the brother of Henry C. of Co. B. July 30, 1862: Present. Listed among unwounded prisoners taken by 6th Army Corp, USA at Crampton's Gap Sept. 14, 1862 and paroled by order of Major General Franklin Sept. 26, 1862. May-June, 1864, present. June 2, 1864 was in Jackson Hospital, Richmond with fracture left arm. Wounded at Chancellorsville in left forearm with loss of about 3 inches of ulna. Returned to duty July 6, 1864. Retired July 11, 1864. His arm was useless and the muscle wasted away. He attended Bowdon College after the war on the "GI Bill". On Bowdon registered voter list in 1867 - 1868. Became school teacher and Superintendent of Schools. Drew pension in Carroll Co. Buried Carrollton City Cemetery, July 7, 1842--June 25, 1913. Widow, Charlotte, drew Carroll Co. pension.

Bryant, Thomas N. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was an 18-year-old farm laborer for his father, David Bryant, who was also a shoe maker. He was the oldest of 9 children in 1860. Was listed as from Villa Rica. Nov. 12, 1861: "Present - Extra duty as teamster". Dec., 1861: "Present - Wagoner". Jan., 1862, detailed for wagons. Feb., 1862, "Teamster for the Legion." Nov., 1862, Teamster. July, 1863, Chimborazo, Rheumatism. Aug., 1863 in Jackson Hospital. May - June, 1864, wounded arm, disabled, Chancellorsville. Absent without leave since Dec. 12, 1863. Fouse: "Deserted Sept. '61, Second time Dec. 63". Drew pension in Carroll County.

Coston, John-Private
Age 25. Fouse: "Enlisted Jan 1, 63-Discharged." Only record found for this soldier.

Buchanan, James - Private
Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861. Was a 34-year-old farmer owning his farm in the District 11-Laurel Hill. Married to Martha (30), with 4 children; John R.(12), Martha(9), Rufus(8) & Amanda(2). Dec., 1861, present. May - June, 1862, present.. July – Aug., 1862, present. Aug. 20, 1864 was in Wayside Hospital and returned to duty Aug. 21, 1864. Roll for clothing Sept. 30, 1864, Oct. 10, 1864, Nov. 5, 1864, Nov. 27, 1864 and June 20, 1864. On roll of prisoners at Newport News, VA. Captured at Sayler's Creek, VA April 6, 1865. Took oath of allegiance at Newport News June 25, 1865. "Six feet two inches, complexion sallow, eyes black." Was farming in Carroll Co. in 1870, Bowdon District, with 4 children at home: Rufus(15), Lulah(11), Charles(2) & David(4 mos.) Drew a pension in Pike County, GA.

Burt, Andrew D. - Private
Age 26. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Roll of deceased soldiers filed by V. M.(?) Burt, widow. Died at Goldsboro, NC, April 12, 1862. Due $62.03 pay and $50.00 bounty.

Carden, Thomas B. –(On Pension Application it is Thomas B. Caster) Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 25-year-old farmer evidently owning his farm as he shows an estate of $900 and personal value of $1,050. Listed from Bowdon with wife, Harriet(19) and son, William(2). Nov.-Dec., 1861, "Present, Ambulance Driver." May 1, 1864, present. July – Aug., 1864 (dated Jan. 26, 1865) absent without leave since Jan. 23, 1865. Clothing drawn for fourth quarter, 1864. On list of registered voters in Bowdon in 1867-1868. Army records show "Carter". Jan. 10, 1906, is seventy years-old living in Bowdon or Carroll Co. and suffering from infirmity, heart problems and indigestion. He owns no property. States that he surrendered in Atlanta, 1865. Indigent pension dated April 25, 1899. Pension was paid at least until 1900-1911. Died Dec., 23, 1916. Attended Bowdon College on the "GI Bill" after the war.

Carpenter, John W. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 27-year-old farm laborer of the Bowdon District. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. June 12, 1862, admitted to Episcopal Church Hospital, Williamsburg, VA. Returned to duty June 27, 1862. May 6, 1863, lst Division Hospital, Richmond, wounded at Chancellorsville. Missing in action, June 6, 1864. Fouse: "Missing at Battle of Wilderness. Supposed killed."

Cash, T. J. - Private
Age 18. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861 at Bowdon, GA. Discharged for disability Jan. 26, 1862 at Camp Marion. Enlisted in Company B, 56th GA on May 5, 1862. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 and paroled there July 8. Wounded compound fracture of left wrist; shoulder and ribs broken at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Captured in Fulton Co., GA July, 1864. Took oath of allegiance to United States Government at Chattanooga, TN July 14, 1864 and at Louisville, KY on July 18, 1864. Remark: "to be released north of Ohio River". Born in Coweta Co., GA in 1843. He filed for a Georgia Confederate Veterans Pension in Clayton County, GA

Cole, Young A. - Private, 2nd Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 24-year-old student at Bowdon College and was an original member of the company. He was born 23 Sept., 1836 and lived in the 10th District-Carrollton and the youngest of 14 children of Jeremiah ("Jerr")(67) and Charlotte(65) Cole, farmers. Nov. – Dec., 1861, present. Nov. 1 – Dec. 1, 1862: "Absent on furlough at Bowdon." Was severely wounded in one foot at Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862 and returned to Bowdon. Some reports state that he was captured but since he was back home on Nov. 1, 62 this is doubtful and not shown on Federal records although records of Tim Reese, expert on Crampton's Gap, show that he was captured. Fouse: "Promoted to 2nd Lt. Sharp Shooters, June 8, 63." Discharged but National Archives records state, "Expired", which probably means discharged due to wounds. He went to near Jonesboro, AK. He married Sarah H. Stephens and they had 11 children. He became a respected and prominent farmer, banker and manufactuer of wagons and buggies. Buried there, died 9 May, 1910.

Conkle, Andrew - Private
Age 20. Enlistment March 23, 1861. Claim of deceased soldiers from Georgia which was filed for settlement in the Office of State Auditor for the War Department. Claim presented by widow, Emeline Conkle. Died June 26, 1862.

Cook, Henry C. - Private
Present on Sept. 1, 1861 and paid by Captain Burleson. Was a 17-year-old farmer son of R. B. Cook a farmer. Listed as born in Alabama but living in the Bowdon District. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov. 17, 1862 claim of R. B. Cook, father, on H. C. Cook estate in Carroll County, GA. No wife or child. Died Sept. 1, 1862. Fouse: "Died in Richmond hospital wound in toe."

Daniel, Harrison G. - Private
Age 30. Enlisted March 23,1862 at Bowdon, GA by Lt. J. G. Morris. On Muster roll dated Nov.-Dec., 1862(?) as absent. Admitted to Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, on Sept. 25, 1862. (Probably wounded at Crampton's Gap on Sept. 14). Furloughed twenty-five days, Oct. 26 – Nov., 1862. Returned to Company B. May 9, 1863 was received at Wayside Hospital or General Hospital #9, Richmond. Wounded at Battle of Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, slight in arm. May 24, 1864 was at Military Station, Raleigh, NC. Retirement on Register of Invalid Corps. "Assignment to duty SC 309 to Carroll Post." No further records.

Duke, 0. J. P. - Private
Was a 26-year-old farmer owning his farm in 9th District-Bowdon. Wife Tallulah(20) and son, A. E.(6 mos). Enlisted as Private in Company B, 56th Georgia Infantry, May 5, 1862. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863 and paroled there July 8. Wounded at Missionary Ridge Nov. 25, 1863. Transferred to Company B, Cobb's Legion in 1864. Died in General Hospital at Montgomery White Sulfur Springs, VA prior to May 4, 1864. No indication as to cause of death. "Effects of deceased soldier turned over to Quartermaster, C.S.A. Received ?, 1864, No. 4730, amount $52.05."

Entrekin, E. Age 21. He is listed on Fouse's roster but we have no more information on him.

Duke, W. C. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Age 21. Present Sept. 1, 1861 and Nov.-Dec., 1861. Dec., 1861, sick at Yorktown. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. Killed in Battle of Chancellorsville, May 3. 1863. Nothing else in his file. His death reported in the *Atlanta Southern Confederacy* on May 18, 1863 along with other killed and wounded from Cobb's Legion and other units of the Army of Northern Virginia. Author has a copy.

Dye, W. D. - Private
Enlisted in Carrollton, GA Mar. 23, 1862. Was a 20-year-old farmer son of John, a farmer of 10th District-Carrollton. Nov., 1862, "Absent, Missing In Action, captured, now in Maryland". Oct. 16, 1862, paroled and delivered to Aikens Landing on Nov. 2, 1862. List of wounded prisoners paroled after the Battle of Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, 1862. In Old Capital Prison, Washington, DC. Sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange, Oct. 31, 1862. Nov. – Dec., 1862, absent, wounded in Richmond with broken leg. Captured Guard Hill (Front Royal), VA, Aug. 16, 1864 and sent to Elmira prison. Desires to take oath of allegiance to US. Desires to go to Henry Co., IN where he has an uncle residing. Took oath May, 29, 1865. Complexion dark, hair dark, eyes hazel, five feet, ten inches."

Dyer, Elisha S. - Private
Enlisted on Aug. 27, 1861. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862 absent; wounded in Richmond. On list of wounded prisoners paroled after Battle of Crampton's Gap on Sept., 14, 1862. USA Field Hospital, Burkittsville, MD., "Wounded hip and shoulder, severe." Oct., 23, 1862 at Chimborazo Hospital, wound of shoulder and hip. Wounded May 2, 1864 in Battle of Wilderness. Transferred to Columbus, GA.

Eason, August "Gus"
Age 17. He is listed on Fouse's roster "Died near Richmond July 17, 1862." He was born in 1844-died on 16 July, 1862. He is buried in the Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery in Carroll County.

Eason, James - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30,1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 23-year-old farmer. Nov. 24-Dec. 16, 1862, tonsillitis at Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond. Nov. – Dec., 1862, absent in hospital in Richmond. Fouse: "Killed at Chancellorsvill, May 3, '63." The three Eason men, James, John & William, listed here were brothers, sons of Thomas Eason, a farmer of the 9th District Bowdon- Carroll Co.

Eason, John - Private
Enlistment Aug. 27, 1861. Was a 26-year-old farmer living on his own farm in the 9th District-Bowdon with wife, Sarah Elizabeth, and 3 children, Nancy(6), John T.(4) & Emma(2). Nov.- Dec., 1861, present. Fouse: "Died suddenly near Richmond." Amount of money found: $86.00. Pay due him at death: $83.00. Paid widow, Elizabeth Eason, $33.00 plus $50.00 bounty

Eason, William - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was a 19-year-old farmer. Oct. 19, 1861 given discharge Oct. 10, 1861 and paid $15.78. Surgical certificate of disability. Re-enlisted Aug. 1, 1862. Nov.-Dec., 1862 records show "present". Oct. 24, 1862 in hospital at Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, rheumatism. Sent to Camp Lee. Transferred May 9, 1863 to Lynchburg, VA hospital. Wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863 in leg and shoulder. Given forty-day furlough from Chimborazo where he was admitted May 27, 1863 with "disease - NS of left leg". Paid $94.00 for Feb. 28 - June 30, 1863. Captured at Guard Hill (Front Royal) on Aug. 16, 1864 and sent to Elmira. Aug. 28 sent to Fort Delaware and Washington, DC. Exchanged Oct. 11. Was nurse at Buckner Hospital, Newnan, Georgia in Nov., 1864 and due money for fifty-seven extra days. Also shows on list of prisoners paroled by order of Major General Franklin on Sept. 26, 1862. Remark: "Found sick near Urbana and left where found." Prisoner at Fort McHenry Oct. 17, 1862. Sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange. On Bowdon list of registered voters in 1867-1868. On 1870 census as 29-years-old, works farm, wife, Rachel(28), and children, John(6), James(5), Sarah(2) & Peter(11 mos.) and living in the Loyal [Lowell ?] District, Buried at Indian Creek near Bowdon. Was a farmer. From the *Carroll County Times* of June 18, 1880 we quote: "Mr. William Eason, of the ninth district, died on last Saturday morning after a short illness. He was in the prime of life and bid fair to live long. He leaves a wife and a number of children, who have our sympathies."

Edwards, James - Private
Age 17. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Present, Nov.-Dec., 1862. Present, May-June, 1864. Wounded in hand at Knoxville. Killed in action at Guard Hill (Front Royal) on Aug. 16, 1864. Signed for clothing first quarter, 1864 with "X".

Entrekin, Elijah - Private
Was a 21-year-old farmer son of Thomas who owned his farm in the 9th District-Bowdon, oldest of 7 children. Enlisted Dec. 12, 1862 at Decatur, GA by Major Hardee. Jan. 8, 1863 at Chimborazo Hospital No 2; disease - Rubeola. Furloughed March 30, 1863. Commutation of rations while on furlough: $39.33 (33 cents per day). Present, Nov.-Dec., 1864. Captured at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865. Took oath June 25, 1865. "Complexion fair, hair light, eyes gray, five feet, ten inches."

Farmer, William W. (Washing ?) - Private
Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861at Augusta, GA. Was a 21-year-old farmer son of Josiah & Eliz. Farmer of the 11th District-Laurel Hill. Nov.-Dec., 1861 and Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. April 21, 1862 at Chimborazo until May 14, 1862. Disease, "Debility". Nov. 6-8, 1862 in hospital at Charlottesville, VA: "Debilitas". Nov. 5, 1862 admitted to hospital at Culpepper, VA. May -June and July – Aug., 1864, "AWOL". On 1870 census he is listed as a farmer, wife, Sarah(25), and children, William(3) & Virginia(1). Pension paid 1899 - 1903. Died in 1904. Indigent pension filed Jan. 24, 1898. "Suffering gravel, kidney trouble, enlargement of testicles". From witness, "his property was sold under mortgage in 1895 or 1896. He suffers from heart trouble, his bladder is bad fix, he has chronic diarrhea, had it when he came home from the Army". 1896-1897 supported by his children. Feb. 11, 1901 on his pension application: property: one cow and household goods with a value of $25.00". Feb. 4, 1893 he signed with "X". Jan. 15, 1903, S. J. Brown, Ordinary Carroll Co., stated, "Property nothing. He is unable to come to Carrollton to make application". Stated enlisted at Augusta, GA, 1861. Surrendered at close of war. Buried at Bethesda Church Cem., Carroll Co. June 4, 1841—Aug. 3, 1903.

Felton, William A. (William N(?)) - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Died of wounds suffered at Crampton's Pass, Sept. 14, 1862. Died in USA Hospital at Burkittsville, MD and buried there by Asst. Surgeon H. A. Dubois.

Fletcher, Robert S. - Private, Second Lieutenant
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Feb., 1862, assigned to Regimental Band. Nov., 1862, absent on sick furlough. One entry shows Nov.-Dec., 1862, present while another shows, Nov.-Dec., 1862, absent on sick furlough at Bowdon. Captured at Crampton's Gap, Sept.14, 1862. Sent for exchange from Fort Delaware to Aikens Landing, VA on Oct. 2, 1862. Exchanged Oct. 6 for "Lt. Federal Army". Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on June 21, 1862 (another entry shows May 1, 1862). Killed in action at Battle of Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863.

Fouse, Ephraim D. - Corporal, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant
Age 20. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1862, on extra duty rank listed at BV 2Lt.. Nov., 1862, extra duty as **Adjutant**. May 3, 1863, promotion to First Lieutenant. July 21, 1864, recommended leave of absence - VS Extensive gunshot wound, right thigh sixty days. Resigned Nov. 22, 1864 dated Dec. 19, 1864. For one month and eleven days received $90.00. Numerous vouchers for clothing, stationery, etc. for his men are shown. Retired Nov., 1864. Wounded at Petersburg July 8, 1864.
He drew a pension in Coweta County as did his widow, Martha E. Fouse. Died May, 1914. It is his roster list that I have used to obtain valuable information on the members of Company B. This included rank, enlistment date, age, and information on killed and wounded.

Free, Thomas - Private
Age 23. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861: "Absent, sick in Richmond". Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. Jan., 1862: "Sick in Richmond Hospital". Dec., 1861: Chimborazo, Richmond. Paid $116 April – Oct., 1862. Nov., 1861, typhoid, Seminary Hospital, Williamsburg until Dec. 17. Oct. 31, 1861: Episcopal Hospital, Williamsburg, "Intermittent fever". Sept. 12, 1863, transferred to Petersburg Hospital. Sept. 13 – Dec. 14, 1863: Confederate Hospital, Petersburg. Sept. 25, Chimborazo, Richmond. Feb. 22-Mar. 14, 1864, Episcopal Hospital, Williamsburg; "Cataracts and neuralgia". May 9, 1863, General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, "Disposition Windom ?". Wounded over the eye at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863. May - June, 1864, AWOL. July – Aug., 1864, AWOL. July, 1864 – Aug. 9, 1864: Jackson Hospital, Richmond. Furloughed thirty days. Disease, "Conf. fobesis"(?). In Atlanta he received $116 on his word as his unit was in the field. Statement reads six months at $11.00 plus $50.00 bounty.

Gabriel, J. J. - Private
Age 18. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov. – Dec., 1861: "Absent, sick at Beeglen (Or Bigelow(?)) Mills". Dec., 1861, "Sick at Yorktown". Feb., 1862, "Sick", furlough at Bowdon, GA until July 26, 1862. Nov. – Dec., 1862, present. Killed in action May 3, 1863 at Chancellorsville.

Garner, John G. - Private
Age 22. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861: "Present". Feb., 1862, sick on furlough at Bowdon beginning Feb. 26. June 10, 1862 appears on rolls of discharged soldiers. Fouse: "Discharged June 11, 62, Reenlisted Aug., '62 and assigned to Sharp Shooters." Nov. 1, 1862, sent to Danville from Chimborazo, diarrhea. Nov. 13, 1862, in hospital, Danville, "hemorrhoids". Returned to duty Jan. 17, 1863.

Garrison, John H. Private
Age 26. Enlisted at Bowdon on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., '62, absent on furlough at Bowdon. He was wounded at Crampton's Gap and evidently on wounded furlough. From the Bureau of Conscription: Reported him deserted Company B, Cobb's Legion and joined and can be found in the 14th Texas Dismounted Cavalry Regiment Shown is a pay voucher from the 14th Texas for July 1-Nov. 1, 1863 for $33. There is a copy of an order for him to be returned to his original command. May-June, 1864 under remarks, "Killed, July 1864, Atlanta, GA. July-Aug., 1864 Killed July/64 Atlanta, GA." Fouse: "Killed by cannon ball." Died Aug. 19, 1864. Buried Carrollton City Cemetery, Old Section.

Gibson, **Albert K.** - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Was an 20-year-old farmer the son of J. C & Frances Gibson, farmers of the Bowdon District. Brother of John W. and possibly William T. (?) of Company B. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Died July 13, 1862 near Richmond. His father, John C. Gibson (signed with an "X") filed claim. No wife or children.

Gibson, John W. - Private
Was a 24-year-old farmer son of John & Francis and brother of Albert K. of the Bowdon District. Enlisted March 23, 1862 at Goldsboro, NC by Lt. Morris. Only entry, Nov.-Dec., 1862, "Missing in Action at Crampton's Gap, MD, Sept. 14, 1862".

Gibson, William T. - Private
Was a 27-year-old farmer on his own farm in the 11th District-Laurel Hill. Wife, Eleanor(23) and daughter, Jane A.(3). Enlisted March 23, 1862 in Goldsboro, NC by Lt. Morris. On roll for Nov.-Dec., 1862 has him "absent - deserted his company, has Co. ? pay and is driving a wagon in the regiment." Another roll for Nov.- Dec., 1862 has him present. Another return for Nov., 1862, "Absent - enlisted man accounted for. A teamster in Major Mitchell's train [wagon] and without leave". May-June, 1864: Stuart Hospital, Richmond. Died June 20 of chronic diarrhea. Last paid by Byrd, Feb. 29, 1864. Another card shows date of death as June 19. Wife, "Elenah", filed claim for $115.50.

Hand, Sherwood H. - Second Corporal
Age25. Enlisted Aug. 28,1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel(?). Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. July 28, 1862. Paid for two months and 23 days; $35.96 full amount. July 24, 1862: Surgeon's certificate of disability "Pulmanary(?)" by order of General Lee. Born Carroll County, GA, "6ft, 1 in, light hair, fair complexion, gray eyes. Occupation: farmer". Twenty-nine years old when discharged. On his discharge, it stated he was enlisted by Captain M. W(?). D. Robertson. He was due three months and five days pay. Signed March 25, 1863, W. W.

McDaniel. There is notice dated May 12, 1865 at Greensboro, NC by General Sherman stating that S. H. Hand took solemn obligation not to take up arms against the U.S. Government and to return to his home. Signed by S. H. Hand. No mention of unit.

Hand, T. J.
Enlisted Aug. 28, 1861 at Yorktown. A 36-year-old living in Bowdon village with wife Sarah and children, William H. (17), Ben F.(12), Joel(10), Arthur J.(10), Martha(5), & Mary(2). His wife, Sarah E., filed claim March 28, 1863. Pay due for three months and five days plus bounty. Lt. E. D. Fouse assigned Power of Attorney to Captain W. W. McDaniel. On claim of deceased soldiers states he entered service at Yorktown. On Fouse's roster: "Died near Richmond on Aug. 5, 1862." Believed to be the father of William H. Hand. Thus we have a father-son serving in Company B.

Hand, William H. – private
Age 18. Enlisted March 23, 1862 at Goldsboro, NC No records have been found. On Fouse's roster: "Sent to hospital and never heard from."

Harper, Madison G. - Private
Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861. Nov.-Dec., present. Jan. 18, 1862, "Discharged and paid". One card dated Dec. 12, 1861 stated; "Discharged". No further records found. Fouse's roster: "Discharged 1862." His widow, B. A. Davis, drew a pension in DeKalb County.

Harris, John R. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 20- year-old farmer from the 10th District-Carrollton with wife, Jane(19). Oct. 16 – Nov. 16, 1861, Episcopal Hospital, Williamsburg; "Intermittent Fever". A card dated Feb. 13, 1862 states: "Death not reported". Sept. 17, 1862: Treasury Dept. to Adj. and Inspector General injury death "alleged died this date; Sept. 17, 1862". Died in Maryland, Sharpsburg. No wife(?) or children. July 9, 1863: father, Rewlin(?) Harris, wrote for evidence. States son entered at Richmond, Aug. 3, 1861.

Hatfield, General William - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov. – Dec., 1861, present. Jan., 1862, detailed as wagoner. Jan.– Feb. 1, 1862: paid twenty-five cents teamster pay. July, 1862: regimental return states, "Teamster for the Legion". Sept. 17, 1862, Killed in Action, Sharpsburg (Antietam). Feb. 5, 1863: father, Wash Hatfield, filed deceased claim. Due: $125.23 - bounty $50, pay $50.23, clothing $25.00.

Hatfield, William -Private
Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. He was a 36-year-old miller living in the 10th District-Carrollton with his wife, Elizabeth(40), and children, Mary A.(13), Z.(?)(12), William F.(10) & Andrew(6). Nov. – Dec., 1861, present. Dec., 1861 extra duty as Wagoner. May - June, 1864(?) muster roll states that he was captured at Front Royal, VA [Guard Hill] on Aug. 16, 1864. Aug. 16, 1864: "Captured at Front Royal". Sept. 28, 1864 sent to Washington and then to Ft. Delaware. Oct. 8, 1864 sent to Elmira Prison, NY. Nov. 14, 1864 died of diarrhea, chronic. Effects: one jacket, one pair boots, one hat. On widow's pension application: "Captured. Sent to Elmira Prison in Sept. or Oct., 1864". Widow learned of his death from Benjamin Gibbs who was a prisoner at Elmira and saw William Hatfield before his death in said prison. Married Elizabeth ? on Dec. 30, 1846. She applied for a pension, year ending Feb. 15, 1892, signed with an "X". April 22, 1891, W. B. Stephenson swore he was in the same company and was in the Battle of Front Royal where Hatfield was captured and W. B. never saw him again. Jan. 26, 1893 Elizabeth swore he died of pneumonia contracted at Elmira while he was in prison. She swore he died Feb. ?, 1865. She drew pension in 1894 and 1895. In 1896 was unable to go to the court house and gave power of attorney. Drew pension in 1896 and 1897. William Hatfield is buried in grave #812, Woodlawn National Cemetery, Elmira, NY.

Hearn, John T. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30,1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 23-year-old farm laborer born in N. C. He was living with Wm. J. Morris in the 11th District-Laurel Hill. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. July 3, 1863 captured at Gettysburg. July 3, 1863, prisoner in hospital in or about Gettysburg. Complaint, "Shoulder slight". Aug. 24, 1863, paroled at DeCamp(?) General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Aug. 28, 1863 in hospital, Petersburg, VA. Sept. 7, 1863 on duty. Show clothing receipts for Sept. 30, Nov. 5, and Nov. 27, 1864. Carroll Co. 1870 census shows him living in Laurel Hill District, a farmer with wife, Elizabeth(25), and children, Mary(5), James W.(3) & John(10 mos.).

Hill, Green B. - Private
Age 18. Enlisted August 5, 1861. Dec. 5, 1861 discharged from Cobb's Legion. Enlisted in Co. H, 41st GA Infantry on March 4, 1862. April 6, 1862 was wounded in leg necessitating amputation at Corinth, MS. Discharged at Tupelo, MS June 15, 1862.

Hill, James H.- Private
Age 18. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. July 11, 1862 captured near Malvern Hill. Aug. 26, 1862 paroled and discharged from Ft. Wool roll dated Hdqtrs 7th Army Corps, Ft Monroe, VA. May - June, 1864, absent. Aug. 16, 1864 captured at Front Royal [Guard Hill], VA and sent to Elmira, NY prison. Died March 25, 1865. Grave #2464, Woodlawn National Cemetery, Elmira, NY. Died of pneumonia.

Hill, J. W. - Private
Age 16. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.- Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, "Absent on furlough at Bowdon". Nov., 1862, "Sick furlough - Bowdon". Sept. 14, 1862 wounded and captured at Crampton's Gap. Oct. 2, 1862 sent for exchange from Ft. Delaware to Aikens Landing, VA. Exchanged Nov. 10, 1862. Third quarter, 1863 commutation of rations while sick furlough, $9.90. April 10, 1864 and July – Aug., 1864, AWOL. Fouse: "Furloughed and never returned to company."

Hines, Edward H. - Private, Second Lieutenant 41st Georgia Infantry
Age 21. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Student at Bowdon Academy. May 6 - June 1, Chimborazo Hospital, "Debility". Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. June 23, 1862 discharged. First Lieutenant of 41st GA Infantry report states: "Edward Hines of the Legion having been elected first Lieutenant of 41st GA Regiment applies for discharge from the Legion, June 28, 1862. Approved and forwarded by order of Colonel Cobb". June 14, 1862 a letter from Colonel C. A. McDaniel, near Tupelo, MS, to Gene Cooper recommends

Hine's promotion to First Lieutenant of Co. K due to "resignation of former occupant". "The Second Lieutenant refuses to be promoted and no one comes to fill the post." Jan. 1, 1863 paid $86.00 for Aug. 31 to Oct. 8, 1862. Letters written certifying "pay due for that period as he was 'doubtless killed' in the battle near Perryville, KY. He was in that engagement and has not been heard from since." Letter from Captain I. Bowen, "No one recognized him on the field." May 3, 1864 his mother filed claim of deceased soldiers. Killed at Perryville, KY, Oct. 8, 1862. Lt. Hines was the brother of Charles McDaniel's wife, Victoria, and was evidently living with the McDaniels and attending the college in Bowdon when he enlisted.

Holloway, George. L. - Private
He was a 20-year-old farmer living with wife, Elizabeth(17), in the 11th District-Laurel Hill. Enlisted March 23, 1862 at Bowdon, GA by Lt. Morris. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. No other entries. Fouse's roster: "Killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863."

Hopkins, Willis - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 41-year-old carpenter who lived in Bowdon Village with his wife, Margaret(35), and children, Jackson(13), Sarah E.(11), Berry(9), Jane(7) & Julia(2). He was born in N.C. His personal estate was valued at $50. Nov.-Dec., 1861, "Absent on detailed duty". Nov.-Dec., 1862, "Present, ambulance corps". Feb., 1862: "Carpenter in Yorktown". May-June, 1864" "Absent in hospital". July –Aug., 1864, "absent, wounded on furlough in Bowdon".

Hutchins, Ellis A. - Private
Age 19. Enlisted March 23 1862 at Goldsboro, N. C. Died Sept. 15, 1862 of wounds suffered at Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. Claim of deceased solders filed Nov. 4, 1862 by his widow, Missouri A. Hutchins
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Hyde, John W. - Private
Enlisted Dec. 31, 1862 at Decatur, GA by Major Hardee. May-June, 1864, AWOL. Paid March 1 - April 30, 1863, $22.00. No further records. His widow, Susan E. filed for and drew a pension in Coweta County.

Johnson, Marion F. - Private
He was very young, no more than 16, the son of William P. Johnson(43) a prominent farmer of the Bowdon District who had an estate valued at $19,000 and personal value of $7,000 quite a large amount for this time. The elder Johnson was the owner of 35 slaves, the most of any Carroll County family associated with Company B. Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. Only entry was "Claim of Deceased Soldiers". Died in Battle of South Mountain [Crampton's Gap, MD] Sept. 14, 1862. Claim filed by his father, William P. Johnson. He left no wife or children. Fouse roster: "Killed at Crampton Gap, Sept. 14, 1862."

Johnson, Thomas - Private
He was an 18-year-old farmer living with his father, Archibald(45), a farmer in the 9th District-Bowdon, and mother, Matitha. Only entry was Claim of Deceased Soldiers filed by his father, A. H. Johnson stating that he died in Maryland on Sept. 14, 1862 [Crampton's Gap]. Fouse roster: "Killed at Crampton Gap Sept 14, 1862."

Jones, Daniel L. - Private, Third Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was living at home, the 18-year-old Bowdon Village College student son of Ed L. and Lucy Jones. His father was a carpenter with an estate valued at $700 and personal value of $4,650. Both parents born in S.C. Nov.-Dec., 1861, "Absent on furlough at Bowdon expires Nov. 15." Captured at Crampton's Gap. Oct. 2, 1862 on roll of prisoners (as a Private) at Fort Delaware. Sent to Aikens Landing, VA for exchange. Oct. 8, 1862 paid $119; pay $44, bounty $50, clothes $25. Suffered a severe wound at Chancellorsville "in bowels." July 27, 1863 promoted to 3rd Lieutenant, July 27, 1863. On roll, Jan., 1865 as "absent, prisoner taken?". Aug., 1864, captured Guard Hill [Front Royal]. Oath of Allegiance at Ft. Delaware. Resident of Clayton County, GA. "Complexion fair, eyes gray, hair light, 6ft." Released June 17, 1865.

Jones, John L. - Private, Corporal
Age 24. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1862, "Absent,. Missing in Action, Crampton's Gap, MD, Sept. 14, 1862." Fouse roster: "Killed at Crampton Gap Sept.14 62." Register of claim of deceased soldiers filed by his father, John H. Jones, March 28, 1864.

Kidd, A. B. - Private
Nov.-Dec., 1862: Assigned to this Company and immediately transferred to Georgia Conscript. Transferred to 16th Regiment Georgia Volunteers on Nov. 26, 1862. No further records.

King, Edmund W. - Private
Enlisted Nov. 12, 1862 at Decatur, GA by Major Hardee. He was an 18-year-old living at home with his farmer parents, C. W.(56) and Sinah C.(56), in the 11th District Laurel Hill. The elder King is listed as the owner of 1 slave. Died of disease, Rubeola, Feb. 27, 1863 at Chimborazo Hospital. Fouse roster: "Died at Richmond Jan. 27, 1863." Amount of money left $2.50. Claim filed by his mother, Mrs. Seany(?) King.

King, John W. -1st Sgt., Third Lieutenant, 2nd Lieut.-Captain
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA August 27, 1861. Nov.- Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. May-June, 1864, present. July-Aug., 1864, present. Prisoner of war Sailor's Creek, VA April 6, 1865. "Complexion dark, eyes gray, hair dark, 5 ft 9 in." Oath of allegiance at Newport News June 25, 1865. Pension information: John W. King, born June 20, 1837 [24 years-old at enlistment]. On application dated March 16, 1899 he states he was appointed Captain of Company D, Third Battalion, Georgia Sharpshooters in May, 1863 until close of war. Released from Fort Delaware in June, 1865. His application based on "infirmity and poverty". He became disabled in 1897, rupture, chronic disease of kidneys. Owned no property and had no income. Received indigent pension in 1892 - 1896+. In 1903 he is sixty-five years old (born 1837) Post-war work saw milling when able. Died May 10, 1914. Drew pension at least in 1910 probably until death. Another application states that he was captured on the retreat from Richmond, probably Saylor's Creek, and was a prisoner at Newport News, VA. On Bowdon list of registered voters in 1867 - 1868. In 1910 his pension was $60.00 per annum. At death, he had 31 ¼ acres of land valued at $1,000, one horse

($40), one cow ($25), one hog ($20), farming tools ($5), kitchen and household furniture ($5). His widow, Brazilian E. Beck, married King on April 17, 1869. She was put on pension in 1910. She was seventy-four in 1914. He is buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Carroll Co..

