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ORANGE COUNTY

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COUNTY CALIFORNOT CIRCULATE

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SURVEY

Volume 1 Number 3

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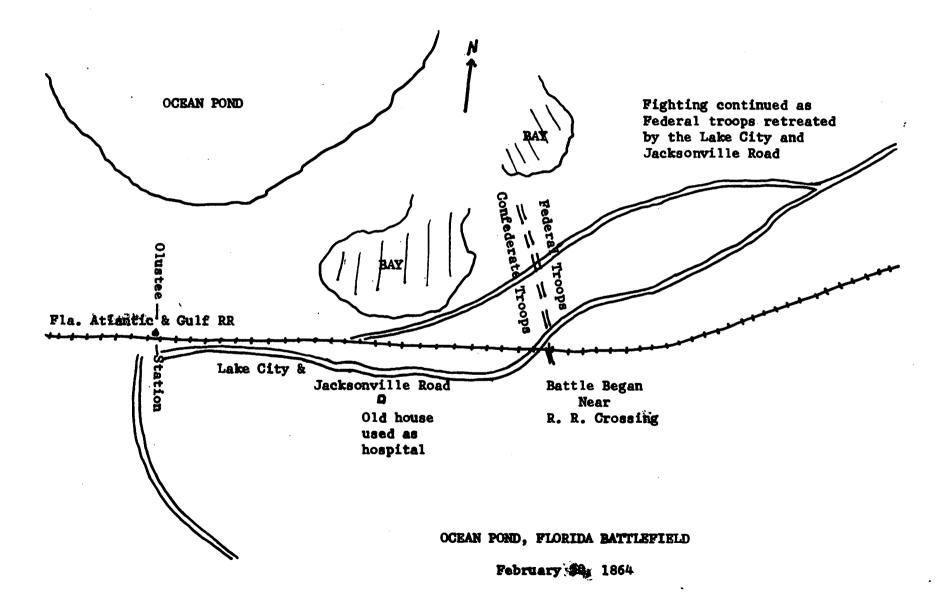
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OLUSTEE OR OCEAN POND?

Many of the battles and skirmishes which occurred during the War Between the States are known by two or more names. The Union Army referred to a particular battle by one name while the Confederate Army gave it a different name; and, occasionally, the residents of the area tacked on a third name. Unless one is familiar with the various battles and skirmishes which occurred over the four year period, it can be very confusing.

Such is the case with the "Battle of Ocean Pond." Though it actually took place at Ocean Pond, it is referred to in some records as the "Battle of Olustee, Florida," and is sometimes described as "near Lake City." It appears that the term "Olustee" was used primarily because soldiers were brought by trains to Olustee Station. However, most southerners of the period and most of the Official Confederate records called this battle the "Battle of Ocean Pond."

Ocean Pond is important because it is the only battle of any significance fought on Florida soil, and many Georgia soldiers took part in this 3-hour battle (some reports state the battle lasted 6 hours). According to an article printed May 2, 1936, in "The Florida Time Union" (Jacksonville, Florida), "Georgia soldiers were credited with turning the tide of the battle and preventing Union forces from invading Florida."

On May 17, 1864, the following recommendation was made by the Confederate Congress:

"Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America...that the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Brig. General Joseph Finegan and the officers and men of his command, for the skills and gallantry displayed in achieving the signal victory of Ocean Pond, Florida, on the 20th of February, last."

T. S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Rep.

R. M. T. Hunter, President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Approved May 17, 1864 Jefferson Davis

(Reference: <u>CONFEDERATE MILITARY HISTORY Vol. XI, TEXAS AND</u> <u>FLORIDA</u>, published 1899, Atlanta, Confederate Publishing Co.)

Whether this battle is designated as Olustee or Ocean Pond, it was an important one for the Confederacy. Records of several Georgia soldiers who participated in this battle are included in this issue.

-Nancy J. Cornell

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115th Anniversary Of The Battle Of Ocean Pond

By Floreda Duke Varick and Phyllis Rose Smith

Tuesday, February 20, marks the 115th anniversary of the Battle of Ocean Pond. This battle was fought approximately three miles east of Olustee, Florida (13 miles east of Lake City). It was a short battle, lasting less than three hours, but it accounted for 980 Confederate soldiers killed or wounded and 1450 Union soldiers killed or wounded.

Events leading to the battle started with a letter, dated January 13, 1864, from President Lincoln to General Gillmore in which he discusses a move "....to reconstruct a loyal State government in Florida". The letter continued, "I wish the thing done in the most speedy way possible....."

In February 1864, under the command of Brigadier General Truman Seymour, an expeditionary force totaling around 12,000 men left Charleston, SC and landed Jacksonville, Florida. The in purpose of this expedition was threefold: "To inaugurate measures for the speedy restoration of Florida to her allegiance ... "; To cut the supply route of commissary stores from Florida to the Confederate Troops; To obtain recruits for the U. S. Army Negro Unites from local and runaway slaves.

Union troops began heading inland from Jacksonville, following along the route of the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad (generally the route of present day U. S. Highway 90). They met with little opposition until they approached Lake City where Brigadier General Joseph Finegan met and repulsed them. The Union troops retreated to about three miles east of the small town of Olustee and there, on the afternoon of February 20, 1864, the Battle of Ocean Pond took place.

Units of the Union Army involved in the Battle of Ocean Pond were: 47th New York, 48th New York, 115th New York, 7th Connecticut, 7th New Hampshire, 8th U. S. (Colored), 1st North Carolina (Colored), and 54th Massachusetts (Colored) Infantry Brigades; 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry; Independent Massachusetts Cavalry; Battery B of the 1st U. S. Artillery; Battery E of the 3rd U. S. Artillery which included part of the 3rd Rhode Island and the 1st U. S. Artillery.

Units of the Confederate Army involved in the Battle of Ocean Pond were: 1st and 6th Florida Battalions; 2nd and 5th Florida Cavalry and the Florida Light Artillery. Georgia Units included Chatham Battery of Georgia Artillery (also called Wheaton's Battery after it's commander, Captain John F. Wheaton); 1st Georgia Regulars; Bonaud's Battalion of Georgia Infantry; Guerards Battery of Light Artillery, the 4th Georgia Cavalry, and the following **Regiments of the Georgia Volunteer** Infantry (with a note indicating the Georgia counties from which these units were raised): 6th Regiment (Baker, Butts, Crawford, Dade, Hancock, Houston, Mitchell, Oglethorpe, Taylor, Twiggs); 19th. Regiment (Bartow, Campbell, Carroll, Coweta, Fulton, Heard, Henry, Paulding): 23rd Regiment (Bartow. Cobb, Coffee, Cherokee, Floyd, Gilmer, Union); 27th Regiment (Appling, Bibb, Campbell, Crawford, Hall, Henry, Marion, Pike, Talbot, Taylor); 28th Regiment (Cherokee, Emanuel, Gordon, Jefferson, Meriwether, Spalding, Washington); 32nd Regiment (Burke, Clay, Dougherty, Emanuel, Jasper, Monroe, Talbot, Upson, Washington); 64th Regiment (Bibb, Dougherty, Fulton, Lee, Randolph, Sumter, Meriwether, Muscogee, Terrell. Walton).

The 64th Regiment was assigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida and was stationed at Camp Cobb, Quincy, Florida from the time of its creation until after February 1864 when it was assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia. Ocean Pond was the first battle in which this regiment participated. We are in the process of collecting information concerning the individual soldiers who fought in the Battle of Ocean Pond. Records of the Confederate Units are far from complete and, while we have gotten much information from official sources, we need the help of you, the descendants of these men.

If you know (or strongly suspect) your ancestor participated in this Battle, please contact us. Address: Florida Varick, 116 Glenhaven Terrace, Tallahassee, Florida 32312.

LIST OF EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

LIVING IN BUTTS COUNTY, GEORGIA, 1908

Located on microfilm at the Georgia Department of Archives & History (Microfilm Drawer 254, Roll 48). This list was microfilmed with the 1908 Butts County Tax Digest. It is a very faded copy, and difficult to read. Names which were almost illegible are underlined, left blank or indicated by a question mark. A list of Confederate veterans' widows follows this list.

NAME	COMPANY	REGIMENT DAT	e enlisted
ADAMS, J. C.		Blounts Bat.	1864
AMMONS, ASA	A	Cutts Batt. Art.	1862
BEELAND, G. W.	A	32 GA	(no date)
BLEDSOE, W. J.	E	5 G A	1863
BRYANT, J. R.	A	30 GA	1862
BROWNLEE, <u>T</u> . N.	D	6 G A	1861
CAWTHON, E. C.	н	3 G A	1863
CRAWFORD, <u>W</u> . D.	н	3 G A	1864
CARMICHAEL, JAMES E.	A	30 GA	(no date)
COLLIER, BRYANT A.	D	6 G A	1861
CURRY, <u>U</u> . D.	I	30 G A	(no date)
CARSON, T. J.	D	6 G A	1861
CARMICHAEL, D. N.	D	6 G A <u>?</u>	1864
DODSON, JOHN A.	I	30 GA	(no date)
DICKERSON, WILEY R.	н	32 GA	1862
DODSON, H. P.	I	14 G A	1861
DO <u>BE</u> Y, S.	Ī	14 GA	1861
DUKE, M	I	14 GA	1861
DAVIS, J. A.	H	32 GA	(no date)
DEASON, B. J.	I	30 GA	(no date)
ELDER, WILLIAM A.	D	6 G A	1862

NAME	COMPANY	REGIMENT	DATE ENLISTED
ETHERIDGE, C. F.	I	30 GA	1861
FOGG, M. M.	н	32 GA	1862
Foster, J. B.	С	42 ALA	(no date)
GILMORE, F. W. (or U) D	6 GA	1862
GREGORY, JAMES S.	н	4 G A	1864
GRANT, C. W.	D	45 G A	1862
G <u>u</u> nn, walter C.		4 G A	(no date)
GARNER, <u>U</u> . V.	G	43 GA	(no date)
GUNNELS, <u>U</u> . J.(W. J.) I	30 GA	(no date)
GOODMAN, J. T.	G	l GA Recruits	1864
HAMLEN, J. G.	D	10 G A .	1862
HAMEL, R. E.		Whites Battery	1864
HANES, J. J.	E	10 G A	1861
HARDY, ROBT. M.	D	6 G A	(no date)
HATCHER, R. E.	Έ	44 G A	1862
HEARD, J. W.	D	6 G A	1861
HEATH, C. H.	I	14 G A	1861
HANDLEY, W. D.	D	Finleys Batt.	1862
HILLEY, J. <u>W</u> .	н	27 GA	1862
HODGES, F. M.		7 GA State Troop	s
HOLIFIELD, T. J.	I	30 GA	1861
HOLIFIELD, HENRY	I	14 G A	1861
HY, W. S.	A	53 GA	
HENDRICKS, MASTON	D	6 Reg.	1861
HARKNESS, Z. T.	B (A?)) 30 GA	
HARRIS, J. H.	D	6 G A	1863
JAMES, CADER	D	45 G A	1862

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NAME	COMPANY	REGIMENT	DATE ÉNLISTED
JOHNSON, J. P.	I	14 GA	(no date)
JOYNER, SIMON J.	к	53 GA	(no date)
JOLLY, ALEX.	D	6 G A	1861
JOLLY, JAMES	D	6 GA	1861
JOLLY, JOSEPH	I	30 GA	(no date)
KELLEY, J. <u>?</u>	G	19 G A	1862
KELLEY, J. H.	I	45 G A	1862
KIMBELL, W. J.	I	45 G A	(no date)
KNOTT, E. F.	(no ini	formation)	
KELLEY, LEM	I	45 G A	(no date)
LEURS, J. H.	н	27 GA Vol.	1861
LYNCH, R. J.	D	6 G A	1862
MILLS, R. L.	A	14 GA	(no date)
MADDOX, J. G.	G	2 GA State Troops	s (no date)
MADDOX, H. R.	В	33 G A	1862
MADDOX, JOHN C.	В	53 GA	1862
MARTIN, JOHN L.	I	45 G A	1864
MAYO, R. J.	I	30 G A	1861
MOORE, ISAAC C.	Ģ	4 G A	1864
MOSS, WILLIAM	Н	32 G A	1862
MAYS, R. W.	F	30 G A	(no date)
MOORE, J. G.	D	6 G A	(no date)
MADDOX, C. S.	I	45 Reg.	(no date)
MCCLENDON, T. B.	A	53 G A	1862
MCLAM, J. T.	(no in	formation)	
MCKINLEY, JOHN D.	Н	44 G A	1863
MCK <u>le</u> roy, JESSE	I	14 GA	1861

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NAME	COMPANY	REGIMENT	DATE ENLISTED
MCGOUGH, J. R.	I	14 G A	(no date)
MCCORD, J. A.	н	32 G A	(no date)
MCDANIEL, J. S.	I	45 GA	(no date)
O'NEAL, L. N.	I	45 GA	(no date)
PIPER, ZED	I	4 GA Res.	1864
PETTEG <u>REW</u> , L. M.	Н	4 GA Militia	1864
PLYMALE, M.	Н	<u>3</u> rd GA	(no date)
PRITCHETT, A. F.	К	53 G A	(no date)
RAY, G. W.	E	3 GA	(no date)
STEPHENS, F. <u>C</u> .	н	12 GA Reg.	1864
SAUNDERS, J. G.	В	GA State Troops	1863
SMITH, W. S.(or T?)	В	53 G A	1862
SMITH, A. T.	E	42 G A	1862
SMITH, WILSON	I	45 G A	1862
STEWART, J. <u>T</u> .	I	30 G A	1861
SKINNER, J. H.	В	53 GA	1862
STRICKLAND, E. B.	Н	44 G A	(no date)
SELLARS, F. M.	I	53 G A	1862
SMITH, JOHN T.	В	8 ALA	(no date)
STEPHENS, L. E.	E	30 G A	(no date)
STEWART, J. TOM	В	53 G A	(no date)
SMITH, W. F.	I	45 G A	(no date)
SPENCER, THOMAS A.	В	30 G A	(no date)
SMITH, R. V.	D	6 G A	1861
THORNTON, R. A.	G	3 G A	1864
THAXTON, W. W.	G	3 G A	1864
THORNTON, C. H.	G	3 GA Res.	1864

NAME	COMPANY	REGIMENT	DATE ENLISTED
THOMPSON, H. T.	F	27 GA Bat.	(no date)
THAXTON, J. E.	G	3 GA	1864
THOMPSON, E. J.	A	32 GA	1861
THORNTON, F. M.	С	4 G A	(no date)
THURSTON, J. H.	C	13 GA	1861
WATTS, F. L.	D	8 G A	1864
WATSON, B. F.	D	6 G A	1862
WILLARD, J. L.	Н	27 G A	1861
WILSON, R. A.	В	53 G A	(no date)
WILKINSON, A. E.	Pecks	3 LA Cavalry	(no date)
WILLIAMSON, J. C.	I	14 G A	(no date)
WELLS, P. B. M.	С	13 G A	1861
WYNN, T.	A	lst GA	(no date)
WALDRUP, W. A.	G	3 GA State Troop	s 1864
WATSON, L. D.	D	6 G A	(no date)
WALTHALL, F. L.	I	30 G A	(no date)
GLASS, S. E.		2 GA Bat.	. (no date)

WIDOWS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

LIVING IN BUTTS COUNTY, GEORGIA, 1908

NAME	WIDOW OF DA	TE ENLISTED
AIKEN, AMANDA	ROBT. W. AIKEN, Co. I 45 GA	1862
BYARS, VIRGINIA	not listed , Co. I 30 GA	(no date)
BAILEY, J. G. L.	ZACHARIAH BAILEY, Co. B 44 GA	1862
BALL, MRS. L. J.	LJ. BALL	1861
BEAUCHAMP, MRS. J. D	. JAMES D. BEAUCHAMP,	1861
CLARK, SOPHRONIA	WILLIAM F. CLARK, Co G 3 GA	1864

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NAME	WIDOW OF	DATE ENLISTED	
CAPPS, MRS. AMANDA	WILEY CAPPS, Co. H 27 GA	1861	
DUKE, NANCY C.	WM. M. DUKE, Bartow Art. 22 GA	1863	
EDWARDS, MARY ANN	R. R. EDWARDS, Co. B 44 GA	1862	
ETHERIDGE, S. ?	CALOME ETHERIDGE, A Bat.	1862	
ELAM (ELANS), EMALIN	IE STEPHEN H. E, Co. I 45 (G a 1864	
ELDER, MRS. <u>G</u> . B.	GEO. B. ELDER	1862	
FOSTER, HARRIETT	CHARLES T. FOSTER, Co. I 53 GA	1862	
FINCHER, C. F.	JAS. FINCHER, Co. B 39 GA	1861	
FLYNT, MARY E.	U. <u>?</u> . FLYNT, Co. H 32 GA	1862	
GAINS (GOIN?), NANCY	,DANIEL L. GOINS, Co. C Barnards Batter	1862 ry	
GRAY, MARY B.	AUGUSTUS GRAY, Co. I 53 GA	1862	
GASTON, MRS. LAURA	MATTHEW GASTON		
HAM, MARY E.	<u>?</u> G. S. HAM, Co. A 30 GA	1861	
HARDY, DIANA	JOSEPH HARDY, Co. D 6 GA	1863	
JONES, LUCY	AUGUSTUS JONES, Co. ? 40 GA	1862	
JINKS, MARTHA M.	I. W. JINKS, Co. A 53 GA		
KING, MRS. S. E.	SOLOMON KING, Co. A 27 GA		
MOODY, M. A.	REESE T. MOODY		
MILLS, MARY A.	M. M. MILLS, CO., Col.	Hosfelts Reg.	
MOORE, MRS. L. H.	LEROY H. MOORE, Co. B 30 GA		
MCELHENNEY, M. F.	HEZEKIAH MCELHENNEY, Co. I 2 GA	1864	
MCELHENNEY, J. P.	J. V. M. MCELHENNEY, Co. F 30 GA	1861	
MCCALLUM, MRS. J. H., JOHN H. MCCALLUM, Co. I 30 GA			
OGDEN, MRS. C. A.	ELIJAH L. OGDEN, Co. G 3 GA	1864	
	ORANGE COUNTY CALIFO GENEALOGICAL SOCIE		

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NAME	WIDOW OF DA	TE ENLISTED
PACE, J. A.	WM. A. PACE, Co I 53 GA	1862
PELT, MRS. S. E.	Z. V. PELT, Co G 63 GA	1862
RIDGEWAY, MRS. E. M.	JOHN M. RIDGEWAY, Co I 45 GA	1862
SMITH, MRS. E. A.	JOHN D. SMITH, Co G 25 ALA	1862
STODHILL, P. A.	HENRY B. STODHILL, Co I 30 GA	1861
THAXTON, SUSAN ANN	YELVINGTON THAXTON, Co I 14 G	A
THAXTON, M. E.	WILEY W. THAXTON, CO I 45 GA	1862
THOMPSON, MRS. J. M.	JAMES M. THOMPSON, Co I 30 GA	
WALDRUP, S. A.	LEE J. WALDRUP, Co E Barnards Bat.	1863
WRIGHT, MRS. M. C.	BENJ. A. WRIGHT, Co A 30 GA	1861
WOOTEN, CAROLINE	GILL WOOTEN, Co A 4 GA	1861

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BUTTS COUNTY, GEORGIA

Butts County, Georgia, was created by an act of the Legislature on December 24, 1825, from parts of Henry and Monroe Counties. It gained land from the Ocmulgee Reserve (1829) and from Henry County (1850, 1860, 1870).