King, J. N.
Enlisted at Bowdon on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 25-year-old carpenter living in Bowdon Village. Recommended for Lt. in 1863 to Phillip's Legion and 16th Ga. Regiment, Infantry. On roll of prisoners captured at Front Royal/Guard Hill, Va. on Aug. 16, 1864. Sent to Ft. Delaware Aug. 27, 1864. Was on the Bowdon voter list in 1887-88. Drew pension 1900- 1906, was in Disabled Soldiers Home on Aug. 10, 1890 in Atlanta. Buried in the Mount Zion Cemetery, Carroll Co. Fouse has this man on his roster with no notation.

Loveless, Samuel S.
He was a 26-year-old boot & shoe maker living in Bowdon with wife, Molly C.. States that he was born in S.C. Enlisted July 10, 1862, In 1862 employed on special duty in Richmond as shoe maker. June 6, 1863 was paid $50 bounty. Feb. 19, 1863 paid $3.60 for making twelve pairs of shoes. April 23, 1864 was paid $26.25 for making seventy-five pairs of shoes at $0.65 each. July-Aug., 1864 on detailed service at Augusta, GA as shoe maker. Not listed as a resident of Bowdon in 1870.

Mabray, Charles - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 25-year-old farmer from the Kansas community. He was living at home with parents, B. M.(67) and Catherine(66) who were both born in N.C.. The elder Mabry is listed with an estate value of $5,000 and personal value of $12,650 a goodly amount for this time. He is also listed as owning 17 slaves. As in other cases we don't know how many of these slaves were adults. Probably a considerable number were children as large slave families were encouraged. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Killed in Action at Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. Claim of deceased soldiers filed Sept. 9, 1863 by his widow (mother ?), Catherine Mabray.

McBurnett, Joshua M. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30,1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 18-year-old farmer living with his parents, Nicholas(56), and Lucinda(48) in the 9th District-Bowdon. Nick was a successful farmer owning two slaves. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. July 30, 1863 was in Hospital #27 in Richmond. Register of deceased soldiers, date of death July 30, 1863, Richmond. Claim filed by his father, Nicolas McBurnett. No wife or children. Fouse: "Died in 1863 at Richmond from wounds at Chancellorsville." He was the brother of Thomas McBurnett.

McBurnett, Thomas M.--Private
Enlisted at Bowdon by Captain McDaniel on July 30, 1861. He was a 20-year-old farmer living at home. Nov.-Dec.,'61, present. Fouse: "Died Aug. 1 '62 near Richmond, VA." Claim of deceased soldiers Claim filed by his father, Nicolas McBurnett. He was the brother of Joshua M.

McRight, J. S. (McWright?, McCreight?) - Private (Fouse roster as McRight)
Age 19. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862: "Absent on furlough at Bowdon". Transferred to the brigade's 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters, Co. C. Wounded in left thigh and hip. (Where and when ?) No further records. Living in 1910. Ella Barrow, widow of Wm. H. C. Barrow, applied for pension after William's death in 1901. On application, J. S. "McCreight" swore he was in same company as William Barrow. James S. "McRight" was on list of registered voters in Bowdon in 1867 - 1868. He drew a pension at least through 1905-11, living in Bowdon in 1921. In his application for a pension, J. S. "McWright" states that he transferred from Co. B to Co. E, Third Georgia Sharpshooteers. (Fouse's roster: "Transferred to SS Battalion June 8,1863."). That he was a farmer and saw miller after the war. Currently owned no property as the sheriff had sold his home in May, 1901. That he was born in Butts Co., GA in February, 1842.

McCorkie, Matthias A. - Private
Enlisted August 27, 1861 at Bowdon, GA. Nov.-Dec., 1861, "Absent at Bowdon on furlough". Nov., 1862, "Absent on furlough at Bowdon". May, June, July & Aug., 1864, AWOL. Fouse: "Sick leave granted and never returned."

McDaniel, Charles A. - Captain, (Colonel 41st Georgia)
Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA. Organizer and first Captain of Company B, Cobb's Legion Infantry. Aug., 1861 stationed near Race Track [Richmond]. Dec., 1861, regimental return of Cobb's Legion, he was present. Jan., 1862, absent. Ordered to Richmond by Colonel Cobb. Feb., 1862: "Absent on recruiting service". Resigned from the "Legion" April 16, 1862. Commissioned Colonel of 41st Georgia Infantry on March 14, 1862 (successor was William W. McDaniel). Sept. 26-30, 1861 stationed at, or near, Yorktown, VA. Requisitioned wood for unit "For Captain, 3/8 cord; for Sabalterns(3), 3/4 cord; for NCO and Privates, 4 1/8 cords". Oct. 9, 1861 he requisitioned 33 guns, 23 haversacks, one knapsack. Oct. 3, 1861, stationed at Camp Marion near Yorktown he requisitioned to build quarters two handsaws, six augers and handles, two trowels, one frow(?), one foot acyld(?), two drawing knives, four wedges, three pair hinges, one broad ax. Oct. 8, 1862 wounded at Perryville, KY. Died from leg wound in General Hospital Harrodsburg, KY on Oct. 18, 1862. Was buried in Kentucky and re-interred at Bowdon Methodist Protestant Cemetery in 1871. Born Nov. 27, 1830 in DeKalb County, GA. Graduated from Emory College at Oxford, GA. Came to Bowdon in 1855 as instructor in Bowdon Academy and Pastor of Methodist Protestant Church. Was the President of Bowdon Collegiate Institute and was listed as the owner of two slaves in 1860. His widow, Victoria H. McDaniel, drew a pension in Fulton Co. J. J. Gamble and J. A. Fullerlove certified that they were members of Col. McDaniel's regiment and that they knew Mrs. McDaniel. She testified that, " She is the widow of Charles McDaniel and the mother of his 3 children. She remarried to S. J. Brown on May 4, 1873. This union was an unfortunate one, they lived together for a very short time and in 1876, she was granted a total divorce and her name McDaniel restored. Since then she has lived with her children."

McDaniel John C. - Private
Eighteen-year-old younger brother of William (Bill) Walker McDaniel, the Captain of the Company and nephew of Charles McDaniel. Recruit of Jan. 1, 1863. Once when Captain Bill was home on leave, young John insisted on returning to Virginia with him as a member of Company B. Mortally wounded at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863. His body was moved to the Columbia Cemetery near Abbeville, Alabama where he is buried alongside his mother and father. Some say that the marker in the Columbia, Alabama cemetery is only a memorial marker

and the body is not there. His father was a wealthy planter and possible had the body shipped home. John died in a hospital in Richmond. Possibly was a student at Bowdon College with his brother as he would have been sixteen years old at the beginning of the war. No records on this man have been found.

McDaniel, William (Bill) Walker - First Lieutenant, Captain, Major of Cobb's Legion
Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. He was a senior, graduating from Bowdon College in May, 1861 and he was the only one of the seven May 24, 1861 graduating seniors to join Company B which was recruited by his uncle Charles McDaniel, President or the College. He was from Texasville, Alabama and a nephew of Captain Charles McDaniel. Nov., 1861, absent in Alabama on furlough commencing Nov. 20. July, 1862, he was First Lieutenant at Camp Marion and was promoted to Captain. His successor as First Lieutenant was Second Lieutenant J. C. Morris. Card shows requisition near Yorktown Nov. 28, 1861 for two kegs nails. Dec., 1861 shows a requisition for straw, twelve pounds per man times eighty-nine men or 1,068 pounds. Was wounded in the knee at Crampton's Gap and on wounded leave in Nov., 1862, absent on "sick" for thirty days. Promoted to Major of Cobb's Legion from May 12, 1864 and signed by J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Feb. 24, 1864. May - June, 1864, absent. Wounded near New Market, VA on May 1, 1864(?). "Should be retired. In hospital". Report dated Dec. 28, 1864, "Has applied for retirement, now in Texasville, AL." Feb., 1865: "Disease Vulnus Sclopeticum left leg, thigh, hip. Unable "to walk or ride.". March, 1865 entry: "There is now no Captain". Was Conscript Officer in Alabama in 1865. General Wofford to General S. Cooper June 27, 1864: "The promotion of Captain W. W. McDaniel, Senior Captain of the Cobb's Legion infantry to the rank of Major to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major W. D. Connors who was killed in the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House on the 13th of May last. Very respectfully yours, W. M. Wofford Brig. Gen.". (This is the only copy of anything written by General Wofford that I have.) Jan. 1, 1865: absent in hospital, sick. Retired Feb. 24, 1865. Above date of wounding may not be correct. He was also seriously wounded in left leg at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. Married Frances ("Fannie") Creel. Died July 10, 1892 in Henry County, Alabama and is buried in the Clopton Methodist Church Cemetery near Texasville. Was the brother of John C..

Meadow, C. B., Private
Age 40. Enlisted March 1, 1862 at Newnan, GA. Mortally wounded at Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD Sept. 14, 1862. Died Sept. 18, 1862. Fouse: "Killed at Crampton Gap." Probably in hands of the enemy? Jonah Meadows filed death claim Feb., 1863.

Miles, John M.- Private
Enlisted at Columbus, GA on July 10, 1862 by Major Dunwoody. He was a 28-year-old farmer who had married in 1851 and the father of several children. Listed among unwounded prisoners of VI Army Corps taken at Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. Sent from Fort Delaware for exchange. Killed in Action May 3, 1863 at Battle of Chancellorsville. Fouse: "Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863." In his widow's pension application, Corporal Wm. B. Stephenson of Co. B, states that he saw Miles killed at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863. T. B. Carden states that he was detailed to cook for the company that day and that Miles was buried on the battlefield. His widow, Sarah, drew pension in Carroll County at least during the years of 1898-1910. They were married in 1851. Memorial marker in Pleasant Grove Cem., Carroll Co..

Morris, George Glenn. - Private
Enlisted March 23, 1862 at Goldsboro, N. C. Lt. J. C. Morris. Discharged for disability July 12, 1862. Joined Company A, Georgia State Troops. Born in DeKalb County, GA, twenty-one years of age, "5ft, 4 in, blue eyes, auburn hair, occupation - farmer". On list of registered voters in Bowdon in 1867 - 1868. Born 20 Sept. 1840-Died 20 Oct,1906. His widow drew a pension in Fulton County. Brother of William Franklin. He was a mechanic and watch maker.

Morris, James C- - Second Lieutenant (First Lieutenant)
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 22-year-old farmer living in Bowdon Village with wife, Sarah(20), daughter, Sarah(3), and son, Charles(2). Owned his farm. Was the 2nd Lt. and one the original officers of Company B. Attended Bowdon Collegiate before the war. He succeeded William W. McDaniel as First Lieutenant March, 1862. Resigned April 22, 1862. Jan.-Feb., 1862, on sick furlough from Camp Marion (Yorktown). July 30, 1862, First Lieutenant of 41st GA Infantry. On roll of Dec., 1863 showing him present. No later records. We show that he was in Bowdon March, 1862 recruiting (see G. G. and James M. Morris);

Morris, James M. --Private
Enlisted March 23, 1862 at Bowdon, GA by Lt. J. C. Morris. Sept. 25, 1662, typhoid fever at Chimborazo Hospital. Transferred to ? Natural Springs (Hegenot Springs?) on Nov. 30. Entry states; "Captured Sept. 23 ? near Meadison(?) Court House. Prisoner of war". No record of when or where he was captured, held prisoner and exchanged(?) if indeed he was captured. Fouse: "Killed in action in Battle of Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, wounded over eye". Death claim filed by his father, John T. Morris.

Morris, James W. --Private
Age 19. April, 1863, General Hospital, Richmond. Wounded slight in hip at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863. May - June, 1864, "AWOL since Feb. 6, 1864". Listed on Prisoner of War Roll, General M. H. Chrysler at Talladega, AL June 20, 1865. Paroled May 24, 1865 at Talladega. There is a James Morris buried at Union Camp Ground, Carroll Co. with birth & death listed as 4/5/33-3/7/14 (?). On Fouse roster but no notation

Morris, Thomas Jefferson (Or J. T. ?) - Private
Enlisted March 10, 1863 at Fredericksburg, VA. File dated May 15, 1863 states that he was mortally wounded in Battle of Chancellorsville and died of wounds at General Hospital No. 1 on May 9, 1863. Wounded severely in the mouth, May 3, 1863 . His widow, Susan R. Morris filed death claim. Buried at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. Thomas Jefferson Morris of Bowdon is listed as owning 1 slave.

Morris, William Franklin. - Private, 3rd Corporal, 2nd Corporal, 3rd Sergeant
Age 17. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 (probably August). Present, Nov.-Dec., 1861. May 5, 1862 in General Hospital No 18 with pneumonia. Sent to Lynchburg, VA. May-June, 1864, present. Captured at Sailor's Creek on April 6, 1865 and took oath of allegiance. "Complexion fair, 5ft, 9in." Born June7, 1843-Died Sept. 3, 1914-Buried Bowdon Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery. He was a mill right and farmer. Had the tip of a finger shot off at Knoxville. Brother of George Glenn Morris.

Morris, W. (William ?) T. - 4th Corporal, 2nd Corporal, Sergeant
He was a 26-year-old carpenter living in Bowdon Village with wife, Mary(19), son, James E.(3), and daughter Martha J.(2). Enlisted in 41st GA at Carrollton, GA on May 5, 1862 by Captain ? Enlisted in Company D, 3rd GA Reg State Troops on Oct. 13, 1861. Mustered out at Savannah on April 20, 1862. Enlisted as Private, Company B, 56 GA Infantry on May 5, 1862. Captured at Vicksburg, MS on July 4, 1863 and paroled there July 8. Transferred to Company B, Cobb's Legion Infantry in July, 1864. Captured at Sailor's Creek, VA April 6, 1865. Released at Newport News, VA on June 25, 1865. This man served in three of the Bowdon companies.
Note: There were seven Morris men who served in Company B. It would be of great interest to know if and how they were related.

Neill, James A. Private **Note**: **All three Neills could be spelled "Neil" (?)**
No archives records on this man. He was a 35-year-old married to Risday(?) Pennington. Filed for a pension in Coweta County. One of three brothers in Company B. He is not of Fouse's roster roll. Other two brothers are on his roll.

Neill, Josiah Sorrell Private
Enlisted December 12, 1862 by Major Hardee. He is listed on a roll dated 12 Dec.,1862 as a member of Cobb's Legion, Company B. Born March, 1840—Died May, 1903. Buried at Bethel Methodist Church in Coweta County, Ga. Married Julia Entrekin. They both drew pensions in Coweta County.

Neill, John Vining - Private
Enlisted Dec. 12, 1862 at Decatur, GA by Major Hardee. April 14, 1863 in General Hospital No. 9. Transferred to Chimborazo #2. Died at Chimborazo #2 on April 29, 1863. Death claim filed by his mother, Resphah(?) Neill. Inventory of effects, "$17.50, one watch". No record of cause of this man's death; disease or wounds(?). John was not married.

Newton, William W. - Private
Age 17. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Dec., 1861, "Extra duty for the staff". No further records or pension records. Fouse: "Transferred to SS Batl. June 8, '63."

Nolan, James - Private
Age 33. Enlisted March 23, 1862 at Bowdon, GA by Lt. Morris. Nov. – Dec., 1862: "In Maryland with his leg off above the knee." From wounds received in Battle of Crampton's Gap on Sept. 14, 1862. "Wounds thigh". Nov.-Dec., 1862: wounded in Maryland. May - June, 1864, absent, wounded furlough, leg amputated. Listed on prisoners of war forwarded to Baltimore, MD on Dec. 24, 1862 and sent to Fortress Monroe on Dec. 29, 1862. Fouse: "Wounded at Crampton Gap, leg amputated."

Parker, James - Private
Age 50. Fouse has him at age 50 on his roster sheet. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861. James(48), and Mary(46) in the 9th District. Admitted to Winder Hospital, Richmond, Sept. 25 – Dec. 3, 1862. Nov.-Dec., 1862 on furlough at Bowdon. Jan., 1862, Camp Marion and furloughed for twenty-five days. Transferred to Company B, 56th Georgia Infantry in 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 and paroled there July 8. Captured near Atlanta on July 22, 1864. Transferred from Cap Chase, OH to City Point, VA for exchange on March 4, 1865. Received at Boulware and Cox's Wharves, James River, March 10-11, 1865. In First Division Hospital, Richmond, March 16, 1865.

Parker, William M. - Private
Age 24. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862: absent, wounded and in Richmond. Sept., 1862, on list of wounded prisoners captured at Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. In U.S. Field Hospital, Burkittsville, MD. Wounded "Hip - Severe". Paroled (no dates given). Feb. 21, 1863 transferred to Chimborazo Hospital. Returned to duty Feb. 28, 1863. Commutation of rations while on leave: $7.92. Paid $44.00 for April 30 – Aug. 31, 1863. No further records. Fouse states, "Died at Bowdon, Ga.."

Payne, Joseph - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA Aug. 27, 1861. He was a 21-year-old farmer living with his parents, Alex(62), and Sarah(49) Pain in the 11th District Laurel Hill. Fouse's roster roll has him, "Died Oct 2, 1861." Another record shows Joseph Payne as a member of Company I, 10th Georgia Infantry, we believe he was a member of Company B, Cobb's Legion at the time he was killed at Salem Church on May 3, 1863(?).

Powledge, Gideon - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 30-year-old carriage maker living in Bowdon Village with his wife, Louisa(28), and children, John W.(8), Lucy(7), ;Mary S.(5), & Martha T.(2). He is listed as having a personal value of $150. Nov.-Dec., 1861, "Absent on detached service". Dec. 10, 1861 was detached as guard at Chachleton [Cockletown]. Nov.-Dec., 1862, "Absent on furlough at Bowdon". Register of sick or wounded prisoners taken July 1, 2 & 3, 1863 at Gettysburg. In hospital, "Foot severe". Aug. 10, 1863 in Seminary Hospital at Gettysburg; "left foot - slight", captured July 4. Aug. 31, 1863 in Jackson Hospital in Richmond, "left foot mini ball". Oct. 3, 1863 furloughed for thirty days. May-June, 1864, "Absent, in hospital". Sept. 24, 1864 in Jackson Hospital, Richmond. Returned to duty Oct. 29, 1864, "'?' left hand". Returned to duty Nov., 1864. Most probably wounded during Valley Campaign of 1864. Clothing, Dec. 14, 1864 at General Hospital, Staunton, VA. On register of Invalid Corps. Date of retirement, "Nov. 10, 1864, now at Greenville, GA military location 'Comdt. of Post',". He is not listed in the Carroll Co. census of 1870.

Rice, Thomas F. - Private
Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861. T. E. Rice was a 32-year-old farmer of the Bowdon District. Wife, Lucinda(31),and children, Augusta A.(12), William E.(11), John W.(9), Edmund P.(6), & James W.(3). Nov.-Dec., 1961, present. Nov.-Dec., 1962, "Absent, sick in hospital in Richmond". Paid July 7, 1863; $22.00 from March 1 - June 30, 1863. Paid Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1863, $44.00. March 14, 1864 in C.S.A. General Hospital, Danville, VA: "conjunctivitis". May-Aug., ? AWOL. Captured at Sailor's Creek, VA on April 6, 1865. Roll of prisoners at Newport News, VA and given oath of allegiance on June 25, 1865.

Roberts, James M. - Private
Age 25. Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861, "Present on extra duty as ambulance driver". Nov., 1862: "Ambulance driver". Wounded slightly in ankle at Chancellorsville. July 17, 1863, admitted to Chimborazo Hospital. Furloughed July 31, 1863. Lost eye at Gettysburg. May-Aug., 1864: "Absent in hospital". Nov., 1864, present. Jan. 28, 1865 in Okmulgee Hospital, Macon, GA: "Facial ? of July 7, right". (?). A James Roberts is listed as owning 1 slave in Carroll Co. Fouse: "Lost eye at Gettysburg."

Robertson, Francis M. - Private
Age 19. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Only one card for this man. It shows Company B, Cobb's Legion. No further service or pension records. Fouse: "Furloughed and never returned."

Ross, Federick E. - 3rd Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, lst Lieutenant
Age 18. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. One of the original officers of Company B. Nov. – Dec., 1861, present. Aug. 5, 1861 elected First Lieutenant. His successor was G. S. Fletcher(?). [This was Robert S. Fletcher]. One entry state: "Promoted to Captain Co. ?, 3rd Battalion, Georgia Sharpshooters". March 17, 1862, assigned First Lieutenant; successor was Ephrian D. Fouse. [Author's Note: both Fletcher and Fouse were promoted, possibly Fletcher was made 2nd Lt. successor to Fouse]. Wounded at Crampton's Gap. Killed in action on May 3, 1863 at Chancellorsville. Entry states: "There is now no lst Lt. in Co. B".

Seigler, John G. - Private
Age 21. Enlisted at Bowdon on July 31, 1861. Nov. – Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, "Absent on furlough at Bowdon". Sept. 25, 1862 admitted to General Hospital, Camp Winder, Richmond, "Rheumatism". Paid Nov. 21, 1862 for 122 days at $15.00/day: $70.26(?). July 15, 1863 admitted to General Hospital, Farmville, VA and returned to duty Sept. 12, 1862 for "Rheumatism". May – Aug., 1864, "AWOL". Fouse: "Furloughed and never returned."

Shelnut, Bryant A. - Private
Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. He was a 20-year-old student living at home in Bowdon Village with parents, Nathaniel & Lucy Shelnut and 7 siblings. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. On Register of Deceased Soldiers. Died April 29, 1862 at Williamsburg, VA. hospital. Claim filed by his father, N. Shelnut, Aug. 8, 1862. Amount due $114.60. No wife or children. Died of disease(?). He was the brother of William C. of Company B.

Shelnut, William C. – Private, Corporal
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was an 18-year-old student living in Bowdon Village with parents, Nathaniel and Lucy and 7 siblings. He was the brother of Bryant A., Their father was a Bowdon merchant. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. Admitted to Wayside Hospital on May 4, 1863 or General Hospital No. 8, Richmond severe wound thigh. Disposition, Howard Grove Hospital: "VUL Selept left thigh". Admitted May 9, furloughed July 8, 1863. May-June, 1864, present. Retired July 26, 1864. Attended Bowdon College after the war on the "GI Bill". Was on Bowdon's list of registered voters in 1867 - 1868. Drew a pension in Carroll County.

Slowman, Robert G. W. Private, Sergeant
Age 37. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861 present. Sept. 14, 1862, "Killed in Action" at Crampton's Gap; shot through the head. Claim of Deceased Soldiers from GA which was filed for settlement in the Office of Confederate States Auditor for the War Department. Filed by Lucretia Slowman, wife, Dec. 15, 1862. Pay from April 30 to Sept. 14, 1862: $124.93. Pvt. Slowman was born ca 1825 and thus was about 36 years old when he enlisted. He was a farmer, married Lucretia Wiggins in 1849 in Newton County, Ga. They had four children: George(9), John(7), Jesse(5) and Sarah(1) in 1860. Lucretia drew a pension in Polk County.

Smith, Joseph - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Believe he was a 26-year-old farm laborer? Nov. –Dec., 1861 present. Nov.-Dec., 1862 present. April 21, 1862 was in General Hospital No. 21; "Rheumatism". Transferred to Petersburg. Admitted to Buchanon(?), April 12, 1862. May-June, 1864, absent, AWOL since Dec. 12, 1863". Jan. 5, 1864, Prisoner of War, Dept. of the Cumberland, captured near Knoxville, TN. Forwarded to Louisville, KY for exchange. Sent to Rock Island, IL. Joseph Smith is shown in 1870 as 37 years old, wife, Sarah(20) and works farm. Fouse: " No fighter, reported as deserter."

Smith, William R. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Died at Williamsburg, VA, Dec. 26, 1861, in hospital. Claim filed by Martha L. Smith, widow. Amount found due: $50.00. Died of disease(?). He was returned to Carroll County for burial. We are unable to locate his grave site.

Spencer, Patrick J. - Private
Enlisted at Goldsboro, NC March 23, 1862 by Lt. Morris. He was a 25-year-old carriage maker of Bowdon Village. Wife, Mary and daughter, Emma(2). Sept. 25, 1862 in General Hospital, Camp Windor, Richmond. Returned to duty Aug. 5. Nov.-Dec., 1862, "Absent in Richmond, VA". Dec. 16, 1862: CSA General Hospital, Danville, VA. Complaint: "Vulnus Scolopet". Returned to duty June 17, 1863. [Wounded at Crampton's Gap(?)] On roll July – Aug., 1864 as "absent without leave since May 6, 1864". No date. Roll of Prisoners of War, Winchester, VA sent to Camp Chase. Captured July 21, 1864; "desires to take oath". No date, Camp Chace, OH; "Enlisted in ? , April 22, 1865." July 24, 1864, on list of prisoners at Wheeling, VA [now West VA]. "Age 29, height 5ft, 10in, complexion dark, eyes dark, occupation wagon maker". Was in 2nd Div. General Hospital, Camp Winder, Feb. and April 2, 1863. Returned to duty Sept. 14, 1863. The 1870 census shows Mary living in Bowdon with children, Emma(12), Thomas(9), Charles(4) & William(1) Patrick is not listed as living in the household. Fouse: Calls him a deserter.

Spruill, James M. - Private
Age 21. Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. Appears as J. M. Sprewl, J. M. Sproull, James M. Spruill, Jas M. Sprewll, Jas M. Spruille. Died May 14, 1863. Appears on rolls after Dec., 1862. Gabriel Spruill, father, presented claim. Left no wife or children. Mortally wounded in Battle of Chancellorsville fought May 1-4 where the Legion was heavily engaged with severe losses. Severe

wound in breast. James Spruill had four brothers in Co. C, 56th GA. Only one survived the war. Gabriel Spruill had four sons lost in the war; one of whom, Zach Spruill, was the great grandfather of the author's wife, Bonnie Spruill Barrow.

Stephenson, John W. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 21-year-old farmer from the Bowdon District. Son of A. F. Stephenson(39) and Elizabeth(37). Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862: "Absent on furlough at Bowdon". Nov.-Dec., 1862 another entry states; "Absent,. Wounded in Action on furlough, Bowdon". Newman, GA., Nov., 1862, "Wounded, time and location not known. "Wounded just below left knee, Crampton's Gap being broken". Was at home for about two years then transferred to Co. K, Cobb's Legion Cavalry (another card says to the 16th GA Inf.) on March 16, 1864. Stated that his unit was disbanded [Captured ?] near Christenburg, VA on April 12, 1865. The 1870 census shows him living with James Meadows and as working farm. Pension records: "Shot through left knee cap a bone being broken which disabled me from further action". Widow filed for pension Jan. 30, 1915 in Carroll Co. Stephenson was living in Carroll County in 1910 and drawing a pension there.

Stephenson, William B. - Private, Corporal
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 22-year-old farmer living with his mother, Elvira(44), in the Bowdon District. Elvira had 8 children, an estate valued at $3,000 and a personal value of $400 and owning 3 slaves. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. Aug. 30, 1863 General Hospital No 16, Richmond. June 5, 1863 at Chimborazo Hospital: "Disease VSS Leg", age twenty-four, wounded May 3, 1863 at Chancellorsville. Occupation farmer. Transferred to Danville. July 12, 1863 CSA General Hospital, Danville, VA, complaint: "Vuluces Sclopet". Furloughed July 12, 1863. May-June, 1864, present. July-Aug., 1864, promoted to corporal Aug. 1, 1864. List of prisoners of war taken at Sailor's Creek, VA, April 6, 1865. Oath of Allegiance at Newport News, VA on June 25, 1865. Registered voter in Bowdon in 1867-1868. Living and drawing a pension in 1910, Carroll County, GA. Attended Bowdon College after the war on the "GI Bill". Buried Methodist Church Cemetery in Bowdon. July 6, 1839—May 2, 1916. The 1870 census shows him as a 31-years-old farmer with wife, Elizabeth and son, John(11 mos.) Mother, Elvira lives on adjoining lot with 5 of her children and 1 domestic servant [her former slave ?]. Wife Elvira living in Carrollton in 1921.

Sutton, Edmund - Private
Age 20. Records show he enlisted at Bowdon, Aug. 27, 1861. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov. – Dec., 1862, "Absent. Teamster". July , 1862 roll on extra duty as Teamster. May-June, 1864, present. July – Aug., 1864, present. Roll of Prisoners of War, captured at Sailor's Creek, VA, April 6, 1865. Oath of Allegiance at Newport News, VA June 25, 1865. Resides Carroll County, GA. "Complexion dark, eyes blue, hair black, 5ft 9in."

Thomas, Henry J. - Private
Age 20. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov. – Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. May ?, 1863 he appears on roll of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond. Died May 21, 1863 at General Hospital, Howard Grove, Richmond, "GSW and nervous prostration. Disease: Vulva Selot left foot ?." Wounded severe in foot at Chancellorsville. Claim presented by his father, Washington Thomas. Left no wife or children. Mortally wounded at Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1864.

Thornton, George H. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. A 21-year-old farm boy. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, "Absent, Missing in Action at Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862." Sept. 26, 1862 on List of Wounded Prisoners paroled after Battle of Crampton's Gap by Order of General Franklin. "Wounded Hip - Dangerously", US Field Hospital, Burkittsville, MD. Undated, on list of wounded prisoners who died in hospital at Burkittsville, MD and were buried there by order of Asst. Surgeon H. A. Dubois. Claim filed Feb. 27, 1863 by David Thornton, father. Left no wife or children. Brother of John & James Thornton. Remains moved to Confederate Cem. at Hagerstown, MD. after the war, unmarked grave.

Thornton, John F.- Private
Enlisted March 4, 1864 at Newnan, GA by Colonel Griffin (another card states March 15 [63 ?] at Greenville, TN). Was around 18 years old (b.1846) at time of enlistment. May-June, 1864, present. July-Aug., 1864, present. Aug. 25, 1864 was paid $22.00. Aug. 8 and 26, 1864 at Jackson Hospital, Richmond. Disease: "Hemoptsis". Returned to duty Aug. 26. Oct. 23, 1864: CSA General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA; "diarrhea chronic"; returned to duty. Pension application states he surrendered at Appomattox. Pension paid 1909-1911. Born 1846 in Troup County, GA. Living in 1910 in Carroll County. No date: Report of Prisoners of War belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered by General Robert E. Lee commanding said Army, to Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant commanding Army of the United States. Done at Appomattox Court House, VA on April 9. 1865. He, along with brother James, were two of the four Company B men who surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. Why these men were not with their unit which was captured at Sailor's Creek on May 6 is not known. They possibly could have escaped after being surrounded by Federal infantry and cavalry, or they could have been on detached duty maybe with the wagon train, hospital or straggling. George, John and James Thornton were brothers.

Thornton, James Mulder. - Private, Corporal
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He attended Bowdon Collegiate Institute before the war. He was a 18 or 19year-old (b. 1842) farmer of the Bowdon District, the son of David William & Mary E. Edwards Thornton, farmers, both born in S.C.. Nov.-Dec., 1861 and Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. May-June, 1864 and July-Aug., 1864, present. Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. Same notation as for John F. Thornton on surrendering. Attended Bowdon College after the war on the "GI Bill". Married in Bowdon in 1867. The 1870 census shows him as 28 years old, works farm, wife Matilda(21), and daughter Gertrude(1). Later moved to Texas and is buried there. Brother of George & John. Only NCO of Company B surrendered at Appomattox and no Company B commissioned officers were present. Moved to Texas after the war.

Thurman, Richard Frank. – Private.
Enlisted in Co. B at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was an 20-year-old farmer of the 9th District-Bowdon. Also in the household lived 50-year-old Methodist Minister of what is now Smith's Chapel, John Thurman. Date of Discharge from Co. B, Oct. 26, 1861; paid $21.22 on Oct. 29. "Age 18, 5ft 8 in, complexion light, eyes gray, hair light, occupation farmer." Card states: "? entitled to discharge by reason of continuous ill health caused by attack of measles followed by ? fever". A memorial marker at Smith's Chapel Cemetery

shows Richard "F." Thurman with birth date of Dec. 22, 1841, died and buried at Alton, IL. Wife, Sarah A. There is a Richard Frank Thurman, Co. H, 41st GA Infantry as of July 27, 1862. Captured at Resaca, GA on May 16, 1864. Died of pneumonia in military prison at Alton, IL on Jan. 4, 1865. This marker seems to be a memorial marker only as it only gives date of birth and no date of death. Co. H of the 41st GA was a Carroll County unit and Bowdon area boys made up a good part of it. His brother, John M. Thurman, and one of James R. Barrow's brothers-in-law, Pvt. John Burt, were members of the Company H. Burt died in Dalton, GA hospital and is buried in an unmarked grave in the Confederate Cemetery there. There is a Lt. Richard Enoch Thurman of Co. C, 56th GA Infantry often confused with this man. I am sure that they were closely related. Richard Thurman was an original member of Company B. .

Tindle, James W. - Private
Age 21. Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. Nov.-Dec., 1861, discharged Nov. 28, 1861. Date of payment, Nov. 28, 1861 by C. W. Hardy. No further entries. No pension record found. Fouse: "Discharged, 1862."

Tomme, Robert S. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 28-year-old blacksmith. Wife, Eliz.(21), and children, Parker(9), Asbury(7) and Charles(2). Also in the house is William W. a blacksmith. Transferred Nov. 30, 1861 to 13th Alabama Regiment. Only card. His widow, Mrs. S. E., drew a pension in Carroll County.

Upchurch, John C. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 21-year-old living at home, the son of Thomas G.(63), a Bowdon merchant, and mother, Patience(55), both born in N.C.. Nov.-Dec., 1861 and Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. Killed in action in Battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Death claim filed by F. *S.* Hobtilsell(?), Attorney, on Aug. 7, 1863.

Vickery, J. C. - Private
Age 20. Enlisted Dec. 12, 1862 at Decatur, GA by Major Hardee. Jan. 10, 1863, Chimborazo Hospital, pneumonia. Furloughed March 10, 1863. May-June-July- Aug., 1864, present. Oct. 23, 1864, CSA General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA; "Siarrobola(?) chronic". Returned to duty on Dec. 6, 1864. Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. The 1870 census shows him as a 30-year-old farmer in the Carrollton District, wife, Nancy and children, Luther(10), James(6), Sarah(4) & William(1).

Ward, Asa F. Private
He enlisted with the original mustering of Company B but for some reason missed leaving Bowdon with the company and joined Company F at Carrollton on August 15, 1861. See his record under Co. F, Cobb's Legion.

Warner, T. J. - (Worner) Private
Enlisted July 1, 1862 at Calhoun, GA by Major Dunwoody. He was a 26-year-old farmer living in the 4th District-Rotherwood with wife, Martha(30), daughter, Martha J. and son, James J.(2). Evidently owned his farm. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. June 4, 1863, Chimborazo Hospital with chronic diarrhea. June 28, 1863, Jackson Hospital; transferred to Camp Winder. Furloughed Aug. 24, 1863. May-June, 1864: "Absent; sick on furlough". July – Aug., 1864: "Absent in hospital". Sept. 14, 1862, in Chimborazo. Returned to duty Oct., 1862. Buried Midway Church cemetery, Carroll Co. Fouse: "Furloughed and never able to return."

Waters, Thomas H. - Private
Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. He was a 21-year-old farmer of the Bowdon District living with Sam & Eliz. Avery. Nov.-Dec., 1861 and Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. Fouse: "Killed in Action, August 16, 1864 at Front Royal/Guard Hill, VA."

Wessinger, James W. -Private
Enlisted March 23, 1862 at Goldsboro, NC by Lt. Morris (card shows Bowdon but Fouse shows Goldsboro). July 25, 1862 given discharge. "Entitled to discharge by reason of Surgeon's Certificate of Disability." Last paid, April 1, 1862. Statement "Unfit for duty last sixty days. Paid $30.43 July 28, 1862". Discharge states: "age 22, height 5ft ?in,, eyes dark, hair light, light complexion, occupation brick layer". Died from his disease, chronic diarrhea. His widow, Mrs. N. A. Wessinger, filed for pension in 1899. She testified that in the summer of 1862 he took the measles and relapsed and then took diarrhea which became chronic and he was ? by said disease totally unfit for service on account of said disease, and when he got home he was in a helpless condition and suffered with chronic diarrhea and died from said disease 18th day of Jan., 1863 at his home in Bowdon. Buried in Bowdon Baptist Church Cem. Jan. 9, 1848---Jan. 19, 1863.

Westbrook, Moses M. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. A 28-year-old Methodist clergyman. Lived in Bowdon Village with wife, Frances and sons, Bryant A.(4) & Richard B.(2). Nov. – Dec., 1861, present. Stationed near Richmond, VA July 19, 1862. Jan., 1862, Camp Marion, furloughed for thirty days. Feb., 1862, on sick leave at Bowdon. Paid July 29, 1862: $30.43. Discharge states, "Born in Fayette County, GA, age 29, dark complexion, dark eyes, light hair, 5ft 10 in, occupation mechanic". Discharged by reason of Surgeons Certificate of Disability dated July 25, 1862. "Unfit for duty last five months." He drew a pension in Fayette County. His widow, Mrs. F. L., also drew in Fayette Co. He is not listed in the 1870 Carroll Co. census.

White, Clark - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 38-year-old farmer of the 11th District-Laurel Hill owning his farm with a value of $400. Wife, Reism(28), and children, Hugh H.(15), Martha(9), and Mary(2). Nov.-Dec., 1861 and Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. June 5, 1863 at Chimborazo with chronic rheumatism. Returned to duty June 11, 1863. May - June and July - Aug:, present. Captured Oct. 19, 1864. Prisoner of war at Point Lookout, MD, arrived Harpers Ferry on Oct. 25, 1864. Captured at Strasburg Oct., 1864. Remarks: "Exchanged Jan. 17, 1865". Next card states: "Captured at Middletown, Oct. 19, 1864".

Wiggins, James K. - Private
Card states enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 but probably Aug. 27, 1861. This is the only entry. Claim of Deceased Soldiers filed Sept. 9, 1862 by his father, Jess Wiggins. Date of death March 24, 1862. Fouse: "Died at Suffock, Virginia March, 1862." No indication if death was due to disease or wounds.

Wilkins, (Wilkin) George L. - Private
Enlisted March 23, 1862 at Bowdon, GA by Lt. Morris. He was a 29-year-old farmer of the 10th District. Wife, Sarah(25), son, John(4) and daughter, Mary(2). Nov.-Dec., 1861, Nov.-Dec., 1862 & July - Aug, 1864 present. Surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. The 1870 census shows him as George L. Wilkins(42), with wife, Sarah(32) and daughter, Mary(9).

Williams, Napoleon B. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was an 17-year-old farm laborer of the 9th District-Bowdon the son of B. J. a 67-year-old carpenter and Elizabeth(44). He had 4 brothers and 3 sisters living at home. Nov.-Dec., 1861 and Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. Sept., 1862: General Hospital No. 21, Richmond: "age 18, disease ?,, transferred to General Hospital No. 16 on Sept. 12." Wounded severe in foot at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863. Admitted to Jackson Hospital Jan. 14, 1864: "Int Febris". Returned to duty Jan, 31. March 28, 1864 admitted to Jackson Hospital: "VS left foot - shells". May - June, 1864: "Absent in hospital". June 21, 1864 appears on roll at Jackson Hospital. Returned to duty June 21(?). July – Aug,, 1864, present. No further cards. Wounded Wilderness/Spotsylvania.

Wood, Robert J. - Private
Enlisted at Bowdon, GA on July 30, 1861 by Captain McDaniel. He was a 33-year-old farm laborer of the 10th District. Wife, Corneliua(31). Eligible for discharge by reason of Surgeons Certificate of Disability at Richmond, Oct. 19, 1861. Paid $16.71. Fouse: "Discharged at Camp Marion. Oct. 1861."

Word, B. C. - Private
Card states enlisted at Bowdon, GA March 23, 1862. He was a 28-year-old farmer owning his farm in Bowdon District. Wife, Polly(27) and sons, Robert(8) & Charles J.(2). Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. May 2, 1862 in General Hospital, Richmond, chronic diarrhea. Transferred June 3, 1862 to Lynchburg, VA. June 4, admitted to General Hospital, Lynchburg, rheumatism. Returned to duty July 18, 1862. Buried Bowdon City Cemetery, July 19, 1904. Drew pension in Carroll County, GA. Was on his farm in 1870. Fouse: "Discharged at Fredericksburg Jan. 8, 1863."

Word, J. H. - Fourth Sergeant
Enlisted July 30, 1861 at Bowdon, GA by Captain McDaniel. He was a 24-year- old farmer of the Bowdon District. Son of John B. Word a 65-year-old farmer with an estate of $400 and personal value of $4,000 and mother, Milly(58). Three sisters also lived in the house. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Nov.-Dec., 1862, "absent, Wounded in Action at Crampton's Gap on Sept. 14, 1862, left leg amputated above the knee." His leg was amputated in Field Hospital located in the church school house in Burkittsville, MD. May-June, 1864 on furlough, leg amputated. July-Aug., 1864 states same. Roll of Prisoners of War exchanged at Fortress Monroe Dec. 8, 1862. Paid $45.00 and furloughed Aug. 28, 1863. Paid $53.85 for clothing Aug. 26, 1863. At Field Hospital, Burkittsville, wounded, "thigh and knee severe". Sent to General Hospital, Baltimore, ?, 1862. Drew pension in Carroll Co. at least for the years 1891-1907, probably longer. His pension record states, "wounded South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862 in the knee, left, resulting in the amputation at the middle thigh. Has not received payment for artificial leg and does not want any as he prefers to have money". Wounded by gunshot above the knee. Was receiving $100.00/year pension from Carroll County. He was a prominent merchant in Bowdon, GA and is buried in the Bowdon City Cemetery. Wife, Hattie, no children. He was a best friend of James R. Barrow and a witness to his will. It is said that he was struck by lightning while a prisoner of war resulting in a second amputation. Also contracted small pox while a prisoner. Attended Bowdon College after the war on the "GI Bill".

These summaries of the men of Company B total 139. Some reports state that there were 141 men to serve at some time during the war. There are six (or seven if Joseph Pane is included) men listed on various rosters who we have so far been unable to locate any records regarding their service in Company B. Several of these we believe are different spellings of names we have records on. It is thus reasonable to believe that there were 140 - 145 men who did serve in Company B, Cobb's Georgia Legion, Infantry, CSA Army. There were never more than 100 men at one time and usually many less who were present for duty.

The records which follow for James R. Barrow are typical of those used to compile these summaries.





B | Cobb's Legion. | Ga.

Jas R Barrow

Pvt. { Co. B (Infantry Battalion), Cobb's Legion, Georgia Volunteers.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Nov. 1 to Dec 1, 1862.

Enlisted:
When July 30, 1862
Where Bowdon Ga
By whom Col. C. A McDaniel
Period War

Last paid:
By whom Capt. E. B. Cram
at what time May 1, 186 .

Present or absent absent
Remarks wounded and is now in Maryland

Cobb's Legion, Georgia Volunteers, was organized in August, 1861, as the Georgia Legion, and consisted of an infantry battalion of seven companies and a cavalry battalion of four companies. By S. O. No. 87, A. & I. G. O., dated April 10, 1863, it was directed that the infantry battalion and the cavalry battalion be separated into distinct organizations and each raised to a regiment, which order does not appear to have been carried out, except that the number of cavalry companies was increased. By S. O. No. 161, A. & I. G. O., dated July 11, 1864, the cavalry companies were directed to be designated the 9th Regiment Georgia Cavalry, but these companies appear to have continued to serve as a part of Cobb's Legion without change of designation.

Book mark:

(CONFEDERATE.)

B | Cobb's Leg. | Ga.

J. R. Barrow

Pt. Co. B Cobb's Leg.

Appears on a Register of

General Hospital,
Petersburg, Va.

Complaint Gunshot left leg amptd
Admitted Dec. 4, 1862.
Returned to duty , 186 .
Deserted , 186 .
Discharged from service , 186 .
Furloughed 90 days Dec 19, 1862.
Transferred , 186 .
Died , 186 .
Remarks: Paroled prisoner

Confed. Arch., Chap. 6, File No. 273, page 12

W. H. Collings
Copyist.

THESE COPIES OF CARDS ARE TYPICAL OF THOSE FOUND IN THE COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN ORGANIZATION FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
SOURCE: THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES & RECORDS SERVICES, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
MICROFILM COPIES IN THE GEORGIA STATE ARCHIVES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

To Lieut. Jas. R. Barrow

Co. "B" Cobb's Ga Legion Inf. C. S. A., DR.

For Monthly Pay, from 1st Sept. 1863, to 29 Feb 1864, being		
6 months, ... days at $11 per month	66	00
For Bounty		
For Commutation Clothing Sum due Oct 1st 63	13	13
For use and risk of horse ... days at 40 cents per day		
Amount,		
Deduct due,		
Amount Paid,	$79	13

I certify that I have endorsed this payment on Descriptive Roll in possession of soldier, and that the account is correct as appears from said Roll.

B. F. Barrow
Capt

Received at Atlanta, this 21 day of April, 1864 of Capt. B. F. Barrow, A. Q. M. C. S. A., the sum of Seventy Nine Dollars and Thirteen Cents, being the amount, and in full of the above account.

[SIGNED IN DUPLICATE.] Jas. R. Barrow

WITNESS: .....

JAMES R. BARROW'S CONFEDERATE ARMY PAY RECORD
SEPTEMBER 1,1863-FEBRUARY 29, 1864
6 MONTHS PAY AT $11 PER MONTH

South Mt. Campton's Gap
Antle Fort
John H. Ward J.P.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Carroll County.

Personally appeared before me James R. Barrow of the county of Carroll, State of Georgia, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was on the 20th day of September, 1879, a bona fide resident of this State; that he enlisted in the military service of the Confederate States, or of this State, as a Soldier in Company K Regiment of 6th Ga Regt Volunteers that while engaged in such military service, to-wit: at the battle or engagement of Boonsboro Gap in the State of Md on the 14th day of Sept 1862, he was wounded in the ankle & foot and that the same was amputated below the knee that he has not received the payment allowed him for such limb under an Act entitled an Act to carry into effect the last clause of Paragraph 1, Section 1, Article 7 of the Constitution of 1877, approved September 20th, 1879; that he has not supplied himself with an artificial Leg; or that, not having done so, he prefers to supply himself with an artificial Leg.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3 day of Dec 1879

James R. Barrow
Colon Hillsman J.C.

NOTE.—The above affidavit must be made before some officer authorized to administer oaths, a Judge of the Superior or County Court, Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Superior Court, or Ordinary.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

_____ County.

Personally came before me.....

the county of ....., State of Georgia, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was..... in Company..... Regiment and that....., the above deponent, was a..... in said Company, and that this deponent knows that said,..... lost a ..... in the military service as said in the above affidavit.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this.....

.....day of.....18.....

.....

NOTE.—If the affidavit of the commissioned officer is not obtainable, the following affidavit of three responsible citizens must be furnished.

JAMES R. BARROW'S APPLICATION FOR AN ARTIFICIAL LEG FROM STATE OF GEORGIA

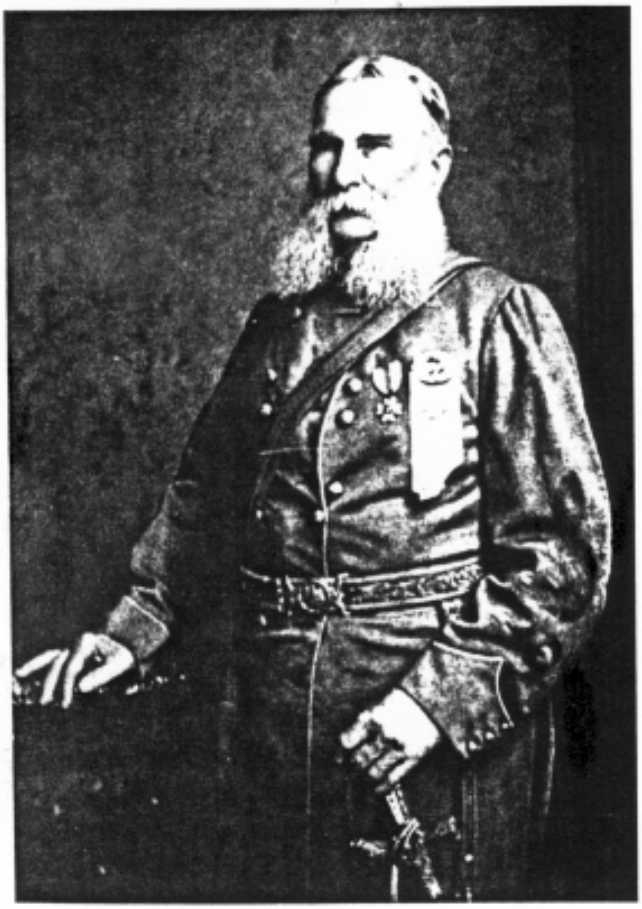
APPENDIX E

COMPANY B, COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY PARTICIPATED IN NEARLY SIXTY VARIOUS TYPE SKIRMISHES, ENGAGEMENTS, BATTLES ETC. DURING ITS CAREER THE LIST FOLLOWING IDENTIFIES THE ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THE UNIT TOOK PART

Skirmish near New Market Bridge near Fortress Monroe, VA	11/1/1861
Siege, Yorktown, VA	4/5-5/4/1861
Skirmish, Warwick Road, VA	4/5/1862
Engagement, Lee's Mill, Dam # 2, VA	5/4/1862
Evacuation, Yorktown, VA	5/4/1862
Skirmish, Ellison's Mills near Mechanicsburg, VA	5/23/1862
Seven Days' Battles	6/25-7/1/1862
Battle, Peach Orchard (Allen's Farm) near Fair Oaks Station, VA	6/29/1862
Battle, Savagte Station, VA	6/29/1862
Battle, Malvern Hill, Crew's Farm, Poindexter, VA	7/1/1862
Engagement, Malvern Hill, VA	8/5/1862
Maryland Campaign	9/6-22/1862
Batlle, Sandy Hook, Maryland Heights, MD	9/12-13/1862
Siege, Harpers Ferry, WV	9/13/1862
Battle, Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, MD	9/14/1862
Battle, Antietam, Sharpsburg, MD	9/16-17/1862
Skirmishes, Williamsport, MD	9/19-20/1862
Operations in Loudon, Fauquier, and Rappahannock Counties, VA	10/26-11/10/1862
Battle, Fredericksburg, VA	12/12-15/1862
Chancellorsville Campaign, VA	4/27-5/6/1863
Battles, Chancellorsville and Salem Church, VA	5/1-5/1863
Gettysburg Campaign	6/3-8/1/1863
Battle Gettysburg, PA	7/1-3/1863

Retreat to near Manassas Gap, VA	7/23/1863
Skirmish near Snickeer's Gap, VA	7/23/1863
Siege, Chattanooga, TN	9/24-10/30/1863
Engagement, Wauhatchie, TN	10/28-29/1863
Knoxville Campaign	11/4-12/23/1863
Skirmish, Little River, TN	11/15/1863
Siege, Knoxville, TN	11/17-12/4/1863
Assault, Fort Sanders, Knoxville, TN	11/29/1863
Operations around Dandridge, TN	1/16-17/1864
Action, Dandridge, TN	1/17/1864
Operations around Dandridge, TN	1/26-28/1864
Engagement near Fair Garden, TN	1/27/1864
Wilderness Campaign, VA	5/4-6/1864
Battle, Wilderness, VA	5/5-7/1864
Battle Spotsylvania Court House, Laurel Hill, Ny River, Fredericksburg Road, VA	5/8-21/1864
Assault on the Salient, Spotsylvania Court House, VA	5/12/1864
Operations on the line of the North Anna River, VA	5/22-26/1864
Operations on the line of the Pamunkey River, VA	5/26-28/1864
Operations on the line of the Totopotomoy River, VA	5/28-31/1864
Battle of Cold Harbor, Gaines Mill, VA	6/1-12/1864
Siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond, VA	6/16-8/?/1864
Assult, Petersburg, VA	6/18/1864
Demonstration on the North Side of the James River and Engagemetns at Deep Bottom (Darbytown Road), Strawberry Plains and New Market Road, VA	7/27-29/1864
Engagement, Malvern Hill, VA	7/28/1864
Operations against Sheridan's Campaign in the Shehandoah Valley, VA	8/7-11/28/1864

Engagement, Guard Hill (Front Royal), VA	8/16/1864
Action, Bunker Hill, WVA	9/2-31864
Battle, Opequan, Winchester, VA	9/19/1864
Battle of Cedar Creek, Middletown, Belle Grove, VA	10/19/1864
Siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond, VA	12/?/1864- 4/2/1865
Appomattox Campaign	3/28-4/9/1865
Sayler's Creek, VA	4/6/1865
Surrender, Appomattox Court House, VA	4/9/1865



GENERAL LONGSTREET IN 1901

APPENDIX F

MAJOR COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS
COMPANY B, COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY

July, 1861 **Company was formed at Bowdon, Georgia**

Charles A. McDaniel, Captain
William Walker McDaniel, 1st Lt.
James C. Morris, 2nd Lt.
Frederick E. Ross, 3rd Lt.
John W. King, 1st Sgt.
Young A. Cole, 2nd Sgt.
Henry C. Brown, 3rd Sgt.
John H. Word, 4th Sgt.
Ephriam D. Fouse, 1st Corp.
W.T. Morris, 2nd Corp.
Sherwood H. Hand, 3rd Corp.
Thomas J. Ayers, 4th Corp.

August, 1861 (Richmond) **Attached to Cobb's Legion, Company B**

Tom R. R. Cobb, Colonel, Aug, 61 - Nov, 62, KIA Fredericksburg
Richard B. Garnett, Major, Aug, 61 - Nov, 61, KIA Gettysburg
Charles A. McDaniel, Captain, July 61-Mar, 62 KIA Perryville, 41st Ga.
William W. McDaniel, 1st Lt. July,61-Aug,64, Major of Cobb's Legion Aug 64-Jan, 65. Discharged-Jan 65.
James C. Morris, 2nd Lt. until Mar, 62. Resigned 41st GA
Frederick Ross, 2nd Lt., Aug 5, 61 - May 3, 62, KIA May, 1863.
Robert S. Fletcher, 2nd Lt., Aug 5, 61 - May, 63, KIA

October, 1861 **Peninsula - Yorktown, VA**

Dept. of the Peninsula: Maj. Gen. John Bankhead Magruder
Cobb's Legion: Tom R. R. Cobb, Colonel
Richard B. Garnett, Lt. Colonel (until Nov 14, 1861)
Edward F. Bagley, Major, KIA Nov 13, 1861
Jefferson M. Lamar, Major, Nov. 13, 1861 - July 18, 1862
Charles A. McDaniel, Captain Co. B (until March, 1862)
William W. McDaniel, 1st Lt. (until March, 1862)
James C. Morris, 2nd Lt. (until March, 1862 to 41st GA)
Frederick Ross, 2nd Lt.

February, 1862 Peninsula - Yorktown Area

Dept. of the Peninsula: Major General John B. Magruder
2nd Division: Brig. Gen. Lafayette McLaws
2nd Brigade: Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb (from Feb 12, 1861)
Cobb's Legion: Colonel Tom R. R. Cobb
Major Jefferson Lamar
Company B: Charles A. McDaniel, Captain (until March 17, 1862)
William W. McDaniel, Captain (from March 17, 1862)
William W. McDaniel, 1st Lt. (until March 17, 1862)
James C. Morris, 1st Lt. (until March, 1862)
F.E. Ross, 2nd Lt.
Ephraim D. Fouse, 2nd Lt. (from March, 1862 - April, 1863)

April 30 - June, 1862 Richmond Area

Army of Northern Virginia:
Joseph E. Johnston, Lt. Gen. (through May 31, 1862)
Robert E. Lee, Lt. Gen. (June 1, 1862 - April 9, 1865)
Right of Position: Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder (until May 31)
McLaws' Division: Brig. Gen. L. McLaws (until Jan, 1864)
Cobb's Brigade: Brig. Gen. H. Cobb (until Sept 16, 1862)
Cobb's Legion: Colonel Tom R. R. Cobb
Gazaway B. Knight, Lt. Col. (May 5 - July 18, 1862)
Jefferson M. Lamar, Lt. Col. (July 18 - Sept 15, 1862)
Luther B. Glenn, Major (July 18 - Sept 15, 1862)
Company B:
William W. McDaniel, Captain
F.E. Ross, 1st Lt.
E.P. Fouse, 2nd Lt.

On May 21, 1862, the army was organized into divisions with General Magruder commanding the 3rd Division which included the Legion and Company B with Generals Longstreet and G. W. Smith commanding the other two. All the other commands were the same as in April, 1862.

July - October, 1862 Richmond to Maryland

Army of Northern Virginia: Lt. Gen. Robert E. Lee
Longstreet's Command: Major Gen. James Longstreet
McLaws' Division: Major Gen. Lafayette McLaws
Cobb's Brigade: Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb (until Sept 16)
Col. Christopher Columbus Sanders (Sept 16 - 17, 1862)
Col. William MacRae (Sept 17, 1862)
Cobb's Legion: Col. Tom R. R. Cobb (not present in Maryland)
Jefferson Lamar, Lt. Colonel (in command Sept, 1862).
Mortally wounded Sept 14, Crampton's Gap, MD.
Luther Glenn, Major (until Sept 15, then Lt. Col.)
Company B: William W. McDaniel, Captain
F.E. Ross, 1st Lt.

E.P. Fouse, 2nd Lt.
J.C. Alman, 2nd Lt. (from May, 1862 - July, 1863)
Young A Cole 2nd Lt (until Sept. 14, 1862)
(The Army had not yet been organized into corps)

November, 1862 - August, 1863 Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg

Army of Northern Virginia: Lt. Gen. Robert E. Lee
First Corps: Lt. Gen. James Longstreet
McLaws' Division: Major. Gen. Layfayette McLaws
Cobb's Brigade: Brig. Gen. Tom R. R. Cobb (Nov 1 - Dec 13, 1862),
KIA Fredericksburg
Wofford's Brigade: Brig. Gen. William T. Wofford (from Jan 17, 1862 - Jan 23, 1865)
Cobb's Legion: Col. Luther Judson Glenn (until Jan, 1865)
Company B: William W. McDaniel, Captain
F.E. Ross, 1st Lt., KIA Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863
E.P. Fouse, 1st Lt. (May 3, 1863), KIA Chancellorsville

September, 1863 Tennessee

Army of Tennessee: Lt. Gen. Braxton Bragg
First Corps, Army of Northern VA: James Longstreet
McLaws' Division: Major. Gen. Lafayette McLaws
Wofford's Brigade: Brig. Gen. William T. Wofford
Cobb's Legion: Colonel Luther Glenn
Company B: William W. McDaniel, Captain
Daniel H. Jones, 2nd Lt. (Aug, 1863 - Aug, 1864)
John N. King, 2nd Lt. (Aug, 1863 (or 64?) - Apr, 1865)

November, 1863 - April, 1864 Knoxville and East Tennessee

Dept. of East Tennessee: Lt. Gen. James Longstreet
McLaws' Division: Mjr. Gen. L McLaws (until Dec 30, 1863)
Kershaw's Division: Brig. Gen. Joseph Kershaw (Dec 30, 1863-April 6,
1865 at Sailor's Creek)
Wofford's Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford
Col. C. C. Sanders at Knoxville
Cobb's Legion: Colonel Luther Glenn
Captain C. G. Sanders at Knoxville
Company B: Captain W. McDaniel
2nd. Lt. Daniel H. Jones

May, 1864 Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Richmond

Army of Northern Virginia: Lt. Gen. Robert E. Lee
First Corps: Lt. Gen. James Longstreet (until May 6, 1864)
Major. Gen. R. H. Anderson, May 7 - Nov, 1864
Kershaw's Division: Major. Gen. Joseph Kershaw

Wofford's Brigade: Brig. Gen. William T. Wofford
Cobb's Legion: Colonel Luther Glenn (?)
Major William D. Connors (KIA May 13, 1864-Spottsylvania)
Company B: Captain William W. McDaniel
2nd. Lt. John King

August - November 1864 Shanandoah Valley, Virginia

Army of Northern Virginia: Lt. Gen. Robert E. Lee
Dept. of the Valley: Lt.. Gen. Jubal Early
First Corps: Lt. Gen. Richard H. Anderson
Kerhsaw's Division: Major. Gen. Joseph Kershaw
Wofford's Brigade: Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford
Cobb's Legion: Colonel Luther Glenn (?)
William W. McDaniel, Major (Aug - Oct, 1864)
Company B: Captain William McDaniel (until Aug, 1864)
John King, 2nd Lt. (?)

November, 1864 - April 1, 1865 Richmond Defense

Army of Northern Virginia: General Robert E. Lee
First Corps: Lt. Gen. James Longstreet
Kershaw's Division: Major. Gen. Joseph Kershaw
Wofford's Brigade: Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford (until Jan 23)
Dubose's Brigade: Brig. Gen. Dudley McIntire Dubose (Jan 23, 1865 - April 6, 1865 at Saylor's Creek)
Cobb's Legion: Col. Luther Glenn (until Jan, 1865)
1st Lt. J.G. Steed (Jan - April 9, 1865?)
Company B: Lt. John King (until April 6, 1865)

April 1 - April 6, 1865 Retreat from Richmond - Petersburg

Army of Northern Virginia: General Robert E. Lee
Richmond Defense Troops: Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell
Kershaw's Division: Major. Gen. Joseph Kershaw
Dubose's Brigade: Brig. Gen. Dudley Dubose
Cobb's Legion: (?)
Company B: Lt. John King(?)

April 9, 1865 Appomattox Court House

Army of Northern Virginia: General Robert E. Lee
First Corps: Lt. Gen. James Longstreet
Kershaw's Division: (?)
Dubose's Brigade: Captain J. F. Epsy
Cobb's Legion: 1st Lt. J. G. Steed
Company B: no officer present. Corporal J. H. Thornton (?)

Original Company Noncommissioned Officers

King, John W. - 1st Sgt., Lt. in 1863. Transferred to 16th Ga. (?) in 1863

Cole, Young A. - 2nd Sgt., 2nd Lt., wounded & captured(?) at Crampton's Gap, Sept 14, 1862. Discharged.

Brown, Henry C. - 3rd Sgt., wounded, leg amputated, Crampton's Gap, discharged

Word, J. H. - 4th Sgt., wounded, leg amputated, Crampton's Gap, discharged

Fuse, Ephriam D. - 1st Corp., Lt. in 1862, 1st Lt. in April, 1863. Wounded, discharged, the Wilderness

Morris, W. T. - 2nd Corp, discharged June 24, 1863

Hand, Sherwood H. - 3rd Corp., discharged June 24, 1863

Ayers, Thomas J. - 4th Corporal, Sgt. Died Dec. 17, 1864

Noncommissioned Officers Promoted During the War

Alman, J. C. - Private, 2nd Lt. May, 1862, 1st Lt. Mortally wounded at Gettysburg

Barnes, Robert M. - Private, Corporal

Barrow, William H. C. - Private, 4th Sgt.

Bellah, A. H. - Private, 1st Lt. in the 41st GA Infantry. Wounded and captured at Perryville. Discharged

Fletcher, Robert S. - Private, 2nd Lt. June 21, 1862. KIA at Chancellorsville, May, 1863.

Hines, Edward H. - Private, 1st Lt. of 41st GA, KIA

Jones, Daniel H. - Private, 2nd Lt. Aug 1863, captured Front Royal, Oct, 1864

King, John N. - Private, 3rd Lt., captured at Sailor's Creek on April 6, 1865

Morris, W. F. - Private, 3rd Corp, 2nd Corp, 3rd Sgt. Captured at Sailor's Creek

Slowman, Robert - Private, Sgt. in 1862. KIA at Crampton's Gap

Stephenson, William B. - Private, Corp on Aug 1, 1864. Captured at Sailor's Creek

Thornton, James M. - Private, Corp. Surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.



APPENDIX G

COMPANY F COBB'S LEGION INFANTRY
KNOWN AS:
POWELL'S INVINCIBLES-and later as:-TOM COBB'S INVINCIBLES

This Company was recruited in Carroll County and was a unit of Cobb's Georgia Legion, Infantry, serving along with Company B, The Bowdon Volunteers, for the entire war. A majority of the members seem to be from the eastern part of the county around Sand Hill, Villa Rica and Hickory Level with some from the Carrollton and other districts.

The Annie Wheeler Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy/McDaniel-Curtis Camp United Confederate Veterans list of 1910 appeared in a *Souvenir-Historical* publication which purpose was to raise funds for the erection of the Confederate monument which stands on the Carroll County courthouse lawn in Carrollton today. This "Annie" list contains numerous misspelled names, leaves off many of the names of men who served in the company and list some who did not serve. These list were made 45 years after the close of the war and the memories of the old veterans was not as good as it once was.

The roll of Captain George W. Moore was published in the summer, 1993 issue of the Carroll County Genealogical Society Quarterly and was taken from the logbook of Captain Moore and was probably logged in May, 1863 after the Battle of Chancellorsville. Casualties are shown up through this action, but none for Gettysburg which was fought in July, 1863 or any subsequent actions of the Company. We know that the company had losses at Gettysburg and that Captain Moore was captured at Knoxville in November of that same year. The original copy of this log is at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, VA. A valuable copy is at the Neva Lomason Library, Carrollton, GA. Captain Moore would certainly know the men of his company and it is reasonable to believe that the company would number no more than the sixty-six men listed at a time maybe after the Chancellorsville campaign of May, 1863.