The <u>HISTORY OF BUTTS COUNTY GEORGIA 1825-1976</u> compiled by Lois McMichael is available in the Main Search Room of the GA Dept. of Archives & History, Atlanta, Georgia. The index to this history was checked for names included in the 1908 Butts County Confederate Soldiers (this issue). The following names were located:

J. C. ADAMS; W. J. BLEDSOE; D. N. CARMICHAEL; T. J. CARSON; W. D. CRAWFORD; WM. D. CURRY; WILEY R. DICKERSON; H. P. DODSON; JOHN A. DODSON; WM. A. ELDER; C. F. ETHEREDGE; M. M. FOGG; S. E. GLASS; J. T. GOODMAN; JAMES GREGORY; ROBT. M. HARDY; Z. T. HARKNESS; J. W. HEARD; MASTIN D. HENDRICK; HENRY HOLIFIELD; F. M. HODGES; JAMES JOLLY; JOSEPH JOLLY; LEM KELLEY; WM. JOS. KIMBELL; C. S. MADDOX; R. J. MAYO; ROBT. WM. MAYS; J. S. MC-DANIEL; L. N. O'NEAL; MICHAEL PLYMALE; G. W. RAY; R. V. SMITH; WILSON SMITH; WM. F. SMITH; THOMAS A. SPENCER; F. C. STEPHENS; J. T. STEWART; JAMES EDWARD THAXTON; W. W. THAXTON; E. J. THOMPSON; ROBT. ANDERSON THORNTON; J. H. THURSTON; W. A. WAL-

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

DRUP; FELIX L. WALTHALL; BENJ. F. WATSON; L. D. WATSON; P. M. B. WELLS; J. C. WILLIAMSON.

LIST OF MAIMED CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AT END OF JASPER COUNTY GEORGIA TAX DIGEST 1866

Located on microfilm (Drawer 61 Box 60) at the Georgia Dept. of Archives & History, Atlanta, Georgia.

J. E. YANCY	Right arm above elbow
J. W. JONES (or James)	Right arm above elbow and Right leg above knee
E. CAMEL	Left arm above elbow
W. A. KELLEY	Left arm shoulder joint
W. B. KELLEY	Left arm below elbow
THOPHELUS WILLINGHAM	Left arm above elbow
J. J. CLAY	Left arm above elbow
W. H. WHITFIELD	Right leg below knee
WALTER ZACHARY	Left leg above knee
J. W. O. POLK	Left leg above knee
W. A. MC	Left leg above knee

JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA

Jasper County was formed as Randolph County on December 10, 1807, from a portion of Baldwin County. It was called Randolph County from 1807 to 1812 when the name was changed to Jasper. The present Randolph County (created from Lee County in 1828) has no connection to the original Randolph or to Jasper County.

A part of Walton County was added to Jasper in 1820. Through the years, Jasper gained certain areas from Newton County and lost other areas to Newton. Jasper gave up land to Morgan County in 1815 and to Jones County in 1852.

CONFEDERATE MILITARY RECORDS

Abstracted From Microfilm at the Georgia Department of Archives & History

JOSIAH AVERA

Private, Company C, 6th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry

(20 cards in file, 1 personal paper - Microcopy 266, Roll 204)

JOSIAH AVERA enlisted as a private in Company C, 6th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 27, 1861. This enlistment was for twelve months. He re-enlisted in the same unit near Richmond, Virginia, on July 15, 1862.

JOSIAH was admitted to Camp Winder General Hospital in Richmond, Virginia, on May 7, 1862, and returned to duty May 17, 1862. He is listed on a register of General Hospital No. 18, Richmond, Virginia, where he was admitted for diarrhea, and returned to duty on October 4, 1862.

Company Muster Rolls for January and February, 1863, list him as "absent - on furlough of indulgence."

A report of the casualties of the 1st Brigade in the action at Olustee, Florida, on February 20, 1864, lists JOSIAH AVERA as "severely wounded." Company Muster Rolls, dated March and April, 1864, state he died on April 1, 1864, from wounds received in battle.

WILLIAM A. BERRIE (BERRY) Private, Company B, 4th Georgia Cavalry

(17 cards in file, 1 personal paper - Microcopy 266, Roll 21)

(Editor's Note: Wm. A. Berrie and Wm. H. Berrie, privates in Company B 4th Georgia Cavalry, are listed in separate files, but it is possible they are the same man. NJC)

WILLIAM A. BERRIE (BERRY) enlisted in the Glynn Guards, commanded by Captain William Miles Hazzard. The date of enlistment is shown as 30 June (no year date). He is also listed as having enlisted in Company D, 4th Georgia Cavalry on July 1, 1862, at Camp Clinch. Company D subsequently became Company B of the 4th Georgia Cavalry. Since he was given bounty pay of \$50 on July 1, 1862, he was probably re-enlisting on this date.

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WILLIAM A. BERRIE is listed as "present" on all Company

Muster Rolls through December, 1863. In July and August of 1863, he was on picket duty. Company Muster Rolls, dated December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864, state he was "absent - prisoner in the hands of the enemy - captured near Olustee, Florida."

Prisoner of War records show he was sent from Jacksonville, Florida, to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where he was received on April 7, 1864. This record states he was "captured at Fort Gates, Florida." He was then sent to Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, and was transferred to Fort Delaware, Delaware, on March 14, 1865.

His signature appears on an Oath of Allegiance to the United States which was given at Fort Delaware. The oath contains the following information:

Residence: Glynn County, Georgia Complexion: light; Hair: light; Eyes: blue; Height: 5 feet 6 inches; Released June 16, 1865

WILLIAM H. BERRIE Private, Company B, 4th Georgia Cavalry

(12 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 21)

(Editor's Note: Wm. A. Berrie and Wm. H. Berrie, privates in Company B, 4th Georgia Cavalry, are listed in separate files, but it is possible they are the same man. NJC)

WILLIAM H. BERRIE enlisted at Camp Walker under Captain Hazzard on December 28, 1863. He enlisted as a private in Company B, 4th Georgia Cavalry. Company Muster Rolls, dated December 31, 1863, to April 30, 1864, list him as "absent prisoner in the hands of the enemy - captured near Olustee, Florida."

A Prisoner of War Roll at Hilton Head, South Carolina, states he was "captured at Fort Gates, Florida on April 4, 1864" and was being forwarded to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. Another Prisoner of War record shows he was received at Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, on May 17, 1864, and states he was "captured - Fort Gates, Florida." He was still at Fort Lafayette on January 1, 1865, but was transferred to Fort Delaware, Delaware, on March 14, 1865. He took an Oath of Allegiance to the United States at Fort Delaware in June, 1865. The following information is from the Oath of Allegiance:

> Residence: Glynn County, Georgia Complexion: fair; Hair: light; Eyes: dark; Height: 5 feet 6 inches; Released June 16, 1865

(Additional information not in military file)

(Wm. H. Berrie - additional information)

MRS. THERESA E. BERRIE, widow of WILLIAM H. BERRIE of Company B, 4th Georgia Cavalry, applied for a widow's pension in Glynn County, Georgia, on July 22, 1920. Her residence is listed as Brunswick, Georgia. Mrs. Berrie states her husband was captured in Orange Springs, Florida, on April 1, 1864; was a prisoner of war in Fort Delaware at the surrender; and was released in June of 1865.

THERESA E. BAILEY married WILLIAM H. BERRIE on January 21, 1871, in Brunswick, Georgia (Glynn County Marriage Book B, p. 8). WILLIAM H. BERRIE died on January 23, 1918.

A letter from EDWIN W. DART, Glynn County Court of Ordinary, dated July 21, 1920, was enclosed with Mrs. Berrie's pension application. It is as follows:

"Mrs. Berrie is the widow of our former Sheriff who died in office, and is badly in need of the pension.

Before his death, Sheriff Berrie had me fill out his pension blank and asked me to keep it until his death as it would aid his wife in applying for a pension; I have attached the application made by Sheriff Berrie to his wife's application."

WILLIAM H. BERRIE's pension application which was never filed states he enlisted in Company B, 4th Georgia Cavalry in November, 1863; and was captured at Orange Springs, Florida, on April 1, 1864. This application is dated November 19, 1917, and states he receives \$1200 annually as Sheriff of Glynn Co., Georgia.

NATHANIEL G. BRANTLEY Private, Company G, 4th Georgia Cavalry

(14 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 21)

NATHANIEL G. BRANTLEY enlisted as a private in Company G, 4th Georgia Cavalry on October 13, 1863, in Waynesboro, Georgia (also listed as Ware County). He is listed as "present" on all available Company Muster Rolls through June, 1864.

A Prisoner of War Roll at Nashville, Tennessee, states he was captured on September 2, 1864, at Fairburg, Georgia (evidently meant to be Fairburn), by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman. He was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, on October 27, 1864, and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky. He was sent from Louisville to Camp Douglas, Illinois, on November 1, 1864.

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NATHANIEL G. BRANTLEY died at Camp Douglas on February 14, 1865. The cause of death is given as "remittent fever." He is buried in Grave No. 764, Block 3, in the Chicago City Cemetery.

ROBERT S. CAMERON Private, Company K, 27th Georgia Volunteer Infantry

(18 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 379)

ROBERT S. CAMERON enlisted as a private in Company K, 27th Georgia Volunteer Infantry on September 10, 1861, at Griffin (Spalding County), Georgia. Regimental Returns, dated September 1861 through February 1862, show he was "left sick in Georgia, October 31, 1861."

He was admitted to General Hospital No. 13 at Richmond, Virginia, on August 2, 1862, for diabetes, and was given a 30 day furlough beginning August 14, 1862. Talboton, Georgia, is mentioned on this card.

ROBERT CAMERON'S name appears on a list of casualties of the 27th Regiment in actions near Chancellorsville, Virginia. He was "wounded slightly" on May 2, 1863, and was sent to General Hospital No. 1. A report from the Medical Director's Office shows he had a "shell wound of thigh" and received a 30 day furlough from June 13, 1863. His residence is given as Pleasant Hill, Georgia.

ROBERT CAMERON was wounded again - "wounded leg" - while on Morris Island, South Carolina, on September 6, 1863. He was wounded a third time in action at Olustee, Florida, on February 20, 1864, and is listed as "slightly wounded."

ROBERT CAMERON is listed on a Receipt Roll for clothing, dated September 20, 1864. The last card in his file is a Report of CSA General Hospital No. 3, Greensboro, North Carolina. He was admitted to the hospital on March 11, 1865, and is listed as transferred from "Kinston."

(No pension record located)

JAMES CARLISLE

Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Company K, 27th GA. Vol. Inf.

(11 cards, 2 personal papers in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 379)

JAMES CARLISLE enlisted as a private in Company K, 27th Georgia Volunteer Infantry on September 10, 1861, at Griffin, Georgia (Spalding County). A register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 1 states he was admitted on November 17, 1861, and returned to duty on May 1, 1862. No reason for admittance is given. He was again admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Virginia, on October 28, 1862, for "dysentery," and was transferred to Huguenot Springs on November 30, 1862. (Note: Some records on this man appear to be confused with Macajah Carlisle who is listed below. NJC)

JAMES CARLISLE received pay from February 14, 1862, to

July 1, 1862, as a corporal. On Receipt Rolls for clothing (2nd quarter & 4th quarter, 1863), his rank is given as 2 Sergeant. On August 3, 1863, Sergeant JAMES CARLISLE received "commutation for rations while on furlough from the 26 March 1863 to 11 May 1863 (45 days)."

JAMES CARLISLE was "killed at the battle of Ocean Pond, (Florida) February 20, 1864."

(Additional information not in military file)

After leaving home to join the Confederate Army, JAMES CARLISLE wrote a letter to his brother and sister. The following is an excerpt of this letter:

September the 6th 1861

Dear brother and sister,

I take the present opportunity of writing you a few lines to let you know that I am well at this time ... Jim, we landed eight and one half miles above Griffin on Sunday about two o'clock and then moved back on Tuesday in two miles of Griffin. We have been doing nothing at all and we have not heard any news. We held an election yesterday and Smith was elected Colonel...I have nothing of importance to write, only we expect to be mustered into service today. Colonel Smith says he had no idea where we will be ordered to go. It is the opinion of a great many that we shall go down on the coasts of Georgia but I expect we will remain here about three weeks. Jim, there are two companies here and you can find any kind of man you are a mind to call for...Sophronia read this to Ma and kiss little Martha and Crissy for me and tell them I shall love them a thousand times better than I ever thought I would love anybody. .. I shall write to papa and Ma in a few days and also to Miss Mary...

JAMES CARLISLE Talbot Vol. Griffin, Geo.

MICAJAH CARLISLE (listed as MEKAGA CARLISLE) Private, Company K, 27th GA. Volunteer Infantry

(3 cards in file plus 1 card placed in file of James Carlisle) (Microcopy 266, Roll 379)

MICAJAH CARLISLE enlisted as a private in Company K, 27th Georgia Volunteer Infantry on July 2, 1863, at Macon, Georgia. His signature appears on a receipt roll for clothing, dated 12 October 1863. Company Muster Rolls for March and April, 1864, state he was "killed at the battle of Ocean Pond (FL) on Feb. 20, 1864." No further records are available.

0. F. CARTER (also listed as Ohen Carter) Corporal, Company I, 27th Georgia Volunteer Infantry

(13 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 379)

O. F. CARTER enlisted in Company I, 27th Georgia Volunteer Infantry on September 10, 1861, at Griffin (Spalding County), Georgia. Company Muster Rolls give his rank as 4th Corporal. He was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Virginia, on July 4, 1862, for "wound of shoulder."

O. F. CARTER was "slightly wounded in the action at Olustee (FL) February 20, 1864." He is still listed as "absent, wounded, since February 20, 1864" on March and April, 1864, Company Muster Rolls.

On May 3, 1864, he was admitted to Receiving and Wayside Hospital (General Hospital No. 9), Richmond, Virginia, and was sent to Jackson Hospital on May 31, 1864. Reports of Jackson Hospital show he was admitted for "V. S. R. leg" and returned to duty on June 6, 1864.

0. F. CARTER signed a receipt for clothing in July, 1864, and again on September 20, 1864. No further military record is available.

(No pension record located)

ENOS M. CAUSEY

Private, Company C, 27th Georgia Volunteer Infantry

(23 cards, 1 personal paper in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 379)

ENOS M. CAUSEY enlisted as a private in Company C, 27th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry on September 10, 1861, at Camp Stephens. Various hospital records show he was admitted a number of times during 1862. The first record is dated May 1, 1862, at Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Virginia. No reason for admittance is given.

A Register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 5 states he was admitted on September 28, 1862, for "wound on shoulder." He returned to duty on November 25, 1862. A Register of General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Virginia, states he was admitted on November 26, 1862, for rheumatism. This register gives his age as "20 years" and his occupation as "farmer." A Register of Institute Hospital (Richmond) also states he was admitted on November 26, 1862, for rheumatism and was then transferred to Chimborazo on December 2nd. Chimborazo Hospital No. 4 states he was admitted for "debility" on December 2, 1862, and returned to duty on December 22, 1862.

ENOS CAUSEY was "wounded slightly" at Chancellorsville,

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Virginia, on May 2, 1863. Company muster rolls of January and February, 1864, report he was "absent wounded in action at Ocean Pond, February 20, 1864." Company muster rolls for March and April, 1864, show him "present."

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ENOS CAUSEY was admitted to Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, on July 14, 1864, for a head wound. He received a furlough of 30 days beginning on July 31, 1864.

A "Register of Floyd House & Ocmulgee Hospitals, Macon, Georgia" (P. O. Knoxville, Ga.), dated September 12, 1864, at Ocmulgee Hospital, shows he was operated on for "fracture of left parietal bone. A fragment of bone including both tables an inch square has been removed."

(No pension record located)

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JAMES H. HENSON (also listed as HUSON) Private/Sergeant, Company G, 23rd Regiment, GA. Vol. Inf.

(12 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 351)

JAMES H. HENSON enlisted as a private in Company G, 23rd Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, at Camp McDonald, Georgia. The date of his enlistment is not shown, however, he is on company pay rolls dated August 31, 1861 to October 31, 1861.

The Regimental Return of December, 1861, lists him as "absent as escort to the body of J. H. PUGH since 24 December 1861." The Regimental Return of January, 1862, shows him as "escort of R. S. PIERCE, decd., at Cherokee County, Georgia, since 3rd Jany. last."

He is listed as "present" on all available company muster rolls for 1863. The company muster roll for September and October, 1863, shows him as "present, sick in camp."

Company Muster Rolls for January and February, 1864, list JAMES HENSON as "wounded in battle of Ocean Pond - sent to hospital Feby. 21, 1864." A "Report of Casualties at Olustee" (also known as Ocean Pond, FL) gives his rank as sergeant, and lists him as "seriously wounded."

The last available military record for JAMES H. HENSON is the Company Muster Roll dated March and April, 1864, on which he is listed as "present."

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W. T. HEARD

Private, Company G, 23rd Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry

(11 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 351)

(W. T. Heard)

W. T. HEARD, a private in Company G, 23rd Regiment, GA Volunteer Infantry, enlisted at Camp McDonald, Georgia, on August 31, 1861. He is listed on Company Pay Rolls dated Aug. 31, 1861 to October 31, 1861, and is listed as "present" on November and December, 1861, Company Muster Rolls.