The third list is ours and is compiled from service records and other reliable sources and includes a considerable number of men not included on either of the other lists while eliminating some of the names.

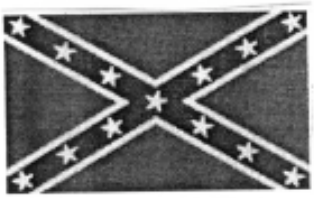
This company included more older men than were enrolled in Company B and it seemed to have trouble keeping good officers as several of the original officers of the company resigned shortly after the unit was formed in Carrollton on August 15, 1861. For instance, the second and third in command, 1st Lieutenant Thomas Hinesly and 2nd Lieutenant Madison l. Tyson both resigned on September 1, 1861, even before the unit reached Virginia. Captain Powell himself resigned in June of 1862 with less than a year of service behind him. The older average age probably resulted in a greater number of deaths due to disease and to the higher number of discharges and desertions. The replacement officers, especially Captain Moore and Lieutenant Charles Martin seemed to have given stability to the company. These were much younger men and both were former "Cadets" at Bowdon Academy and friends of Captain William Walker McDaniel of Company B. .

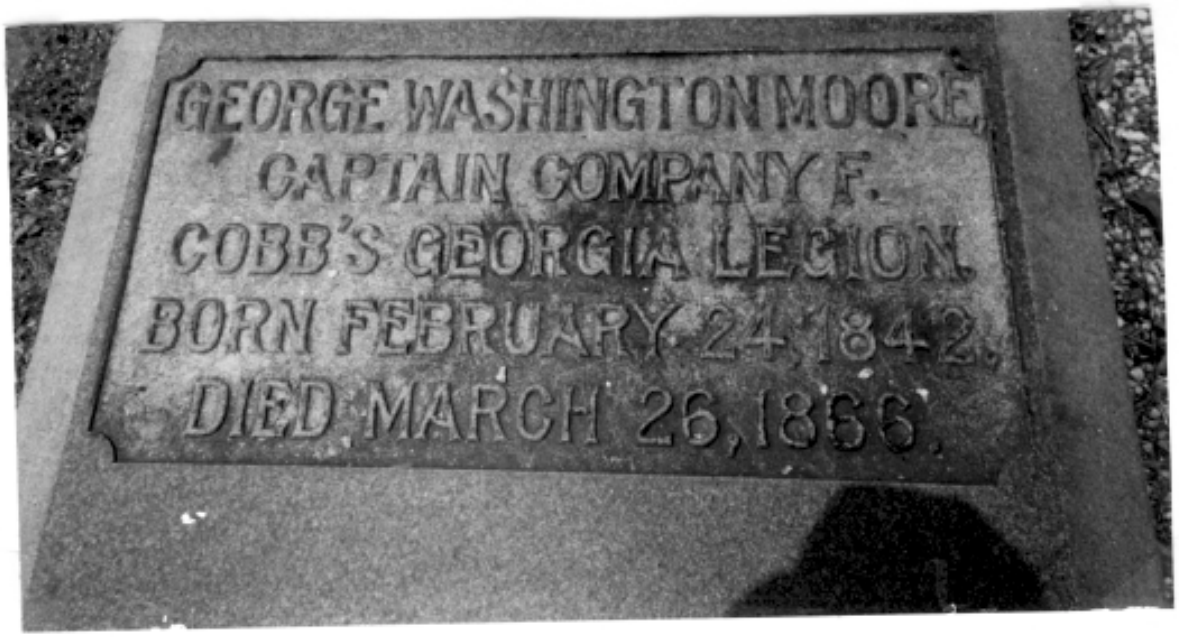
Almost all the men of the company were farmers; however, we found two ministers, one physician, five or more carpenters, at least four blacksmiths and two known students. There were at least three father-son combinations: George Aderhold and son Robert; Joseph Crews and sons Thomas and David and Sterling Hasterly and his son John. There were at least ten sets of brothers in the company: Moses and Samuel Baxter; Robert and Valentine Dale; John, William, and Wesley Gable; Abner and Merida Howell; Alphus and John Reynolds; Four men with the name of Starnes who might have been brothers (?); John and William Tyson and others.

The youngest members we found were 15 year-olds John Crews, Edmund Bearden, Benjamin Jordan and Wade Goldsby and 16 year-old Thomas Crews. The oldest members found were Joseph Crews 52, Sterling M.Hesterly 50 and 3rd Lt.George Aderhold who was over 47 years old when he deserted. A majority of the men were married and had children. A dozen members of the company boasted of having 5 or more while 1st Lt. Thoms Hinsley and Sgt. Jasper Hembree each had eight at home and even the first Captain, William F. S. Powell,and three others had seven.

The Annie Wheeler UDC roster of 1910 shows a total of 86 members of the company while Captain Moore's roll of June, 1863 after Chancellorsville, shows 101 men serving or who had served in the company. Our research has turned up a total of 133 men who served at one time or another during the war in Company F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry Battalion. We have at least four additional men who are listed on one or more rolls who might have served but can not be sure of. As many as 137 men could have been members of Company F.

This Carroll County company had losses of Killed in Action or who died from disease of 36% of the members who served. Another terrible waste added to those in Company B, Cobb's Legion, Infantry and other units of Carroll County men such as those in the 7th, 19th, 34th, 41st and 56th Georgia Infantry and numerous other infantry, artillery and cavalry units.





CAPTAIN GEORGE W. MOORE
COMPANY F, COBB'S GEORGIA LEGION, INFANTRY
BOWDON COLLEGE CADET
WHITESBURG, GEORGIA CITY CEMETERY

Captain's Moore's Roll, Company F, Georgia Legion

No.	Name	Rank
1.	George W. Moore	Captain
2.		2nd Lt.
3.	Joseph R. Hood	2nd Lt.
4.	John Tyson	3rd Lt.
1.	George W. Aderhold	1st Sgt.
2.	Walace Hanson	2nd Sgt.
3.	Solon B. Orr	3rd Sgt.
4.	William J. Hembree	4th Sgt.
5.	Jno. D. L. Keaton	5th Sgt.
1.	James D. Putman	1 Corpl
2.	Blakely Drew	2nd Corpl
3.	Bennett White	3rd Corpl
4.	William A. Starnes	4th Corpl
1.	Aderhold, William W.	Private
2.	Brock, Washington M.	Private
3.	Broom, Martin H.	Private
4.	Byram, William F.	Private
5.	Bearden, Edmund J.	Private
6.	Bearden, Francis M.	Private
7.	Blair, Allen T.	Private
8.	Brown, James M.	Private
9.	Bryce, George R.	Private
10.	Bryce, William H.	Private
11.	Bryce, Jno. F.	Private
12.	Baxter, M. J.	Private
13.	Bates, Samuel J.	Private
14.	Caldwell, Jno. S.	Private
15.	Crews, Joseph	Private
16.	Crews, David	Private
17.	Crews, Thomas W.	Private
18.	Cantrell, Perry	Private
19.	Cockrell, Jno. F.	Private
20.	Cupp, Michael C.	Private
21.	Chesteen, Lewis W.	Private
22.	Connor, William P.	Private
23.	Coker, Robert	Private
24.	Cartwright, Alx. S.	Private
25.	Driver, John J.	Private
26.	Dingler, Thomas E.	Private
27.	Dingler, Isaac	Private
28.	Dale, Robert F.	Private
29.	Day, John	Private
30.	Dukes, John S.	Private
31.	Edge, Morgan L.	Private
32.	Goolsby, Wade	Private
33.	Gable, William	Private
34.	Gable, Wesley	Private
35.	Garst, Jacob F.	Private
36.	Glaze, Daniel	Private
37.	Howell, Abner E.	Private
38.	Harper, Sol. D.	Private
39.	Hinesly, Alfred W.	Private
40.	Howard, George W.	Private
41.	Hays, Jasper P.	Private
42.	Hesterly, Sterling M.	Private
43.	Huff, Burrell H.	Private
44.	Hammock, Bartlett W.	Private
45.	Harden, Uriah J.	Private
46.	Jordan, Benjamin	Private
47.	Kinney, Benjamin F.	Private
48.	Lewis, James W.	Private
49.	McWhorter, Thomas B.	Private
50.	McClure, William H.	Private
51.	Neely, Jonathan	Private
52.	Odom, Francis H.	Private
53.	Pate, James A.	Private
54.	Reynolds, Alpheus	Private
55.	Reynolds, John E.	Private
56.	Starnes, Peyton P.	Private
57.	Starnes, John C.	Private
58.	Stripling, James W. G.	Private
59.	Stripling, Henry M.	Private
60.	Swafford, Sol. W.	Private
61.	Turner, Levi J. W.	Private
62.	Vaughan, George W.	Private
63.	Whisenhunt, Adam C.	Private
64.	Ward, Asa F.	Private
65.	Winkle, William J.	Private
66.	Wray, Andrew F.	Private

Captain Moore's List of Discharged Soldiers

No.	Name	Rank	Date
1.	Floyd Walker	Private	
2.	James W. Hendrix	Private	
3.	James Upshaw	Private	
4.	Jonithan Hagar	Private	May, 1862
5.	James H. Stidham	Private	May, 1862
6.	John Gable	Private	May, 1862
7.	Valentine B. Dale	Private	August 14, 1862
8.	W. A. J. Dingler	Private	September 12, 1862
9.	Jno. T. Norman	Private	September 28, 1862
10.	Joseph Crews	Private	April 16, 1863

Captain Moore's List of Deceased Soldiers

No.	Name	Where	Rank	Date
1.	E. T. Lambert	Yorktown	3rd Sgt	Sept 30, 1861
2.	James Bonner	Williamsburg	Private	Nov 3, 1861
3.	Robert Aderhold	Camp Marion	Private	Nov 13, 1861
4.	Joseph Jones	Suffolk	Private	March 19, 1862
5.	Jno. E. Howard	Danville	1st Corpl	May 11, 1862
6.	James M. Shinn	Richmond	Private	May 19 1862
7.	Merida E. Howell	Richmond	Private	June 16, 1862
8.	George A. Barr	Richmond	Private	June 11, 1862
9.	John W. Aderhold	Richmond	Private	June 20, 1862
10.	W.T. Bowen	Richmond	Private	June 21, 1862
11.	P. W. Dukes	Richmond	Private	June 30, 1862
12.	John Dukes	Richmond	Private	July 1, 1862
13.	W. H. Turner	Richmond	Private	July 1, 1862
14.	S. M. Starnes	Richmond	Private	July 3, 1862
15.	John T. Williamson	Richmond	Private	July 14, 1862
16.	M. J. Pope	Richmond	Private	August 12, 1862
17.	James A. Bowen	Richmond	Private	August 17, 1862
18.	William V. Driver	Danville	Private	October 26 1862
19.	Mat J. Rash	Richmond	Private	May 15, 1862
20.	William F. Byram	At home, GA	Private	January 16, 1863
21.	John S. Caldwell	Richmond	Private	December 1, 1862
22.	Andrew F. Wray	Lynchburg, VA	Private	February 26, 1863
23.	George W. Howard	At home, GA	Private	March 16 1863
24.	William H. McClure	Chim. Hosp, Richmond	Private	April 30, 1863
25.	T. B. McWhortor	At home, GA	Private	June 15, 1863
26.	John E. Reynolds			
27.	Perz Cantrell			

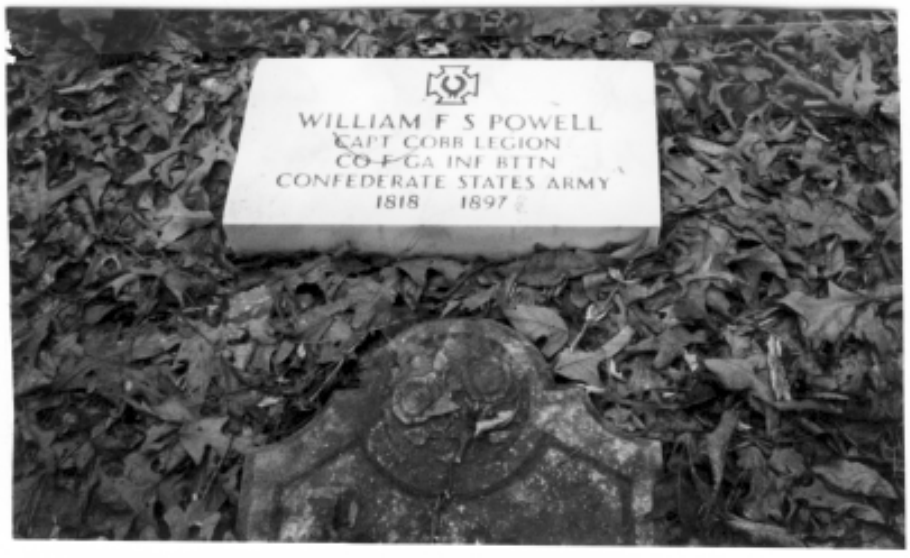


Captain Moore's List of Killed and Mortally Wounded in Battle

No.	Name	Where	Rank	Date
1.	John T. Broom	Crampton's Gap	3rd Sgt.	September 14, 1862
2.	Antwine P. Connor	Crampton's Gap	1st Corpl	September 14, 1862
3.	Asa G. Buise	Crampton's Gap	Private	September 14, 1862
4.	John A. Hesterly	Crampton's Gap	Private	September 14, 1862
5.	James F. Guthrie	Crampton's Gap	Private	September 14, 1862
6.	W. B. Stripling	Crampton's Gap	Private	September 14, 1862
7.	Arthur Williams	Crampton's Gap	Private	September 14, 1862
8.	James C. Swann	Crampton's Gap	Private	September 14, 1862
9.	William Tyson	Crampton's Gap	3rd Lieut.	October 17, 1862
10.	Edmund J. Bearden	Chancellorsville	Private	May 3, 1863
11.	Robert Coker	Chancellorsville	Private	May 3, 1863
12.	Bartlett W. Hammock	Chancellorsville	Private	May 3, 1863
13.	Jacob F. Garst	Chancellorsville, Richmond Hosp.	Private	May 11, 1863

Captain Moore's List of Wounded in Battle

No.	Name	Where	Rank	Date
1.	George W. Moore	Crampton's Gap	Captain	September 14, 1862
2.	William B. Lowe	Crampton's Gap	1st Lieut.	September 14, 1862
3.	John Tyson	Crampton's Gap	1st Sgt	September 14, 1862
4.	John D. L. Keaton	Crampton's Gap	5th Sgt.	September 14, 1862
5.	William A. Starnes	Crampton's Gap	4th Corpl	September 14, 1862



CAPTAIN WILLIAM F. S. POWELL
COMPANY F
COBB'S GEORGIA LEGION, INFANTRY
POWELL FAMILY CEMETERY, NEWNAN, GEORGIA

Company F, Cobb's Legion, Georgia Volunteers

Officers.

W. F. S. Powell, Captain.
T. H. Hinsley, 1st Lieut.
M. J. Tyson, 2nd Lieut.
Anthony George, 3rd Lieut.
W. T. Tyson, 1st Sergeant.
W. W. Hanson, 2nd Sergeant.
E. L. Lambert, 3rd Sergeant.
Jasper Hembree, 4th Sergeant.
T. F. Tyson, 5th Sergeant.
W. M. Brock, 1st Corporal.
B. Drew, 2nd Corporal.
Jno. Howard, 3rd Corporal.
L. F. Keyton, 4th Corporal.

Privates.

Aderhold, G. W.
Aderhold, R. S.
Broom, J. T.
Broom, M. H.
Bowen, W. T.
Bowen, J. P.
Bowen, F. M.
Brown, J. M.
Barr, Geo.
Bearden, F. M.
Bearden, E. T.
Bearden, G. Y.
Byce, Asa.
Bonner, James.
Byram, Wm.
Coldwell, J. H.
Conner, A. T.
Crews, T. W.
Cantrell, P.
Cockrell, J. F.
Coker, R. B.
Cupp, M. C.
Dingler, Thos.
Driver, J. J.
Edge, M. L.
Gable, Wm.
Gable, Wesley.
Gable, John.
Goldsby, Wade.
Gharst, Jack.
Guthrey, J. F.
Gloze, D.
Kinsley, A. W.
Harper, D.
Hager, Jno.
Hayes, Jasper.
Howell, A. E.
Howell, B.
Howard, G. W.
Hancock, B. H.
Hendrix, J. W.
Hood, J. R.
Hesterlee, S. M.
Hesterlee, L. H.
Jones, Joseph.
Jordan, B.
Kersey, B. F.
Lewis, J. W.
McWhorter, T. M.
McClure, Wm.
Norman, J. T.
Nealy, Jno.
Orr, S. B.
Putnam, J. D.
Reynolds, A. W.
Reynolds, J. F.
Rash, M.
Ray, S.
Starnes, Wm.
Starnes, —. (Sm ?)
Starnes, P. P.
Stalham, James.
Swofford, S. M.
Stripling, H. M.
Stripling, J. W.
Swan, J. W.
Shinn, J. M.
Turner, L. W.
Upshaw, James.
White, B. H.
Winkles, W. J.
Williams, A. R.
Williams, Thomas.

As appeared in the 1910 Souvenir-Historical publication of
The Annie Wheeler Chapter UDC/McDaniel-Curtis Camp UCV.
This list is probably (?) of the original members of Company F,
Cobb's Legion, Infantry that was mustered in at Carrollton in August, 1861.
There are many differences in this and the June, 1863 roll of Captain George Moore.
Even more differences are evident on the list which the author has researched.
All three lists are shown here for comparison.

FROM OUR RESEARCH
COMPANY F---COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY

COMPANY F MEN KILLED IN ACTION OR MORTALLY WOUNDED

1: Bearden, Edmund J.	(CHV)	CC = Cedar Creek
2: Broom, John T.	(CG)	CH = Cold Harbor
3. Bryam, William F.	(CG)	K= Knoxville
4: Buise, Asa G.	(CG)	CHV = Chancellorsville
5: Coker, Robert H.	(CHV)	CG = Cramptons Gap
6: Connor, Atwine.	(CG)	GETT = Gettysburg
7: Garst, Jacob F.	(CHV)	GH = Guard Hill
8: Guthrie, James F.	(CG)	SC= Saylors Creek
9: Hammock, Bartlett W.	(CHV)	WS=Wilderness-Spotsylvania
10: Hesterly, John A.	(CG)	
11: Martin, Charles	(GH)	
12: Stripling, William B.	(CG)	Cramptons Gap: 10
13: Swann, James C.	(CG)	Chancellorsville: 4
14: Tyson, William	(CG)	Guard Hill: 1
15: Williams, Arthur	(CG)	(Company B had 42 men KIA or mortally wounded)

COMPANY F MEN WHO DIED FROM DISEASE OR ACCIDENT

Aderhold, George. W.	June 62	Henry, John P.	Jan. 62
Aderhold, John W.	June 62	Howard, George W.	Mar. 63
Aderhold Robert S	Nov. 62	Howard, John E.	Mar. or May 62
Barr, George A	March 62	Howell, Merida E.	June 62
Baxter, Samuel J.	Dec. 62	Jones, Joseph	Mar. 62
Blair, Allen T.	April 63	Lambert, E. T.	Sept. 61
Bonnor, James	Nov. 61	McClure, William H.	Apr. 63
Bowen, James A.	Aug. 62	McWortor, T. B.	June 63
Bowen, W. T.	June 62	Pope, Micajah	Aug. 62
Brown, J. M. (?)	Jan 63 (?)	Reynolds, John E (?)	Oct. 63
Bryce, William H.	May 63	Rash, Mat. J.	May 62
Caldwell, John S.	Dec. 62	Shinn, James M.	May 62
Cantrell, Perry	late 62 or early 63	Starnes, S. M.	July 62
Dukes, William P.	July 62	Turner, W. H.	July 62
Hager, Jonithan	May 62	Williamson, John T.	July 62
		Wray, Andrew F.	Feb. 63

Company F men who died from disease: 31
Company F men who were KIA plus those who died from disease 46
Company B men who died from disease: 14 (3 in Federal Prison)
Company B men who were KIA plus those who died from disease: 55

COMPANY F MEN WHO WERE CAPTURED :

Aderhold, George W. (LT)	(CG)		
Broom, Martin H.	(SC)	Huff, Burrell R.	(SC)
Bryan, William A.	(CG)	Hunter, Wiley B.	(CC)
Cartwright, Alx. S.	(SC)	Lowe, William B.	(CG)
Crews, T. W.	(GH)	Moore, George	K
Dale, Robert F.	(Gett)	Orr, Solomon B.	(CG)
Dingler, Isaac A.	(GH)	Pate, James A.	(Macon, GA.)
Drew, Blakley	(CC)	Purtman, James D,	(CH)
Edge, Morgan L.	(CG & CC)	Starnes, William A.	(CG)
Gable, William	(CG)	Swafford, Solomon	(CG)
George, Anthony	(41st GA)	Turner, Levi W.	(SC)
Gooldsby, Wade	(WS)	Tyson, John	(CH)
Hardin, Uriah J.	(CC)	Vaughn, George	(CH)
Hembree, William Jasper	(GH)	Ward, Asa F.	(CG)
Hesterly, E. E.	(Gett)		

CMPANY F MEN WHO SURRENDERED WITH GENERAL LEE AT APPOMATTOX, APRIL 9, 1865

Harper, Sol D.	Corporal
Brock, Washington M.	Private
Crews, John W.	Private
Jordon., W. L.	Private
Stripling, James W. G.	Private
Stripling, Henry M.	Private
Whisenhunt, Adam C.	Private

COMPANY F MEN WHO WERE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Baxter, Moses J.	(CG)
Bearden, Francis M.	(Sharpsburg)
Bryce, John F.	(WS)
Cartwright, Alex S	(CHV)
Chesteen, Lewis W.	(CHV)
Cockrell, John F.	(CHV)
Crews, David	(CG)
Crews, T. W.	(CHV)
Dale, Robert H.	(CHV)
Day, John	(CHV)
Dingler, Isaac	(CHV)
Gable, William	(CG & GH)
Gooldsby, Wade	(CHV)
Hardin, Uriah J.	(CHV)
Harper, Solomon	(CHV)
Hayes, Jasper P.	CG & CHV)
Hesterly, E. E.	(CHV)
Hesterly, Sterling M.	(CHV)
Hunter, Wiley B.	(WS)
Keaton, John D. L.	(CG & ?)
Kinney, Benjamin F.	(CHV)
Lewis, James W.	(CG, CHV & CH)
Lowe, William B.	(CG)
Moore, George W.	(CG)
Odom, Francis M.	(WS)
Orr, Solomon B.	(CG)
Pate, James A.	(CHV)
Starnes, John C.	(CHV)
Starnes, Peyton P.	(CHV)
Starnes, William A.	(CG & CHV)
Stripling, Henry. M.	(CHV)
Stripling, James W. G.	(CHV)
Swofford, Sol W.	(CG)
Tyson, John F.	(CG)
Vaughn, George	(CG)
Ward, Asa F.	(CG & CHV)
Winkles, William J.	(CHV & CH)

COMPANY F MEN WHO WERE DISCHARGED

Bearden, Francis M. (to Invalid Corps)
Crews, Joseph
Cockrell, John F. (to Invalid Corps)
Dale, Valentine B.
Dingler, W. A. J.
Gable, John
Hendricks, James W.
Keaton, John D. C. (to Invalid Corps)
Norman, John T.
Orr, Solomon, B. (to Invalid Corps)
Pate, James A. (to Invalid Corps)
Stidham, James H.
Upshaw, James
Walker, Floyd
Ward, Asa F.
White, Bennett, Sgt. (to Hospital Steward)

COMPANY F MEN LISTED AS AWOL

Crews, David (home wounded ?)
Gable, Wesley (home wounded ?)
Hanson, Wallace W. (home sick ?)
Starnes, William P. (home wounded ?)

COMPANY F OFFICERS WHO RESIGNED

Powell, William F. S.	Captain	June 23, 1862
Hinesley, John	1st LT.	Sep. 1, 1861
Lowe, William B.	1st LT	Mar. 12, 1863
Tyson, Madison L.	2nd LT	Sept. 1, 1861
Hood, James R.	2nd Lt.	Feb. 9, 1863

COMPANY F MEN LISTED AS DESERTED

1, Aderhold, George W. 3nd Lt.
2. Brown, James M. (?)
3. Chesteen, Lewis
4. Connor, William P.
5. Dukes, John S.
6. Edge, Morgan L.
7. Hesterley, Sterling M.
8. Hinesly, Alfred W.
9. Howell, Abner E.
10. Nealy, J.
11. Orr, Solomon B.
12. Putman, James D.
13. Reynolds, John E. (?)
14. Vaughn, George W.

NO RECORDS FOUND ON THESE COMPANY F MEN

Bearden, G. Y.

Howell, B.

QUESTIONABLE MEMBERS OF COMPANY F

Bearden, G. Y.
Bowman, F. M.
Herrin (?)
Howell, B.

NUMBER OF MEN WHO SERVED IN COMPANY F—COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY

Annie Wheeler List of 1910	86
Captain Moore's Roll of June, 1863	101
Author's Search From Archives & Other	133 Plus 4 Questionable =

OCCUPATIONS OF COMPANY F MEMBERS:

Most were farmers.
2 Ministers
1 Physician
5 Carpenters
3 Student (possible more younger men)
4 Blacksmiths

FATHER-SON COMBINATION OF COMPANY F

Aderhold, George W. (3rd Lt.) and Son, Robert S.
Crews. Joseph and Sons Thomas J. and David
Hesterly, Sterling M. and Son John A.

BROTHERS IN COMPANY F

Baxter, Moses J. and Samuel J. (Blacksmiths)
Dale, Robert H. and Valentine B
Hembree, G. W. and William Jasper
Howard, George W. and John E.
Gable, John, Wesley and William (?)
Howell, Abner and Merida
Reynolds, Alphus and John E,
Starnes, Four men by this name,(brothers ?)
Tyson, John and William
Possibly more

OLDEST AND YOUNGEST MEMBERS OF COMPANY F

Wade Gooldsby	15	Joseph Crews	52
John W. Crews	15	Sterling Hesterly	50
Benjamin Jordan	15	George Aderhold, 3rd Lt.	47

MEMBERS OF COMPANY F WITH THE MOST CHILDREN

William Jasper Hembree (43) Sgt.	8	Children	
Thomas H. Hinesly (36) 1st Lt.	7	"	
William F. S. Powell (44) Captain	7	"	
James W. Hendricks(40) Pvt.	7	"	
Sterling M, Hesterly(50) Pvt.	6	Children	"
James Bonnor(43) Pvt.	5	"	
Bennett White 9 (40) Sgt	5	"	
Benjamin Jordan (36) Pvt.	5	"	

MEMBERS OF COMPANY F, OR THEIR FAMILIES, WHO OWNED Slaves:

William F. S. Powell	11 slaves	James Stripling's father	1 slave
James H. Stidham's father	5 slaves	Madison J. Tyson & father Joseph	8 slaves
John F. Cockrell's father	1 slave		

COMPANY F
COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY

Officers and Non Commissioned Officers on:

ANNIE WHEELER ROLL OF 1910		CAPTAIN POWELL'S ROLL JUNE, 1862		CAPTAIN MOORE'S ROLL OF JUNE, 1863	
W. F.S.. Powell	Captain	William F. S. Powell	Captain	George W. Moore	Captain
T. H. Hinsley	1st Lieutenant	John Henesley	1st Lieutenant (?)	*	2nd. Lieutenant
M. J. Tyson	2nd Lieutenant	Madison L. Tyson	2nd Lieutenant	Joseph R. Hood	2nd Lieutenant
Anthony George	3rd Lieutenant	Anthony George	2nd Lieutenant	John Tyson	3rd Lieutenant
W. T. Tyson	1st Sergeant	George W. Moore	2nd Lieutenant	George W. Aderhold	1st Sergeant
W. W. Hanson	2nd Sergeant	William B. Lowe	2nd Lieutenant	Wallace Hanson	2nd Sergeant
E. L. Lambert	3rd Sergeant	Joseph R. Hood	2nd Lieutenant	Solon B. Orr	3rd Sergeant
Jasper Hembree	4th Sergeant	William Tyson		William J. Hembree	4th Sergeant
J. F. Tyson	5th Sergeant	John Tyson		Jno. D. L. Keaton	5th Sergeant
W. M Brock	1st Corporal	George W. Aderhold		James D. Putman	1ST Corporal
B. Drew	2nd Corporal	Charles Martin		Blakely Drew	2nd Corporal
John Howard	3rd Corporal	Thom Hindaly		Bennett White	3rd Corporal
L. F. Keyton	4th Corporal			William A. Starnes	4th Corporal

* Captain Moore leaves the office of his Second Lieutenant vacant. We have reason to believe that his friend, Charles C. Martin was the Second Lieutenant at this stage of the war? Lieutenant Hood was back in Georgia having resigned from the active service in January, 1863.



Lieutenant
Joseph Robinson Hood
Company F
Cobb's Legion, Infantry
MD, DD
Wedowee, Alabama
City Cemetery

"He Lived the Life
He Preached To
Others"

COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS
COMPANY F, COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY
"POWELL'S INVINCIBLES" and later "TOM COBB'S INVINCILBES"

The following is a list compiled by the author from Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who served in organizations from the state of Georgia. Source: The National Archives, National Archives and Records Services, General Services Administration. We summarized only what we could find, the good and the bad. Confederate records are oftentimes incomplete, inaccurate and the microfilm very difficult to read. Listed below are the Archive records which we were able to locate of men who at one time were listed on one or more of the available rosters we have of Carroll County's Company F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry, Confederate States Army plus additional members we have found on our own in the archives. . We have also included information from the 1860 and 1870 Carroll County Census and pension data from the local courthouses and other sources. A map of the Militia Districts of Carroll County is included at the end of Chapter I. Chanceville Post Office was located south-west of Villa Rica, Flint Hill and Fair Play were south of Villa Rica about eight miles NE of Carrollton, Hickory Level is north-east of Carrollton half way to Villa Rica, Laurel Hill was west of Roopville which is south of Carrollton and Sand Hill is located about mid way between Carrollton and Villa Rica, GA.

Aderhold, George W. Corporal, 1st Sergeant., 3rd Lieutenant
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 1861 was 1st Sergeant and present and on roll until Oct. 31, 1864. A roll dated March 65 shows him Junior 2nd Lieutenant appointed April 3, 63. Records show him as a prisoner of war captured Sept. 14, 62 at Crampton's Gap, MD. Exchanged Nov. 10, 62 at Aiken's Landing, VA. (this man also shown as G. W. Aderfield.) A typed page in his records dated June 6, 1916 from "Commissioner of Pensions" shows George "Adderhold" (name also as George W. Aderhold) Corporal and 1st Sergeant, Company F, Cobb's Legion Georgia Infantry, CSA was captured Sept. 14, 1862 at Frederick, MD (?) (Cramptons Gap ?) and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, VA. It further shows that he was on furlough Feb. 27, 63 and returned to duty on March 27, 63. That he was appointed 3rd Lieutenant on April 3, 63. (He is listed on Captain Moore's roster as 1st Sergeant at this time.) It states that he deserted in the face of the enemy sometime in July, 1863 at Gettysburg and that he was dropped from the rolls, Jan. 11, 64. for prolonged absence without leave and that no later records of his have been found. Another card: "Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War, Lt. Geo Aderhold, Cobb's Legion is recommended to be dropped from the rolls for desertion in the face of the enemy at Gettysburg. By order of Adj.
He was a 44-year-old farmer when he enlisted, living in the 5th District, Chanceville, with wife, Nancy, children, Cenna (21), Robert S. (19), Lund J. (17), Martha (15), Mary (15), and a Joseph Wood, (6 mos.). Son Robert S. enlisted at the same time as his father.
The CC Census of 1870 shows Geo. W. Aderhold (54), a miller, living in Carrollton with 16-year-old Josephus (Wood ?) a cripple.

Aderhold, George W. Private
Enlisted August 16, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Transferred to Cavalry (?). He was a 19-year-old farmer living at home with father, Michael(51), and mother, Bersheba(47), in the 6th District Hickory Level.

Aderhold, John W. Private
Enlisted March, 1862. He died before July, 1862 in hospital. Father, William H. Aderhold, filed the claim. Captain Moore states he died June 20, 1862.
He was a 17-year-old farm boy living at home with his father and mother Elizabeth P. in the 5th District-Chanceville.

Aderhold, Robert S. Private **Son of 3rd Lt. George W. Aderhold listed above**
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Died Nov. 13, 61 at Camp Marion. Amt. of money found due him was $20.76 and $50 bounty. He was a 20-year-old farm boy living at home with his parents in the 5th District-Chanceville.

Aderhold, William W. Private
Enlisted March 12, 1862 in Carrollton by Sgt. Wood.
Last paid May, 1862. July-Nov., 62 present. One card shows that he was 31 (or 21 ?) years old and present when paid July ?, 62. He is shown on Captain Moore's roll of June, 1863.
The 1860 CC Census shows him a 20-year-old farmer living on a farm with Martha Bowers in the 5th District-Chanceville

Barr, George A. Private
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood
He died at a camp near Richmond on June 11, 1862. Cause not stated. Claim filed by Charlotte Barr, Wid. of Carrollton, GA on July 18, 62. Amt. found due $65.03. Several cards pertaining to the claim are included.

Bates, Samuel J. Private
Enlisted June 18, 1862 at Calhoun, GA by Major Dunwoody.
July-Nov., 1862 present. Oct. 15, 62 admitted to General Hospital #9, Richmond and transferred to Camp Winder. Oct., 62 admitted to Camp Winder Hospital, Rheumatism. Returned to duty Oct. 20, 1862. Nov., 1862 absent on extra duty Ambulance Corps. Nov.-Dec., 62 absent sent to Richmond hospital on 24 Dec., 62 from Fredericksburg, "soon after the Battle.". Died December 26, 1862 in General Hospital # 16 of pneumonia. Amount due $32.35. There are a number of cards relating to his death but nothing on who filed the death claim.

He was 45 years old, a farm laborer (cr-cw) born in NC, living in the 5th District-Chanceville, married to Martha(36) with four sons and a daughter. In 1870, Martha (46) is head of household with sons John and Isaac at home, Villa Rica. She drew a pension in Douglas Co. through 1905 at least. In her application she states he died of "Camp Fever".

Baxter, Moses J. Private
Enlisted sometime after August 15, 1861 (?). Given a 30-day furlough Oct. 22, 62. Evidently he was wounded at Crampton's Gap on Sept. 14, 62. Admitted to the 3rd Division Hospital, Camp Winder, VA (Richmond) Sept. 25, 62. In Oct., 63 he was employed as a blacksmith for the army. Also, Oct., 63 his name appears on list of men employ of Major Beck, Quartermaster, McLaws' Division. He was a 32-year-old farmer living in the 6th District-Hickory Level with wife Sarah and children William(8) and Georgia(5). He is buried Concord Methodist Church Cemetery, Hickory Level, born Sept. 6, 1828, died Nov. 6, 1901.

Baxter, Samuel Jeptha. Private
Enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood Age 46 in 1864
May-June, 1862 Present on detached duty at Division H.D. Quarters. July-Aug., 62 Absent sick. Sept. 24, 1863 in Winder Hospital, Richmond. October, 63 serving as blacksmith. Oct., 63 card shows him on a list of men detailed and hired in the employ of Major W. B. Pack, Quartermaster, McLaws' Division. There are several similar cards and cards showing receipt of clothing while acting at Div. Headquarters. July-May, 64 Present on detached service as blacksmith at Div. Headquarters.
Buried in Old Camp Methodist Church Cemetery. born Dec. 24, 1818 died June 9, 1905

Bearden, Francis M. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
July-Nov., 1862 Absent at home wounded in the Battle of Sharpsburg. Nov.-Dec., 62 Absent at home wounded. July-Aug. (dated Jan. 20, 1865) retired 1 Aug., 1864 to Invalid Corps July 26, 1864. He is carried on Captain Moore's June, 1863 roll.

Bearden, Edmund J. (L. ?) Private
Enlisted October 10, 1861. Captain Moore reports him killed at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863. A card in his service file states, "Died in Battle of Fredericksburg." Age 16 in 1862.

Bearden, G. Y. Private
No records found in the Service Records for this man. He is listed on the Annie Wheeler list of 1910 roster of Company F men. He is not listed on Captain Moore's June, 1863 roster. Atlanta newspaper reports this man as a member of Company F, Cobb' Legion and as being killed in action on May 3, 1863. We cannot explain why there are no records for him in the Service Records.

Blair, Allen T. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. 18 years old in 1862. Occupation farmer.
Nov.-Dec., 1861 present. July-Nov., 1962 present. April 18, 1863 he was admitted to the Henningson (?) Hospital transferred from General Hospital # 9. He died at Henningson, date and cause not noted.

Bonnor, James Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Capt. Powell. Captain Moore lists him dead 3 Nov., 1861 at Williamsburg, VA. A requisition slip dated Nov. 8, 61 "Inventory List of Belongings of James "Boner" a private Captain Powell's company GA Legion who died at South Hospital, Nov. 11,1861," Among the items listed were: one gray uniform cap, 3 prs suspenders, one pr shoes, one pocket knife, one small testament, one pr spectacles. Adjutant and Inspector General Office, June 23, 62 Richmond, VA showing Bonnor as shown on muster roll Feb. 12, 63 Sarah Bonnor "claim for bounty". Address c/o N. Shelnutt, Bowdon Carroll County GA. Another card shows "Claim of Mrs. Sarah Ann Bonnor, wife, on the estate of James Bonnor, deceased." She stated he entered the service Aug. 18, 1861 at Richmond, VA and died at Williamsburg, VA Nov. 4, 1861. Her claim to the estate was due to his service in the Confederate Army." Widow drew pension in Douglas County.
He was a 42 year-old farmer living in the 5th District-Chanceville with wife, Sarah and children Charlotte (15), Lucinda (12), William N. (3), Elizabeth (2) and Rachel (2 Mos.).

Bowen, F. M. Private
He is listed as such on the 1910 Annie Wheeler roster. He is not on any other list we have seen. There are no records on him in the Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers at the Archives in Atlanta. He is not listed on Captain Moore's June, 63 roll. We doubt that this man was a member of Company F (???).

Bowen, James A. Private
Listed as James P. on the Annie Wheeler roster of Company F. Enlisted at Carrollton on Aug. 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
Captain Moore reports him dead at Richmond on August 17, 1862. A card from a muster roll taken at Culpepper Court House, VA lists a Bowen, James A. deceased Aug., 62. Died at Winder Hospital in Richmond. Affidavit of Rolley Bowen (his "X" mark) father, no money administered. James A. had purchased clothing which took his allotment. Rolley Bowen gave Power of Attorney on 17 Aug. 63. The following was administed to Rolley Bowen. March-August $61. 23, Bounty $50.00, Clothing $25.00, Total $136.28.

Bowen, William T. Private
Mustered in at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. (Another card states Newnan, GA on Aug. 21.) Age 21.
Captain Moore lists this man deceased at Richmond, VA June 21, 1862. Cause of death not shown. Another card: Died at Chimbarazo Hosp. Claim Sept. 2, 1863 originally filed Oct. 28, 1862 by Mrs. J. Bowen [Milissa J.], wife. Do not know if the Bowen men are related.

Brock, Washington P. 1st Corporal
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 28 in 1862
He is listed as a private on Captain Moore's June 1863 roster but as 1st Corporal on the Annie Wheeler roster. Jan., 1862 on furlough from Camp Marion for 15 days. Nov.-Dec., 61, July-Nov., 62, Dec., 62, present. March 6, 63 in CSA Gen. Hospital Charlottesville, VA, return to duty March 24. Suffered severe hip wound at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863. May-June, 64 at home. Sent to hospital July 64. Last paid July 29, 64. Nov., 1864, absent at home since Sept. 15, 1864. July 24, 64 was in Jackson Hospital, Richmond, diarrhea. Furloughed 30 days Aug. 16, 64, destination Palmetto, GA. Aug.. 23, 64 shows him in Macon, GA hospital. Sept. 14, 64 back at Jackson Hospital, diarrhea. Nov., 64 shows a receipt for clothing for 4th quarter, 1864. Surrendered by General Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. He was a 27 year-old farmer of the Fairplay District-Flint Hill with wife Mary A.(28) and children Martha E.(6), Sarah E.(5), Susan E.(3) and Isaiah A.(1);

Broom, John T. Private, 3rd Sergeant
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
Killed at Crampton's Gap, MD on September 14, 1862. His name appears on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died from wounds or disease.
He was a 23-year-old farmer of the 2nd District-Villa Rica with wife, Sarah J., James(2) and William T.(3 mos.)

Broom, Martin H. Private, Sergeant
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Shown to be present from Aug. 15, 61 to July 64. No other records prior to 1864. July 1, 1864 Captured at Saylor's Creek, April 6, 1865. Remarks, Joined from City Point, VA, Apr. 14, 1865. Physical description: Light Complexion, 6 feet tall, Note stated "Captured near Farmville, VA."
He was an 18 year-old farm boy living at home in the Fairplay District-FlintHill with his father Leroy(59) and mother Seletha(45) and 6 siblings.

Brown, James M. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. Age 20 in 1862
First card shows him absent, no date, furloughed. Another card shows him absent at home on sick leave since 25 Aug., length of time not stated. He was in Chimborazo Hospital #5, Richmond, on Oct. 7, 62, furloughed for 50 days, disease, "? and fever". He was transferred from Gen. Hospital #9 to Gen Hospital # ? on Oct. 25, 62. Was discharged from Winder Hospital on Nov. 28, 1862 after ? days. From the Medical Director's Office; on a report of "Sick and Wounded", General Hospital Howard's Grove, Richmond disease "Variola Conft", date of death Jan. 7, 1863. This man's file is very confusing, while several show him dead, another shows that he deserted in East Tenn. on March 29, 1863. Newspaper article shows him wounded, slight at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863. Do not know which is correct.

Bryam, William F. Private
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. On the Annie Wheeler list he is "Byram".
Captain Moore lists this man as dead. Died at home, January 16, 1863. Last paid May 1, 1862 by Captain Anderson. Dec., 61` sick at Yorktown, VA. July-Nov., 1862 Absent, taken prisoner Sept. 14, 1862 at Crampton's Gap, MD. U. S. Field Hospital, Murfreesboro, MD, complaint, wounded arm, leg and shoulder. Sent to Gen. Hospital Baltimore on Nov. 28, 62. Appears on a list of wounded prisoners paroled after the Battle of Cramptons Pass, Sept. 14, 1862 by order of Mjr. General Franklin. Appears on a list of CSA prisoners forwarded to Provost Marshall, Baltimore by Capt. C. H. Smith. Paroled. Appears at General Hospital, Petersburg, VA Dec. 4, 1862 complaint, Vul Scsept several wounds, remarks "paroled prisoner." Card shows reason for discharge, "Certificate of Disability". Shows him 19 years old, 6 feet tall, fair complexion, dark hair, occupation farmer. Reason for discharge gunshot wound right elbow joint resulting in paralysis. Has no use of right arm, wounded in Battle of South Mountain. Discharged 14 Dec., 1862 at Petersburg, VA. His name appears on list of those KIA or who died from disease. Died Jan. 16, 1863 in Carrollton, GA.

Bryce, George R. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on March 4, 1862 by Lt. Hood.
July-Nov., 1862 absent in hospital Lynchburg, Va. Nov.-Dec., 62 absent since 6 Sept. at home 40 days sick leave. Then there is a card which states: Nov. 1862, Died in hospital at Lynchburg, VA ??? There there are cards showing him present in May through August, 1864. thee is a pay voucher for Aug. 26, 1863 and a clothing receipt for 4th Quarter, 1864. Record shows that he was due for Service from May 1, 62 to Nov. 1, 62, 6 mos, at $11 p/m $66. We know that he did not die in Lynchburg as he was in Atlanta on 18th of Dec., 1862 requesting his pay of $66 due him. (There was a George W. Bryce in Co. B, Cobb's Legion, Cavalry. Is this Webb Bryce ?)

Bryce, John F. Private
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood. Age 22 in 1862
July-Nov., 1862 present. Nov-Dec., 62 present. April, 1862 was in General Hospital # 22 in Richmond, diarrhea. May-June, 1864 absent wounded Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. July-Aug., 1864 AWOL. Records show four months service, May, 62 to Sept., 62. He received $6.60 in Nov. marked "paid in full for duty." Signed by John Tyson, Lt. Commanding Co. F, Nov., 1862. AWOL since April 1, 1864. Drew a pension in Carroll Co. with Temple address in 1921. He suffered from chronic diarrhea and fits. His widow, Susan E., until she died on Sept. 15, 1926 with the state paying $200 for the funeral expenses. He is buried at Concord Methodist Church, Hickory Level, Born Aug. 2, 1840, died Nov. 24, 1934. Wife Bettie A. Smith beside him.

Bryce, William H. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on March 4, 1862 by Lt. Hood.
No date, absent on sick leave at home. July-Nov., 62, Absent on leave. Nov.-Dec., 62 at home sick on leave until Jan., 63. Since then he has been reported to be absent without leave. He has obtained a Surgeon's Certification. Nov., 62, Absent without leave in Carrollton, GA. Evidently he died before he could be officially discharged. He had a Certificate of Disability and Discharge. Unfit for duty the last two months, "Amenia". Date of death, May 18, 1863, Hospital # 2. Register of Property of Deceased Soldiers: $12.60. 31 years of age, 5' 11" tall, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, occupation farmer. No other records. Three, or maybe four or five, men by the name of Bryce enlisted in Company F on March 4, 1862 at Carrollton. None are listed on the Annie Wheeler roster but three do show on Captain Moore's roster of June, 1863. We found one record that a **"Wm. H." Bryce,** Private Co. F., Cobb's Legion appears on a roster on Sept 8, 1863 of the Forrest Guards, Escort Company to Mjr. Gen. N. B. Forrest and commissioned officers of staff. None of the men are shown as Carroll County residents in the 1860 Carroll County census. Brothers ???.

Buise, Asa G. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Mortally wounded at Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. Died in Federal Field Hospital in Burkettsville, MD, Oct. 21, 1862. His wife, through attorney, filed for pay from May 1, 62 till his death, Oct., 21, 62, 5 months 21 days, $62.70, 6 months clothing $25, total $87.70. Mrs Mary M. Buise.
In the 1860 CC Census he is listed as a 31 year-old farmer of the Fairplay District-Flint Hill with wife Mary (29) and children Martha (12), Luelsta E. (8), William (6) and Nancy (1).

Caldwell, John L. (or John S.) Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
He is listed as "Coldwell" on the Annie Wheeler roster of 1910. In General. Hospital in Oct., 1862, sent to General. Hospital #9 on Oct. 30, 62. He died of "pneumonia typhoides" on Dec. 1, 62. Where died, Richmond Hospital. Amount due $154.85. Claim filed March 5, 63, by wife Mary. He was a 31 year-old blacksmith from the Fairplay District-Flint Hill with wife Mary (29) and Lousha (9) and Maratha E. (5).

Cantrell, Perry (Perz) Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 20 in 1862
In General Hospital No. 16 and 21 in early 1862. Nov.-Dec., 62, has worked two months building officers quarters. Also he is listed as being in the Gen. Hospital, Danville, VA. Captain Moore reports that he died, no date of death nor place of death. Signed his name with "X".
The 1860 CC Census shows him to be an 18 year-old farm laborer living at home in the Fairplay District-Sand Hill with father David (59) and brother, Merrick (20).

Cartwright, Alx. S Private
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood. Age 19.. (Also shown on cards as A. T. but his signature card which is dated Sept. 30, 1864 shows it as A. S., a very nice signature.) April, 1862 he was admitted to Gen. Hospital, Petersburg, bronchitis C. Return to duty April 29. July-Nov., 62 absent sick. Nov.-Dec., 62 absent in hospital in Petersburg since August. Received at the Wayside Hospital, Richmond on May 6, 1863 and sent to Chimborazo same day. May 6, Chimborazo #2, when wounded, May 3, 1863; where, Chancellorsville; occupation, farmer; transferred to Lynchburg on May 9; wounds of arm, slight. June 17, 1864, Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Scabies. May-June and July-Nov., 1864 present. Name appears on a roll of Nov. 10, 64 receipt of clothing. .Captured at Saylor's Creek on April 6, 1865; residence, Carroll Co., GA; Complexion Dk; hair, light; eyes, grey; 5 feet 9 inches. Took oath of allegiance at Newport News, VA on June 25, 1865. He drew a pension in Carroll Co. up to 1893. Wife Susan drew until her death on Sept. 15, 1920 Buried at Concord Methodist Church Cemetery, Hickory Level, Nov. 5, 1843---May 14, 1893.

Cartwright, G. F. Private
Enlisted July 4, 1863 at Carrollton by Captain Moore
Listerd in Newspaper article as being wounded at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863. May-June,1864 absent, POW. July-Aug, 64 absent POW since Aug. 16, 1864. Oct. 16, 1864 POW at Point Lookout, MD; where captured, Front Royal, Va [Guard Hill] on Aug. 16, 1864. Appears on a roll of POWs at Elmira, N>Y. and transferred for exchange Oct. 11, 1864. Signs by his "X" mark.

Chesteen, Lewis W. Private
Mustered into service on October 26, 1861 by S. G. Williams, Mustering Officer at Carrollton, GA. Age 18.
July-Nov., 62, present. Nov.-Dec., 62 present. Oct. 1, 62, Chimborazo Hospital "Debiltas", transferred to Scottsville, VA Hospital Oct. 20, 1862. May 6, 1863 admitted to Chimborazo #4, "GSW left thigh", May 9, 63 transferred to Lynchburg. Wounded Chancellorsville. June 11, 63 he signs receipt for clothing at Montg. Springs, VA.. May-June, 1864 not stated Present or Absent. He is listed as, "Deserted on Oct. 18, 1864." No further records were found.

Cockrell, John F. Private Corporal
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. Age 19.
July-Nov., 1862 present. Nov.-Dec., 62, present. Was in the Wayside Hospital Jan. 9, 1863. Received at General Hospital, Howard Grove, Richmond on May 9, 1863 wounded at Chancellorsville "Vul Sclapt Thigh." Wound severe in thigh. Transferred to Atlanta, GA hospital and registered on Invalid Corps there on May 2. 1864. Paid May 4, 1864.
In the 1860 CC Census he is listed as an 18-year-old farmer of the Fairplay District-Flint Hill living at home with his father, Jesse(53) and mother Mary(48) and siblings Julia(22), Mary(14) and Jesse L.(2). Father Jesse is the owner of 1 slave.

Note: We were only able to find a total of 5 members of Company F or their families owning slaves.

Coker, Robert H. Private
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Oct. 4, 1862 he is in Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond. Returned to duty Oct. 29, 1862. Killed in Action at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863.

Conner, Atwine Private P
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
July-Nov., 1862, absent, missing since Sept. 14, 1862 in action at Crampton's Gap MD. Nov.-Dec., 62, reported missing on former muster roll and supposed to have been killed at Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, 1862. He was a 26-year-old farmer from the 2nd District-Villa Rica. Wife Ellenaor(19) and daughter America(2).

Connor, William P. Private
Enlisted March 15, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood. Age 25.
Nov.-Dec., 1862 present. May-June, 1864 absent, killed or captured June 1, 1864. Prisoner of War at White House, VA June 11, 1864, where captured Gaines Mill (Cold Harbor). When captured June 2, 1864. On a roll of prisoners at Point Lookout, MD released June 16 to 30, 1864 on joining the United States services. When captured, June 1, 1864. Where captured, Cold Harbor. Date of release, June 27, 1864. Branch of service, Army. Classified as a deserter. No further records
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Crews, David W. Private Son of Joseph and brother of John W. and Thomas W.
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood.
Nov., 1862, absent enlisted men accounted for wounded Sept. 14, 1862 at Cramptons Gap, MD on furlough at Carrollton, GA period unknown. Gen. Hospital Sept. 25, 62 with remarks "Wounded received into hospital." June 1864 absent without leave at home. July-Aug., 64, AWOL since Aug. 6, 64. No further records. This man was probably unable to return to his unit due to his wounds (?). David was a 17(?)-year-old farm boy living at home in the 10th District-Carrollton in 1860 census. Living with his father Joseph(47) and mother Martha(36) and brothers John W.(12), Charles(10) and Jas.S. (7) and sisters Elizabeth(4) and Mary(1). Buired in the Gilley Cemetery, Carroll County. Jan. 1, 1841-April 2, 1914.

Crews, John W. (or Cruse) Private Son of Joseph and brother of David and Thomas
There is no record of the time and place of his enlistment. He is the son of Joseph (listed below) and the brother of David (listed above) and Thomas W. (listed below.) He is listed as being only 12 years old in the 1860 Carroll County Census, which would make him 16 or maybe 17 years old at the time his first record is recorded in April, 1864. He is not listed on Captain Moore's roll of June, 1863 so he had not joined the company at that time. I believe that he is the John listed in the household of Joseph in the 10th District-Carrollton in 1860. April 16, 1864 is in the Charlottesville, VA CSA Gen. Hospital with "Rubeala". July-Aug.; 64 present. Is on the list of Prisoners of War surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee to Major Gen. U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. He was one of the **SEVEN** men of Company F surrendered at Appomattox. Drew pension in Fulton Co., GA. All reports we have ever seen including the *Appomattox Surrender Ceromoneys* list only six members of Company F surrendering.

Crews, Joseph Private Father of David, John and Thomas also of Company F.
Mustered into service on November 22, 1862 by S. G. Williams.
July-Nov., 1862 present. Nov.-Dec., 62 present. Discharged 16th of April, 1863. Date of pay out 20 April, 1863. Paid $53.20. Discharge papers are shown. He is listed on Captain Moore's roll of July, 1863. He was in the army for less than 5 months. March 18, 1863 he was in Staunton, VA. In the CC Census of 1860 he is listed as a 49 year-old farmer living in the 10th District-Carrollton with wife Martha (36) and children listed under David above. He thus would have been about 53 years old when he was discharged in 1863. He is the oldest member of Company F we have found. Three sons were also members of the company. This is the most men from one family we have found so far in Cobb's Legion, Co. F. His widow, Martha A., drew a pension in Carroll Co. In her application (she signs with her Mark) she states that her husband died at home in June 1, 1865. "She has no property nor no income and cannot support herself."

Crews, Thomas W. Private Son of Joseph and brother of David, and John of Co. F.
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
He is the only member of the Joseph Crews family listed on the Annie Wheeler roll of 1910. Nov.-Dec., 62 present. Nov., 1862 is on list of enlisted men on special duty as Pro. Guard. He is listed in newspaper article as being wounded severe in spine at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863. May-June, 1864 absent, Prisoner of War. July-Aug., 64 absent Prisoner of War since 16 August, 1864. On roll of Headquarters Dept. of West Virginia office Pro. Mar. Gen. Harpers Ferry, 31 August, 1864. Where captured, Front Royal, VA, when captured, August 16, 1864, On roll of POW captured by Gen. Sheridan and sent to Washington, DC and to Fort Delaware during the month of August, 1864. Prisoner of War at Old Capitol Prison, Washington, DC. Sent to Elmira, NY on Aug. 28, 64. Transferred for exchange March 10, 1865. Sent to James River for exchange.
In the 1860 CC Census he was a 15 year-old farm boy living at home with his father Joseph and brothers listed above. Would have been 16, maybe 17 when he enlisted with the original formation of Company F on August 15, 1861. He drew a pension in Carroll Co. In his application he stated that he was paroled and arrived home April 1, 1865. Wounded at Chancellorsville in the left leg and right shoulder and wounded again at Guard Hill bullet striking him in the mouth splitting his lip and knocking out front teeth and a ball through the hand and wrist unable to perform as a normal hand. Buried in Macedonia, Sand Hill. July 30, 1834-Oct. 30, 1901. His widow Sally drew pension in Carroll County.

Cupp, Michael C. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 18.
Nov.-Dec., 1861, Present. July-Nov., 62, Present. Nov.-Dec., 62 Present. Jan., 62 on furlough for 25 days from Camp Marion. Feb. 2, 62 sick furlough at Carrollton 40 days. Received Gen. Hospital #6 Richmond, May 2, 63 transferred to Chimborazo #2 disease Inter Fever. Admitted May 2 and returned to duty on May 10. He is listed on Captain's Powell's roll of June 1863. No further records were found.

Dale, Robert F. Private Brother of Valentine also a member of Company F.
Enlisted at Carrollton on March 4, 1862 by Lt Hood.
Returned to duty 14 Dec, ?. AWOL 30 days. Nov., 62, enlisted man accounted for on leave Carrollton, GA, 15 days. May 6, 1863 he is admitted to Chimborazo #4. Transferred to Lynchburg on May 7, 63. Wounded at Chancellorsville. May-June, 1864 absent was supposed to have been captured at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. On roll of POW at Fort McHenry and sent to Fort Delaware July 14, 1863. Where captured, Fairfield, when, July 5, 1863.

Dale, Valentine B. Private Brother of Robert of Company F.
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood. Along with brother Robert, above.
Date of discharge Aug. 14, 1862. Date of payment, Aug. 15, 1862. His Certificate of Disability for discharge is on the record but not readable. Height 5 ft 9 in., complexion red, eyes blue, occupation farmer. It states that for the last 2 months he has been unfit for duty. Lost his arm by accidental discharge of his musket at ? (Camp Marion ?) near Yorktown. Gun shot wound left forearm necessitating amputation. .

Day, John A. Private
Enlisted March 20 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood. Age 37.
Nov.-Dec., 1862 discharged from Gen. Hospital #1 Lynchburg, VA. Dec. 23, 1862 CSA General Hospital Charlottesville, VA. Return to duty Dec. 24, 62. "On way to camp without regular discharge from this hospital." Chimborazo #2, Jan. 24, 1863 pneumonia, transferred to Lynchburg March 18, 63. General Hospital # 20, date of injury May 3, 1863 Chancellorsville. "VS Arm" severing nerves producing paralysis. Also wounded in to side at Chancellorsville. Furloughed 60 days, June 24, 1863, residence, Barkud (?), GA. AWOL since April 1, 1864.

Dingler, Isaac A. Private
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood.
July-Nov., 1862 present. Nov.-Dec., 62 present. Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital #2 on May 6, 1863, "slight wound of the hip" and sent to Lynchburg on May 8. Admitted to General Hospital Farmville, VA on June 11, 1863, diarrhea, and returned to duty July 5. July 2, 1863 assigned to Richmond for fortification duty. May-June, 1864 absent POW. July-Aug., 64 absent POW since Aug. 16, 1864 [captured at Guard Hill] On roll of POW captured by Gen. Sheridan and sent to Washington, DC and Fort Delaware during the month of Aug. 1864. Where captured, Front Royal. Aug. 16, 1864. Sent to Elmira, NY Aug. 28, 64. Transferred for exchange March 10, 1865.
He was a 17-year-old farm boy living at home win the 5th District-Chanceville with his father Thomas and Mother, Ada and 6 siblings. In the CC 1870 census he is shown in the Carrollton District, 26 years old, with wife Amanda (35) and children Casada (12) and Thomas (1).

Dingler, Thomas E. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 20
July-Nov., 1862 present. June 8, ? is in General Hospital Camp Winder "Febus" typhoid. On furlough 30 days June 8. No further records found. He is listed on Captain Moore's roll of June, 1863.

Dingler, W. A. J. Private
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood.
"Unrecorded records show him discharged Sept. 12, 1862 by reason of "Genl. Debilty" Certificate of Disability shows: discharge recommended Sept. 12, 1862, R. C. Dodd Surgeon. Captain Moore has him still on his roll in June, 63. We do not know if or how the Dingler men are related. (?)

Drew, Blakley 2nd Corporal
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 1861" present instead of Roper F. King elected 1st of Nov." (?). July-Nov., 62 Present. May-June, 1864, the last on file, Absent POW since 19 Oct., 1864. Appears on POW roll Point Lookout, MD arrived from Harpers Ferry. Records show he was captured at Strasburg, VA, Oct. 19,.1864 [Cedar Creek]. Paroled at Point Lookout. Transferred to Aikens Landing, VA March 28, 1865 for exchange. Received at Boulware's Wharf March 30, 1865. Another card states exchanged March, 28, 1865. He drew a pension in Carroll Co., 1908 was the last shown. States that he is a farmer with $25 year earnings. Has cronic bronchitis and is unable to work. In the 1860 census he was a 24 year-old farmer living in the Fairplay District-Flint Hill born in N. C.) with wife Nancy M. (25) and daughter Julia (2). Is buried in the Drew Cemetery southeast of Center Point, Carroll County.

Driver, John. J. Private
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 35.5
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. July-Nov., 62, present. Nov.-Dec., 62, present. Sept. 4, 62 Camp Winder General Hospital "Dibilitas", return to duty Sept. 11. No further records have been found. He drew a pension in Coweta County with Wm. W. S. Powell his witness. Widow, Millie, also drew in Coweta..

Driver, William J. (orV.) Private
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood.
Died at General Hospital Danville, VA 26 Oct., 1862, disease diarrhea. Inventory: 2 pr. Socks, 2 pr. Drawers, boots, hat, knife. List of money turned over to ? from when he died in hospital, 70 cts. Claim of deceased: Martha A. Driver, wife. When filed, June 6, 1863. Do not know if the two Driver men were related.

Dukes, John S. Private
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 27
July-Nov., 62 absent sick. Nov.-Dec., 62 sick to Richmond. Dec. 21, 62 admitted to Gen. Hospital Farmville, VA, Debiltis, return to duty Jan., 14, 1863. Deserted on Oct. 2, 1864. Federal report from New Creek, West, VA dated Oct. 31, 1864 shows him as age 30, height 5'6", complexion dark, eyes grey, hair black, occupation farmer, residence Columbus, GA. Deserted from Harrisonburg, VA Oct. 2, 1864 from Cobb's Legion. Attached to Construction Corps. Drew a Georgia Confederate pension in Coweta County.

Dukes, William P. (or P. W.) Private
Captain Moore reports that this man died at Richmond, June 30, 1862. One card states July, 1862. Claim was filed by his father, Isham Dukes on July 23, 1862. Several cards are shown relative to the death claim.

Dunn, J. Private
Enlisted January, 1862.
Among the enlisted men absent since last return. Recommended for furlough 25 days, Camp Marion, VA. This man is not listed on either the Annie Wheeler or Captain Moore's rolls. We are not sure if this man was a member of Company F., Cobb's Legion, Infantry. He does however show up on these cards as a member.(?)

Edge, Morgan L. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 20.
May 1, 1862, absent now at home on sick leave. Nov., 12, 1862 was given a 30-day furlough. Paid for services May 1, 62 to Aug, 31, 62, $44.00 by G. F. Maynard Quartermaster CSA. May 1, 62 absent "wounded". On parole list of POW dated Oct. 22, 1862 at Harpers Ferry West, VA Paroled and sent to Aiken's Landing, VA for exchange. Aug, 7 to 23, 64 was admitted to Jackson Hospital, Richmond for "abcess r. leg." Deserted Oct. 2, 1864. Last paid Feb. 29, 64. Took oath of allegiance at New Creek, West VA. Age 21 years, 5 ft 9 in, complexion "REX", eyes dark, hair black, and occupation farmer. Above information from report dated New Creek, West VA, Oct. 31, 1864. Since he had been captured and paroled before, it might have been a much harsher penalty if he had not agreed to enlist in the Federal forces.(?) He is buried in the Powell's Chapel Church Cemetery, born June 10, 1841, died Dec. 2, 1892, wife Elizabeth Jane.

Gable, John Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
May 10 to 16, 1862 in General Hospital Camp Winder, Richmond, complaint, "Debility" admitted May 10, 1862 and returned to duty May 16, 62. Register for payment for discharged soldiers July 26, 1862. Paid by Y. J. Anderson. No reason given for discharge. Captain Moore reports this man discharged May, 1862. Enlisted as a private in Co. A, 41st Georgia Infantry on May 10, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Surrendered at Greensboro, NC April 26, 1865. Born Dec. 23, 1843. Buried in the Mt. Zion Cemetery.

Gable, Wesley Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. Age 18.6
Age 18. Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. Nov. 1, 1862 was in receiving at Wayside Hospital, Richmond. Oct. 22, 62 was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital furloughed Nov. 17, 62 for 120 days. March 17, 62 on furlough for 40 days. In Hospital Chimborazo #4 one month, Oct. 24 to Nov. 25, 62. Was admitted to Chimborazo Hosp. May 1, 1863. From June 12 to July 12 was furloughed from CSA Hospital, Danville, VA. June 10, 1863, at Chimborazo Hosital #4 transferred to Danville June 10, 1863. Absent without leave since June 5, 1864. No further records found. He drew a pension in Carroll Co. States that his occupation was shoemaker. Value of estate, $15. Suffers from "dirfoefsia, liver disease, kidney problem and general disability rendering him unable to earn a support for himself. Drew pension in Carrol, Haralson and Troup counties. Martha, his widow,drew in Troup.

Gable, William H. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15,1861 by Captain Powell. Age 25.2
Nov.-Dec., 1961, present. Nov. 1, 1862, Absent on 40-day furlough. Jan., 1862 he was detailed as ambulance driver. Ambulance driver Feb.-May, 1862, pay 25 cts. Was wounded severely, shot through shoulder, at Cramptons Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. Captured and admitted to field Hospital Burkettsville, MD. On list of wounded POW paroled after Battle of Cramptons Gap by order of Gen. Franklin. List of POW at Fort McHenry Oct. 17, 62. Sent to Ft. Monroe for exchange. Wounded again at Cold Harbor, June 1,1864. One card shows him absent without leave but we are not placing him on this list.
We do not know or if the three Gable men were related. They enlisted together at Carrollton on the same day. He drew a pension in Heard County. Widow, Mary S., drew in Heard and Coweta counties with Wm. F. S. Powell her witness.