The Regimental Returns of February, 1862, shows W. T. HEARD as "absent on sick furlough since February 10" for 30 days. He is listed as "present" on all available Company Muster Rolls during 1863, but was "sick in camp" according to the September and October, 1863, Company Muster Rolls.

W. T. HEARD was wounded in the "battle of Ocean Pond" and was sent to the hospital on February 21, 1864. Company Muster Rolls for March and April, 1864, show he was back in camp.

Company G, 23rd Regiment, surrendered at High Point, NC, on April 27, 1865, and W. T. HEARD was present. He was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, on May 1, 1865.

(No pension record located)

W. T. HEFLEY (also listed as WM. HEFNER) Private, Company I, 23 Regiment, GA. Volunteer Infantry

(24 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 351)

W. T. HEFLEY enlisted in the Confederate Army at Camp Mc-Donald, Georgia, on September 24, 1861, as a private in Company I, 23rd Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry. He was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 3, Richmond, Virginia, on September 27, 1862, for "gunshot wound right shoulder;" and was transferred to Chimborazo Hospital No. 4 on September 29, 1862. He was granted a furlough from October 16, 1862 to December 1, 1862.

W. T. HEFLEY was captured near Fredericksburg, Virginia, on May 3, 1863, and was sent to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C. On May 7, 1863, he was transferred to Fort Delaware, Delaware, where he was paroled. He returned to his Company where he is listed as "present" on Company Muster Rolls through 1863.

A report of the casualties of the 1st Brigade in "the action at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864" shows W. T. HEFLEY was "wounded slightly." Company Muster Rolls, dated January and February 1864, state he was "absent wounded - in hospital."

W. T. HEFLEY is on a report of General Hospital, Petersburg, Virginia, under heading of "List of Men Remaining in General Hospital, July 2, 1864." He was admitted on June 26, 1864, for "Vul. sclopel" and received a 30 day furlough on July 13, 20 (W. T. Hefley)

1864. The last military record available for W. T. HEFLEY is a Receipt Roll for Clothing dated September 22, 1864.

(No pension record located)

J. H. PITTMAN 2nd Lt., Company F, 32 Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry

(16 cards, 11 personal papers in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 411)

J. H. PITTMAN is listed on an undated Bounty Pay & Receipt Roll of the 57th Regiment (Harrisons), Georgia Volunteer Infantry. The 57th Regiment subsequently became the 32nd Regiment. J. H. PITTMAN was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of the 32 Regiment on April 16, 1862. A list of officers of the 32nd Regiment shows he was born in Georgia.

J. H. PITTMAN is listed as "present" on Regimental Returns of June, July and August, 1862. His station is given as "Battery Harrison." On September 28, 1862, he was given a 15 day furlough. Regimental Returns of October and November, 1862, show he was "present" at Camp Wm. Duncan Smith.

A "List of Absent Officers in the Military District of GA" dated May 3, 1863, Savannah, Georgia, states he had been "absent since April 30, 1863 - detailed to go after deserters." In October, 1863, he was stationed at Fort Johnson.

A "Report of Operations & Casualties of the 2nd Brigade in action at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864" lists J. H. PITTMAN as "wounded in leg, severely." An Inspection Report of troops in the 1st Sub Division, 1st Military District, SC, dated Mt. Pleasant, SC, July 17, 1864, states he was on "sick leave" requested by the Medical Examiners Board. An Inspection Report of September 25, 1864, Charleston, SC, lists him as "detached." Company Muster Rolls of November and December, 1864, show he was "absent - wounded in Clay County, Georgia." No further military record is available.

(No pension record located)

ALLEN E. SMITH

Private & Musician, Company F, 26th Regiment, GA. Vol. Inf.

(9 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 376) (Photocopies of Allen Smith's military record were submitted by Barbara Winge of Panama City, FL.)

ALLEN E. SMITH enlisted on August 26, 1861, at Waynesville, Georgia, as a private in Captain D. E. Knowles' Company D, 13th Regiment, Georgia Infantry, "Ware Guards." This Company was designated as (old) Company H and (new) Company D of the 13th Regiment. At the Regimental reorganization in May, 1862, the designation of the Regiment was changed to the 26th, and Company D became known as Company F.

At the reorganization of this Regiment, ALLEN E. SMITH was appointed musician. He is listed as "present" on all available Company Muster Rolls; and was present at the surrender on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

(Additional information not in military file - submitted by Barbara Winge)

ALLEN E. SMITH was the son of CHARLES SMITH, JR. and ELIZA STRICKLAND SMITH (parents born in SC) of Wayne and Pierce Counties, Georgia. (Ref: Huxford Genealogical Society, Inc., Homerville, Georgia)

ALLEN E. SMITH applied for and received an Invalid Soldier's Pension in Ware County, Georgia, in 1898. He states he was born in Georgia on March 28, 1844. He served as a private in Company F, 26th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. While stationed on St. Simon's Island, "was taken with rheumatism and was unable to perform military duty." This occurred in the year (1862) in which he was appointed musician.

ALLEN E. SMITH gives his address as Waycross, Georgia, in 1898. His address is designated as Elsie in 1899 and 1900.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ("Bettie") SMITH, widow of ALLEN E. SMITH, applied for a widow's Indigent Pension in Ware County, Georgia, in 1902. This pension was disapproved because she was "not his wife while he was a soldier." After Georgia law was changed regarding the time of marriage to Confederate Soldiers, Mrs. SMITH again applied for a pension (1912) and was accepted.

In her pension applications, Mrs. SMITH states she was born in Pierce County, Georgia, on September 14, 1848; and married ALLEN E. SMITH on November 19, 1865, in Pierce County. She also states her husband was captured on September 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia, and was sent to Point Lookout (md.).

An application for "Pension Due To A Deceased Pensioner" (for expenses of funeral and last illness) was submitted by J. H. JOHNSON of Ware County, Georgia. It states Mrs. A. E. SMITH died in Bacon County, Georgia, on February 10, 1930.

ALLEN E. SMITH and his wife, ELIZABETH, are buried in Jordon Methodist Church Cemetery, Dixie Union, Ware County, Georgia. Their tombstones give the following dates:

ALLEN E. SMITH, March 28, 1844 - November 2, 1900

ELIZABETH JAMES, wife of ALLEN E. SMITH, 1848 - Feb 10, 1930

MATTHEW SPENCE Private, Company K, 28th Georgia Volunteer Infantry

(19 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 390)

MATTHEW SPENCE enlisted as a private in Company K, 28th Georgia Volunteer Infantry at Camp Stephens on September 10, 1861. He is also on roll as enlisting at Swainsboro, Emanuel County, Georgia, on March 4, 1862. This second enlistment date apparently refers to a re-enlistment for which he received Bounty Pay of \$50.

He was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 3, Richmond, Virginia, on May 13, 1862, and was transferred to Lynchburg on May 16th. In November and December, 1863, he is listed on Company Muster Rolls as "absent - on detached service in Fort Sumter."

MATTHEW SPENCE appears on a report of the casualties of the 1st Brigade in the action at Olustee, Florida, on February 20, 1864. He is listed as "slightly wounded." He surrendered with others of his Company at Augusta, Georgia, on May 18, 1865.

(No pension record located)

HENRY STRICKLAND (STRICKLING) Private, Company G, 28th Regiment, GA Volunteer Infantry

(21 cards, 2 personal papers in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 390)

HENRY STRICKLAND (also listed as HENRY STRICKLING) enlisted as a private in Captain John Hill's Company, Georgia Infantry at Resaca, Gordon County, Georgia. Captain Hill's Company subsequently became Company G of the 28th Regiment.

Company Muster Rolls, dated February 28 to August 31, 1862, state he was "sick at hospital." A report of the CSA General Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia, shows he was admitted on March 2, 1862, for typhoid fever. He returned to duty on April 5, 1862. He is listed on a report of Chimborazo Hospital No. 5, Richmond, Virginia, as having been transferred to Lynchburg. No reason for admittance is given. He was admitted to the General Hospital at Danville, Virginia, on August 23, 1862, and returned to duty on the 28th of August.

HENRY STRICKLAND suffered a "slight" arm wound in action near Chancellorsville according to a report dated April 29 to May 3, 1863. He was killed in "action at Olustee, Florida," on February 20, 1864.

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THOMAS STRICKLAND Private/Sergeant, Company H, 2nd Georgia Cavalry

(5 cards, 2 personal papers in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 12)

THOMAS STRICKLAND enlisted as a private in Company H, 2nd Georgia Volunteer Cavalry (CSA) on April 27, 1862, in Atlanta, Georgia. The Company Muster-In Roll states he was 20 years of age at enlistment, and his horse was valued at \$250. He was elected 4th Sergeant on December 18, 1862. On December 31, 1862, he was killed near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

A descriptive list and account of pay, clothing, and bounty for Sergeant THOMAS STRICKLAND gives the following information:

THOMAS STRICKLAND - Sergeant Age: 20 years; Eyes: gray; Hair: auburn; Complexion: fair; Height: 5 feet 8 inches; Born: Forsyth County, Georgia; Occupation: farmer; Enlisted in Atlanta, Georgia, by Capt. C. A. WHALEY; Paid by Capt. J. A. HILL to September 1, 1862. Remarks: "Bounty received, furnished his own horse. Elected 4th Ser-

geant, December 18, 1862. Killed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 31, 1862."

THOMAS STRICKLAND's father, JOEL STRICKLAND of Milton County, Georgia, submitted a claim for "all sums of money or affects that may be due" and authorized WM. A. WALTON (claim agent of the Georgia Relief Hospital Association at Richmond, Virginia) to receive them. A personal paper included in this file is as follows:

State of Georgia Milton County

On this 6th day of April 1863, personally appeared before me...JOEL

STRICKLAND, says that he is the father of THOS. STRICKLAND, deceased, who was a private of Capt. Whaley's Company D, 2n Regt. Georgia Cavalry, commanded by Col. W. J. Lawton. THOS. STRICK-LAND entered service at Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, on 15th day of May 1862, and was killed near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 31st day of December 1862, leaving neither wife or child but a father...

(signed) JOEL STRICKLAND

9th June 1863

JOHN TERRY (witness) swore he was acquainted with JOEL STRICKLAND and knew THOMAS STRICKLAND.

MILTON COUNTY, GEORGIA, was formed on December 18, 1857, from parts of Cherokee, Cobb, and Forsyth Counties. It merged with Fulton County on January 1, 1932. THOMAS E. THRASH Private, Company E, 28th Regiment GA Volunteer Infantry

(9 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 390)

THOMAS E. THRASH enlisted in the Confederate Army at Camp Stephens, Georgia, on September 10, 1861. He enlisted as a private in Company E, 28th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry. (Company E 28th Regiment was formed in Meriwether Co.) He is listed as "present" on all Company Muster Rolls through December, 1863. A report of the casualties of the 1st Brigade in the "action at Olustee, Florida," on February 20, 1864. states he was "wounded severe." No further military record is available.

(No pension record located)

A. S. TIFFANY Corporal/Sergeant, Company I, 28 Regt. GA Volunteer Inf.

(15 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 390)

A. S. TIFFANY enlisted in Company I, 28th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry at Camp Stephens (Georgia) on September 10, 1861. Company Muster Rolls show he was promoted from 2nd Corporal to 1st Corporal (July 25, 1862); from 1st Corporal to 5 Sergeant (October 22, 1862); and was promoted to 4 Sergeant by May 1863.

A register of General Hospital, Orange Court House, Virginia, dated April 4, 1862, shows he was admitted for pneumonia on this date. A Morning Report of the 1st Division, General Hospital at Camp Winder, Richmond, Virginia, shows he had been admitted to this hospital and was given a furlough on September 26, 1862.

A. S. TIFFANY is listed as "present" on all available Company Muster Rolls through 1863. A report of the casualties in the "action at Olustee, Florida," states he was killed on Feb. 20, 1864. The last card in this file gives the following information:

See personal papers of JAMES GARDNER, Maj. 27th Regt. GA. "Tiffany, A. F., Color Sergt. 28 GA., men. for gallantry"

ROBERT C. TINSLEY
Private/Corporal, Company C, 28 Regt. GA Volunteer Infantry
(9 cards, 1 personal paper in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 390)
ROBERT C. TINSLEY enlisted at Griffin, Spalding County,

Georgia, on September 10, 1861, as a private in Company C, 28 Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry. On Company Muster Rolls from August 1862 through June 1863, his rank is designated as 3rd Corporal. From September through December 1863, he is listed as a 4th Corporal.

ROBERT C. TINSLEY was given a furlough from October 5, 1863, to November 18, 1863. He received a "commutation of rations while on furlough" after returning to his Company which was stationed on James Island, South Carolina. (Receipt dated December 31, 1863) A report of the casualties in the "action at Olustee, Florida," states he was killed on February 20, 1864.

P. A. WALLAR (WALLER)

Private/Lieutenant, Company G, 64 Regt. GA. Volunteer Inf.

(3 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 570)

P. A. WALLAR (WALLER) is listed in the card file (Civil War Section, Georgia Department of Archives & History) as PELEUS A. WALLER, Bibb County, Georgia. He enlisted as a private in Company G, 64th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry at Camp Cobb. His enlistment date is given as July 1, but the year was not given. By 1864, reports give his rank as Lieutenant.

Company Muster Rolls dated April 5 to August 31, 1863, list him as "absent - detailed on special duty by order of commanding General." P. A. WALLER's name appears on a report of operations and casualties of the 2nd Brigade in "action at Olustee, Florida." It states he was "wounded in neck and head (mortally)" on February 20, 1864.

WALTER H. WEEMS Major/Colonel, Companies F & S, 64 Regt. GA. Volunteer Inf.

(16 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 570)

WALTER H. WEEMS is listed as a Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of Companies F and S, 64th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned on May 26, 1863, near Petersburg, Virginia (another record gives the date as May 26, 1862). Another record states his date of appointment to the rank of Major was "June 1, 1863, by election." He was promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel on July 30, 1864; and to the rank of Colonel on January 19, 1865.

A report of operations and casualties of the 2nd Brigade in action at "Olustee, Florida," on February 20, 1864, shows he was "wounded in left leg severely." He rejoined his command on November 23, 1864. THOMAS H. YANCEY (YANCY) Private, Company K 64th Regiment GA Volunteer Infantry

(19 cards in file - Microcopy 266, Roll 570)

THOMAS H. YANCEY enlisted as a private in Company K, 64th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry on January 1, 1862 (also shown as December 1862), in Atlanta, Georgia. The only available Company Muster Roll for 1863 (dated July and August) shows he was "present."

THOMAS YANCEY was admitted to the Confederate States Hospital, Petersburg, Virginia, on June 16, 1864; and was transferred to Richmond on June 18th. He is listed on a Register of Receiving and Wayside Hospital (General Hospital No. 9), Richmond, Virginia, as having been admitted on June 19th, and was moved to Chimborazo Hospital No. 6 on June 20, 1864. He was transferred again on June 25th to Chimborazo Hospital No. 3 (Richmond) where his disease is noted as acute diarrhea. He returned to duty on October 1, 1864.

THOMAS YANCEY was again admitted to Receiving and Wayside Hospital (General Hospital No. 9) on October 5, 1864, and was transferred to Chimborazo Hospital No. 3 on October 9th.

A Morning Report of the 6th Division at General Hospital Camp Winder, Richmond, Virginia, shows he was admitted on the 8th of November, 1864. He is listed as "present" on a Morning Report of this hospital dated January, 1865.

A Register of the Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, states he was admitted on March 5, 1865, for "hemorrhoids." Remarks on this Register show he was "turned over to Provost Marshal, April 22, 1865."

(Additional information not in military file)

THOMAS H. YANCEY applied for and received a Confederate Veteran's Pension for "infirmity and poverty" in Campbell County, Georgia, 1895. He gives his residence as Campbellton Post Office, Campbell County, Georgia; and states he was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, on August 7, 1826. In 1895, his family consisted of a wife and two sons (ages 30 & 46). He states he enlisted in Company K, 64th Georgia Regiment in December, 1862, at Atlanta, Georgia; and remained with this Company until April 22, 1865. He was a prisoner of war at the time of surrender.

Copies of military or pension records may be ordered from:

Georgia Dept. of Archives & History Civil War Section 330 Capitol Avenue, S. E. Atlanta, Georgia 30334

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GEORGIA'S CONFEDERATE DEAD AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

The following names were taken from a list printed in the CONFEDERATE VETERAN, Volume 6 No. 1, p. 10 (published in January 1898). The original list, containing 114 names of Confederate soldiers, was submitted to the CONFEDERATE VETERAN by General John Boyd. Those soldiers who were identified as having served with a Georgia Regiment are reprinted in the following list.

Company H, 56th Georgia
Company C, 54th Georgia
Company F, 39th Georgia
Company H, 34th Georgia
Company B, 39th Georgia
Company H, 59th Georgia
Company F, 54th Georgia
Company C, 54th Georgia
Company C, 59th Georgia
Company H. 54th Georgia
Company F, 54th Georgia
Company A, 56th Georgia
Company G, 59th Georgia
Company E, 34th Georgia
Company F, 3rd Georgia
Company H, 54th Georgia
Campany _, Georgia
Company G. 54th Georgia
Company B, 3rd Georgia
Company A, 54th Georgia
Company F, 42nd Georgia
Company D, 3rd Georgia

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

WAR OF 1812

GEORGIA SOLDIERS MENTIONED IN PRINTED SOURCES

The following soldiers were located in county histories. county cemetery survey books, and periodicals. References are given for each source.

BROWN, JOHN

Buried in Elam Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery. Forest Park, Clayton County, Georgia. Marker reads: "In Honor of Service - NSUSD 1812". Additional information given in parenthesis in book: "b. Apr. 27, 1788 Wilkes Co., Ga. - d. Jan. 4, 1831 Henry Co., Ga." Ref: ALL KNOWN CEMETERIES OF CLAYTON COUNTY, GEORGIA,

compiled by Ancestors Unlimited, Inc. (1979), p. 26.