Garst, Jacob F. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. Age 17
Present, Aug.-Dec., 1862. Date of death, May 7, 1863 at Hospital #1. Wounded mortally in the mouth at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. Effects left: 15 cents and sundries. No other records. . When killed he was 22 years old. A farm boy from the Fairplay District-Flint Hill. He lived before the war with his father Chris(53), a farmer born in VA, and mother, Sarah(53) born in Tenn. and 6 siblings.

George, Anthony T. 2nd Lieutenant
Enlisted at Carrollton on Aug. 15, 1861 (?). A roll dated Jan. 1865 states that he entered Confederate service August 25, 1861. Date of rank and when elected, appointed or promoted: Elected Aug. 25, 1861 to 2nd Lieutenant. "Date and cause of vacancy: Resigned Aug. 27, 1861, successor J. R. Hood." Another card states that he was elected 2nd Lieutenant on Aug. 15 and resigned on Sept. 1, 1861 with his successor being W. B. Lowe. He is listed on the 1910 Annie Wheeler roster as an officer of the company but he is not listed on Captain Moore's roll. He later is listed as a member of another Carroll County company, Company G, 41st Georgia Infantry as a private. Captured in Carroll County on July 15, 1864. Paroled at Camp Chase, OH and transported to City Point, VA for exchange, March 4, 1865. Received at Boulware & Cox's Wharves on James River, VA, March 10-12.
He was a 41 year-old farmer of the Fairplay District-Flint Hill, born in SC. Wife is Francis M., born SC (cr-cw) and six children, one born in SC, one in GA and four in MO.(?) The 1870 CC Census shows him living is Sand Hill, a farmer with wife, Francis and 4 children still at home.

Glaze, Daniel (Glaise, Glase ?) Private
Also listed as Glaze, Glaize, Glaise (in the 1870 Carroll County Census), Glays, Gloeze, Glass, and Gloze.
Enlisted March 20, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood.
Sept. 1, 1862 is listed as AWOL. June-July to Sept. 1, 1862 AWOL. July-Nov,, 1862 listed AWOL since Nov. 1, 1862. Then it is noted: "Deserted Nov. 2, 1862. Next there is a card of a return of Nov., 1862 with amt. paid for period of service, July 1-Aug. 31, 1863 $22, Sept. 1-Oct. 31, 1863 $22. If this man deserted in Nov., 1862 why is he being paid for July-Oct., 1863? He is carried on Captain Moore's roll of June, 1863. He evidently was AWOL for a long period of time but maybe he returned to his company in 1863(?). We are not listing him as a deserter.
He is listed in the 1860 CC Census as Daniel(39), a farmer with wife, Mary R.(29) and children James T.(10), Wm.G. (7), and Mahala A.(4) of the 5th District-Chanceville. He is on the 1870 CC Census as Daniel Glaise(58) and wife Mary(44) in Carrollton District, works farm. (Is this the same man and family ?) Buried Whitesburg ?.

Glaise, L. Private
He is not listed on the Annie Wheeler nor on Captain Moore's rolls. He does appear on a roll of POW taken Sept. 14, 1862, not dated. Where taken, Crampton's Gap, MD. Archives show him as a member of Company F, Cobb's Legion. We do not know for sure if he was a member of Company F. The Annie Wheeler list does show a "D. Gloze".

Gooldsby, Wade L. Private
Also listed as Goolsby and Goldsby (on the Annie Wheeler roll.)
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 15 years.
Admitted to Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond May 14, 1863 disease not described, furloughed June for 30 days. Wounded at Chancellorsville in the foot according to Atlanta news paper giving Chancellorsville killed or wounded. May-June, 1864, absent, missing, supposed to have been captured May 10, 1864. Prisoner of War at Point Lookout, MD from Belle Plain, VA May 17, 1864. Where captured, Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Remarks: "Joined the United States services May 17, 1864. Was released May 27, 1864. Classified as a deserter.
Buried in the Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery. Born May 11, 1845 Died May 15, 1913

Guthrie, James F. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Also listed as **Guthrey**.
One card shows him last paid May 15, 1862(?). July-Nov., 62 Killed in Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. On a register of Officers & soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or died from disease. Where born, S.C.. When deceased, Sept. 14, 1862. Where and from what cause, Killed in Battle. Claim presented by R. W. Merrill, Atty., when filed Jan. 6, 1863, where died, South Mountain, MD. Amt. $74.13. Claimant was Matthew Guthrie, father. There are numerous cards pertaining to this claim included in the file

Hager, Jonithan (Hagar) Private
Believe he enlisted with the original company at Carrollton on August 15, 1861. (?)
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Captain Moore lists this man as "Discharged May, 1862" with no reason given. Another card states he was discharged 20th of May, 1862 and died 31 May, 1862. Treasury Dept. card states he died May 30, 1862. His name appears on a Register of Officers and soldiers, etc, filed for settlement, when filed June 25, 1862 by Geo. W. Moore. Where died, Carroll County, GA. Amount due, $50.00 and card shows him discharged. By whom presented, Sarah Hager, wid. When filed, Feb. 13, 1863. There are numerous other cards regarding the claim. Also included is copy of a railroad ticket from Richmond to Georgia (unable to read the city) for 1 seat on the Virginia Central Railroad.

Hammock, Bartlett W. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 37
Killed In Action at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863. Is listed on a Register of deceased Officers and Soldiers from Georgia which was filed for settlement in the office of Confederate States Auditor for the War Dept. By whom filed, M. F. Hammock, wife. When filed, Sept. 16, 1863. Where died, Fredericksburg, There are only 3 cards in his file. .

Hanson, William W. Private, 2nd Sergeant
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 25
First several cards show him in Winder Hospital in Richmond. Back in Winder in May, 1863. Nov.-Dec., 1861 he is listed as present. Nov.-Dec., 61-July-Nov., 62, present. Atlanta newspaper reports him wounded severe in hand at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863. Jackson Hospital, Richmond on Aug. 3, and Sept. 8, 1864 "hemroids", furloughed 30 days Sept. 8, 64. July-Aug., 64, "Absent without

leave at home." A card shows Wallace Hanson July-Aug., 1864 AWOL. There are no POW or further records in the file. Born in Campbell, Co, GA

Harden, Uriah J. (Hardin) Private
Also listed as **Harding** on Federal prison records. He is Harden on Captain Moore's June, 1863 roll. He is not listed on the Annie Wheeler roll of 1910.
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 1862 is present. April 27, 1863 admitted to General Hospital Petersburg, complaint bronchitis. March-April, 63 in hospital in Richmond. May 7, 63 is admitted to Gen. Hospital #18, Richmond. Complaint: "VS", Transferred to Lynchburg on May 7, 1863. Wounded Chancellorsville. Remarks, "Atlanta". Pay voucher May 1,63 Paid July 11, $22. There are several vouchers for clothing while in the hospital. Document: headquarters Military Post Atlanta, GA, July 20, 1863. He applied for admission to a command composed of men disabled and only fit for light duty, not field duty, organized for local defense. Surgeon's certificate that he had examined this soldier and finds him incapable of performing active military duty in the field because "paralysis of the left arm and side of the body (?) Complications from a shell received at the Battle of Chancellorsville." Next we find: May-June, 1864 (dated Jan. 30, 1865) absent, prisoner since Oct. 19, 1864. July-Aug., 1864 (dated Jan., 1865) absent, prisoner since Oct. 19, 1864. Roll of POW at Harpers Ferry, West VA, sent to Point Lookout, MD Oct. 23, 1864, roll not dated. Where captured, Strasburg, VA Oct. 19, 1864. On POW roll as "Harding" and "Hardin". This man evidently rejoined his company in Virginia after recovering from serious wounds receive at Chancellorsville in May, 1863 and after serving time in the Invalid Corps in Atlanta. (?) Drew a Confederate pension at least through 1907 with Temple address. Widow, Martha drew in Carroll County.

Harper, Solomon L. Private, Corporal
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 28.1
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. July-Nov., 61, Present. July-Nov., 62, absent in hospital in Richmond. Oct. 3, 1862 Gen. Hospital # 12 Richmond muster roll present bounty due $50.00. May 6, 1863 was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital #2 disease "NS: of hand", age 27, when wounded May 3, 1863, occupation farmer. Wounded severe in hand. Transferred to Lynchburg on May 9, 1863. Remarks, "Chancellorsville." Several hospital cards show him drawing clothing. He is on a roll of Confederate soldiers surrendered by Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Court House, VA. He was the corporal who along with 6 privates surrendered at Appomattox from Company F.
The 1860 CC Census shows S. D. Harper (27) a farmer of the 2nd District-Villa Rica living with wife Mary (22) and children William H. (6), Emila A. (4) and Joseph (1).

Hayes, Jasper P. Private, Sergeant(?)
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Capt. Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 61, present. July-Nov., 62, present. Nov. –Dec., 62, present. 20 July, 1862, furloughed for 30 days to Carroll, GA. Winder Hospital Richmond admitted Oct. 21, 1862, returned to duty Nov. 11, 1862. Wounded in Battle of Cramptons Gap, MD on Sept, 14, 1862. Received Wayside Hospital Richmond on May 6, 1863. July 6, 1863 is in General Hospital # 2 Lynchburg, VA. Wounded Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, wound "not serious". At Liberty(?), VA on July 22, 1863 and Surgeon in Charge, B. Blackford, acknowledges that Private in Co. F, Cobb's Legion to have need of the following articles, One Jacket, $12. 00. Signed J. P. Hayes. On his grave marker he is listed as Serg. CO D, Georgia Sharpshooters. Gen. Wofford formed a company of sharpshooters from the best shots of the 7 companies of the Legion and this could be the organization listed.
The 1860 CC Census shows a G. P. Hayes(24) an apprentice living with J. P. Reynolds, blacksmith. The 1870 CC Census shows Jasper Hayes(36) working farm in Carrollton District. Wife, Caroline(26) and children John(9), Mary(5), William(4) and Martha(2). He is buried in the Jordan, Sand Hill Cemetery, Born 15 Feb., 1835, Died 23 June, 1881. His widow drew a pension in Carroll and Haralson Counties.

Hembree, G. W. (George Washington ?) Private
Enlisted February 15, 1863 at Carrollton by Captain Moore.
He is not listed on either the Annie Wheeler nor Captain Moore's rolls. Signed for pay on Oct. 31, 1863, 2 mos at $11 mo., $22. Atlanta newspaper reports him wounded at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863, wound not known. May-June, 64, Absent Without Leave since Oct. 1, 63. July-Aug., 64, AWOL. June 27, 1864 he is at Jackson Hospital and transferred to Winder Hospital with remarks, "Sand Hill, GA." Aug. 7, 64, Jackson Hospital admitted May 7, 1864, disease "hepicitis", furloughed for 30 days Aug. 12. Aug. 13, 1864, Jackson Hospital, Richmond "destination Newnan, GA. Aug. 7, 64. No further records on this man. He is buried in the Powell's Chapel Church Cemetery. Born 1845, died 1918. His widow drew a pension in Douglas County. In 1864 he would have been 19 years old. He drew a pension in Douglas County. He was the son of George Washington Hembree (51) a farmer of the Fairplay District-Sand Hill. Mother was Lucindia (40) and was the brother of William Jasper Hembree also a member of Company F. We believe that his father was Captain Washington Hembree of Company G, 41st Georgia Infantry. A memorial marker in the Powell's Chapel Cemetery states the Captain was born 1813, died at Columbus, MS on June 20, 1862 and is buried in unmarked grave in the Friendship Cemetery, Columbus, Miss. Died of typhoid fever.

Hembree, William Jasper 4th Sergeant
Enlisted at Carrollton by Captain Powell on August 15, 1861.
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. July-Nov., 62 and Nov.-Dec., 62, present. Wounded at Chancellorsville, severe, both thighs. May-June, 1864, not stated present or absent. July-Aug,, 1864, absent, captured POW since Aug. 16, 1864. On a POW roll at Old Capitol Prison, Washington, DC, when committed, Aug. 21, 1864, where captured, Front Royal, VA on Aug, 16, 1864. Sent to Elmira August 23, 64. Released July 11, 1865. His name appears as signature on an oath of allegiance to the United States subscribed and sworn July 11, 1865. Place of residency, Chattanooga, Tenn, complexion fair, hair dark, eyes grey, height 5 ft. 5 In. Released July 11, 1865 under General Orders No. 109 from A. G. O, date June 6, 1865. In 1860 he was a 38-year-old farmer living in the 10th District-Carrollton, born in South Carolina. Wife Emily(38) born in S. C. and 8 children. In the 1870 CC Census is listed as a 47-year-old farmer with wife,

Emily(47) and 8 children living in Carrollton. He drew a pension in Douglas County. Buried at Powell's Chapel (some show Macedonian Baptist Church).

Hendricks, James W. Private
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Capt. Powell.
Listed as "Hendrix" on the Annie Wheeler roster of 1910 and on Captain Moore's roll of June, 1863.
Appears on a register of payment to discharged soldiers, date of discharge, 19 Oct., 1861. Date of payment, 19 Oct., 1861 by D. H. Hill. Reason for discharge, Surgeon's Certificate of Disability. Paid $17. 23. The 1860 CC Census shows James Hendricks a 39-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, and living in the 5th District-Carrollton with wife Letta (32) and 7 children: Willis (14), Amanda (13), Mary A. (10), James K. R. (7), Zilla (4) Nancy E. W. (2). The 1870 CC Census shows him living in Carrollton, a farmer with wife Lettie (48) and children Mary (21), Tabitha (14) and Nancy (12). Also Sarah (80). Believed to be buried in an unmarked grave in the Macedonia Church cemetery which is near Bear Creek which is near Buchanan, GA.

Henry, John P. Private
He is not listed on the Annie Wheeler or on Captain Moore's roll.
He died before January 14, 1862, which is the date of the first claim. Appears on a Register of deceased Officers and soldiers. Pay voucher paid 21 Jan., 1862. Jan. 3, 1862, John P. Henry deceased. In his service as teamster from Oct. 23, 61 to Jan. 2, 62 at $31.00 per mo, $21.00. Claim presented by Mary Patience Henry, "Chattauga" County, GA. There are several documents shown regarding the settlement of the estate.

Herrin (no other name shown) Private
Dec., 1861, absent, enlisted man recommended for detail as steward of hospital at Yorktown. He appears on a Regimental Roster of the Georgia Legion Company F, for the month of Dec., 1861. Another card shows "Harrington", no first name given, Private, Company F Inf. Batt. GA Legion for month of Dec., 1861 as absent, sick in Atlanta, GA. He is not listed on either the Annie Wheeler or on Captain Moore's rolls. Not in the Carroll County Census of 1860 or 70. I doubt that this man was a member of Company F Infantry (?) but maybe from the cavalry (?).

Hesterly, E. E. (or E. L. or E. S.) Private
Enlisted March 20, 1863 at Camp Cobb's Legion by Captain Moore (Fredericksburg)
Appears on a Register of Wayside Hospital, Richmond on May 6, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. Was at Chimborazo # ? on May 10, 1863. "E. F." Hesterly appears on roll of POW at Fort Delaware, where captured, Fairfield (Gettysburg) July 3, 1863, when received, 7-12-63. No further records.

Hesterly, John A. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. Age 20.5. Son of Sterling M. Hesterly also of Company F.
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. July-Nov., 62, absent, mortally wounded at the Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept 14, 1862. On list of wounded who died in hospital at Burkettsville, MD by order of Asst. Surgeon H. A. Dubois, not dated. Return of Officers and Soldiers deceased, where born, Green County, GA, when deceased, Sept. 14, 1862, where and from what, Killed in Action Cramptons Pass, MD. Claim of deceased, by whom presented, George W. Moore, Atty. for S. M. Hesterly, father. When filed April 14, 1863. Amount found due, $124.13.
He was a farm boy of the 10th District-Carrollton living at home with his father Sterling M. (47) and family.

Hesterly, Sterling M. Private Father of John also a member of Co. F.
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton along with his son John A. by Captain Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 61, present. July-Nov., 62, present. Nov.-Dec. 62, present. April 9, 62, was in General Hospital Petersburg, admitted April 9 and returned to duty on May 9, 62 complaint "dysenteria". Furloughed 30 day Oct. 6, 1862 from Camp Winder Hospital. There are several signed receipts for clothing while at this hospital. His son had been killed on Sept. 14, 1862 and the leave was probably well deserved. Receipt for pay May 1-Sept. 1, 1862 $44.00, bounty $50.00. clothing $25, $119.00. Received at the Wayside Hospital Richmond on May 6, 1863, wounded at Chancellorsville. Deserted Oct. 18, 1864 in Valley of Virginia [Cedar Creek] Appears on a roll of Rebel Deserters reporting to Col. John F. Hay Commanding Post, Cumberland, MD., Oct. 20, 1864. Where captured, Paw Paw, West Virginia, when captured, Oct. 20, 1864, town Carrollton, State Georgia. Remarks, "Took oath and went north Oct. 25, 1864.
The 1860 CC Census shows him a 46-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, and living in the 10th District-Carrollton. His wife was Sarah(38) and children were Margaret(23), John A., who was mustered into service the same day as his father(17), Harriet(12) Susan(7) William O (4) and Sterling(9 Mos). He thus would have been about 50 years old at the time he deserted and his son was about 21 when he was killed at Cramptons Gap. One of the oldest members of Co. F. His pension application in Carroll County states that he joined the 3rd Georgia Battalion late in the war.

Hinesley, Alfred W. (Also shown as Hinsley or Hensley and Kindsley on the Annie Wheeler list) Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. July-Nov., 1862, absent at Petersburg. Oct. 12, 62, Camp Winder Hospital transferred to Petersburg. There are several cards showing this man drawing clothing by signing his name while in hospitals in 1863 and 1864. There is also a card which states: "Nov., 1862, Died Hospital Petersburg, Va Sept. 6." Atlanta newspaper article giving casualties at Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863 list him as wounded severe in foot. There are other cards with later dates including his "deserter" card. July-Aug.,, 1864 (?) card states he deserted on Oct. 12, 1864 at Strasburg, VA (Cedar Creek). (This must be July-Nov., 1864) (?). We do not know what did happen to this man. (?)
The 1860 CC Census shows him to be a 17-year-old farm boy of the 5th District-Chanceville living with his family. Father Alfred(65), mother, Nancy(59) and sisters Francis(27) and Elizabeth(19). The 1870 CC Census shows William "Hensley" (28) wife, Elizabeth, (23) works farm Carrollton. Living in Carrollton in 1921.

Hinesley, Thomas H. (Also spelled Hinsley on the Annie Wheeler roll, Hinesley on the 1870 census, and Hindsly on Archive cards. 1st Lieutenant
Enlisted and mustered in as 1st Lieutenant on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Original 1st Lt and second in command. A roster of officers shows him "resigned" Sept. 1, 1861 cause of resignation not stated. Card states he collected amt. due him $69, residence, Carroll Co., GA. Another card on his pay: 15 Aug. to 6 Sept., 23 days $65. (Why would he resign the company's second highest position only 15 days after the formation of the company? This means that the original 1st Lt. And the original 2nd Lt., M. J. Tyson, both resigned even before the company reached Virginia. Cards show his successor as George W. Moore. The Annie Wheeler roster shows him as 1st Lieutenant while Captain Moore's roll never shows him.
The 1860 CC Census shows him as a farmer, 35 years-old living in the 5th District-Carrollton with wife, Elizabeth(32)(cannot read or write) and 8 children. The 1870 census shows him in Carrollton District, a farmer, with wife, Elizabeth(42) and 7 children. Name is spelled 'Hinesley". Don't know if the two Hinesley men are related.(?) Buried in the Hinsley or Stitcher Cemetery. Sept. 30, 1824—July 23, 1898

Hood, Joseph Robertson Private on the Annie Wheeler list of 1910. Some cards show Sergeant, he was 2nd Lieutenant, (1st Lieutenant?)
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Was made 2nd Lt. one month after the company was formed upon resignation of M. J. Tyson. Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Jan.-Feb., 62, present at Camp Marion. July-Nov., 62, not stated present or absent. Nov.-Dec., 62, absent at home Geo since 7 June leave extended until ? Jan., 1863. He was the 2nd Lt. in Dec., 1861. He resigned from the Confederate service on Feb. 9, 1863. One card states "elected Sept. 16, 1861, promoted June 25, 1862 to 1st Lieutenant (?) successor William Tyson. General Hospital Camp Winder, VA May 16, 62. On furlough June 7, 62 " At Mr. Vales to report at the clerk's office, furloughed 40 days." Roll of Nov., 62, absent since June 9 Carrollton, GA. There are many vouchers for all sorts of materials he signed for at Camp Marion during the winter of 1861-62. These include several for straw for the men's beds. Also several pay vouchers are shown. He drew $2,000.00 when he resigned. A letter dated Jan. 25, 1863 from Surgeon D. A. ? states, "I certify that I have carefully examined Lt. J. R. Hood Co. F Cobb's Legion and find him in my opinion incapable of performing the duties of his office because of disease of heart. I respectfully recommend that his resignation be accepted by the War Dept." We know that Lt. Hood was at home a good bit in spring of 62 as he recruited quite a number of men for the company during this time. He was a 1st Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment, Georgia State Line after his discharge serving as the head of several hospitals..
In 1861 Hood was a 27-year-old physician-Methodist Preacher, graduate of Bowdon College, living in the 5th District-Chanceville, wife, Harriet E Dingler(26), children Ada Jane(7), Joda A.(6), Mary T.(3), and Isaac A.(1). He was born in Jasper, GA and died in Wedowee, AL on Dec. 29, 1924 and buried there. Moved to Carroll Co. in 1852. After the war he lived in Bowdon for 4 years, Philadelphia for 6 years, and Wedowee since 1886. Doctor of Divinity bestowed on him by Bowdon College in 1892 and he preached the Commencement Service there in 1914.

Howard, George W. Private Brother of John E. Howard, Private Co. F.
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. Age 18.5
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. April 9, 1862 he was in the General Hospital, Petersburg with bronchitis. Returned to duty April 29, 62. Oct., 62 he was in General Hospital Farmville, VA, syphilis. Dec. 21, 1862 he was at Chimborazo Hospital # 5 and transferred to Farmville. Nov.-Dec., 62, absent sick. Jan. 16, 1863, he was in Gen Hospital Farmville chronic diarrhea following typhoid fever, furloughed 40 days. Captain Moore reported that this man died at home on March 16, 1863. He is on a report of Officers and Soldiers Killed in Battle or died from wounds or disease. When deceased, March 16, 1863. Where and from what cause, Villa Rica, GA. Claim filed by his father April 15, 1863.
In the 1860 CC Census he is listed as a 16-year-old farm boy living in the 6th District-Villa Rica. He was living at home with his father Stephen(51) and mother, Nancy(48) and 4 siblings..

Howard, John E, Private Brother of George W., Private Co. F.
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. May 5, 1862 he was at the General Hospital Danville, VA, disease, "diarahorea". Died May 11,1862. Claim filed by G. W. Howard, Atty. (believe that this was his brother also a member of Co. F, ?). Amount found due, $82.20.
The 1860 CC Census shows "J. C ". Howard(24) , born in South Carolina, listed in the Fairplay District-Flint Hill as a farm laborer with wife, Mary H. M.(24) and 4 children.

Howell, Abner E. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15,1861 by Captain Powell. Age 22.6
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. Dec., 61, present, extra duty for field and staff. July-Nov., 62 present. Nov.-Dec., 62, Present with remarks, "building officer's quarters pay 25c." This was at Camp Marion. May-June, 1864, "Deserted 29 March, 1864 in East Tenn." No further records have been found.

Howell, Bud. Private
This man is listed only on the Annie Wheeler list of 1910. He never appears on Captain Moore's roll. We could find no records for a "B." Howell. This must be for one of the other Howell men who served in the company. (?) Not a member of this company (?).

Howell, Merida E, Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. His name appears on a roll of enlisted men on extra duty building officers quarters at Camp Marion, Dec. 28, 1861-Jan. 16, 1862. Rate of pay, 25c. Captain Moore reports this man dead at Richmond, June 16, 1862. No further records were found. These two Howell men must have been brothers and carpenters.

Huff, Burell H. Private
Enlisted March 20, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood
July-Dec., 1862, present. May-June, present. July-Aug, 1864 present. Roll of POW at Newport News, VA captured at Sailor's Creek, VA, April 6, 1865 and received from City Point, VA on April 14, 1865. Took the Oath of Allegiance at Newport News on June 25, 1865 and allowed to go home. [These paroled soldiers were given passes good on all government controlled railroads.]
The 1860 CC Census shows a B. H. Huff, age 27, living in the Fairplay-Flint Hill District with his mother, Mary and two sisters. In 1870 he is shown living in the Carrollton District, works farm, with no family living in the household of Hambleton Dukes(36) a farmer. His widow, Polly drew a pension in Carroll Co.

Hunter, Wiley B. Private
Enlisted at Atlanta on May 31, 1861. First served in Company F, Seventh Georgia Infantry. He is not listed on the Annie Wheeler or on Captain Moore's roll. He could have possibly joined up with the company when they were in the Strasburg area (Battle of Cedar Creek) at the time of his capture. (?) There are no records of his being a member of the company before June 4, 1864 when he is at Jackson Hospital, Richmond, where he is admitted for "V S Head, mini ball." Evidently wounded at Wilderness/Spotsylvania. (?) He is on a roll of Prisoners of War at Point Lookout, MD arrived from Harpers Ferry Oct. 25, 1864. Where captured, Strasburg, VA, when Oct. 19, 1864. Exchanged March 18, 1865. No further records were found. We are not certain that this man was a member of Company F although there are several cards in his file, which list him as a member. Could not have been cavalry as the cavalry of Cobb's Legion was nowhere near Strasburg in Oct., 1864.

Jones, Joseph F. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. 18.3 years old
Nov.-Dec., 1861 present. Listed as Joseph F. and Joseph H. but as Joseph F. most of the time on the cards. He is listed as deceased soldier March 20, 1862 at Suffolk, VA. Cause not given. No other records. Captain Moore's roll of June 1863 shows this man as deceased as of March 19, 1862. Claim filed for settlement by his father, Thomas P. Jones on July 16, 1862. Numerous documents pertaining to the claim are included. No other records were found

Jordan, Benjamin Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. Age 15
Nov.-Dec., 1861, absent from Camp Marion in Richmond hospital. Oct. 26 to Dec. 10, 1861 he was in the Episcopal Church Hospital at Williamsburg, VA. Dec. 10, 61 until Feb. 2, 1862 he is in Chimborazo Hospital, diagnosis "Nephritis (chro)." Nov.-Dec., 1862, absent. Dec. 9, 62 the Medical Director's Office shows him in General Hospital #16, Richmond. No further records were found. He is still carried on Captain Moore's roll in June of 1863. The 1860 CC Census shows Ben Jordan(33)(cannot read or write), a farmer in the Fairplay District-Flint Hill. Wife, Rebecca(29)(cannot read or write) and 5 children: Wm. L.(13), Sarah A. M.(11), Alfred T.(8), Martha J.(6) and Emma(10 mos.).

Jordon, William L. (Also Jorden) Private
Enlisted April 16, 1863 at Camp Cobb's Legion, Fredericksburg, VA by Captain Moore
May-June, 1864 present. July-Aug., 64 present. April 16, 1864 at CSA Gen. Hospital, Charlottesville, VA "Rubeola:", transferred to Lynchburg, May 3, 64. Several receipts for clothing while in the hospital are shown. Signed by W. L. "Jordon". He is on the list of soldiers surrendered by General Robert E. Lee to Mjr. General U. S. Grant on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Court House, VA.

Keaton, John Daniel LaFayette (Keyton on the Annie Wheeler list. Also spelled Keyten, and Keetum) 4th Corporal, 5th Sergeant
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 22.8
Nov.-Dec., 1861, present. July-Nov., 1862, absent at home wounded leave of absence extended in Surgeon's Certificate to 15 Jan., 1863. Wounded in Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. Register of payment July 22, 1863, amt $68.00. He is shown on a muster of retired men at Atlanta for pay from ? to June 30,1864. Date of retirement, May 2, 1864. Appears on register of invalid Corps on May 2, 1864. He was received at Wayside Hospital in Richmond under head of "Retired", disease "Vul Sclopt", retired April 12, 1864. It is not clear if this man was wounded a second time or not. (?) Where wounded ? Buried Powell's Chapel, born Feb. 8, 1838, died Feb. 8, 1888. ??????? maybe Keaton family cemetery?. His widow, Sarah M. Williams Keaton drew a pension in Carroll Co. She states that he was discharged at home near the end of the war. They were married June, 63 in Carroll Co.

Kinney, Benjamin F. Private
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 21.1
He is listed as B. F. Kersey on the Annie Wheeler list of 1910. Nov.-Dec., 61, present, with remarks, "color guard." July-Nov., 62, present. Nov.-Dec., 62, present. May June 1863, not stated absent or present. Atlanta newspaper reports him wounded severe in hand at Chancellorsville on May #-4, 1863. There is a Jan. 16, 1864 receipt for clothing. Received at Wayside Hospital, Richmond on May 6, 1863 disease "N. S. of left hip, occupation farmer. Transferred to Lynchburg on May 9, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville. No further records. He is on Captain Moore's roll as "Kinney."

Lambert, E. T. 3rd Sergeant
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton with the formation of company by Captain Powell. Age 30.7
He is listed as deceased at Yorktown, VA Sept. 30, 1861. Only one card in the file. No further records. Not in the 1860 CC Census. His widow, Margaret, drew a pension in Carroll Co. at least until 1903. . W. Hinsley, W. J. Winkles and D. W. Crews witnessed for her.

Lewis, James W. Private
Enlisted on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 21.7
Nov.-Dec., 1861, absent in hospital at Richmond. July-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., 62, present. Jan. 62, absent from Camp Marion in Richmond hospital. Wounded at Crampon's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862 and at Chimborazo #5 "Vulums Sclopet", returned to duty Oct.

2, 62. Received at Chimborazo #4 on May 6, 1863, gunshot wound left hand. May 11, 63 in General Hospital Danville, VA complaint "VS Hand", occupation farmer, age 23, returned to duty May 29, 63. Wounded at Chancellorsville slight in hand. May 27, 1863 signed a receipt for clothing at Gen. Hosp. Danville. Received Wayside Hospital June 2, 1864, wounded June 1, 1864 at Cold Harbor. July-Aug., 64, absent at home on leave. This man was seriously wounded three times, Crampons Gap, Chancellorsville and at Cold Harbor. In 1860 there is a James Lewis (20) a farm laborer of the Fairplay District-Flint Hill living in house with Wm. K. Lewis (26) and Mary E. (22). The same 1860 CC Census shows a James Lewis (19) of the 6th District-Hickory Level living at home with his mother, Mary(50) a farmer and brother John(13) and sister Josephine(16). I am certain that the first mentioned John is the member of Company F, as the age would more closely check the 21.7 in Aug., 1861.

Lowe, William B. 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
Elected 2nd Lieutenant on August 16, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant Sept. 16, 1861, successor J. H. Hood. Nov.-Dec., 61, absent on furlough for 26 days taking effect Nov. 29. Jan., 1862, present at Camp Marion. Feb., 62, present at Camp Marion. Nov.-Dec., 1862, absent at Bellvue (?) Hospital since June 30, 1862. Nov. 1862, Absent on furlough Atlanta, GA. There are numerous copies of vouchers and receipts he signed while at Camp Marion for various supplies, etc. Wounded and captured at the Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. Appears on a list of Lieutenants of CSA delivered to Aiken's Landing, VA and exchanged for Lieutenants of the Federal Army (not dated). On the last known roster of the Company January, 1865 he is listed as "Resigned March 12, 1863. "Atlanta, GA Febry, 24, 1863. To the Honorable James A. Sedden, Secretary of War. "Sir: I herewith tender you my resignation on the grounds of inability to perform the duties of a soldier. Signed Lieut. W. B. Lowe, Company F, Ga Legion." Another letter in his file is from Surgeon: "Atlanta, February 25, 1863 certifies that he has examined Lieut. Lowe and finds him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of (?) his glands of the neck and recommends his discharge. James P Hambleton, Surgeon CSA." It is strange that this man is not listed on the Annie Wheeler list even though he became the company's 2nd Lieutenant only a few days after the formation of the company at Carrollton. The Annie Wheeler roll shows M. J. Tyson as the 2nd Lt and we know that he resigned on August 17,1861. Only officers of the Confederate services were allow to resign and usually there had to be a good reason such as unable to serve because of wounds, bad health or at the request of the service because of poor service record. He is not in the 1860 or 1870 Carroll County Census.