DAVIS, WILLIAM WASHINGTON

Service: Lieutenant, March 25, 1813 to 1815 when dis-banded - served under Captain Chisholm in the 8th U. S. Infantry - entered service at Waynesboro, Georgia. Remarks on widow's pension application: "Soldier was b. July 12, 1792. He married Jane Douglas on Dec. 16, 1817; she died Nov. 9, 1820. He married (2) Charlotte M. Howard on January 5, 1837 at Waynesboro, Burke County, Georgia. W. W. DAVIS died July 29, 1862, at Hendersonville, NC; and Charlotte Davis died Novem-ber 28, 1892. Charlotte Davis applied for a widow's pension on July 20, 1878, from Hendersonville, Henderson County, NC, and her claim was allowed."

Ref: THE GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 9 No. 4, p. 225.

HARDEN, THOMAS HUTSON

"Colonel on General McIntosh's staff in War of 1812. b. 22 July 1786 in Prince Williams Parish, SC - d. 4 May 1821 in Bryan County, Georgia."

Ref: THE GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 12 No. 3, p. 111.

KELL, ALEXANDER

Buried in Kell Cemetery, 2.5 miles north of Ellijay, Gilmer County, Georgia.

Ref: THE GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 12 No. 3, p. 171.

KILPATRICK, JAMES

Buried in Chickasawhatchee Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Terrell County, Georgia. Ref: HISTORY OF TERRELL COUNTY" p. 327.

LEIGH, ANSELM BENJAMIN

Born 1794 in Maryland - Died 1853 in Coweta County, Georgia; m. Eleanor Drane. Served in War of 1812 from Georgia. His brother, Thomas, (who also served in this war) was killed by the Indians. Thomas was beheaded; and his head was placed on a pole by the Indians and was left as a warning to others.

Ref: THE COWETA CHRONICLES (1928; and referred to in application papers of a patriotic society. (Name of applicant withheld upon request)

MCELROY, JAS.

Buried in McElroy Family Cemetery. Marker reads: "Pope's Georgia Militia, War of 1812."

Ref: ALL KNOWN CEMETERIES IN FAYETTE COUNTY, GEORGIA, compiled by Joel Dixon Wells and Donald R. Schultz (1980), p. 140.

MURPHY, SIMON P.

Buried in Murphy Family Cemetery. Marker reads: "Felders Company, SC Militia, War of 1812."

Ref: ALL KNOWN CEMETERIES IN FAYETTE COUNTY, GEORGIA, compiled by Joel Dixon Wells and Donald R. Schultz (1980), p. 139.

NEWNAN, GENERAL DANIEL

General Daniel Newnan served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia, was named for him. In 1831, he was elected to Congress, and afterwards was made Adjutant General of Georgia. He died in Walker County at about 82 years of age.

Ref: A HISTORY OF COWETA COUNTY FROM 1825 TO 1880, by W. U. Anderson, pp. 14 & 15.

REESE. CUTHBERT

Buried in cemetery near Hillsboro, Jasper County, Georgia, on Hwy 11 South, approximately 2 miles inside the Jasper County line. Marker reads: "Pvt., Hagertys Company, Georgia Militia, War of 1812, 5 December 1855."

Ref: THE GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 12 No. 4, p. 221. (See also, SOLDIERS OF WAR OF 1812 WHOSE GRA-VES HAVE BEEN MARKED OR LOCATED IN GA. in this issue)

RITCHIE, ELI

Buried in Head of Tennessee Baptist Church Cemetery, Dillard, Rabun County, Georgia. Marker reads: "Pvt., Cannon's Company, Nash SC Regt., War of 1812, d. Sept. 1852."

Ref: THE GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 6 No. 3, p. 209. (See also, GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SURVEY, Vol. 1 No. 1, p. 22 "1836 Tax Digest Rabun County, Georgia")

SMITH, GEORGE

Died 1859, aged 75 years. "A gallant officer in the War of 1812" - "Captain".

Ref: A HISTORY OF COWETA COUNTY FROM 1825 TO 1880, by W. U. Anderson, p. 59.

THAMES, REV. W. (WILLIAM)

Buried in Tanners Road Baptist Church Cemetery, Ellen-

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wood, Clayton County, Georgia. Marker reads: "April 27, 1796 - August 28, 1892, War of 1812."

Ref: ALL KNOWN CEMETERIES OF CLAYTON COUNTY GEORGIA, compiled by Ancestors Unlimited, Inc. (1979), p. 236.

WANSLEY, JOHN JR.

Pvt., 4th Regt., Booth's Ga. Militia, Captain Underwood's Company, Infantry, War of 1812. Buried in Wansley Family Cemetery on Ga. Hwy 368, 300 yards south of Coldwater Creek Bridge, in Moss District, Elbert County, Georgia.

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Ref: THE GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 12 No. 3, p. 160.

WANSLEY, THOMAS JEFFERSON

Pvt., Major Freeman's Cav., Ga. Militia, War of 1812. Born Albemarle County, Virginia, 29 April 1783 - Died 23 July 1848. Buried in Wansley Family Cemetery on Ga. Hwy 368, 300 yards south of Coldwater Creek Bridge, in Moss District, Elbert County, Georgia.

Ref: THE GEORGIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 12 No. 3, p. 160.

SOLDIERS OF WAR OF 1812

WHOSE GRAVES HAVE BEEN MARKED OR LOCATED IN GEORGIA

The following list was compiled by Alberta Malone, Registrar of the General John Floyd Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812 (March 1942 - March 1944). The list was located at the Georgia Department of Archives & History in a booklet entitled, "Soldiers of War of 1812 Whose Graves Have Been Marked or Located in Georgia." Included in this booklet are sketches of some of the soldiers' lives. Information in this booklet was compiled from Newsletters published by the USD of 1812.

ANDERSON, ROBERT AUGUSTUS Buried at Cedar Grove very near the line between Georgia and Tennessee. Marked by the Volunteer Chapter of Chicamauga.

BARWICK, WILLIAM, JR. Buried near Dublin, Georgia. Marked by the Thomas McCall Chapter.

BERRIEN, MAJOR JOHN MCPHERSON Buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery. Marked by Josiah Tatnall Chapter, Savannah, Georgia.

BURCH, EDWARD east of Hawkinsville, Georgia. Located by Gen. David Blackshear Chapter.

Buried on plantation "Contentment" CALDER, JOHN near Darien, McIntosh County, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter. Buried in Gordon County, Georgia. CAMP, ERASMUS Located by General John Floyd Chapter. Buried in family graveyard near CRAWFORD, WILLIAM HARRIS his old mansion. Restored by Mr. Charles J. Haden. Located by Gen. John Floyd Chapter. DANIEL, GENERAL ALLEN Located by Gen. John Floyd Chapter. DANIEL, JAMES Buried in Harmony Churchyard, DENNIS. WILLIAM Putnam County, Georgia. Marked by General John Floyd Chapter. Buried in family cemetery 9 miles DUPREE. DANIEL south of Hawkinsville, Georgia. Located by David Blackshear Chapter. Buried near St. Mary's Georgia. FLOYD, GENERAL JOHN Marked by General John Floyd Chapter. Buried in Macedonia Cemetery, GASTON, MATTHEW Butts County, Georgia, several miles from Jackson, Georgia. Marked by General John Floyd Chapter. GREENE, ALSTON HUNTER Buried on Greensferry Plantation near Atlanta, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter. Buried in (location not given) HALL, LYMAN Marked by John Milledge Chapter. Buried in Dodge County, Georgia. HARRELL. LEVI Marked by Benjamin Hawkins Chapter. Buried in Butts County, Georgia. HUMBER, ROBERT Marked by General John Floyd Chapter. HUTCHESON, PETER WESLEY Buried in Hutcheson-Johnson family burial ground at Winterville, Georgia. Located by Gen. John Baytop Scott Chapter. KELLY, LIEUTENANT THOMAS DAVIS Buried at LaFayette, Georgia. Marked by General John Floyd Chapter. Buried near Menlo, Georgia. KNOW. JOHN Marker ordered by General John Floyd Chapter. Buried 4 miles east of Hawkinsville, LANCASTER, WASHINGTON Georgia. Located by Thomas McCall Chapter. Marked by David Blackshear Chapter. Buried in Butts County, Georgia. LINDSAY, PARHAM

Marked by General John Floyd Chapter.

MCDONALD, WILLIAM Buried near Townsend and Darien, Georgia. Marked by General John Floyd Chapter.

- MCGRIFF, PATRICK Buried in family burial ground in Bleckley County, Georgia. Marked by General David Blackshear Chapter.
- MANGHAM, JAMES W. Buried in Towaliga Cemetery, Butts County, Georgia. Located by Gen. John Floyd Chapter.
- MARSHALL, JOHN Buried in Colonial section of Magnolia Cemetery, Augusta, Georgia. Marked by John Milledge Chapter.
- MATTHEWS, GOVERNOR GEORGE Buried in St. Paul's Churchyard at Augusta, Georgia. Marked by John Milledge Chapter.
- MILLEDGE, GOVERNOR JOHN Buried in Summerville Cemetery, Sand Hills, Augusta, Georgia. Marked by John Milledge Chapter.
- MITCHELL, STEPHEN Buried in family cemetery on old Wilcox Place in Pulaski County, Georgia. Located by Gen. John Floyd Chapter. Marked by Benjamin Hawkins Chapter.
- MITCHELL, WILLIAM Buried in Mitchell family burial ground near Panola, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter. (First 1812 grave marked)
- NISBET, ROBERT Buried at Hopewell Church Cemetery, Newton County, Georgia. Marked by General John Floyd Chapter.
- ODUM, ARCHIBALD Buried in family cemetery 10 miles south of Hawkinsville, Georgia. Located by David Blackshear Chapter.
- PENN, MAJOR Buried in Hawkinsville City Cemetery. Located by Bugler Hughes Chapter.
- PITTMAN, CAPTAIN JAMES Son of Lt. Col. John Green Pittman. Buried in family cemetery in Madison County near Athens, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter.
- PITTMAN, LT. COL. JOHN GREEN Buried in family cemetery near Athens in Madison County, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter.
- POWELL, ALLEN BEVERLY Buried in family cemetery 2 miles from Darien in McIntosh County, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter.
- RABUN, MATTHEW Brother of Governor William Rabun. Grave located.

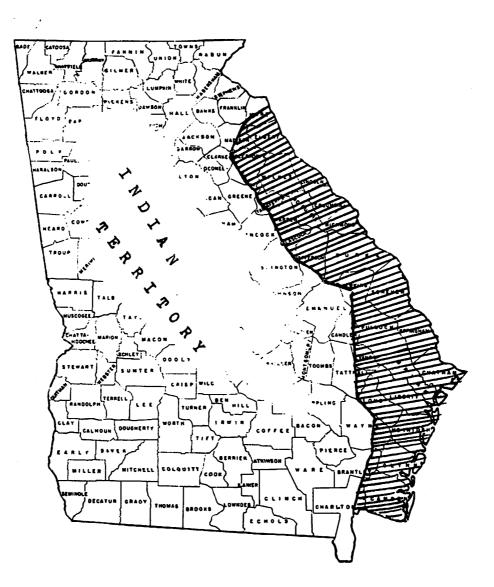
RABUN, GOVERNOR WILLIAM Grave located.

- RAIFORD, ENSIGN Buried at Savannah, Georgia. Located by Josiah Tatnall Chapter.
- REAVES, DRURY Marked by Gen. David Blackshear Chapter. (Location not given)
- REESE, CUTHBERT Buried in Round Oak Cemetery in Jones County, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter. (See also p. 29 of this issue)
- ROWLAND, JOHN STARK Buried in Etowah Valley near Cartersville, Georgia. Marker ordered by Gen. John Floyd Chapter.
- SCOTT, GEN. JOHN BAYTOP Grave located near Montgomery, AL.
- SEVIER, GEN. JOHN Buried in Tennessee. Will be marked by Mrs. James Everett Young under auspices of Georgia 1812.
- STATHAM, NEEHAM Buried in Wilcox County, Georgia. Located by Gen. John Floyd Chapter.
- TATNALL, COMMODORE JOSIAH Buried in Bonaventure Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia. Marked by Josiah Tatnall Chapter.
- THAMES, WILLIAM Buried at Forest Park, Georgia. Located by Gen. John Floyd Chapter. (See also p. 29 of this issue)
- TOOKE, LIEUTENANT ALLEN Grave located by Thomas McCall Chapter.
- TOWERS, CAPTAIN WILLIAM Buried in Decatur City Cemetery, Decatur, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter.
- WALKER, GEORGE Buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Bleckley County, Georgia. Located by David Blackshear Chapter.
- WALTON, GEORGE Marked by John Milledge Chapter at Augusta, Georgia.
- WHITE, JOHN Buried in family cemetery near Athens, Clarke County, Georgia. Marked by Gen. John Floyd Chapter.
- WILCOX, JOHN Buried in Wilcox County, Georgia. Marked by General David Blackshear Chapter.

Editor's Note: No attempt was made to verify the above information.

GEORGIA

DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR



Prior to the War of American Independence, Georgia's land area consisted of 12 parishes and a tract of land known as The Ceded Lands. All of the parishes bordered the coastline or the Savannah River; The Ceded Lands being located at the northernmost part of the strip. The first constitution of the State of Georgia (adopted February 5, 1777) created the first 8 counties from this area (shaded area of map).

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PAY ROLLS

1779 - 1780

Abstracted from microfilm at the Atlanta Federal Archives & Records Center, 1559 St. Joseph Avenue, East Point, Georgia. Microcopy 246, Roll 32. 6 Pay Rolls.

2ND GEORGIA BATTALION PAY ROLLS

lst Pay Roll:

"A Pay Roll of the Field Commissioned Staff & Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates belonging to the 2nd Continental Georgia Battalion, under the command of Col. Samuel Elbert from the first day May to the first day July 1779."

NAME	RANK	SERVICE	CASUALTIES
FRANS MOORE	Major	May-July	Present in Camp
GEO. HANCOCK	Capt.	88	Absent with leave
FRAN ^S TENNILL	Lieut.	89	Present in Camp
JNO MORRISON	Lieut.	11	Present in Camp
ROBERT HOWE	Lieut.	60 ·	Present in Camp
FREDRICK SHICK	Lieut.	n :	Present in Camp
HENRY ALLISON	Lieut.	 M	Present in Camp
ROBERT HOWE	Quarter- Master	11	Present in Camp

JOHN STRONG (name entered and crossed out)

JOHN BOARD Sergt. May-July Present in Camp

(name entered and crossed out)

JOSEPH MASSEY	Sergt.	May-July	In General Hospital
WM. JONES	Sergt.	61	Present in Camp
MESHACK WILLIS	Sergt.	11	Present in Camp
LEWIS HOLLOWAY	Sergt.	Nov '78- July '79	Present in Camp
WM. PALMER	Sergt.	May-July	Present in Camp
JOHN BROWN	Corporal		At Silver Bluff

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

36 (Revolutionary Wa	r)		
NAME	RANK	SERVICE	CASUALTIES
JOHN RAINS	Corporal	May-July	Absent with leave
WM. DORTON	Corporal	69	Present in Camp
REUBEN POUND	Corporal		Present in Camp
ABSOLUM REYNOLDS	Fifer	0)	At Chas. Town
THOMS WEBSTER	Drummr	**	Present in Camp
THOMS REED	Corporal	*	At Silver Bluff
JNO. DUGAN	Private	ta	At Gen. Hospital
JAS. WILABEY	Private	89	At Charles Town
WM. BRICE	Private	H .	Present in Camp
JNO. FOSTER	Private		Present in Camp
WM. LINVELL	Private		Present in Camp
NICHOLAS MORRIS	Private	**	Present in Camp
WM. TAPLEY	Private	4	At Ch ^s Town
EZECIAL WRIGHT	Private		At Ch ^s Town
JNO PITMAN	Private	**	At Augusta
JNO JOHNSON	Private	**	Pres ^t in Camp
RICH ^d JONES	Private	••	Pres ^t in Camp
JNO. MASON	Private		In Gen. Hospital
JOSIAH LANDRUM	Private	**	At Charles Town
JOHN JORDAN	Private	*	At Silver Bluff
DAN ¹ Handee	Private		Present in Camp
WM WILLIBEY	Private	10	Pres. in Camp
JOHN RIVERS	Private	t 1	Absent with leave
STEPHEN DAVENPORT	Private	t9	Present in Camp
JOSEPH CAPHER	Private	63	Present in Camp
WALKER? (tap	ed over)		At Silver Bluff
WM. PEARLY	Private	*	At Silver Bluff

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OCCOS REFERENCE ONLY 37

NAME	RANK	SERVICE	(Revolutionary War) CASUALTIES
WM. WOODSON	Private	May-July	Killed
ZACHY BUTREY	Private	н	Present in Camp
GRANT TYLOR	Private		Present in Camp
WM. BOND	Private	н	Present in Camp
THOMAS BAKER	Private	н	Present in Camp
JAMES NAVEN	Private		Present in Camp
STEPHEN TERRY	Private		Present in Camp
THOMS SAULSBERY	Private	"	Present in Camp
HARTWELL STOKES	Private	"	At Ch ^S Town
JOHN BRYANT	Private		Present in Camp
JAMES RYON	Private		Present in Camp
JOHN DAVIS	Private		Present in Camp
JOHN JONES	Private		Ch ^S Town
BEVERLY CHACE	Private		Present in Camp

2nd Pay Roll:

"A Pay Roll of the Field Commissioned Staff & Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates belonging to the 2nd Continental Georgia Battalion, under the command of Col. Samuel Elbert from the first day July to the eighteenth Day of August 1779."

DANL. ROBERTS	Lt. Colonel	May '79- Aug 18 '79
FRANS MOORE	Major	July-Aug 18
GEO. HANCOCK	Captain	U.
FRANCIS TENNILL	Lieut.	
JOHN MORRISON	Lieut.	
ROBERT HOWE	Lieut.	
FREDrk SHICK	Lieut.	"
HENRY ALLISON	Lieut.	