Martin, Charles C. Corporal, Sergeant in other units, 2nd Lieutenant Company F
Enlisted March 18, 1861 by Captain Harvey at Newnan, GA. He, along with George Moore, was a member of the Newnan Guards joining on the same day. This unit became Company A, First Georgia Volunteers (Ramsey's). It is very difficult to read this man's records on the microfilm. He is not shown on the Annie Wheeler list nor is he on Captain Moore's list of June, 1863. The position of 2nd Lt. on Captain Moore's list is left vacant at that time and Martin should have joined the company by then.(?) Why he did not list Martin here is a mystery as Martin was signing for supplies and would have to have been an officer at this time. Even more confusing is that Captain Powell shows him on his June 24, 1862 list as 4th Corporal.(?) Evidently, his first regiment went to Virginia early in the war as he wrote a letter to his sister from Winchester in late 1861. He then transferred Company B, 51st Alabama Cavalry and fought with Joe Wheeler at Murfreesboro, TN in Dec. of 1862 and gives a good report of this battle in another letter to his sister. His sister saved and preserved many of his letters and these have now been published. He transferred again, this time to Company F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry in Feb., 1863 while the Legion was at "Camp Cobb's Legion" on Howisons Hill near Fredericksburg. He was elected 3rd Lt.. and soon after 2nd Lt. He evidently was a very good friend of Captain Moore and several other members of the company and known by Captain Powell and they must have asked for him to transfer. I believe that he, Moore, J. J. Barnes and William W. Walker, Captain of Company B, and probably others were cadets at Bowdon College together. He gives a good account of the hand-to-hand fighting on July 2, 1863 at Gettysburg. He describes how he was clubbed in the head by a big Yankee whom he had captured. The prisoner hit him with the butt of his rifle knocking him unconscious and he was being dragged off the field by the Yank when his men found him, killed the attacker a and took care of the groggy Lieutenant. He evidently was the ranking officer of Company F as we know that Captain Moore was in Carrollton on July 4, 1863 and signed a recruit there. He also was the ranking officer of the company when he was killed at the Battle of Guard Hill across the rivers from front Royal, Va. on August 16, 1864, as Moore was now a prisoner at Fort Delaware. He is buried in a marked grave in the little Confederate Cemetery atop the hill within the large Front Royal Cemetery. The graves are arranged by states in a circle around a central monument all enclosed by an iron fence with gates. Private K. J. Barnes of Company B, a friend of his, wrote to Lt. Martin's sister telling her of the death of her brother. Barnes had talked with two nurses who "waited on Charlie in his last moments." He told them that he "gave his life in good cause and would give ten such if he had them." A Mr. Jones and family, an ardent Methodist of Front Royal, Va. area, had "shown every attention in the power of man" to the wounded Martin, and "gave Charlie a very decent burial." Barnes wrote, "He was buried in the church yard in a good coffin." Evidently, some times after the war, the remains of the Confederate soldiers buried in the Front Royal area were gather together in the little cemetery on the hill. Barnes was a 21-year-old student at Bowdon College when he enlisted in June, 1861. Pictures of Lt. Martin's grave and of the Confederate Cemetery within the Providence Cemetery at Front Royal, VA are shown at the end of Chapter IX of the book.

McClure, William H. Private
Enlisted Sept. 6, 1862 at Calhoun, GA by conscript officer.
April 23, 63 he was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital. Died of typhoid fever April 30, 1863. Ralph McClure filed claim in July 29, 63. He was listed in the 1860 Carroll County Census as a 31-year-old farmer living at home with his father, James (72) and mother Catherine (62) brothers Van Buren (29) and James A. (27).in the 10th District, Carrollton.

McWorter, Thomas B Private
Enlisted March 4,1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood. Age 33
Last paid Nov. 1, 62 by Captain Brome (?). Died June 15, 1863 at home in Carrollton. No cause given.
He was a 26-year-old farmer living in the 11th District Laurel Hill with wife, Marion (25) and children M. A. (f. 6) and Sarah (2) and unnamed (6 mos). Buried in a private cemetery)(Pentecost ?) on Highway 5 in a box tomb, born July 27, 1829, died June 15, 1863. His

widow drew a pension in Carroll Co. at least through 1922. In her application she states: "He was sent home on sick furlough about the 1st day of June, 1863 and died of Chronic diarrhea on the 15th of June.

Moore, George W. **2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain** **Captain of Company F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry**
"Joined the Company 24th November" This is noted in his records from a report of July-Nov., 1862 and dated Dec., 1862. He actually joined the company on Sept. 18, 1861 having transferred from Company A, the "Newnan Guards" of Coweta County, First Georgia Infantry. He had enlisted in that unit ion March 18, 1861 and was already in Virginia when he transferred, I believe, at the request of Captain Powell. On Captain Powell's report of June 24, 1862 he is shown as 2nd Lieutenant (?). His file for Company F shows no previous service in another unit. Dec., 61 shows him 2nd Lieutenant. Another entry lists him as 2nd Lieutenant in December, 1861. Roll of Nov., 1862 shows him as 1st Lieutenant at Camp Marion. We know that he was promoted to Captain on June 24, 1862 the same day that Captain Powell resigned. He was wounded at Cramptons Gap on Sept. 14, 1862. Evidently he was not captured as no Federal records for this period are included in the file. Numerous copies of requisitions etc are included in his file. These are for all sorts of supplies such as clothing, arms, etc. May-June, 1864, "Captured at Knoxville Nov. 29, 1863." July-Aug., 64, Prisoner of War captured at Knoxville Nov. 29, 1863. Dec., 63 Prisoner of War Louisville, KY, received Dec. 29. Dec. 29 Federal Records: "Captured Dec. 3 near Knoxville. Sent to Rock Island Dec. 31. At Fort Delaware March 7, 64. Took Oath of Allegiance May, 1865. Noted, place of residence, Carroll GA, Complexion ruddy, hair auburn, eyes hazel, height 6 feet.
He is listed in the 1860 census as living in the 4th District-Rotherwood, with his father James D. (45), a farmer born in NC, mother Caroline (47) and siblings: Sarah (16), Elizabeth (14), James (12), John (10), Benjamin (6), another (4). He was born February 24, 1842 and died March 26, 1866 less than a year from his parole from Fort Delaware. He was only 20 years and 4 months old when made the Captain of Company F. A casualty of the war just as much so as if killed on the battlefield by an enemy bullet. He is buried in the Whitesburg City Cemetery. He was a cadet at Bowdon College but not in the graduating class of 1861. This gave him the advantage of having some military training. Capt. Moore kept a detailed Log Book which is at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. A copy is in the Carrollton library. It has been a great help in tracing members of Company F. Unfortunately the last entries seem to be after the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863. It shows no losses for Gettysburg, fought in July, 63 where we know the company had casualties. The Log Book was sent to Captain Moore's father by Lt. Charles Martin after he was captured at Knoxville.

Neely, Jonathan (Nealy) Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Dec. 10, 61 he is in the Episcopal Church Hospital, Williamsburg, VA. with "Intermit Fever". July, 1862, paid by Captain Crane. July, 62, Richmond Hospital, sick. Nov.-Dec., 62, present. March 10, 63 he was in the CSA General Hospital, Farmville, VA, Rheumatism, returned to duty May 20, 63.
Oct., 1864, Jonthan Neely appears on a monthly report of deserters from the Rebel Army who came to New Creek, West VA and having taken the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government during the month of October. Report dated New Creek, West VA on Oct. 31, 1864. Age 46, height 5 feet 9 inches, complexion bad, eyes blue, hair black, occupation shoemaker. Captured at Harrisonburg, VA, Oct., 1864. His capture would have been on the retreat from the Battle of Cedar Creek. There was no military action around Harrisonburg on the date of his capture (?). He possibly was left behind unable to continue with the army or stayed on his own accord intending to desert. (?) He is buried at Indian Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, born Aug. 17, 1848, died Jan. 28, 1928.

Norman, John T. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell
Nov.-Dec., 61 present. July to Nov., 62 last paid to May 1 by Captain Anderson. Nov.-Dec., 62, present. Discharged Sept. 28, 1862 by the order of the Secretary of War. Wages and bounty due 4 mos. 28 days. In Jan/. 1864 he joined Co. K, 1st Georgia Reserves State Troops and served for the remainder of the war. After the war he married Mary Malvina Herndon. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Carroll County in 1879 and served for many years. He and his widow drew a pension in Carroll Co. Buried in the Carrollton City Cemetery, born March 1, 1847, died Dec. 6, 1928. Drew his pension in Carroll Co. He is not listed in the 1860 CC Census.

Odom, Francis M. Private, Corporal
Enlisted March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood Age 22
This man's cards are very difficult to read. Nov.-Dec, 1862 present. Wounded "not serious" at Chancellorsville. May, 63 there are receipts for clothing from Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond. May-June, 1864 absent, wounded May 6, 1864 sent to hospital [Wilderness]. Listed as 2nd Corporal at this time.
The 1860 CC Census shows "Frank" Odum (22) in the 5th District-Chanceville as a farm laborer in the household of George Driver.

Orr, Solomon B. Sergeant
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
July-Nov., 62, absent, sick at home. Last paid May 1, 62 by Captain Neil. Nov.-Dec., 62, absent at home. Wounded Sept. 14, 1862 at Cramptons Gap, MD. On roll of wounded prisoners of war paroled by Mjr. Gen. Franklin following the Battle of Cramptons Gap. Wound thigh. Oct. 20, 62, furlough for 30 days. He was on the last muster roll of the company dated Jan. 26, 1865 and is shown as having deserted Otober 2, 1864. (This was the Valley Campaign of 1864) Shows that he went to New Creek, West VA on Oct. 13, 1864. A Federal report of 1864 shows that he subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government at New Creek, date not stated.
Solomon was a 19 year-old farmer living at home with his father M. J. (43), a farmer of the Fairplay District, Flint Hill and mother Martha Sarah (37) and 5 siblings. He is listed in the 1870 CC Census Age 28, works farm, wife Emma (24) and Florence (1).

Pate, James A. Private
Captain Moore's June, 1863 roster shows a James A. Pate enlisted March 4, 62 by Sgt. Hood. He was 17 years old on May 9, 1863 and listed as a resident of Troup County, GA. He was wounded at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, admitted to Chimborazo #? disease, "N. S." (?) left hip and furloughed for 50 days. He appears on a list of patients at Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, GA March 1, 65 "VS

Diagnosis Bottom(?) CLBSD" (?). Returned to duty April, 65. Assigned to the invalid Corps on May 2, 1864. Occupation, carpenter. Several pay vouchers with receipts are shown. He was captured in Macon, Ga April 20, 1865 by 1st Brigade, 21st Cav. Div. General Wilson's raiders. Occupation listed as "Hunter". Drew his pension in Campbell County.

Pope, Micajah (Micahah) Private
Enlisted in Feb., 1862 in Carrollton by Sgt. Hood.
Claim of deceased Officers and Soldiers from Georgia, which were filed for settlement in the office of the Confederate States Auditor for the War Dept. Where died, Richmond, VA. Filed Dec. 20, 1862. Presented by father Rhodes(?) Pope. He died on Aug. 12, 1862, cause of death not stated.

Powell, W. F. S. or William Francis Speight Powell Captain of Company F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry
Elected Captain of the company on August 15, 1861 at Carrollton.
He was known as William F. S. or W. F. S. He was born December 30, 1818 in Washington County, GA, son of John Powell, and married "Webby", March 28, 1844, in Coweta County, GA and died June 5, 1897 in Newnan, GA. He was a 43-year-old Methodist Episcopal South minister living in Fairplay District-Flint Hill the time of his being made Captain. The 1860 CC Census shows his wife as Webby Durinda Redwine Powell (36) and children Susan A.(14), Mary E.(12), Martha E. (10), Susan T.(7), Louisa (6), John W. S.(3), and Lester R.(1). Webby died June 9, 1879 (buried in the Powell Cemetery alongside William) and he then married Martha Fain Robinson. In 1860, he was the owner of 11 slaves. His real estate in Carroll County was valued at $6,000 and his personal estate at $9,2000, large amounts for this time. He was the owner of 150 improved acres and 200 unimproved acres producing 3 bales of cotton and the owner of 79 head of livestock. He lived in Carroll County for several years before the war then moved back to the Powell Plantation in Coweta after the war. John Powell's Plantation in Coweta County was very large with many slaves. He is buried in the Powell Plantation Cemetery near Newnan. This abandoned cemetery is located in the Lake Hill subdivision a few miles north of Newnan on U. S. 29 in the woods on the left just as one enters the subdivision. The grave is marked by a nice monument as well as a government marker. He and his brother, Levi Thomas G, founded and served several churches in Carroll and Coweta counties including Powell's Chapel, Concord Methodist in Hickory Level and Temperance in Sand Hill all three in Carroll County. He never held a charge for money.
1862 absent on furlough from 26 January. February, 62 shows him absent from Camp Marion on furlough for 25 days and by ? for 15 days. Records show that he preached to the brigade and to Cobb's Legion's men several times at Camp Marion in 1862. August 15, 1862, "assigned June 24, 1862" ["resigned" ?] There are numerous copies of requisition for tools, food, shelter, arms etc for his time in the Yorktown area and the establishment of Camp Marion. Pay voucher of June, '62 for amount of $260, forage 0. He resigned from the army June 23, 1862 and was succeeded by 1st Lieutenant George W. Moore. The muster roll of the company dated Sept.-Oct., 1862 shows him absent. Another roll shows that he resigned on June 25, 1862. Nothing additional in the Service Records has been found. He is reported to have been a member of a militia company in Sand Hill area in 1864 and to have served as chaplain of army units after he resigned his commission..

Putman, James D. Private, Corporal
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
On Captain Moore's roster of June, 63 he is listed as 1st Corporal. Is listed on the Confederate Roll of Honor for his service at Gettysburg, July, 1863. July-Aug., 1864 roll, the last one that is shown for the company, he is listed as absent, missing,. Supposed to have been captured. June 1, 1864 he was captured at Gaines Mill (Cold Harbor). June 27, 64, he is Prisoner of War Point Lookout, MD. Joins United States Service. Mustered into United States Service as a private on July 22, 1864 at Norfolk, VA to serve 3 years. Mustered out with his company May 10, 1866. Deserted his company. Buried Mt. Zion, born March 29, 1938, died June 1, 1928.

Rash, Mat. J. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1862 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Captain Moore reports this man deceased at Richmond, May 15, 1862. We found no records on this man in the Archives. There is a M. Rash listed on the Annie Wheeler roster.

Reynolds, Alpheus W. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Age 20 years
Nov.-Dec., 1862, present. July, 1862 he was on furlough at ?. July, 64 shows him on extra duty as a teamster through Nov., 1864. He was a 20-year-old farmer living at home in the Fairplay District-Flint Hill with father, Jas. W. (48) and mother, Elizabeth and 7 siblings. The 1870 CC Census shows Alpheus as 26 years old, a farmer, wife, Missouri (28) and John (4), Enoch(2) and Ephraim (infant). Living in Villa Rica in 1921. Buried Little Vine Church Cemetery, born 1839, died 1936.

Reynolds, John E. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
August, 1861, present, wagoner, Dec., 61 extra duty as Wagoner. Same through April, 62. Captain Moore reports that this man deserted, no date, place or cause given. He was carried on Captain Moore's roll in June, 1863. There is a John E. Reynolds buried in Old Providence Cemetery on Helton Road near the Douglas County line, born Oct. 15, 1841, died Oct. 5, 1863. We do not know if this man did desert and go home or if he was sick and went home, he evidently died at home. It is probable that these two Reynolds members of Company F are brothers or otherwise related since they joined together and both were teamsters. I believe that they were both sons of Jas. W. as John "W"(21) and "Alpheas"(19) are in this household in 1860, Buried at Old Providence Church Cemetery. Oct. 15, 1841-Oct. 5, 1863

Shinn, James M. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Died at camp near Richmond on May 19, 1862, cause not given. Claim of deceased presented by Mahalia A. Shinn, wife, on June 25, 1862. She drew a pension in Carroll County and Fulton County..

Starnes, John C. Private
Enlisted March 4, 1862 in Carrollton by Lt. Hood. Age 27
May-June and July-Aug., 1862 listed as Absent Without Leave. Nov.-Dec., 62 is listed as present. Jan. 9, 63 at Chimborazo Hospital #6 diarrhea. May 6, 1863 he is back in Chimborazo with wound, left hip. Wounded Battle of Chancellorsville. June 11, 63 in hospital at Montg (?) Springs, VA. AWOL since April 1, 1864.
He is one of the four men of the company with the name of Starnes. He is the only one not listed on the 1910 Annie Wheeler roster. We do not know if these men are related. (?) His widow drew a pension in Cobb Co.

Starnes, Peyton P. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell
April 15, 1862 present, Nov., 62 he is listed as being on extra duty. May 6, 1863 he is admitted to Chimborazo #4," c w left leg." Wounded at Chancellorsville. May 19, 63 he deserted the hospital. His name next appears on Captain Kelly's Lumpkin Guard Cavalry company roster. No further records found.

Starnes, Sidney M. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by captain Powell.
Died at a private residence in Richmond July 3, 1862. Reason unknown. Claim filed by his father, Shubill(?) Starnes July 13, 1862.

Starnes, William A. 4th Corporal
Enlisted on August 15,1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell Age 22
July-Aug., 1862 he is listed as being Absent With Out Leave. He was wounded at Cramptons Gap, MD on Sept. 14, 1862. (Captured ?). May 6, 63 he is in Chimbarazo Hospital #4 in Richmond "c w right thigh" wounded at Chancellorsville. May 7, 63 he was transferred to Lynchburg. Roll of July-Aug., 1864 shows him Absent With Out Leave since April 1, 1864. Last roll call for the company is for Sept.-Oct., 1864 and he is not listed. No further record found.

Stidham, James H. (Or Stalham, James ?) Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
The Annie Wheeler roll lists a James "Stalham". There are a few records in the Archives for a James Stalham. Oct., 1861 he is in the Episcopal Church Hospital in Williamsburg, VA with typhoid fever. Dec., 61 he is absent in hospital in Richmond. July, 1862 payment to discharged soldiers. Discharged July 26, 1862. No reason given.
He was a 35-year-old farmer of the Kansas District living on farm with wife, Cilla (32) and children Dianna (7) and Martha J. (3). His father is listed as owning 5 slaves.

Stripling, James W. G. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15,1861 by Captain Powell. 21 years old..
Nov.-Dec., 61, present. May-June, 62. Nov.-Dec., 62, present returned to duty from hospital in Lynchburg, VA hospital. Nov., 62, absent in hospital. Chimborazo Hospital # 2, May 28, 1863, wounded at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863 "N. S" left arm and breast. Furloughed for 40 days June 17, 1863. Drew and signed for clothing at hospital Sept. 2, 63. July-Aug., 64 listed as present. Dec. 21, 64 he is in General Hospital # 3, Lynchburg, VA and card state, "transferred to General Colston" (?). The Archives records do not show that he surrendered with Gen. Lee at Appomattox but other records do show that he did along with Henry M. Stripling. Probably they were brothers (?). Note: One card in this man's file dated November, 1862 states that J. W. G. Stripling died in hospital in Culpepper, VA. This card must surely be in error as we have him wounded at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. There is a J. W. Stripling listed on the 1910 Annie Wheeler roster. Captain Moore shows James W. G. Stripling present on his June, 1863 muster roll. We did not find him listed on the 1860 CC Census but he is in the 1870 CC Census as: Works farm and is 28 years-old living in Carrollton born in GA. Wife, Susan (25) and children Dora(5), John(4) and Lula(2). A James Stripling is listed as the owner of 1 slave.

Stripling, Henry M. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15,1861 by Captain Powell. Age 32
Nov-Dec., 1861, present. July, 62, present. Nov.-Dec., 62, present. Admitted to Winder General Hospital Sept. 26, 62 and returned to duty on Oct. 27, 62. May 6, 63 at Wayside Hospital in Richmond. May 7 he was sent to Lynchburg, VA. He was wounded on May 3, 1863 at Chancellorsville in the arm. Drew clothing and signed for same on Sept. 30, 1864 and several other times at the hospitals. May-June, 64, present. July-Aug., 64, present. Report of Prisoners of War belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia who have been this day surrendered by General Robert E. Lee CSA commanding said Army, to Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States. Appomattox Court House, VA, April 9, 1865. He thus was one of the 7 men, 1 corporal and 6 privates, from Company F who surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. Their fellow company, Company B of Bowdon surrendered 1 corporal and 3 privates. The entire seven companies of Cobb's Legion, Infantry, surrendered 55 enlisted men. His widow drew a pension in Carroll Co. and his widow, Sarah J. in Floyd County. Henry Stripling was a 32-year-old farmer in 1861 living in the 5th District-Chanceville with wife, Sarah(23) and children Georgia(8), Mary E.(7), and Martha C.(1). In the 1870 CC Census he is listed as a 40 year-old farmer living in Carrollton with wife Sarah (34) and children Mary(13), Catherine(11), John (8), Lula(6), Jane(2) and Ann(infant).

Stripling, William B. Private

Enlisted March 20, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood.
July-Nov., 1862, absent since Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD on September 14, 1862. Killed at Crampton's Gap, MD. Nov.-Dec., 62 reported missing, supposed to have been killed at Crampton's Gap, MD Sept. 14, 1862. On register of Officers and Soldiers from the Army of the Confederate States who died from wounds or disease. Killed in Battle. When deceased, September 14,1862. Born in GA. The 1860 Carroll County Census shows him living in the 6th District-Hickory Level. A 21 year-old farmer and wife Elizabeth(19) and son Moseley(1). He was the son of The Reverend James Stripling, Methodist Minister of Carroll County and who lost sons William and David to the Cause. We do not believe that these 3 Stripling men were brothers or know if they were related.. (?)

Swofford. Sol Willis. Private

Enlisted February 15, 1862 at Carrollton by Sgt. Hood.
July-Nov., 1862, absent, wounded and taken prisoner at Crampton's Gap, MD on September 14,1862. Nov.-Dec., 62, absent at home taken prisoner at Crampton's Gap. Date of parole not given. He is on the roll of Prisoners of War at Fort McHenry, Baltimore (no date) captured at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862. AWOL since April 1, 1864. No further records.
He was a 29-year-old farmer living in the Fairplay District-Flint Hill in 1861. He is listed as being born in North Carolina. Cannot read or write. Wife, Polly (21) cannot read or write and born in South Carolina and children, James W, (2) and William (1). He is buried in the Powell's Chapel Cemetery. Born Aug. 7, 1830, Died July 6, 1887. Wife, Polly Hembree, lies beside him. Polly drew a pension in Douglas County then transferred to Carroll County at least through 1904.

Swan, James C. Private

Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
Killed at Crampton's Gap, MD on September 14, 1862. On register of Officers and Solders from Georgia who died from wounds or disease. Where born, Henry County, GA. On Register of claims of deceased which were filed for settlement in office of Confederate States and for the War Dept. Filed by William Swan, father

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Turner, Levi J. W. Private and Sergeant

Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15,1861 by Captain Powell.
Dec., 1861, enlisted man on extra duty as Wagoneer. Jan., 62, detailed as wagoneer. Feb., 62, teamster. Feb. 14, 62, sick furlough. June 5, 1863 he is in Chimborazo # 2 in Richmond with pneumonia. Transfer to Danville, VA June 12, 63. Several other hospital stays are listed on cards. He is on the Roll of Prisoners of War at Newport News, VA not dated. Where Captured, Sailors Creek, VA on April 6, 1865. Name appears as signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States subscribed and sworn to at Newport News, VA. June 24, 1865. Place of residence, Carroll County, GA., Complexion fair, eyes grey, hair dark, height 6 feet. Captured near Farmville, VA April 6, 1865.
The 1860 CC Census shows him a 25-year-old farmer of the 6th District-Hickory Level. Living at home with his father, Hiram (49) a farmer and mother Caroline (43) and brothers Allen (23) and Irvin S. (21). In 1870 it shows "J. W." Turner (34) born in GA with wife Sarah (29) and Joseph (3), Michael (2) and Hiram (infant). Buried Concord Methodist Church, Hickory Level. 1813-1916

Turner, W. H. Private

Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
Died July 1, 1862 near Richmond. Register of claims of deceased soldiers from GA. Claim filed by J. M. Turner (father ?) Claim filed Aug. 13, 1862. Amount found due, $68.63. Left no wife or children. Several letters regarding the claim are included but not readable. He is not on the Annie Wheeler roster of 1910. Captain Moore reports him as deceased. Not listed on the 1860 or 1870 CC Census.

Tyson, John F.(?) 5th Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, 3rd Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant

Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
John F. Tyson is listed on the Annie Wheeler roster as the company's 5th Sergeant and on Captain Moore's roster as 3rd Lieutenant. 2 Feb, 62, in Carroll County on sick furlough. Wounded on Sept. 14, 62 at Crampton's Gap, MD. July-Nov., 1862 listed as present and promoted to 3rd Lieuteant from MS. Dec., 1862, "not yet commissioned." Promoted to Jr. 2nd Lt. February 7, 1863. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant on March 12, 1863. There are cards showing his making numerous requisitions for clothing, food, arms and ammunition and other supplies. May-June, 1864 absent, missing, killed or captured at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. July-Aug., 64, absent killed or captured at Cold Harbor 1st day of June, 1864. On a roster dated Jan., 1865 elected 2nd Lieutenant Sept. 15, 1862, promoted March 12, 1863 to 1st Lieutenant. Successor, Charles Martin. On roll of Prisoner of War at Fort Delaware, where capture, Gaines Farm [Cold Harbor] June 1, 1864, received from Point Lookout, MD. His name appears as signature to Oath of Allegiance to the United States at Fort Delaware, DE. Place of residence, Carroll, GA. Complexion dark, hair dark, eyes blue, height 5' 10". Released June 17, 1865. There is a card for J. Tyson dated Sept. 9, 1864 near New Market, VA stating that he was absent, Prisoner of War since June 1, 1864. .
The 1860 CC Census shows him as a 32-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, living in the 2nd District-Villa Rica with wife Elizabeth (30) and children Horatio (9), William (6), Nancy (3) and Joseph (1). (The 1860 Carroll County Census also shows a John Tyson (18) a farmer living at home with his mother, Nancy (45) (born in South Carolina and who cannot read or write) brother, Alex (16) and sister, Elizabeth (12). We doubt that this 18-year-old would be promoted to a Commissioned officer so quickly. This is probably not John F. Tyson (?).)
The 1870 census shows John Tyson (41) Farmer, Carrollton, born in North Carolina, wife Elizabeth (40), James H. (19), (this was Horatio on the 1860 census), William (16), Nancy (13) and Joseph (11).

Tyson, Madison L. 2nd Lieutenant

Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
He is listed on the Annie Wheeler list as the original 2nd Lieutenant of the company. He is not listed on Captain Moore's June, 1863 list but his list shows no top 2nd Lieutenant. A roll of March, 1865 shows that he resigned September 1, 1861. One card shows him as 2nd Lieutenant of Co. F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry. Other records show that he was elected 2nd Lieutenant on August 25, 1861. Another card

says his resignation was accepted Sept. 6, 1861. Another card gives date of resignation of Aug. 27, 61 successor W. B. Lowe. Drew $61.33 pay. We find that he enlisted as a private in Company G, 41st Georgia Infantry, a company formed by Col. Charles McDaniel of Carroll County men, on March 4, 1862. He was elected 2nd Lt. on May 6, 62. Captured with the entire garrison at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled there on July 6. Wounded at New Hope Church on June 1, 1864. Roll for Dec. 31, 1864 the last on file, shows him present,. Alexander and Clement Tyson, his first cousins, were also members of this company of the 41st Georgia Infantry.
The 1860 CC Census shows him to be a 20-year-old (born in Meriwether, Co., GA on 7 Aug., 1840) farmer living in the 10th District-Carrollton wife, Catherine (Broome)(19), "Married within the year." After the war, he moved to Arkansas and died there in 20 July, 1890. His widow drew a pension In Harrison, Boone Co., AR beginning in 1905 for $50/yr. He was the son of Josiah and Mahala McGahee Tyson of near Villa Rica, GA. Although near 50 years of age, Josiah, along with another son John Dixon, enlisted in the Confederate Army in May, 1864 and was assigned to Company F, 1st Georgia (Fannis's) Reserves and served as a guards at Andersonville Prison. Madison J. is the owner of 1 slave and Josiah is the owner of 7.

Tyson, William L. 1st Sergeant, 3rd Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant
We quote a report from Captain Moore, Captain of Company F, Cobb's Legion, to Captain William Walker McDaniel, Captain Company B Cobb's Legion Infantry. The date of the report is not readable but it was probably written in mid to late 1863 as Captain McDaniel was promoted to Major of the Legion after Spotsylvania in May and was probably serving in that capacity at the time of this report. Captain Moore was captured at Knoxville in Dec., 1863 so it would have been before this date. "Wm. Tyson enlisted on August 15,1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell. Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant July, 1862 and was mortally wounded at Cramptons Gap, MD on September 14, 1862 and died at Burkettsville, MD 17 October, 1862. He was last paid July, 1862. Now due $205.25 for 2 mos. 17 days at $80 per mo. Volunteered for the war and never received bounty. Geo. W. Moore, Captain Co. F, Infantry, Cobb's Legion." Killed at Crampton's Gap, MD. Date of wound received Sept. 14, 1862. Died October 17, 1862. Elected 2nd Lieutenant July 24, 1862. Succeeded by John Tyson. He is on a list of wounded POW paroled after the Battle of Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, 1862 by General Franklin from field hospital, Burkettsville, MD, "wounded both thighs." Claim of deceased filed by mother Nancy of Sand Hill on Sept. 11, 1863.
1860 census show him living in the Fairplay District-Sand Hill, a 20 year-old farm laborer living in the household of Jesse Cockerell (53). He was the son of Dixon and Nancy Sasser Tyson. We do not know how of if the three Tyson men of Company F are related but we believe that John and William are brothers and Madison their 1st cousin.

Upshaw, James Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Captain Moore shows this man discharged. No date or reason is given. Nov.-Dec., 1862, Discharged at Camp Marion. Nov. 26, 62 he is on Register of Payment of Discharged Soldiers, Date of Discharge, December 3, 1861. Date of payment, December 3, 1861. No reason given. No other records found. In 1860 he was a 46-year-old farmer living in the 10th District-Carrollton with wife, Jane (35) and Allen (14), Milligan (12), Thomas (10), and Joseph (8). The 1870 census shows him a farmer, Carrollton, with wife Jane (43)

Vaughn, George W. Private
The return of November, 1862 shows him absent, wounded Sept. 14, 1862 at Cramptons Gap, MD, on furlough at Carrollton, GA time and period unknown. He was in General Hospital Camp Winder, Richmond on Oct. 11, 62 and furloughed for 20 days, admitted Sept. 30. May-June, 1864 absent supposed to have been captured at Cold Harbor on June 1, 1864. On roll of POW at Point Lookout, MD released June 16-20 on joining the United States Service. Date of release: June 27, 1864. Date of capture: June 1, 1864. Where: Cold Harbor. Branch of service: Army. Deserted to enemy.
His widow, Sarah Jane filed for a Confederate pension in Campbell Co then transferred to Clayton County, GA.

Walker, Floyd Private
One card stated that he enlisted at Carrollton on August 15,1861 by Captain Powell. Another card states that he enlisted 11th day of August at Lickskillet for the war and now entitled to bounty. Nov.-Dec., 1861, absent in hospital in Richmond, last official account supposed he is discharged. Paid $23.52 from 11 Aug.. to 28 Oct., 1861 and reason for discharge, Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.

Ward, Asa F. Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell.
Nov.-Dec., 1861 present. Another card for Nov.-Dec., 1861 states, "Transferred from Captain McDaniel's Company B, Cobb's Georgia Legion." He is not listed on any Co. B roster and evidently never served with it although he might have joined but for some reason missed mustering in with them on June 30, 1861 at Bowdon. He then signed with Co. F on August 15. We believe that he was a cadet at Bowdon College. July-Oct., 62 absent, wounded. Nov.-Dec., 62 absent since Sept. 14 [Cramptons Gap] now at home on furlough. He is shown on a list of wounded POW paroled by Gen. Franklin on Sept. 26, 1862. He is POW at Fort Henry, MD on Oct. 17, 1862. General Hospital # 12, Richmond; age 20; occupation, farmer; wounded Sept 14; right metacarpal of the thumb fract; flesh wounds of the side and leg; admitted; general health, good; furloughed on 28 Oct. for 40 days. Chimborazo Hospital # 2, May 6, 1863, "wound of right leg, flesh"; age 21; occupation farmer; town, Bowensville; county, Carroll; state, GA [wounded at Chancellorsville]. Returned to duty on May 15, 63. Oct. 7, 1863, he is in General Hospital, Farmville, VA, "Indolent" (?) right leg. "Has been wounded in several battles." Several receipts for clothing are included in the file. Nov.-Dec., 63 paid $22. Aug. 7, 1863 he is at the General Hospital, Farmville, VA. Retired Nov. 1, 1864. May-June, 1864 absent in hospital. On register of Invalid Corps at Newnan, GA on Nov. 24, 1864. On his Carroll Co. pension application he states that he was wounded by gun shot at Cramptons Gap in joint of right shoulder, just above right ankle with loss of 1 ½ inch of bone and in the left side below the nipple with the loss of 1 rib. Wounded again in the leg at Chancellorsville resulting in the leg being useless. Dew pension in Carroll Co. through 1915. Died in Sept., 1916 in Villa Rica. Widow, Anna, drew pension at least through 1938. Buried in Cross Plains Cemetery. Born, Feb. 10, 1842 Died, Sept. 5, 1916
The 1870 CC Census shows him as 28 years old working farm in Carrollton District with wife Margaret (22) and three children.