38 (Revolutionary War) CASUALTIES SERVICE RANK NAME July-Aug 18 Quarter-ROBERT HOWE Master Nov 1, '78-Aug 18, '79 Sergt. JOHN FLANIGAN July-Aug 18 JOSEPH MAISE Sergt. ., Sergt. WM. JONES Sergt. WM. PALMER Sergt. MESHECK WILLIS (no given name) Nov 1, '78-OAKLY Sergt. Aug 18, '79 THOMS CHILLDRESS July-Aug Private JOHN DAVIS ... JAMES WILLOBOUGH Private Private WM. BRICE 99 Private JOHN DUGGAN Private WM. LINVELL Private WM. TAPLEY Private EZECAL WRIGHT Private JOHN PITMAN Private JOHN JOHNSON Private RICHARD JONES .. Private JOSEPH COPHER 11 WM. WILLOBOUGH Private Nov '78-Private JOHN NEWMAN Aug '79 Nov •78-DAV^d CHILDRESS Private Aug '79 DANL. TOSHLING Nov '78-JACOB PEEKSBERY Private Aug **'**79

39 (Revolutionary War) ASUALTIES

NAME	RANK	SERVICE CASU
JOHN SMITH	Private	Nov '78- Aug '79
AND ^W LYNCH	Private	Nov '78- Aug '79
(name covered with	h tape - illeg	ible)
JOHN CHISHOLM	Private	May-Aug
SHERWOOD WILKERSO	N Private	Jan 7, 1779- Aug 18, '79
JESSIE PARKER	Private	Nov 1, '78- Aug 18, '79
JOHN BROWN	Corporal	July '79- Aug 18, '79
THOMAS REED (REID	?)	
	Corporal	July '79- Aug 18, '79
REUBEN POUND	Corporal	July '79- Aug 18, '79
JAMES MCDUEL	Corporal	Nov 1, '78- Aug 18, '79
PATRICK HOWELL	Corporal	Nov 1, '78- Aug 18, '79
WM. OAKMAN	Major	Nov 1, '78- Aug 18, '79
ABSOLEM REYNOLDS	Fifer	July-Aug '79
THOS. WEBSTER	Drum ^r	July-Aug '79
ZACHY BUTREY	Private	July-Aug '79
GRANT TYLOR	Private	July-Aug '79
STEPHEN DAVENPORT	Private	July-Aug '79
WM. WALKER	Private	July-Aug '79
THOS. BAKER	Private	July-Aug '79
JAMES NAVEN	Private	July-Aug '79
STEPHEN TERRY	Private	July-Aug '79
THOS. SAULSBERY	Private	July-Aug '79

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	40 (Revolutionary Was NAME	r) RANK	SERVICE	CASUALTIES
	HARTWEL STOKES	Private	July-Aug '7	9
	BEVERLY CHAICE	Private	July-Aug	
	JAMES WILLOBOUGH	Private	Aug 18-28,	79 Discharged
	WM. BRICE	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	Discharged
	JOHN DUGGAN	Private	Aug 18- Dec 1, '79	
	WM. LINVILL	Private	Aug 18- Dec 1, '79	
	WM TAPLEY	Private	Aug 18- Dec 1, '79	
	EZECAL WRIGHT	Private	Aug 18- Dec 1, '79	
	JOHN PITMAN	Private	Aug 18- Sept 1, '79	Discharged
	JOHN JOHNSON	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	
•	RICH ^d JONES	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	
	JOSEPH COPHER	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	
	WM. WILLOBOUGH	Private	Aug 18-28	Discharged
	JOHN NEWMAN	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	
	DAVID CHILDRESS	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	Discharged
	DANIEL TOSHLING	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	
	JACOB R <u>UKS</u> BERY	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	
	AND ^W LYNCH	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	
	JOHN SMITH	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	
	RICHARD GASCON	Private	Aug 18- Dec '79	

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(Revolutionary War)

3rd Pay Roll:

"A Pay Roll of the Field Commissioned Staff & Non-Com-missioned Officers & Privates belonging to the 2nd Continen-tal Georgia Battalion, under the command of Col. Samuel El-bert from the 18th Day August to the 1st December 1779."

NAME	RANK	SERVICE	CASUALTIES
DANL ROBERTS	Colonel	Aug 18- Dec 1779	Dead Nov. 15
FRAN ^S MOORE	Major	18 Aug- Nov ' 79	
GEO. HANCOCK	Captain	Aug 18- Nov '79	
FRAN. TENNILL	Lieut.	Aug 18- Nov '79	Present
JOHN MORRISON	Lieut.	Aug 18- Nov '79	Present
ROBERT HOWE	Lieut.		
FREDRICK SHICK	Lieut.		
HENRY ALLISON	Lieut.		
ROBERT HOWE	Quarter-Maste	r _c	
JOHN FLANEGAN	Sergt.	Aug 18- 1 Nov '79	Present
JOSEPH MAISE	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 1 Oct '79	Discharged
WM. JONES	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 1 Sept '79	Discharged
WM. PALMER	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 28 Aug '79	Discharged
MESHECK WILLIS	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 1 Dec '79	Present
ARANNAS OAKLEY	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 1 Nov '79	Discharged
THOS. CHILDRESS	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 1 Nov '79	Discharged
JOHN CHISHOLM	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 1 Nov '79	Discharged

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	(Revolutionary War NAME) RANK	SERVICE	CASUALTIES
	JESSE PARKER	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 1 Dec '79	Present
	SHERWOOD WILKERSON	Sergt.	18 Aug '79- 1 Nov '79	Discharged
	JOHN BROWN	Corporal	18 Aug '79- 1 Dec '79	
	THOMAS REED (REID)	Corporal	18 Aug '79- 4 Sept '79	Discharged
	REUBEN POUND	Corporal	18 Aug '79- 1 Oct '79	Discharged
	JAMES MCDUEL	Corporal	18 Aug '79- 1 Nov '79	Discharged
	PATRICK HOWELL	Corporal	18 Aug '79- 1 Nov '79	Discharged
	WM. OAKMAN <u>Fi</u> :	<u>fe</u> ? Major	18 Aug '79- 1 Dec '79	Present
-	ABR ^m REYNOLDS	Fifer	18 Aug '79- 1 Sept '79	Discharged
	THOS. WEBSTER	Drummer	18 Aug '79 1 Dec '79	
	ZACHUTTRY	Private	18 Aug '79- 1 Dec '79	
	GRANT TYLOR	Private	18 Aug '79- 1 Dec '79	
	STEP ⁿ DAVENPORT	Private	18 Aug '79- 1 Dec '79	
	WM. WALKER	Private	18 Aug '79- 1 Oct '79	Discharged
	THOMAS BAKER	Private	18 Aug '79- 1 Oct '79	Discharged
	JAMES NAVEN	Private	18 Aug '79 1 Oct '79	Discharged
	STEP ⁿ TERRY	Private	18 Aug '79- 1 Oct '79	Discharged
	THOS. SAULSBERY	Private	18 Aug '79- 1 Sept '79	Discharged

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NAMERANKSERVICE(Revolutionary War)
CASUALTIESHARTWEL STOKESPrivate18 Aug '79- Discharged
1 Oct '79Discharged
1 Oct '79BEVERLY CHAISEPrivate18 Aug '79- Discharged
1 Oct '79Discharged
1 Oct '79JOHN DAVISPrivate18 Aug '79- Present
1 Dec '79

4th Pay Roll:

"A Pay Roll of the Commissioned & Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates belonging to the Second Continental Georgia Battalion Commanded by Colonel Samuel Elbert from the first day December 1779 to the first day February 1780."

JOHN CUNNINGHAM	Captain	l Nov '79- 27 Jan '80	Present
FRAN ^S TENNELL	Lieut.	l Dec '79- l Feb '80	Present
JOHN MORRISON	Lieut.	l Dec '79- l Feb '80	Present
CORNELIUS COLLINS	Lieut.	l Nov '79- l Feb '80	Present
THOS. PAYNE	Lieut.	l Nov '79- l Feb '80	Present
ROBERT HOWE	Lieut.	l Dec '79- l Feb '80	Present
PREDRICK SHICK	Lieut.	l Dec '79- l Feb '80	Present
HENRY ALLISON	Lieut.	l Dec '79- l Feb '80	In Charlestown
JOHN FLANAGAN	Sergt.	l Dec '79- l Jan '80	Present
JESSEE PARKER	Sergt.	1 Dec '79- 19 Dec '79	
Thom ^s webster	Drummer	l Dec '79- l Feb '80	Present
WM. TAPLEY	Private	l Dec '79- l Feb '80	Present
ANDREW LYNCH	Private	l Dec '79- l Feb '80	Present

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(Revolutionary War) SERVICE CASUALTIES NAME RANK 1 Dec '79-Present RICHARD GASCOIGNE Private 1 Feb *80 1 Dec '79-Present STEPHEN DAVENPORT Private 18 Dec '79 1 Nov '79-1 Feb '80 Private With Leave Of JOHN COLLINS Absence

"I do swear that the above Pay Roll is just & true without fraud to the United States of America or any individual to the best of my Knowledge. :

Attested before me this 26 January 1780. W^m DOWNS Examined & approved of JOS. TENNILL, Lieut. Colo."

3RD GEORGIA BATTALION PAY ROLLS

May 1, 1779 to February 1, 1780

Captain ISAAC HICKS Captain WM. SCOTT Captain RAINS COOK 1st Pay Roll:

A Pay Roll of the Field Commissioned Staff & Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates belonging to the Third Cont¹ Georgia Battalion. Commanded by Lieut. Col. JOHN MCINTOSH from the 1st Day of May to the first Day of July 1779."

NATH ^L PEARRE	Lieut.	May 1 - July 1	(check mark)
NATH ^L PEARRE	Adjut.	May 1 - July	1 • •
JOHN CONNELLY	Sergt.	May 1 - July	1 • •
JESSE BROWDER	Sergt.	May 1 - July	1 • •
PASKEL TUCKER (Pascal Tucker)	Sergt.	May 1 - July	1 * *
JOHN BOYD	Sergt.	May 1 - July	1 " "
SAM ^L BARNETT	Sergt.	May 1 - July	l (no comment)
BASSEL HATTON	Sergt.	May 1 - July	l (check mark)
WILL RILLY (KELLY)	Sergt.	May 1 - July	l Augusta
WILL CORBEN	Corpl.	May 1 - July	l (check mark)

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NAME	RANK	SERVICE	(Revolutionary War) CASUALTIES
GRIFFETH DICKENSON	Corpl.	May 1 - July	1 (check mark)
geo. Turner	Corpl.	May 1 - June	l (no comment)
HENRY DESHAZER	Corpl.	May 1 - July	l Augusta
WILL THOMPSON	Corpl.	May 1 - July	l Augusta
MANS ^d JONES	Drum Maj.	May 1 - July	l (check mark)
JOSHUA NORRINGTON	Drum ^r	May 1 - July	l Augusta
OBEDIAH? HENDRICKS	Fifer	May 1 - July	l (check mark)
JOSHUA COSSELL	Private	May 1 - July	1 • •
JESSE PETERS	Private	May 1 - July	1 " "
JAMES BRYAN	Private	May 1 - July	1 • •
JAMES LANE	Private	May 1 - July	1 * *
NATH. EAVES	Private	May 1 - July	1 * *
JAMES BRYAN	Private	May 1 - July	1 Augusta
THOS. MCCLAIN	Private	May 1 - July	l (check mark)
SOL ^O DRAPPER	Private	May 1 - June	l (no comment)
ALEX ^r ROBERSON	Private	May 1 - July	1 Augusta
JOHN TOMBOLEN	Private	May 1 - July	l (no comment)
WILL KING	Private	May 1 - June	1
JOHN JOHNSON	Private	May 1 - July	l (check mark)
JOHN ABBOTT	Private	May 1 - July	1 Augusta
PATRICK COCHRAN	Private	May 1 - July	l with Col. White
PATRICK STACKS	Private	May 1 - July	1 (check mark)
GEO. THOMAS	Private	May 1 - July	1 • •
WILL OSBORN	Private	May 1 - July	1 • •
JOHN WEDGEWOOD	Private	May 1 - July	l (no comment)
JOHN DAVEY	Private	May 1 - July	1 Augusta
NOSES REAVES	Private	Jan 1 - July	l (Rec'd as per or- der of Maj. Moore G. Handley

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ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENERLOGICAL SOCIETY ÷

46 (Revolutionary War NAME) RANK	SERVICE	CASUALTIES
FRED ^k THOMPSON	Private	May 1 - July	l (no comment)
WILL. CLABRUCK	Private	May 1 - July	1 • •
JOHN HOUSE	Private	May 1 - July	l (check mark)
CURTIS LINN	Private	May 1 - July	l Rec'd as per or- der on account of Maj. Moore G. Handley
P <u>(aris?</u>) LANGFORD	Private	May 1 - June	l (no comment)
TERRY M. HAINEY	Private	May 1 - July	l with Col. White
WILLIAM HICKS	Private	May 1 - July	l (check mark)
WILLIAM COLEMAN	Private	May 1 - July	1 • •

2nd Pay Roll:

"A Pay Roll of the Commissioned & Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to the third Georgia Continental Battalion, Commanded by Lieut. Col. John McIntesh, From the 1st Day of July to the 1st Day of Nov. 1779."

NATHAL PEARRE	Lieut.	July 3	1 -	Nov	1	(check	mark)	
NATHA ¹ PEARRE	Adj.	July :	1 -	Nov	1	•	•	
JESSE BROWDER	Sergt.	July 3	1 -	Nov	1	*	•	
PASKEL TUCKER	Sergt.	July :	1 -	Nov	1	•	•	
GEORGE WILSON	Sergt.	July :	1 -	Nov	1	•	•	
JOHN W ^m CONNALLY	Sergt.	July :	1 -	Nov	1	•	•	
JOHN BOYD	Sergt.	July 3	1 -	Nov	1		•	
WILLIAM CORBIN	Corporal	July	1 -	Nov	1	•	•	
GRIFFETH DICKENSON	Corporal	July	1 -	Nov	1	*	•	
HENRY DESHAZER	Corporal	July	1 -	Nov	1	*	•	
MANSFIELD JONES	Drum Major	July	1 -	Nov	1		•	
JOSHUA COSSELE	Private	July	1 -	Nov	1	*		
JESSE PETERS	Private	July	1 -	Aug	1	Discha	arged A	ug :
JOHN HOUSE	Private	July	1 -	Sep	1	•	Se	pt 3

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(Revolutionary War)

NAME	RANK	SERVICE	CASUALTIES .
WILLIAM HICKS	Private	July 1 - Nov 1	(no comment)
JOHN JOHNSON	Private	July 1 - Nov 1	(check mark)
JOHN DAVY	Private	July 1 - Nov 1	(" ")
WILLIAM COLEMAN	Private	July 1 - Sept	l Discharged Sep l
NATH ¹ EAVES	Private	July 1 - Oct 1	Discharged Oct 1
JAMES O'BRIAN	Private	July 1 - Nov 1	(check mark)
ALEXANDER ROBERTSO	N Private	July 1 - Nov 1	99 69
PATRICK STACKS	Private	July 1 - Nov 1	• •
GEORGE THOMAS	Private	July 1 - Nov 1	* *
JOHN WEDGEWOOD	Private	July 1 - Nov 1	10 . 10

"I swear that the above pay roll is just & true without fraud to the United States or any individual to the best of my knowledge. NATHAL. PEARRE Sworn this 30th of November 1779"

3rd Pay Roll:

"A Pay Roll of the Commissioned & Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates Belonging to the third Georgia Continental Battalion Commanded by Lieut. Col. JOHN MCINTOSH from the lst Day of November 1779 to the 1st Day of February 1780."

ISAAC HICKS	Captain	July 1 - Feb 1 Missed Last Pay
W ^m SCOTT	Captain	Jan 1 - Feb 1 (12 mo.)
RAINS COOK	Captain	Nov 1 - Feb 1 (check mark)
JOHN HANLEY	Lieut.	Novl-Febl " "
JOHN FRAZIER	Lieut.	Novl-Febl · ·
NATHA ¹ PEARRE	Lieut.	Nov 1 - Feb 1 * *
JOHN WAGNOR	Lieut.	Novl-Febl "
JOHN CONNLEY	Sergt.	Novl-Febl · ·
JOHN BOYD	Sergt.	Nov 1 - Jan 1 Discharged Jan 1
HENRY DESHAZER	Corpl.	Novl-Janl • • •

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48 (Revolutionary War) CASUALTIES RANK SERVICE NAME Nov 1 - Dec 1 Discharged Dec 1 Drumr MANSFIELD JONES Nov 1 - Jan 1 Discharged Jan 1 JAMES BRYAN Private Private Nov 1 - Feb 1 (check mark) GEORGE WILSON Nov 1 - Feb 1 OBEDIAH FERGASON Private Nov 1 - Feb 1 (no comment) OBED. PLUMBLEY Private 83 Nov 1 - Feb 1 Private PATRICK HICKS Nov 1 - Feb 1 Private JOHN WEDGEWOOD Nov 1 - Feb 1 Private DAVID NOTLEY Lt. Col. Nov 1 - Feb 1 (check mark) JOHN MCINTOSH

"I do swear that the above pay roll is just & true without fraud to the United States or any individual to the best of my knowledge. JOHN FRAZER, Lieut. Attested before me this 25 day of Jan 1780. WM. DOWNS, JP Examined & approved of, JOS. PANNELL, Lieut. Colo"

(Note: The "check mark" evidently indicates the soldier received his pay. NJC)

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN

UTOY PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

Old DeKalb County (now Fulton), Georgia

GILBERT, WILLIAM, Rev Soldier, North Carolina Militia

SUTTLES, WILLIAM...."In this cemetery lies buried a Revolutionary Soldier, WILLIAM SUTTLES, born 1734 King George County, Virginia, died Jan 23, 1839, DeKalb County, Georgia, husband of MARGARET HARBIN SUTTLES, who was a charter member of Utoy Baptist Church." (The exact location of Mr. Suttles' grave is apparently unknown)

An old sign at the cemetery states this is one of the oldest cemeteries in Fulton County. "Pioneer settlers are buried here and at least two soldiers of the American Revolution, also soldiers of subsequent wars in which the U. S. has participated. This was part of the defense line during the Battle of Atlanta in 1864 evidenced by a trench and graves of Confederate soldiers..."

(Tombstone info. reprinted from THE ARMCHAIR RESEARCHER Vol. 1 No. 4, pp. 234 & 235)

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FAMILY ORGANIZATIONS & SURNAME PUBLICATIONS

STRICKLAND RESEARCH, INC., 1661 Lauranceae Way, Riverdale, Georgia 30296. A non-profit organization devoted to research of Strickland & allied lines in America. Quarterly publication; "Strickland Scene"; dues & quarterly, \$10.00 per year.

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Books and periodicals printed in this issue have been submitted to the editor for inclusion. Anyone interested in having their publication listed in "G G S" may do so by sending the publication (including price, how & where to order) to: GEORGIA GE-NEALOGICAL SURVEY, 1661 Lauranceae Way, Riverdale, GA 30296.

> ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENERALOGICAL SOCIETY



OCCUS REFERENCE ONLY

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Revolutionary War Soldiers

Several Revolutionary War veterans are buried in Gwinnett, even though the war never reached this area. As a reward for their service, many veterans received free land here. One veteran, Edward Jackson (1755-1845), is actually buried in Tryon, Tennessee, but is memorialized by a marker at Suwanee Methodist Church.

Buried in Gwinnett County: Enoch Benson (1756-1840) - prob. Buried Benson Cemetery, Buford.

John Daniel Bagwell (1762-1855) - Served in Carter's Co, NC Reg. Buried Sweetwater Primitive Baptist Cemetery.

Rev. John Bankston (1769-1838) - served in NC Militia, was an organizing elder of Friendship Primitive Baptist Church in 1833. Buried near the church in Bankston Lanier Cemetery.

Daniel Clower (1762-1847) - Served in Lytle's and Dixon's Regiments in NC Continental Line. Buried at Bethesda Methodist Church.

Thomas Connally (c 1742-1824) - Buried in Connally Strickland Cemetery, Suwanee.

Nathaniel Dobbs (1752-1856) - Buried in Dobbs Cemetery, off 1-85 near Hall County line.

John Evans (1758-1862) - Served in 1st NC Brigade. Buried in private fenced cemetery, off Drowning Creek Road, Dacula.

Thomas Gordon (1758-1826) - served in SC Militia and in Captain Calloway's Company of Virginia. Buried on small rise on Lenora Church Rd, south of Springlake Road intersection.

Abel Gower (1757-1841) - Served 1779-80 in the Johnson Co NC Militia. Buried in Gower Cemetery, Harbins District.

Isaac Horton (1763-1854) - Served in NC Militia. Marker at Sugar Hill Baptist.

John Lawrence (1760-1841) - Served with Davies and Russell's Virginia Regiments. Buried at Friendship Primitive Baptist Church.

John Rutledge (1765-1830) - Served as a Private in Georgia's Second Battalion, under Captains John Lucas and William McIntosh. Buried at Haynes Creek Primitive Baptist Church, of which he was a charter member in 1826.

Nathan Spence (1743-1853) - buried Old Lawrenceville Town Cemetery.

William Thompson (1754-1835) - Served from Abbeville SC. Buried Fairview Presbyterian Church.

George Thrasher (c1755-1849) - Prob. Buried Old Hog Mountain Cemetery.

James Wardlaw, (____- 1833) - Buried Fairview Presbyterian Church.

From The Editor

I would like to thank Brenda Sanders for doing a fantastic job as editor of The Heritage for the past four years.

I would also like to thank Elaine Roberts, Phyllis Davis, Frances Johnson and Joye Quinn for taking time to write and submit articles for the newsletter, and Bill Baughman for the help with editing and gathering articles for this issue of The Heritage.

This issue of the newsletter looks a little different. I have created article headings that will be in each issue. Articles out of some of the old newspapers are copied the way they were written when they were originally published. If anyone has any suggestions for an article please let me know. Thank you for your patience and corporation while I adjust to being the editor of The Heritage.





Source: Death Notices of Soldiers of the War of 1812 from the Southern Hecorder, a weekly newspaper published at Milledgeville, Georgia, for fifty years. During those years Milledgeville was the capital of Georgia, and the paper was the most widely circulated paper in the South. These notices cover the years from 1830 to 1857 only. Copied and compiled by Elizabeth Tidd LeMaster from old issues of the paper on file in the Georgia State Library, Judicial Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

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BLIZZARD, Brinkley, aged 64 years, died January 18, 1857 at the home of his son in Baldwin County, He was a soldier of the War of 1812. Born in North Carolina and served in a North Carolina Hegiment. He removed to Georgia 26 years ago. (2-3-1857).

BROWN, Dr. George A., aged 57 years, late of Milledgeville, died January 14, 1836 in Monroe County. He was a native of South Carolina, a graduate of Prince Edward College in Virginia. Surgeon in the army in a Hegiment commanded by Colonel Ignatius Few during the War of 1812. Later a Senator in the State Legislature, Leaves a wife and five children. (1-19-1836).

BUCKNER, Daniel, aged 65 years, an old and respected citizen of Baldwin County, died January 5, 1854. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812. (1-10-1854).

DAWSON, Colonel George, aged 40 years, died at Greensborough, Georgia, November 24, 1836. He was a member of the Fauch Volunteers and served a tour of Duty during the War of 1812 at Savannah. (12-9-1836).

<u>DAWSON</u>, General Thomas, aged 62 years, died at his residence in Greene County, February 26, 1846. He was elected a captain from Greene County during the War of 1812 and served under General David Adams against the Creek Indians. Later he served in the State Legislature. (3-10-1846).

FLOYD, Major John, aged 67, died at his home in Morgan County, July 9, 1838. He was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Georgia fifty years ago. He was a soldier during the War of 1812. (7-24-1838).

LANE, Captain Jefferson, aged 58 years, died in Hancock County, July 8, 1843. A native of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, he came to Georgia as a boy. He was in command of a company of Georgia troops during the War of 1812. (7-18-1843).

LAWSON, Colonel Roger, aged 55 years, died August 28, 1830 in Twiggs County. He served in the State Legislature as a Representative from that county. He was a commissioned officer during the War of 1812. (9-4-1830). <u>MC CALL</u>, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Ann, aged 56 years, wife of Thomas McCall of Laurens County, Georgia, died June 20, 1831 at "Retreat" in Laurens County. She was a daughter of James Smith of Prince William's Parish, South Carolina, and a descendant on the maternal line of Governor Moore and his wife, Elizabeth Beresford of that Province. She leaves five daughters and thirteen grandchildren. Thomas McCall was a soldier of the War of 1812. (6-30-1831).

<u>NORTON</u>, Jacob P., aged 54 years, formerly of Mt. Zion, Georgia, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 30, 1846. He served as a lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Infantry during the War of 1812. (Place of service not mentioned). (12-29-1846).

PRICHEFFE, William H., aged 64 years, died at his residence near Monticello, Georgia, March 15, 1857. He volunteered under Captain Butts during the War of 1812 though quite young and marched to the camp of General Floyd, who was then located on the Ocmulgee River near Macon, and served until the war ended. He was at Camp Defiance and several other skirmisnes. After the war he returned nome and engaged in the merchandising business which he followed successfully for several years. He retired to his plantation near Monticella, where he lived up to the time of his death. (3-31-1857).

SCOTT, Captain William F., aged 58 years, died at his residence in Milledgeville, Georgia, November 29, 1846. During the War of 1812 he served under General John Floyd, and later served in Florida during the Indian Wars. (12-1-1846).

<u>SMITH</u>, Charles, aged 55 years, Tax Collector of Baldwin County, died September 21, 1836 at the home of his (son-in-law, John Rice, in Monroe County. He served against the Creek Indians from 1812 to 1815 during the War of 1812. He leaves a wife and four children. (9-27-1836).

<u>STEPHENS</u>, Major Charles, died January 23, 1849 in Savannah. He was Appraiser of Customs for the Fort of Savannah. During the War of 1812 he was an officer in the United States Army. (1-30-1849).

TORHANCE, William Howard, aged 45 years, died May 23, 1837 at his home in Milledgeville, Georgia. He was an attorney by profession, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He later served during the Creek War. (5-30-1837). Compiler's Notes: William Howard Forrance was born in Union District, South Carolina, in 1792, and removed to Georgia with his parents in February 1811. He married a daughter of Peter Crawford of Columbia County, Georgia. He was a son of Andrew Torrance, a native of Scotland who emigrated to America in 1766 and settled in Virginia. During the Revolutionary War he served as a Quartermaster with Virginia troops. After the war he removed to Cross Keyes, South Carolina, and in 1789 he married Esther Howard, a sister of John Howard of Milledgeville. In the spring of 1811 he came to Baldwin County, Where he died July 1, 1812. <u>WHITE</u>, Shelton, Sr., aged 82 years, died December 30, 1853 at the home of his son; Major A. D. White, in Panola County, Mississippi. He was born in Orange County, Virginia, and removed to Elbert County Georgia, near Ruckersville, in 1792. In 1794 he married a daughter of Christopher Clark, Sr., and lived in Elbert County until 1839 when he removed to Mississippi. He served in the War of 1812. (2-2-1854).

<u>WIMBERLY</u>, General Ezekiel, aged 60 years, died in Twiggs County, Georgia, May 5, 1843. He was a colonel in the army during the late war with Great Brittain; repesented Pwiggs county in the State Legislature, and was twice selected by the people of his state for President and Vice President of the United States. (5-16-1843). Compiler's Notes: General Ezekiel Wimberly was a son of John Wimberly (1755-18350 who served with North Carolina troops during the Revolutionary War, and a grandson of Ezekiel Wimberly (1722-1809) a North Carolina ratriot of the Revolution. Both of these men are listed in the DAR ratriot Index. John Wimberly and his son, General Ezekiel Wimberly, are both buried in the Ezekiel Wimberly Cemetery in Twiggs County. The grave of John Wimberly has been marked by the DAR.

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REPORT NO. 36

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348 REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

(From B. P. R. O., Board of Trade, Georgia, Acts Vol. 4, No. 162.)

AN ACT

To disqualify and render incapable the several persons herein after named from holding or exercising any office of trust honour or Profit in the Province of Georgia for a Certain time and for Other purposes therein Mentioned.

WHEREAS a most Audacious wicked and unprovoked Rebellion was lately raised and carried on against his Majesty in the province of Georgia, and several persons concerned therein, in a most violent, hostile and unlawful manner usurped the Government thereof, and erected themselves into a pretended independent State, where they exercised many Acts of Violence and Oppression, in contempt of his said Majesty and his Laws, and to the great distress and injury of his Loyal Subjects. And whereas the several persons herein after named were Active and concerned in the said unlawful proceedings or some of them. We therefore Pray your most sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by his Excellency Sir James Wright Baronet Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his said Majesty's Province of Georgia by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Council and Commons House of Assembly of the said province in general Assembly Met, and by the Authority of the same, that immediately from and after the passing of this Act, and during the Continuance thereof, the same persons herein after named, that is to say.

John Houstoun late of this province Rebell Governor,

John Adam Treutlen, late of same, Rebell Governor

BRITISH DISQUALIFYING ACT, 1780. 349

Lachlan Me Intosh late of the same, Rebel General,

George Walton late of the same, member of the Rebel Congress,

William Stephens, late of the same, Rebel Attorney General,

John Me Luer late of the same, Rebel Major.

Joseph Clay late of the same, Rebel Paymaster General,

Noble Wimberly Jones late of the same speaker of the Rebel Assembly

Mordecai Sheftall late of the same Chairman of the Rebel Parochial Committee,

William O Bryen late of the same Rebel Treasurer

John Werriatt late of the same, Rebel Councellor

Edward Telfair late of the same Member of the Rebel Congress,

Edward Davis, late of the same Member of the Rebel Assembly,

Samuel Elbert late of the same a Rebel General,

Seth John Cuthbert late of the same Rebel Major,

William Holzendorf late of the same, Rebel Counsellor,

Richard Howley late of the same Rebel Governor,

George Galphin Rebel Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

Andrew Williamson Rebel General,

350 REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

John White late of this province Rebel Colonel Nehemiah Wade late of the same Rebel Treasurer, John Twiggs late of the same Rebel Colonel, William Few late of the same Rebel Counsellor, Edward Langworthy late of the same Rebel Delegate, William Glasscock late of the same Rebel Counsellor, Robert Walton late of the same Rebel Commissioner of forfeited Estates,

Joseph Wood Junior late of the same Clerk to the Rebel Assembly

----- (sic) Piggens late of the same Rebel Colonel,

William Hornby late of the same, distiller,

Pierce Butler late of the same Rebel Officer,

Joseph Wood late of the same Member of the Rebel Congress,

Reverend William Piercy late of the same Clerk,

Thomas Savage late of the same Planter,

Thomas Stone late of the same Rebel Counsellor,

Benjamin Andrew late of the same President of the Rebel Council,

John Baker, Senior late of the same Rebel Colonel,

William Baker late of the same Rebel Officer.

Francis Brown late of the same Planter,

BRITISH DISQUALIFYING ACT, 1780. 351

Nathan Brunson late of the same Member of the Rebel Congress,

John Hardy late of the same Captain of a Rebel Galley

Joseph Oswald late of the same Planter Thomas Morris late of the same Rebel Officer Samuel Miller late of the same Rebel Assembly man Thomas Maxwell late of the same, Planter Joseph Woodruff late of the same Captain of a Rebel Galley

Josiah Powell late of the same Planter, Samuel Saltus late of the same a Committeeman John Sandiford late of the same Planter Peter Tarling late of the same Rebel Officer, Oliver Bowen late of the same Rebel Commodore, Lyman Hall iate of the same Member of the Rebel Congress

Andrew Moore late of the same planter, Joshua Inman late of the same Planter John Dooly late of the same Rebel Colonel John Glen late of the same Rebel Chief Justice

Richard Wylly late of the same President of the Rebel Council,

Adam Fowler Brisbane late of the same Rebel Counsellor

352 REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

Shem Butler late of the same, Rebel Assemblyman Joseph Habersham late of the same, Rebel Colonel John Stirk late of the same, Rebel Colonel Raymond Demmere late of the same Rebel Cloathier

General Charles Odingsell late of the same Rebel Captain

William Peacock late of the same Rebel Counsellor

John Braddock late of the same Captain of a Rebel Galley

Joseph Reynolds late of the same Bricklayer

Rodolph Strohager late of the same Butcher

Charles Cope late of the same Butcher

Lewis Cope late of the same Butcher

Hepworth Carter late of the same Rebel Captain

Stephen Johnston late of the same, Butcher,

John M'Intosh Junior late of the same Rebel Colonel,

James Houstoun late of the same Surgeon,

James Habersham late of the same Merchant

John Habersham late of the same Rebel Major,

John Milledge Junior, late of the same Rebel Assemblyman,

Levi Sheftal late of the same Butcher,

Philip Jacob Cohen late of the same Shop Keeper:

John

BRITISH DISQUALIFYING ACT, 1780. 353

John Sutcliffe late of the same Shopkeeper, Jonathan Bryan late of the Same Rebel Counsellor, John Spencer late of the same Rebel Officer, John Holmes late of the same Clerk, ____

William Gibbons the elder late of the same Rebel Counsellor,

Sheftall Sheftall, late of the same Rebel Officer. Philip Minis late of the same Shopkeeper, Coshman Pollock late of the same Shopkeeper, Robert Hamilton late of the same Attorney at Law Benjamin Lloyd late of the same Rebel Officer, James Alexander late of the same Rebel Officer. John Jenkins late of the same Rebel Assemblyman. Samuel Stirk late of the same Rebel Secretary. Philip Densler late of the same, Yeoman Henry Cuyler, late of the same Rebel Officer Joseph Gibbons late of the same, Rebel Assemblyman, Ebenezer Smith Platt, late of the same shopkeeper, Matthew Griffin late of the same planter. Peter Deveaux late of the same Gentleman Benjamin Odingsell late of the same Rebel Officer, John Gibbons late of the same Vendue Master. 28 r 1-vol 1

354 REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

John Smith late of the same planter,

William LeConte late of the same Rebel Counsellor

Charles Francis Chevalier late of the same Rebel Counsellor,

Peter Chambers of Savannah Shopkeeper, Thomas Washington late of this Province, Rebel Officer,

Elisha Maxwell late of the same, planter, Thomas Maxwell Junior late of the same Rebel Major, William Gibbons the younger late of the same Planter, William Davis late of the same Rebel Officer, John Graves late of the same Yeoman, Charles Kent late of the same Rebel Counsellor, John Bacon late of the same Marriner, Job Pray late of the same Marriner. Nathaniel Saxton late of the same tavernkeeper. Philip Low late of the same Rebel Officer, Samuel Spencer late of the same Marriner, John Winn Senior late of the same Planter, Devereaux Jarratt late of the same Rebel Assemblyman

Samuel West late of the same Gentleman, Josiah Dupont late of the same, Planter,

BRITISH DISQUALIFYING ACT, 1780. 355 James Pugh late of the same planter, Francis Pugh late of the same Planter James Rae late of the same Planter James Martin late of the same Planter John Martin, late of the same Rebel Sheriff Thomas Pace late of the same Rebel Officer, Benjamin Few late of the same Rebel Officer, Dionysious Wright late of the same Planter, Chesley Bostick late of the same Shopkeeper Littleberry Bostick late of the same planter Leonard Marbury late of the same Rebel Officer, John Sharp late of the same planter, James Harris late of the same Planter Henry Jones late of the same Rebel Colonei Hugh M'Gee late of the same Rebel Captain John Wilson late of the same Gentleman George Wych late of the same Rebel Officer William Candler late of the same Rebel Officer Zechariah Fenn late of the same Planter, William M'Intosh late of the same Rebel Colonel David Brydie late of the Same Surgeon, Andrew M'Lean late of the same Merchant

856 REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

Sir Patrick Houstoun late of the same Barronet Macartin Campbell late of the same Merchant James Gordon late of the same planter, John Kell late of the same Gentleman John M^cLean late of the same planter; Josiah M^cLean late of the same Planter John Snider late of the same Planter, John Elliott late of the same Rebel Officer, Thomas Elliott, late of the same Rebel Officer Richard Swinny late of the same Yeoman

Hugh Middleton late of the same Rebel Officer;

and also all and every Other person and persons who at any time or times before the Passing of this Act, hath or have acted in the said Province of Georgia as Members of any Council Assembly or Committee, or as a Commission of trade, or of forieited Estates or who have held any Commission, or appointment under the said usurpation, either in a Civil or Military Capacity, satisfactory proof with respect to the persons, not particularly named being first made thereoi before the Chief Justice, or one of the assistant Justices, or before two Justices of the peace in the said Province, except such Persons as did before the first day of November last past, submit themselves to his Majesty's Government, and take the established Oaths, are, and each and every of them is hereby disqualified, rendered and made incapable, to exercise hold or enjoy any Office or place of honor, trust or profit, under his Majesty in this your province of Georgia and of serving upon Juries therein, in any Case

BRITISH DISQUALIFYING ACT, 1780. 357

Whatsoever, and of Voting at Elections, for any Representative, or Representatives, to Sit in General Assembly in this province and of being chosen to Represent any parish or district of this Province, in any General Assembly, any Law usage Statute or Custom, to the Contrary in any wise Notwithstanding, Provided always Nevertheless, and it shall and May be lawfull to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief, of this province for the time being at any time or times during the Continuance of this Act, by and with the advice and Consent of the Honourable the Council of the said province, to Remove and take off the disqualification and incapacity by this Act imposed in the Whole or in Part, from all and every the Persons, herein before named, or any of them, and those herein before designed and intended, or any of them, so soon as they or any or either of them, shall signalize themselves, in favour of the Peace and Welfare of his Majestys said Government in the Province of Georgia aforesaid, or Otherwise discover, themselves deserving such indulgence, to the satisfaction and good liking of the said Governor or Commander in Chief and Council for the time being as aforesaid, and to Restore them, or any or either of them, to all the advantages privileges and immunities, they Respectively, enjoy'd before they engaged in the said Rebellion . . .