Whisenhunt, Adam C. Private
Enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Carrollton by Lt. Hood
July-Nov., 1862 absent, sick. Nov., 62 absent, sick in Carrollton since Oct. 21. Several receipts for clothing. Nov.-Dec., 62, present. May-June, 1864,, present on extra duty as blacksmith with division train. July-Aug., 64, present, detailed as blacksmith with division train. Listed among those surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. He is listed on the Appomattox Surrender list him as a member of Company G, Cobb's Legion. This is a mistake and he should be listed as Company F. He filed for his pension in Coweta County. His widow, Alabama M., drew a pension in Carroll Co They 1860 CC Census shows him as a 31-year-old farmer of the Hickory Level District. Wife, Sarah (19) and son, Asbury (1). In the next census, he is in the Carrollton District, a miller, with Sarah and five children.

White, Bennett H. 3rd Corporal, 4th Sergeant
Enlisted August 15,1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
July-Nov., 1862, present. Nov.-Dec., 62, absent. July 62, Carroll County, GA on sick leave. General Hospital # 2, Richmond B. White 3rd Sgt. Date of injury, May 3, 1863 (Chancellorsville) GSW (gun shot wound) arm and shoulder requiring "seapula". Wound severe. Furloughed 60 days. Residence Athens, GA. May –June 1864 card does not state whether absent or present. June 8, 64 several receipts for clothing from Jackson Hospital in Richmond. June 23, 64 he was admitted to Jackson Hospital, "Rheumatism." Returned to duty July 28, 64. July-Aug., 1864 "Retired" 1 August, 1864. No further cards regarding his retirement. August 2, 1864, Hospital Duty at Athens, GA. There are several pay vouchers while at Athens. A note is included in this man's file dated June 23, 1916. "Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions, State of Georgia, Atlanta. The records show that Bennett White, Corporal and 4th Sergeant Co. F, Infantry Batts. Cobb's Legion Georgia CSA enlisted Aug. 15, 1861 and the company muster roll of July-Aug., (1864 ?) drafted Jan. 20, 1865 and last on file shows him retired August 1, 1864. No later records of him have been found. He evidently retired from the Army of Northern Virginia but did further service as a hospital steward in Athens or was admitted as a patient and still considered to be in the Army.
The 1860 census shows him living in the Fairplay District-Flint Hill, a 35-year-old farmer born in North Carolina. Wife, Susan (29) and children, Zachary (11), Mary (9), Elizabeth (6), Georgia A. L. (3) and Joseph (2 ½ mos.).

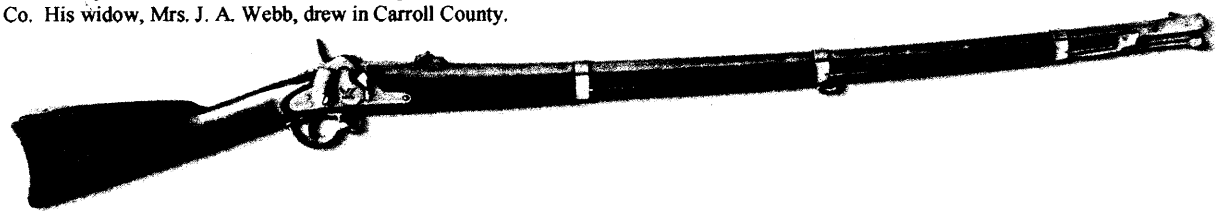
Williams, Arthur R. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Killed at Crampton's Gap MD on Sept. 14, 1862. July-Nov., 1862, Mortally wounded at Crampton's Gap MD Sept. 14,1862 and on Register of Officers and soldiers of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or died from disease. Where born, Henry County, GA., When deceased, September 14, 1862. Killed in battle

Williamson, John Thomas Private
Captain Moore lists this man as John T. "Williamson" while the Annie Wheeler list shows him as Thomas "Williams".
Enlisted Feb. 15, 1862 and died July 14, 1862 (also given as July 15). Claim of deceased by whom presented, Levi J. W. Turner, Atty. Where died, near Richmond. Amt. found due, $77.26. J. R. Williamson, father, stated that he "left no wife or child."

Winkle, William J. (Winkles) Private
Enlisted at Carrollton on August 15, 1861 by Captain Powell. Age 17.8
The Annie Wheeler roster and family descendents lists him as Winkles but the Compiled Service Records have it Winkle. Nov.-Dec., 1861 he is listed as present. Nov., 61 he is shown as enlisted man on extra duty for Field and Staff [Officers]. Nov.-Jan. 16, 61, occupied building officer's quarters, rate of pay 25c. July-Nov., 62 he is listed as absent sick. Nov.-Dec., 62, absent leave extended to January, 1863. Chimborazo Hospital # 2, Richmond admitted May 6, 1863, wounded at Chancellorsville in the arm. Transferred to Lynchburg May 8, 63. There is then a card dated November, 1863 which states: "died at Carrollton, GA" Then the file goes on: June 8, 1864 admitted to Stuart Hospital. Richmond. Diagnosis "M. S. left leg, m. ball". Furloughed June 11, 64 30 days. Wounded at Cold Harbor. He drew a pension in Coweta Co. and in Carroll Co.. In his application he states that he lost the index finger of his left hand at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. Captain Powell signed his pension application.
The 1860 CC Census shows William J. Winkle (16), a farmer, living at home in the 5th District-Chanceville with father James Joseph (38) mother, Nancy(40) and 6 siblings. Why the "died in Carrollton" card? He is buried in the Hinesley Cemetery, born Dec. 1, 1843.

Wray, Andrew F. Private
Enlisted August 15, 1861 at Carrollton by Captain Powell.
Captain Moore's June, 1863 roll shows this man dead at Lynchburg, VA February 26, 1863. The Annie Wheeler roster of Company F published in 1910 shows an "A. S. Ray". There are no records for a "Ray" in Company F Archives. Nov., 1861 he is listed as present. July-Nov., 62 he is listed as present. August 2, 1862, present, bounty of $50 due him. He is on the Register of Officers and soldiers who died in battle or from wounds or disease. When deceased, February 26, 1863, Lynchburg General Hospital, disease, typhoid.
We have found one member of **Company C, Cobb's Legion, Infantry** buried in the Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery in Bowdon:

Webb, Bryce Born, Nov. 8, 1824 Died, Sept. 1, 1901. He enlisted in Atlanta in March , 1862. A farmer. Drew pension in Carroll Co. His widow, Mrs. J. A. Webb, drew in Carroll County.



COMPANY D
COBB'S LEGION INFANTRY
THE MELL VOLUNTEERS (OR RIFLES)
ATHENS, CLARKE COUNTY, GEORGIA

Abbott,--------
Adair, Alonzo
Aiken, E. J.
Arp, Richard J.
Barber, G.W.
Barrett, I.J.
Barrett, J.L.
Barrett, Richard
Bates, W.M
Baugh, John
Baugh, William
Benedict, Joseph
Benedict, William
Benton, Jack
Bird, Judson
Bradberry, William
Brittain, William J.
Butler, B.L.
Butler, Thomas
Caldwell, M.B.
Camak, Thomas U. Capt.
Carter, Frank
Carter, W.T.
Childers, Henry J.
Cobb, John B. 1st Lt.
Cody, Martin
Cook, C.D.
Cook, Hartwell
Cook, Joseph
Cook, Jud
Crane, Ross
Croft, John E.
Crow, Simeon
Crow, William
Dean, Joel M.
Delay, W.T.
Donner, Frank
Dorster, Jonathan
Doster, John
Edwards, Jack
Fritzpatrick, G.C.
Fowler, Cody
Freeman, George W.
Freeman, H.H.
Freeman, Penn
Gilleland, John Wesley
Gilleland, Willlam A.
Glower, John
Goodman, Robert Hope 1st Lt
Gray, J.G.
Hale, John T.
Haygood, A.G
Higgins, Samuel
Highland, Edward, Jr,
Highland, G. T., Jr.
Hopkins, John
House, Ike H.
House, J.S.
Hudson, Samuel
Ivey, Thomas
Jarrett, J.O.
Jarrett, Whitson
Johnson, J.R.
Johnston, J.W.
Kenney, J.F.
Kenney, S.P.
Kirkpatrick, W.H.
Langford, Joe
Lasueur, James
Ledbetter, Thomas
Ledbetter, W.H.
Lumpkin, Lucas H.
Lumpkin, William W.
Mabry, Thomas
Martin, W.S.
Mattox, J.F.
Mattox, Joseph
Mattox, J. T.
McCune, H.C.
McHannon, John
McHannon, L
Mell, Benjamin, Sgt.
Mell , Patrick H.
Moon, J.F.
Nabers, Z.L.
Newton, Alonzo C.
Newton, Edward
Newton, James. C.
Nix, Wiley C.
Nunn, Elijah
Nunn, Thomas
Parks, John
Payne, C.H
Payne, W.D.
Pittman, W.P.
Ridland, J.P.
Rumney, Joseph
Sanders, E.L.
Sharpe, E.
Sikes, James
Sikes Richard
Sims,William Henry
Smith, J.A.
Smith, J.H.
Smith, J.M.
Smith, M.B.
Sorrow, W.M.
Spinks, E. Bradley
Stapler, D.
Stapler, William. Jr.
Stapler, William, Sr.
Strength, Henry
Suddeth, William
Suddeth, Seaborn
Sweeney, James
Thornton, Newton
Tiller, Frank
Tiller, Gilmore
Tolbert, A.F.
Tolbert, O.L.
Tolbert, William O.
Venable, Jesse
Walker, J.S.
Walker, Thomas
White, F.H.
White, James
White, N.F.
White, T.H.
Williams, William
Williams, Willis
Wilson, James F.
Wilson, Richard J.
Wilson, William J.
Winn, Asa A.
Winn, W.A.
Wise, John Hale
Yerby, Burrell



COMPANY G, THE PANOLA GUARDS*
COBB'S LEGION, INFANTRY
Members of the company when formed, July, 1861

Gazaway B. Knight, MD Captain, Lt. Col. Cobb's Legion, Infantry**
Joel C. Barnett, 1st Lieutenant, Captain
William B. Fitzpatrick, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant
Joseph Vason, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant
Martin C. Dye, 1st Sergeant, 1st Lieutenant
Hugh J. Ogilby, 2nd Sergeant
W. C. Hawthorn, 3rd Sergeant
Robert R. F. Prior, 4th Sergeant
Adoniram J. Bonner, 5th Sergeant
Hiram D. Harris, 1st Corporal
W. B. Dunnavant, 2nd Corporal
W. F. Alman, 3rd Corporal
W. J. Hogan, 4th Corporal

PRIVATES

Ruben Allen
Sylvester Allen
R. J. Alman
James M. Alman
Alfred O. Atkinson
Charles S. Baldwin
T. B Baldwin
Barney Barger
William Barnes
Henry R. Barrett
James A. Braswell
George W. Brockwell
John Brown
R. D. Brown
Ruben Brown
Adolph us A. Brussel
Samuel A. Burney
William H. H. Butts
John W. Cannon
William P. Cox
William T. Dunevant
Riley Farrar
J. B. Harper
Lucius J. Harris, Drummer
William Rush Head
Armistead T. Henson
Joel Henson
W. C. Hester
John W. Jackson
Andrew Johnston
James H. Johnson
David Knott
J. B. Landers
Daniel Landrum
Fielding D. Launius
John T. Lesseter
George A. Lewis
John R. Lewis
Tom h. Lewis
Jeptha C. Long
William E. Mallory
Harmon Martin
R. E. Massey
J. H. Mathews
J. G. McHenry
William S. McHenry
Columbus Minton
William M. Minton
J. O. Moore
Alonzo A. Nolan
William J. Orr
William G. Parker
Lucius T. Penick
Oliver S. Porter
John W. L. Reeves
Hiram H. Rogers
James H. Rogers
Eugenius N. Shaw
Matthew C. Shepherd
John H. Shields
William W. Shouse
John H. Spears
William S. Spinks
John R. Towns
John H. Wade
Bryant Walton
William Watkins
E. S. Wellborn
J. G. Whiting
Woodruff D. Wiley
Morgan C. Zachary

*This company was made up of men from Madison, GA and surrounding Morgan County.

**Lt. Colonel Knight of Cobb's Legion resigned after the Seven Days' Battles. It is reported that he had a fight with Captain Barnett who had succeeded him as Captain of the company. Tom Cobb stated that he was glad to see him go. He returned to Madison and was a physician there and is buried in the City Cemetery. There is a picture of his grave it this book.

COMPANY E THE POLYTHRESS VOLUNTEERS

FROM *THE TRUE CITIZEN,* WAYNESBORO, GA APRIL 30, 1861

Captain Moore was 52 years old when the organized the company of 75 men he named for Major Polythress, an old gentleman of Waynesboro who paid for the uniforms of the whole company. Captain Moore resigned in 1862, returned home and died in 1869.

Poythress Volunteers

A record of the gallant company. A lengthy sketch and Muster Roll of the company as organized and passed through the war giving a list of the killed, wounded and living.

The Poythress Volunteers, named for Col. Jno. C. Poythress, a prominent citizen of Burke, was the third company that left the county, being preceded by the Guards and Sharpshooters, and was the corps organized after the commencement of hostilities. They left Waynesboro the 1st of August, 1861, and proceeded to Richmond, Va., and were mustered into Confederate service the 7th of August and ordered at once to Yorktown, reaching McGruder Command the 1st of September, 1861. Then came Company "E" Cobb's Legion, and attached to the brigade after gallant and famous T. R. R. Cobb.

The company participated on all the bloody fields in Virginia and at Knoxville, Tenn. At the evacuation of Richmond the brigade, one of the last that passed through the city, were being a part of the rear guard of the army, the remnant was captured under General Ewell at Sailors' Creek on the 6th of April. The Poythress Volunteers at the capture numbered fourteen men. The brigade won immortal glory on the 13th of December, 1862, at Fredericksburg. This single brigade and one regiment (The 21st North Carolina) in all about 3,500 men, occupied the Sunken Road at the foot of Marie's Heights, and beat back for an entire day the larger half of the Federal Army. Here they lost their gallant commander, the brave Gen. Tom Cobb. The brigade was afterwards commanded by General Wofford and then by General Dudley DuBose. This sketch would be incomplete without a few words description of Capt. W. S. C. Morris, the company's first captain. He was at the beginning of the war considerably past middle life, along in the fifties. He was a genial, jovial gentleman, immensely popular, especially with the young. He was entirely destitute of any knowledge of military tactics and could not master nor comprehend enough of "Hardee" to go through the first rudiments of the drill. He barely learned enough to right face his company and give the command to march. Nevertheless, we had several members that mastered the drill and despite the defects of our captain we soon became a well drilled and efficient corps. Captain Morris took his saddle horses, his umbrella, bath tub, beaver hat and blowing horn, together with an unmentionable article along with him to Virginia, and when encamped at Yorktown actually sent his boy Tom home to Georgia to bring four of his fox hounds. He boarded at a private house and amused himself with his dogs and games of poker with Colonel Winston, of North Carolina and General McGruder. He was a picturesque figure, dressed in his fine uniform and beaver hat with his umbrella in hand and his horn suspended at his shoulder and dangling at his side as he walked about the lines at Yorktown. On the return from Yorktown, he rode his horse at the front of the regiment as we floundered through the mud. On reaching Chickahomey he sent in his resignation. He drew his company up in line and made them a speech. "Boy", said he, "I am too old for a soldier and am going home. I have formed you into a company and brought you this far. I don't want to hear of any of you backing out, but fight well. When you go into winter quarters, I will come back and take command of you." This was the last we saw of our good old captain and there were many moist eyes and a sad heart as we bid him good-bye, when the booming cannon and the rattle of the picket here told us there was good reason to "fight" well.

Captain Morris died suddenly in Waynesboro after the war and retained to the last the esteem and affection of his old company.

The original Muster Roll of the Poythress Volunteers of Burke County:

Captain	W. S. C. Morris
1st Lieutenant	J. R. Whitehead
2nd Lieutenant	T. B. Cox
1st Sergeant	A. F. Evans
2nd Sergeant	W. T. Wimberly
3rd Sergenat,	M. A. Brown
4th Sergeant	T. F. Daniel
5th Sergeant	A. H. A. Bell
1st Corporal	S. O. Tarver
2nd Corporal	Wm. West
3rd Corporal	C. M. Modesette
4th Corporal	W. J. Rheney
5th Corporal	J. Jeffers

Privates

W. A. Brazil	F. Royal
E. A. Oglesby	Al Trowbridge
Nathaniel Smith	J. Holland
Frank. Hill	Paul. Godbee
John Brandon	M. R. Rowland
J. F. Oeakley	J. L. Smith
Homer Spears	F. Huffman
Geo. P. Lively	R. Dukes
Alford Chance	S. Sapp
A. Powell	David Byrd
G. E. C. Chance	Ike Johnson
John Felps	Thomas Elmore
T. Skinner	C. Sapp
J. A. Reese	Thos. Claxton
L. W. Clark	W. S. Kent
W. C. Hayman	W. Jenkins
J. C. Templeton	Simon Wilkins
O. Regan	G. W. Collins
G. W. Dean	A. J. Lovett
W. K. Hill	R. Locklear
O. E. Usher	Wm. Wilkins
J. M. Rogers	Wm. Bryant
J. E. Franklin	G. B. Lively
W. L. Hudson	W. B. Lowry
Wm. Winberly	S. Williams
J. Skrine	W. J. Boggs
G. Whitaker	H. L. Mobley
John Hook	G. Langston
E. M. Winberly	Skinner
L. B. Jenkins	G. M. Cadle
John Hill	J. M. Mobley
M. L. Oliphant	J. A. Modesette
Jesse Winberly	E. A. Boyd
J. A. Fulcher	John Dukes
J. E. Kent	W. O. Milton
M. Oliphant	J. McColhum
John Wallace	J. W. Brown
J. R. Games	J. G. Daniel
Aaron Hahn	A. P. McCann
E. Palmer	A. J. McCan
A. Wallace	James Cates
Pleas. B. Hall	L. Brown
I. Godbee	James Newness
W. Reese	J. L. Madry
F. Whitaker	W. H. Cooper
Julius Hill	B. Whitaker
James Hatch	

This article given to me by Mr. Jamie Newton of Perkins, GA. who is the great grandson of Private G. E. C. Chance of Company E. "Benji" and Jim Mobley are also listed on the company roster.

APPENDIX H

REGIMENTS OR LEGIONS WHICH WERE BRIGADED WITH COBB'S GEORGIA LEGION, INFANTRY

16TH GEORGIA INFANTRY

The regiment was formed by Howell Cobb who, before the war, was Secretary of the Treasury in Washington. He had no military experience, was a member of the Confederate Congress and barely missed being nominated to be the Confederate President. He was commissioned colonel on July 15, 1861 and brigadier general on Feb. 2, 1862. He commanded Cobb's Legion's brigade from Feb. 1862 until after the Battle of Crampton's Gap, MD which was fought on Sept. 14, 1862. He was so demoralized by the great loss of his men in this battle that he could not accompany the survivors of his brigade in their fight at Antietam. He asked for leave, returned to Georgia and never returned to the army in Virginia. He became a major general on Jan. 5, 1864 and was put in charge of the Department of Georgia and Florida. He was involved in the Battle of Olustee, Florida and his troops engaged Sherman on his "March-to-the-Sea" and fought Wilson's Cavalry near the close of the war at Columbus and other Georgia localities. He died in New York City on Oct. 9, 1888 and is buried in the Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens, GA.

Cobb's Adjutant in 1861-64 was Captain James R. Barrow of Athens, GA. This Barrow was a cousin of Private James R. Barrow of Bowdon and one who remained on Cobb's staff in Georgia and Florida. He was appointed colonel to lead the 64th Regiment of Georgia Infantry on May 26, 1863 and was reported to have been the first officer killed in the Battle of Olustee, or Ocean Pond on February 26, 1864. He also is buried in the Oconee Hill Cemetery. Pope Barrow, older brother of James, also served on Cobb's staff after Crampton's Gap in the Georgia-Florida Department until the end of the war. One of Howell's sons married the Barrow boy's sister.

The 16th Georgia was always closely associated with Cobb's Legion during the war and after the war they usually held their annual reunions together. See the newspaper articles which we copied from the scrapbook of Sarah Martha Cobb Whitman which is located in the Atlanta Historical Society.

COMPANIES OF THE 16TH GEORGIA INFANTRY

A: Madison County Grays	Madison County
B: Center Hill Guards (Captain Moore KIA Crampton's Gap)	Madison County
C: Hartwell Infantry	Hart County
D: Danielsville Guards	Madison County
E: Cobb Infantry	Habersham County
F: ???	Walton County
G: Jackson County Volunteers	Jackson County
H: Flint Hill Grays	Gwinnett County
I: ???	Gwinnett County
K: Ramsey Volunteers	Columbia County

After Cobb's promotion, the regiment was commanded by Colonel Goode Bryan, a West Point man, class of 1834. He was about 50 years old at the beginning of the war and was a well-to-do planter, engineer and politician in Alabama and later in Georgia. He was a major in the Alabama volunteer unit in the Mexican War. Bryan was promoted to brigadier general after the Battle of Gettysburg to lead Semmes' Georgia Brigade. General Semmes was killed on the second day of Gettysburg. Gen. Bryan would serve as brigade commander until he resigned for disability on Sept. 20, 1864. Fifty one year old Major Henry P. Thomas of Franklin County, a veteran of the Creek War, was then promoted to colonel and was soon killed in the "ditch" at Knoxville. Thomas was the former captain of Company F. Colonel J. H. D. McRae would then

serve until he was captured at Sayler's Creek on April 6, 1865. Lt. Colonel N. L. Hutchins of the 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters was the first captain of Company I.

18th GEORGIA INFANTRY

This regiment was formed by William T. Wofford in early 1861 as the First Regiment Georgia State Volunteers and became the 18th Georgia Infantry when mustered into the Confederate Army. Wofford was born in Habersham County, GA on July 28, 1824 being about 37 years old at the beginning of the war. Before the war, Wofford had fought in Mexico as a captain of a mounted company. This company contained a number of Carroll County men, some being from around Bowdon, so the men of Company B and F were familiar with him when he became their leader. Wofford's company fought at a mountain pass in Mexico known as Cerro Gordo in 1847. Thus, the first name of the village where some of the Carroll County men came from was named for this battle and was called Cerro Gordo. The name in about a year was changed to Bowdon. He was a prominent lawyer and planter living in Cassville, GA. He had graduated from the University of Georgia (Franklin College), had served in the Georgia legislature and was the editor of *The Cassville Standard.* He was a delegate to the Georgia secession convention where he voted against secession. When Georgia did secede, he quickly formed his regiment and was appointed its colonel on April 25, 1861. In Virginia, the 18th Georgia became a part of the famous Hood's Texas Brigade from the start of the war until after Antietam in Sept., 1862. The "Texicans" were so fond of the Georgians that they called them "The 3rd Texas" . They fought during the battles of The Seven Days', Second Manassas and Antietam where they suffered heavy losses. When Hood became a major general after The Seven Days' battle, Colonel Wofford, as senior colonel, led the Texas Brigade until the 18th Georgia was assigned to the brigade of Tom Cobb in the fall of 1862. He was appointed brigadier general on Jan. 17, 1863 and assigned to lead Tom Cobb's Brigade after the death of Tom at Fredericksburg in Nov., 1862. He lead the brigade for the remainder of the war through the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the Valley Campaign of 1864 and into the winter of 1864-65 when Governor Brown of Georgia requested that he be returned to Georgia to command the reserve forces of North Georgia.

The reason for requesting Wofford return was that the area of Georgia, north of Atlanta, up the railroad to Chattanooga, was in deplorable condition. It had been fought over and occupied since May of 1864. Also, Confederate troops had done their share of depleting the area.. Now with Sherman evacuating Atlanta and marching to Savannah, and the other Federal troops withdrawing back toward Chattanooga, the impoverished North Georgia civilians were the prey of bands of deserters and robbers of both armies. Wofford called in and organized over 7,000 men, large numbers of them deserters and stragglers. He obtained corn and fed the starving civilians. In a personal conference with General Judah, the Federal Commander in Chattanooga, Wofford got Judah's permission to distribute corn behind the enemy lines in north Georgia. Wofford's men scoured the country arresting deserters, murderers and Tories, southerners who were giving aid to the Yankees, and a semblance of order was gradually restored. General Wofford surrendered the last "large" army, about 4,000 men, east of the Mississippi to General Judah at Kingston, GA on May 12, 1865. After the war, he was elected to Congress but was denied his seat because he had been a Confederate Army officer. He was successful in convincing people of Pennsylvania of the destitute condition of the people in Northwest Georgia and obtaining assistance and funds for purchasing much need food for the section.

Special Order Number 16: Richmond, VA Jan. 20, 1865. XXVII: "Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford, Provisional Army, CS, is hereby assigned to the command of the reserve forces of North Georgia, and will report to Major General Howell Cobb, commanding and etc, Macon, GA" By Command Secretary of War, Jno. Withers, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Special Order Number 18: Richmond, Virginia Jan. 23,1865. XXVII: Special Order Number 16 is revoked and Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford, Provisional Army, CS, will proceed to Northern Georgia, with full power to collect stragglers and deserters and to dissolve such illegal organizations as may be found in the section. He will place them in temporary organizations for immediate duty until they can be sent to their commands.

The Richmond Whig, of Feb. 24, 1865 reports: "General Wofford in command in Atlanta. Reorganization in Georgia has already commenced".

Howell Cobb's letter to General Johnston was forwarded to General Breckenridge, now the Secretary of War: "Wofford's command should remain in North Georgia because of action of enemy in Alabama." General Lee had ordered Wofford to cut communications between Knoxville and Chattanooga. The Richmond papers of March 29, 1865 reported, "the Yankees burned, destroyed and evacuated Dalton several days ago. About 1,800 of Wofford's cavalry moved 18 miles above on a tour of observation. Wofford is supposed to have 6,000 men in his command".

When Wofford became Brigade Commander, C. Z. Ruff, the original lt. colonel, became colonel to command the 18th Georgia Infantry regiment. He was temporarily in command of the brigade at Knoxville and was killed there in November, 1863 leading Wofford's Brigade in the assault on Fort Sanders. His body was found in the ditch during a truce and it was buried in a nearby family cemetery. He was a 24-year-old teacher at his alma mater, Georgia Military Institute and was formerly the captain of Company I, "The Dooley Volunteers". Joseph Armstrong was elected colonel on Jan. 6, 1864 and served until the end of the war. The 28-year-old colonel was wounded at Gaines Mill (Cold Harbor) and was left at Petersburg when the Confederate Army retreated. He was captured and later paroled on April 15, 1865.

COMPANIES OF THE 18TH GEORGIA INFANTRY	COUNTY
A: Acworth Infantry	Cobb
B: Newton Rifles	Newton
C: Jackson County Volunteers	Jackson
D: Davis Invincibles	Dougherty
E: Stephens Infantry	Gordon
F: Davis Guards	Bartow
G: Lewis Volunteers	Bartow
H: Rowland Highlanders	Bartow
I: Dooley Light Infantry	Dooley
K: Rowland Infantry	Bartow

After the war, General Wofford was a planter in Cassville. He died May 22, 1884 and is buried in the Cassville cemetery where a state marker marks his grave. Some reports say that he was just about totally blind before his death

24th GEORGIA INFANTRY

Robert McMillan, an Irishman, was the original colonel of the 24th Georgia Infantry dating from August 30, 1861 and led the regiment until Jan. 9, 1864 when he resigned due to disability. He took temporary command of Tom Cobb's Brigade on Tom's death at Fredericksburg in Nov., 1862 and served a few days until William Wofford was appointed to succeed Cobb. His son, Major Robert Emmett McMillan, served under him and was wounded in the leg at Sharpsburg and resigned along with his father on Jan. 9, After Colonel Mc Millan's resignation, Christopher Columbus Sanders, the original lt. colonel of the regiment, was appointed colonel. He served until he was captured along with most of the brigade and his regiment at Sayler's Creek on April 6, 1865. He was paroled at Sandusky, OH on July 25, 1865. He is buried in the Alta Vista Cemetery in Gainesville, GA in a lot only a few feet from his commander, James Longstreet.

The regiments had three lt. colonels: Sanders, J. N. Chandler and T. E. Winn and three majors: R. E. McMillan, Winn and F. C. Smith.

COMPANIES OF THE 24TH GEORGIA INFANTRY	COUNTY
A: Independent Volunteers	Banks
B: ???	Hart
C: White County Marksmen	White
D: Hiawassee Volunteers	Towns
E: Raburn Gap Riflemen	Raburn
F: Gwinnett Independent rays	Gwinnett
G: ???	Hall
H: Highlanders	Elbert (?)
I: Glade Guards	Hall
J: McMillan Guards	Habersham

PHILLIPS GEORGIA LEGION, INFANTRY

Like Cobb's Legion, this legion was originally organized with companies of infantry, cavalry and an artillery battery. It, like all the other legions, was soon broken up into individual components, each going its own way.

Organized in June, 1861, its first colonel was William Phillips, a 37-year-old University of Georgia graduate. He served until his resignation on Feb. 13, 1863 due to "paralysis" and was a Marietta lawyer after the war. James Seborn was the original lt. colonel of the infantry companies. He resigned due to permanent physical disability" on July 4, 1862. Robert T. Cook, former captain of Company B, became major on July 1, 1862 and was promoted to lt. colonel five days later on July 6. He was killed at Fredericksburg.

Joseph Hamilton, a 21-year-old native of Dalton, Whitfield County, GA, the original captain of Company E, was promoted to major of Phillip's Legion, Infantry in Dec., 1862 and to lt. colonel on Dec. 31, 1863. He was wounded at Crampton's Gap and at Cold Harbor but was with the unit and captured at Sayler's Creek on April 6, 1865.

Phillip's Legion, Infantry served first in Western Virginia, then did duty on the Georgia coast and was assigned to Army of Northern Virginia, Tom Cobb's Brigade just before The Battle of Fredericksburg in the fall of 1862 serving with them until the surrender at Sayler's Creek.

The cavalry companies were assigned along with those of Cobb's Legion to Wade Hampton's cavalry division and served with distinction in Virginia and Pennsylvania. They accompanied the Hampton's cavalry to the Carolinas in 1865 surrendering there with Joe Johnston on April 26, 1865.

Phillip's Legion and Cobb's Legion were closely associated and held a number of their reunions together after the war.

3RD BATTALION GEORGIA SHARPSHOOTERS

This unit was formed by General Wofford in April or May, 1863 to serve as sharpshooters and skirmishers for his brigade. Each regiment or legion of the brigade furnished a number of its very best men, all excellent marksmen. These selected men were supplied with the best Enfield and other long-range rifles, which somehow, became available to General Wofford. Lt. Col. N. L. Hutchins, JR of the 16th Georgia was selected to lead this elite group. For more details regarding the formation of this unit of Wofford's Brigade see the chapter in the book on The Battle of Fredericksburg. The sharpshooters were organized into six small companies. In May, 1863, Private John King of Company B of Cobb's Legion was promoted to lieutenant to

head Company D of the sharpshooters which was composed of Cobb's Legion's men including several more from Company B of Bowdon. Other companies were: A which was recruited from the 18th Georgia, B & E recruited from the 24th, C from the 16th and F from Phillips Legion. King was later promoted to captain and was serving in that capacity when captured at Sayler's Creek along with Lt. Col. Hutchins.

We have found little or no information if the unit was serving at Chancellorsville but they were serving as a unit at Gettysburg in July, 1863 and at Knoxville later that year and in all the battles of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia for the remainder of the war.

OTHER UNITS WHICH AT ONE TIME WERE BRIGADED WITH COBB'S LEGION

15TH North Carolina Infantry
2nd Louisiana Infantry
17th Mississippi Infantry



SALEM CHURCH TODAY

FOOTNOTES

Abbreviations:

MP	Moberley Papers-Emory University Library Special Collections
LS	Longstreet-*From Manassas to Appomattox*---Civil War Centennial Series University of Indiana Press
OR	U. S. War Department-T*he War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies"*---128 volumes. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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Chapter II

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2. Ibid.
3. *Confederate Veteran* Magzine
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13. Clement A. Evans—*Confederate Military History*
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7. MP
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12. MP
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