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Deorgia Mis

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNOR AND THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Archives has an excellent collection of records of the Governor's office and the Adjutant and Inspector General's office for the war years. They are primarily of historical value, but are useful for genealogical purposes since they give data about civilians and men who served in home-guard units.

The bulk of these records consists of letters received and sent by these offices. Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Ordnance records are included. Also, there are registers of military commissions, general and special orders and various other records.

Of particular interest are:

OCCGS

Donie: Dean Schwang

(1) Correspondence Received by Governor Brown, 1861-1865, and Correspondence Received by Adjutant General Wayne, 1861-1865. Most items deal with military affairs, but many other subjects are covered. Most letters are from the general public rather than from military or political leaders.

(2) Lists of Men Subject to Military Duty Compiled March 4, 1862, Under the Governor's Proclamation of February 11, 1862. These lists, compiled by county of residence, name "every able bodied white male, as well as alien, between the ages of 18 and 45, not already in Confederate service or State service, or exempt by law" as of March 4, 1862." Most lists show only the names of the men.

(3) Militia Enrollment Lists Compiled as Required by the Act of December 14, 1863, for Re-organizing the Militia of Georgia. These lists name every white male between the ages of 16 and 60 who were not in actual military service as of January, 1864. For each name the following information is given: (1) county and militia district of residence; (2) age; (3) where born (usually state only); (4) occupation; (5) if exempt, for what reason; and (6) if he had a gun, horse, saddle or bridle, and the condition of each. These lists are missing for some counties and incomplete for others.

(4) Muster rolls of the Georgia State Troops and the Georgia State Line. The Georgia State Troops were volunteer soldiers in state (rather than Confederate) service from October, 1861, to April, 1862, as defense of the Georgia coast. The Georgia State Line comprised two regiments of volunteer soldiers in state service from early 1863 to the end of the war. Men in these units are not usually included in the Compiled Service Records, and these rolls are often the only proof of service.

All of the above have been indexed and the cards placed in the "Alphabetical Card File." This card file has been microfilmed, and is accessed by looking in the catalog drawer marked "Georgia Official Records." Look under the heading: Confederate Pensions. The staff will search the Alphabetical Card file for mail inquiries.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME

The Archives has many of the official records of the Confederate Soldiers' Home of Georgia including a "Register of Inmates of the Home, 1901-1941, 3 volumes." These registers have been indexed and cards placed in the Alphabetical Card file. These contain good genealogical information, such as, name of inmate's unit; battles in which he fought; date of discharge; next of kin to notify in case of an emergency; date of death, if it occurred in the home; and place of burial.

Widows who were in the home in later years are not included.

These registers have been microfilmed and can be accessed by looking in the catalog drawer marked "Georgia Official Records." Look under the heading: "Family and Children Services, Confederate Soldiers' Home Records, Register of Inmates." The staff will search the Alphabetical Card file for mail inquiries.

CONFEDERATE PENSION RECORDS

Georgia began paying pensions to disabled soldiers in 1879. An 1891 law allowed pensions on the basis of poverty, and allowed widows of soldiers to receive them.

The Georgia Confederate Pensions and Records Department was abolished in 1960, and their records were deposited in the Georgia Archives. The most important of these records for genealogical purposes are the pension applications and their supporting documents.

Seorgia paid pensions to any soldiers or their widows who, if otherwise eligible, were residents of Georgia at the time of the application, even though his military service or wartime residence may have been in another state. Soldiers and widows who left Georgia after the war were not eligible for a pension paid by the State of Georgia, but they may have applied in their subsequent state of residence.

A typical soldier's application includes the following information: his unit's number or name; date of service; brief summary of his military career; the value of his personal property at the time of application; and the number of years he lived continuously in Georgia, or in some cases, his exact date of birth. In some cases, the pensioner included his discharge and affidavits from members of his unit to prove his service.

A typical widow's application includes the following information: her husband's name; his unit number or name; date of their marriage; husband's death date; and how she was supported and the value of her personal property at the time of application. In some cases, the widow included a copy of the marriage certificate to prove her relationship to the soldier.

The following information is not included on a typical application: genealogical data about members of the applicant's family such as names of parents, wife and children. The date of the soldier's death normally is not found in his file, but sometimes can be found on other pension office records.

Since the pension applications are filed alphabetically by county and, then, in alphabetical order by the surname of the pensioners within each county, the Archives created an overall name index. A card was made for each applicant and the three witnesses to the initial application. The card contains the name of the applicant, the husband's name in the case of a widow, the man's unit number or name as shown on the application, and the county where the application was filed.

REQUESTING INFORMATION BY MAIL: The Archives will search the pension index and provide a statement showing the presence or absence of an application, and quote the cost of photocopies. When requesting a search, the inquirer should include the following information: full name of the applicant, and in the case of the widow, the full name of her husband; the county of residence at the time of application; and the unit number or name in which the veteran served, if known.

PHOTOCOPIES: The pension applications are on microfilm and the researchers are invited to visit the Archives and make their own copies on the self-service printer, or if this is not convenient, the Archives photo lab will print the darkest and most legible copy possible from the microfilm at a higher cost. Since the number of items in each applicant's file varies, the total cost varies. The pensioners had to re-apply each year through 1907. Normally, the initial application contains the most imformation. This consists of two microfilm frames. The Archives does not have the staff necessary to assume the responsibility of deciding which portions of an applicant's file might be of most interest to the researcher. It is best not to send money in advance.

PS: CAR / April, 1985 Georgia Department of Archives and History 330 Capitol Avenue Atlanta, Georgia 30334 In 1903, the National Archives, Washington, D. C., began the task of compiling the service records of the men who fought in the Civil War. This was not completed until the mid 1930's. At the end of the war, the Confederate records such as company muster rolls, hospital registers, and prisoner of war records were taken to the U. S. Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D. C., and eventually transferred to the National Archives where they are today.

Every time a soldier's name appeared on any type of record, a card was made indicating the type of record (company muster roll, hospital register, prisoner of war list, etc.), the date of the record, and the information found concerning the man himself. These cards were placed in the man's file along with any original documents pertaining to him such as a medical discharge, requisitions for clothing or other supplies signed by him, and the application for pay and allowances due him from the Confederate States Government at the times of his death which was filed by his widow or his parents. Prisoner of war records include the name of the prison, the date the man arrived, and the date the man was transferred to another prison, if applicable. The date of death can be found in some cased on the prisoner of war records and hospital records. The hospital records normally include the name of the hospital, the date of arrival, and the type of injury or illness.

The following types of information normally can be found on a compiled service record: date and place of enlistment, by whom enlisted, and the period of enlistment. The company muster roll (pay roll) usually covered a two month period, and included the following information: if the man was present or absent; if detailed, the nature of his assigned duties; and if he died, the date of death, if known.

The following types of information normally do not appear on a compiled service record: names and addresses of next of kin, place of burial unless the man was buried in a cemetery adjacent to a Union prisoner of war camp, place and date of birth - the age in years normally appears on the first company muster roll, and a list of the battles in which he participated.

The Department has three microfilm publications of the National Archives, Washington, D. C., which contain the service records of most Georgians. The Department also has the accompanying indices. These service records are divided into three parts:

- COMPILED SERVICE RELORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA. This is the basic source for information about Georgians. Most Georgia regiments, battalions, legions, and independent companies are included. There is a separate index for this group of records. Units designated as state troops, state line, and militia are rarely included in this series.
- 2) COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN ORGANIZATIONS RAISED DIRECTLY BY THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT. Included in this series are units bearing the word "Confederate" rather than a state name in their designation. Many of these units were composed of companies from two or more states. Also included are the units of engineers, signal corps, Indian units, etc.
- 3) COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS AND NON-REGIMENTAL ENLISTED MEN. This series includes the service records of general officers; officers and enlisted men of staff departments; men on corps, division, or brigade staffs; and men assigned as aides-de-camp, drillmasters, military judges, chaplains, agents, etc. The staff departments included are those of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Medical Department, and Ordnance Department.

Numbers 2 and 3 have a combined index.

Georgia

Donated by Dian Schwanz

PHOTOCOPIES

The Archives can photocopy only from the service records of men in Georgia units, the first series described. The other two series are on positive microfilm, and the Archives is not able to make legible copies from them. The National Archives can photocopy any of these service records.

In reply to a mail request, the Archives will quote the cost of photocopying the carded portion of the service record only. On request, the Archives will count the number of original documents in a man's service record, and quote the cost of photocopies. If there are a large number, the researcher will find that it is cheaper to order copies of the entire file from the National Archives, Washington, D. C., as they charge one fee for the entire record. Since this department has to make copies from microfilm rather than from the original records, a more legible copy can usually be obtained from them. Our department has a self-service copier and researchers are invited to come in and make their own copies from the microfilm, but we stress that the copies will only be as good as the microfilm from which they are made.

REQUESTING INFORMATION BY MAIL

In reply to an inquiry, the Archives will search the index to the Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers in Organizations from Georgia, unless otherwise requested to search one of the other indices. The Archives will provide a statement showing the name, rank, and unit of the soldier, and the cost of photocopies. The index does not include the county of organization of the company.

Please include the following information to assist the Archives in locating information on a soldier: full name, if known, and his county of residence during the war. The Archives cannot undertake to list all persons with a particular surname. The Archives cannot perfrom any research without a given name.

The Archives Photo Lab will print the darkest and most legible copies possible from the National Archives microfilm, but the Archives does not guarantee that the copies will be readable in all cases, because the quality of the microfilm is very poor in some instances. The best copy possible can be obtained from the National Archives, Washington, D. C. 20408.

SOME HELPFUL HINTS

If the soldier for whom you are searching has a common name, then, it will be very difficult to locate a service record unless you already know the name of his unit. Therefore, if you do not know the unit name, it is recommended that if the soldier and/or his widow survived the war, you should check with the archives in the state where he/she lived to see if either or both made application for a Confederate pension. The name of the man's unit should appear on such an application. Pension applications can also fill in some gaps as to what happened to a man during the war, since there can be some big gaps in the official army records. Also, check with family members to see if they have any documentation as to the soldier's unit.

PS: CAR March/85 Georgia Department of Archives and History 330 Capitol Avenue Atlanta, Georgia 30334 The Grang County California Genealogical Society 「大学な」「「「「

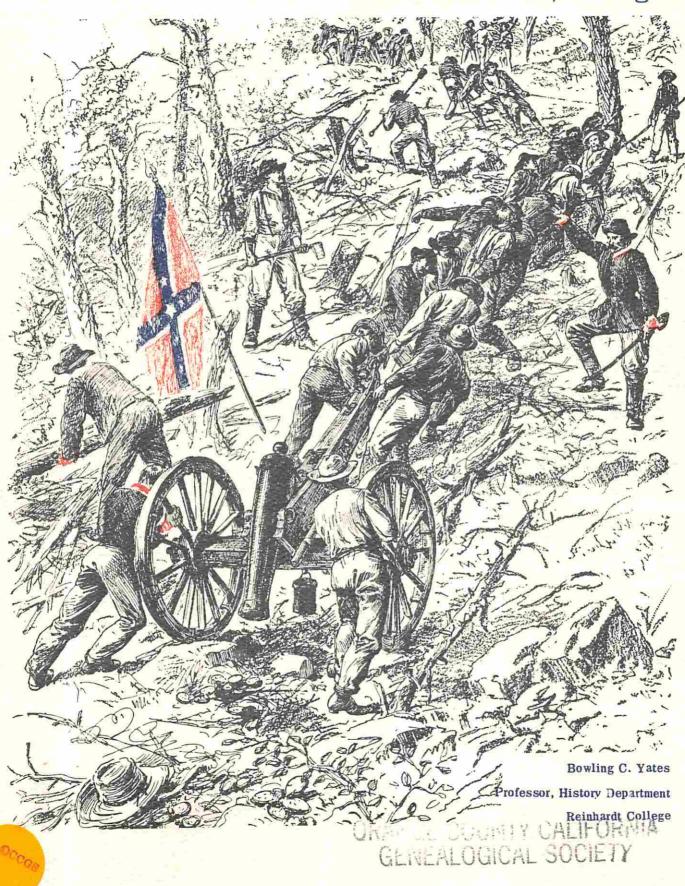
OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY



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HISTORICAL GUIDE for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and Marietta, Georgia



KENNESAW MOUNTAIN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK P. O. Box 1167 MARIETTA, GEORGIA 30060

Marietta and Cobb County have been known as centers of gracious living and prosperity since the days of the Old South. Now, in the New South, we are experiencing phenomenal growth in industry while maintaining our role as a very desirable place to live.

It is the thrift, industry and civic pride of our citizens, evident since pioneer days, that has brought our area well-deserved recognition in both the Old and the New South.

Sometimes we may accept too readily our heritage, without appreciating fully the men and attributes that have made our area outstanding.

So that we may be more conscious of our heritage, and so that we may continue to exemplify the key traits that have been so vital, the Marietta Federal Savings and Loan Association and the Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association have agreed to sponsor the publication of this <u>Historical</u> <u>Guide for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and Marietta</u>, Georgia.

We are happy to contribute to the preservation and appreciation of the historic sites of Marietta and Cobb County, and trust that this publication may enable our citizens, along with visitors to this section, to enjoy the history of the Old South, the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield and the interesting public buildings and homes in the Marietta area, in this our Bicentennial year.

HISTORICAL GUIDE for

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and Marietta, Georgia

> Bowling C. Yates Professor, History Department Reinhardt College

DEDICATION

There are four Cobb County citizens who made major contributions to this work, yet did not live to see it in final form. Judge J. J. Daniell and Guy Haynes Northcutt from records and recollection, by contacting others and patient concentration, have shared their knowledge and humor with the author. For this we all are the richer.

Miss Lucinda Hardage, daughter of pioneer George W. Hardage, was sixteen during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Mrs. Mattie Harris Lyon was the daughter of pioneer Ezekiel Calhoun Harris. Both spoke from personal knowledge, with remarkable clarity.

My sister Virginia H. Yates who resides in Washington has used her contacts and expertise to help me locate data that was needed yet elusive. My wife Beth has shown that vital quality, patience, and has kindly read script, thus directly improving this work.

Publication of this Historical Guide has been underwritten by the Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association and the Marietta Federal Savings and Loan Association. Their cooperation has made it possible to put the Guide on sale at the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, and to make it available to patrons of the Marietta Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Both of the sponsors, and the author are happy to make this contribution to local history, in the hope that it will encourage interest in national history, in this our Bicentennial year.

HISTORICAL GUIDE FOR KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK AND MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

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Cover:

"Planting the Guns on Kennesaw," by A. R. Waud Joseph M. Brown, Mountain Campaigns in Georgia. The State of Georgia, anxious to remove the Cherokee Indians from north Georgia, in 1832 surveyed the Cherokee lands, northwest of the Chattahoochee River, dividing the area into sections, districts and lots, the lots being either land lots of one hundred and sixty acres or gold lots of forty acres. After all, forty acres of gold ought to be enough for any reasonable man.

In October the land lottery began at the capital, Milledgeville, to determine who would be awarded the various lots. As awards were announced, Georgians began to load their wagons, hitch up their teams and head for their new homes.

By November an adventuresome small group had reached the present Cobb County. Soon they sent a delegation to Milledgeville, to expedite the creation of a county government. Government would provide law and order, and protection from the red men, who had not yet been ejected from the area.

The delegation brought with them the suggestion of a name for their county--Cobb County, in memory of Thomas Welch Cobb. Cobb's short life was a success story in which few ingredients were missing. He was the grandson of Thomas Cobb, native of Buckingham County, Virginia, who migrated to Columbia County, Georgia, where he died in 1835, aged 110. Thomas Cobb had a son John who came to Georgia with his father, and married Elizabeth Beckham, daughter of Captain William Beckham. John Cobb died in 1797, when his son Thomas was thirteen. Thomas' maternal grandfather, Captain Beckham, undertook to rear and educate his grandson, Thomas Welch Cobb (1784--1830).

Thomas attended an academy taught by that well-known educator, Moses Waddel. Thomas was evidently a good student, and evinced an interest in the practice of law. He read law in the office of William H. Crawford at Lexington, Georgia. Crawford had also studied under Waddel, and had served as Waddel's assistant. It may well be that the teacher brought one student to the favorable notice of another.

Cobb began the practice of law in Lexington. On May 14, 1807 he married Mary Moore. To this marriage were born three children, a daughter Adeline who died young, and two sons, Thomas Moore and Joseph Beckham Cobb (1819--1858). Mary Moore died before her husband; the survivors, listed in his will, were these two sons who divided their father's real and personal property. Cobb sought in his will to arrange the manumission of his slaves.

Cobb combined his law practice with a political career. He was elected to Congress in 1816 and 1823. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1824. He resigned from this office in 1828 and returned to Georgia where he became a Judge of the Superior Court for the Ocmulgee Circuit. He died February 1, 1830 at Greensboro, to which city he had moved, and is buried in the city cemetery there.

Cobb had been successful as a planter as well. In 1822 he owned 54 slaves, so that he could be classed as a planter operating on a modest scale.

Thomas Welch Cobb was a man well and favorably known to his fellow Georgians. Of good stock, orphaned early, a good student, he had studied law under a brilliant member of the bar. Cobb has been successful as a lawyer, in politics, and as a planter. Cobb was a credit to his home state, and naming a county in his memory would be a fitting thing. The delegation seeking the creation of Cobb County left their new homes with confidence, feeling that their mission could easily be accomplished. As they travelled toward Milledgeville, their confidence waned. After all, they were a small group of private citizens, seeking to gain the attention and support of busy legislators. Arriving in the Georgia capital, they found themselves plunged into a political maelstrom.

The high Federal import duties of 1828, the "Tariff of Abominations," had aroused much resentment across the agricultural South. In 1832 Congress passed a schedule of reduced tariffs, which failed to appease the southerners, and kept the issue in hot contention. The Georgia Legislature met from November 5 to December 22, 1832. A Nullification Convention was held during this period, from November 12 to 17. During this Convention wealthy Georgia planters hoped that the state would declare the obnoxious tariff laws null and void. Equally vociferous Georgia small farmers, unionists, hoped to prevent nullification, which they felt would lead to bloody civil war. The result was a compromise--no nullification act was passed, yet the convention roundly criticized the high tariffs.

The Cobb delegation knew that tempers were running high, and loyalties strongly divided. William H. Crawford, Cobb's mentor and friend, was an ardent advocate of nullification. Many frontier counties were strongly unionist. These Cobb men would have to tread carefully, to achieve their goal. Several points were in their favor. Cobb the orphan and poor boy had an appeal for the frontiersmen. Cobb the friend of Crawford had ties to the prominent planters. Cobb, dead since 1830, had made no enemies in the recent political wars.

Fate smiled on these men from north of the Chattahoochee. Just how, we shall never know. Men seldom record full chronicles of political matters. We know, however, that an act of the legislature was passed on December 3, 1832, approving the creation of Cobb County, and that on the first Monday in March, 1833, Cobb Countians elected Jacob R. Banks their first State Senator, and James B. Waller (often erroneously given as Walker) their first Representative.

The Naming of Marietta

The county seat of Cobb has never been mentioned by any other name. Whence came that name? Lively legends say the town was named for the wife of Cobb, or for the daughters of a distinguished citizen, Mary and Etta.

Cobb's letters address his wife as "Polly," calculated to nullify one version of our legend. Yet Cobb's marriage license, and his wife's obituary, refer to her as Mary Moore. But why Marietta if her name was Mary? Here we must speculate. If our early citizens tried to devise a name based on Mary, they considered Maryville, Marytown, Maryboro -- and found them all rather prosaic, not at all a proper name for a town that they intended to make a stylish, fashionable and challenging community. Then, pondering further, some imaginative individual took Mary and added a suffix to convert it into Marietta -- a name stylish, chic and acceptable to one and all. If that be true, we shall never know his name, but we are all indebted to him! By act of the legislature, approved December 19, 1834, Marietta (with a population of nearly 100 inhabitants) was made the county seat of Cobb, thus giving official recognition to the name. Cobb, reading law in Lexington, Georgia in 1803, petitions his grandfather for aid, in a sprightly letter:

"Reason tells me thou wilt grant my request. Receive my grateful thanks, thou indulgent diety -- But hark! Methought I heard you make a provision. A provision thou didst make. And what was it? Provided -- humph -- Provided your -- humph -- your Grandfather is willing. I reckon -- perhaps -- tho I don't know -- perhaps he may be willing.

But my dear Sir, there's no necessity of any more circumlocution. My thickest overalls are torn between the legs -- It is too warm to wear casimore (cashmere) -- And I haven't a pair of decent 'Sunday' summer breeches to save my toes -- 'Well,' say you, 'go in your shirt tail then.' Agreed, if I can't go any other way. But yet, my dear sir, I haven't lost all hope of finding always relief from your indulgent bosom. At least I have very seldom failed as yet. Likewise my stockings are worn out. 'Well,' say you, 'and what else do you want, none of your palavering, Tom.' Ah, kind Sir, send me breeches and stockings and I'll do pretty well for the present. Whether my request is granted or not, while life lasts, I will always subscribe myself,

Your dutiful Grandson Thomas Welch Cobb"

This signature is reproduced because it gives Cobb's full name. Some have thought that his middle name was Willis. The signature here resolves any doubts about the matter.

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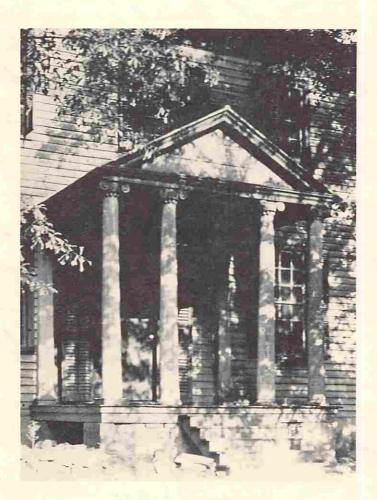
GS REFERENCE OF A provision there diest make And what was it's The vided - humph! __ Trovided your _ humph - your Grandfalher is willing, I reckon - pur haps the I dont know - per hapy he may be willing ----But, my dear Sir, there norrespite of gany mor cer cum lo cation. My thickest overally are torn between the light It is too warm to wear capin one - And - I havent a pair of decent Sunday; summer i chy to save my low - Well," say you, " of or in your si tail this Agrid, if I can't go any other way. But yet my dear fin, I hav'nt lost all hope of finding, always, while from your ind widenty borow. Mhe. ings are non out. Wile "say you, " and what is do " want now of your paliavering, Tow." Ah, Kin For sind me brocky & Stockings & File do proti well for the prejent. Whether my riquest is granted or not while life lasty, I will alway subscribe my 2, your dutiful grandsin Thomas Wilch Cobb AP im not wite nor havint bun for a good while Present my love & sencer respects to my grand faither, mother, doothing Sesters, Groud father



Elizabeth Beckham Cobb, mother of Thomas Welch Cobb. She had dark hair and blue eyes.



Joseph Beckham Cobb, son of Thomas Welch Cobb. Note full face and prominent nose, inherited from his grandmother.



Paradise Hill, Greensboro home of Thomas Welch Cobb. It has been replaced by a modern structure in the past few years.

The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain

In early May Major General William T. Sherman, with an Army of 100,000, left Chattanooga hoping to defeat General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate Army of 50,000 then operating in north Georgia. Sherman also hoped to destroy the shops, factories and railroads in Atlanta, installations vital to the Confederacy.

Johnston, outnumbered, offered battle only when he had considerable advantage of terrain. Sherman, probing, attacking and flanking, maneuvered Johnston from positions at Dalton, Resaca and New Hope Church in May. In one month he had driven deep into Georgia; the next month he would spend at Kennesaw, seeking chinks in Johnston's armor. See Atlanta Campaign map, p. 46.

Sherman, moving south from the Etowah River, swung west, so far west that, if not intercepted, his flank movement around Johnston at Allatocna could become a direct march on Atlanta. Johnston had anticipated this possibility and put his army in position at New Hope Church across Sherman's route. Heavy fighting here was indecisive. During the actions, Sherman and Johnston found supply a major problem: now they were remote from the railroad, linked to it only over miserable roads.

Fronting each other, the armies began to sidle east to reach the vital rail supply line. Sherman reached Allatoona, on the railroad, June 1; Major General George Stoneman's Federal Cavalry occupied this key town. Quickly the railroad was put in order, and the Federal Army shifted to the railroad about Acworth. On June 10 the Army moved south along the railroad to Big Shanty, Federal cavalry clearing the way. See Kennesaw Mountain map, p. 24-25.

Big Shanty would be Sherman's supply base for June, while the telegraph line linked him with Washington. In the north end of town, on high ground, was a cotton gin. Sherman had mounted here a Signal Corps telescope, which enabled him to view much of the battlefield. Particularly impressive to the General was Kennesaw Mountain, of which Sherman wrote in his report:

> Kenesaw, the bold and striking twin mountain, lay before us. . . to our right. . . Pine Mountain, and beyond it in the distance, Lost Mountain. . . On each of these peaks the enemy had his signal station, the summits were crowned with batteries, and the spurs were alive with men busy in felling trees, digging pits, and preparing for the grand struggle impending. The scene was enchanting; too beautiful to be disturbed by the harsh clamor of war; but the Chattahoochee lay beyond, and I had to reach it.

Before Sherman attacked Kennesaw, he had to reach it. The country was heavily wooded, broken by ridges and streams—terrain that seemed to be designed for defense. Sherman faced a commander who converted every obstacle into a fort! Sherman had to fight his way to the base of Kennesaw in a series of actions from June 14 to June 18. We will first discuss these preliminary actions, on the Confederate first or advanced line, then turn to the principal actions occurring on what the soldiers called the "Kennesaw Line," since it included the mountain itself as a strong point. The tour sections which follow are in two parts. One part gives travel directions, the other an historical narrative. If you do not take the tour, you may wish to read these accounts as an introduction to the principal actions at Kennesaw Mountain which follow. In some cases it has been desirable to insert historical comments in the travel directions. A tour map which will guide you to points discussed in this chapter will be found in the center spread of this publication. As you travel over Cobb County, drive carefully. Traffic is heavy, and moves at a fairly high speed.

The actions described first, which occurred outside Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, appear in the order in which you will visit them:

Pine Mountain	June 14, 1864
Latimore Place or Hardee's Salient	June 17-18
Gilgal or Golgotha Church	June 15-16
Lost Mountain	June 14-17
Mud Creek	June 17-18

<u>Pine Mountain</u>, Confederate outpost on high ground. (The area is northwest of Marietta; the Stilesboro Road circles its base north side from east to west. From Marietta, go out old U. S. Highway 41 north of Marietta 3.1 miles, turn left on the Stilesboro Road, and go 3.8 miles to the point where the paved road turns right, while a dirt road goes straight. If you wish to see trenches, follow the dirt road .2 mile to the foot of the mountain. In the woods you will see Confederate trenches attacked by Federals on June 14, in a hot skirmish action. Now return to pavement, turn left, go .5 mile and take the first paved road to your left, Beaumont Drive, which leads up Pine Mountain. Park near the water tank to view the area.)

To the north is the area of Federal approach. Federals attacked the east and west flanks of Pine Mountain, and shelled the crest.

On the mountain are infantry trenches and artillery pits. In 1864 a signal station operated here. Now return to the Stilesboro Road, turn left, and drive west. Federal trenches facing the mountain were in general along the modern road and have been obliterated. Pine Mountain is to your left, partially hidden by trees and by a ridge between you and the crest. The Confederates withdrew from this position on the night of June 14, preferring to make a stand on more favorable ground.

Sherman, concentrating his army around Big Shanty, moved forward to locate and attack the Confederate line. By June 11 he had found a salient, Pine Mountain (really a hill) defended by Major General William B. Bate's Division of Lieutenant General William J. Hardee's Corps. Rain slowed operations. On the morning of June 14, with sunshine and drying ground, the Federals moved. They entrenched in an arc facing Pine Mountain, emplaced artillery to shell the crest and pushed forward skirmishers. On the east, troops of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps sought to drive a wedge between the salient and the main Confederate line to the south. On the west, Brigadier General John W. Geary's Division of the Twentieth Corps pushed a skirmish line toward the base of the salient, but made no serious attack.

Sherman, riding his lines, saw a concentration of Confederates on the crest and commanded artillery fire to disperse them. In this shelling Confederate Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk fell, mortally wounded. A West Pointer, Polk had resigned from the Anny, entered the Episcopal Church and become a Bishop. Though not an experienced military man, he was valuable to the South as a leader who was much respected.

The hot skirmish action and movement of Federal troops indicated an assault that might cause the capture of Bate's Division. Rather than risk the action, Johnston withdrew from Pine Mountain on the night of June 14. Federal losses were about 328, Confederate casualties about 200. (From here, proceed to the Latimer Place.)

The Latimer Place. (From Pine Mountain, drive back to the Stilesboro Road, turn right and go 2.0 miles to the New Salem Road, turn right and go .8 mile and turn right on Kirk Lane. Go west .2 mile, and stop. You have reached the Latimer Place or Hardee's Salient.)

The first Confederate line ran west to east, from Lost Mountain to Brush Mountain, a length of about eight miles. You are about in the center of this set of trenches. Sherman approached and attacked the west part of this line, a part that was lightly defended. Johnston decided to pull back and shorten this western portion, leaving the right of his line in place. The west part of his line swung back like a gate; this area was the hinge, the line to the east stayed put. The left of the Confederate line at first proceeded straight ahead of you, due west, some five miles to Lost Mountain. This line was abandoned on the night of June 16, and southern troops pulled back on the left to a new line which began here and extended south three miles, along the east bank of Mud Creek.

Federal troops advanced to this area, and early on June 18 quickly got possession of the old abandoned trench, very close to the new line. This would permit a quick attack over a short distance, a distinct advantage to the Federals. Johnston, aware of his handicap, withdrew to the east on the night of June 18 taking up a position on the main line at Kennesaw Mountain within the National Park.

When on June 16 Johnston pulled back his left to the Mud Creek line, he left in place his right extending to the railroad and Brush Mountain. In effect, he abandoned his old line leading to Gilgal and Lost Mountain and put his men on a new line which began at the Latimore Place. As this change made an angle in Hardee's line, it was also known as Hardee's salient. Federal batteries, in position north and west of the angle, could have an enfilade fire (along and within the Confederate trenches). It is difficult to defend works from attack when pinned down by such a fire.

On June 17 troops of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps approached this part of the southern line and correctly diagnosed the changes made in fortifications. During the night of June 17-18 it was suspected that the Confederates might be withdrawing. To test this report, Major General Oliver O. Howard of the Fourth Corps ordered the Divisions of Brigadier General John Newton and Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood to advance to learn if the enemy were gone.

The salient was defended by Major General Samuel G. French's Division, troops of Brigadier General Francis M. Cockrell being skirmishers. They held that position of the old, abandoned line near the new line to prevent Federal capture of this advanced work.

Early on the morning of June 18 Newton moved forward. He was flanking or by-passing the southern skirmishers, who might well be captured. To avoid this, the skirmishers withdrew pell-mell. Newton quickly occupied the old trench line, his men protected by the mound of earth. True, they were on the outside of the trench, but it was welcome and satisfactory cover. Wood came up on Newton's right and entrenched; Brigadier Absalom Baird advanced his Division to a position on Newton's left. Baird, without artillery, was offered the use of Captain Hubert Dilger's Battery I of the First Ohio Light Artillery. The offer accepted, Dilger quickly worked his guns into position and maintained a hot fire as Baird reported: "displaying a splended courage not often witnessed." So close were the foes, and so sensitive the positions held, that constant musket and artillery fire was employed during the day by both sides. Equal casualties reflect the closeness of the action: Federal losses were 550; Confederate casualties about 523.

Gilgal or Golgotha Church, now the Due West Community. (To reach this area, return to the New Salem Road, turn right and go south .6 mile. At the Burnt Hickory Road turn right and go west on the Burnt Hickory Road 2.7 miles to the Acworth-Due West Road; here turn right and go .2 mile to Gilgal; at the road junction bear right, and park beside the Due West Community Club, a white frame building. Walk around to the back of the clubhouse, and step up on the bank. Here you are on the Confederate trench line.)

As you look to the north, you will see the Acworth-Due West Road, which is the old Sandtown or Tennessee Road, over which Federals advanced to attack. To your southwest, along the Due West Road, you can see the crest of Lost Mountain, three miles away, Johnston's left flank. To your left, to the west and north of the Due West Road is high ground, hidden by the trees, where Federals put cannon to shell the Southerners. Johnston knew he had to repel an attack if he remained here. On the night of June 16 he withdrew east, seeking a better position to defend.

On June 15 Geary moved southeast toward Gilgal Church, driving the Confederates from several ridges on which skinnish pits had been dug. In the afternoon he made a major assault, hoping to break the southern line. He had found the main line well entrenched and supported by artillery. Defending it was the elite Division of Major General Patrick R. Cleburne. In this vigorous action, Geary lost 500 men; the Confederates, 150.

Meanwhile, Major General Jacob D. Cox and Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall had been moving their divisions south toward Gilgal Church (known as Due West today). On June 15 the Confederates were driven within their main line. On June 16 Cox and Hascall took high ground and emplaced artillery to sweep the southern lines, and shell roads to their rear as well.

Major General George Stoneman's Cavalry Division was operating around Lost Mountain, held by Brigadier General William H. Jackson's Cavalry Division, sole defenders of the long, thinly held Southern left flank. Johnston had to stand and fight at Gilgal Church on his weak flank or retire and concentrate his forces. He chose to withdraw.

On the morning of June 17, when Major General Daniel Butterfield examined the Gilgal Church area, he reported:

Hardshell or Golgotha (Gilgal) is about 300 yards from the right of my line. I can make but little of the roads near Hardshell Church, or where it was (nothing but the benches left). . The various roads and paths made by the enemy obscure the things so that it is hard to tell which road goes where. . I am trying to gobble an inhabitant, if possible, who can point out roads.

Sherman had gained a southern strong point at the cost of some 300 men; Confederate losses were about 150.

Lost Mountain. (From Gilgal you can drive west on the Due West Road for views of Lost Mountain. Plan to return here after viewing Lost Mountain to resume your tour.)

Approach Lost Mountain from any direction and you get the same impression. It is a tremendous natural fortress. Troops entrenched there could look down across the plain and observe the approach of any hostile force. Then, when action began, they could fire down on attackers who had to toil up the slopes.

Your approach to the mountain is over roads that climb part way up the mountain and proceed along its slopes. Then Lost Mountain seems to you a small peak beside the road, for you forget the portion of the eminence that is at a lower level. But one thing you do not forget—the visibility. Here you can see far into the distance, a distinct advantage to a defending force, in this case, the Confederates. As well, the crest offers an excellent location for a signal station. The Confederates had one here.

On the mountain are trenches and good panoramic views. Do not let the crest tempt you to hike in summer, unless you are willing to risk the redbugs (chiggers) and the heat!

Jackson's Cavalry Division had been on Johnston's left flank in the Lost Mountain area since June 9. Stoneman's Cavalry Division advanced and sought to flank or pierce the southern line in fighting on June 15 and June 16. On the latter date Federal cavalrymen penetrated the southern advance line, but could get no further.

On June 17, the Gilgal Church line was found abandoned. Hascall's Infantry Division, on the morning of June 17, was moved to Lost Mountain, and supporting the cavalry, began to push east. He brushed aside the light Confederate Cavalry force as he advanced, in the afternoon reaching Mud Creek, where he entrenched on the right of General Cox's Division. Meanwhile, Brigadier General Edward M. McCook's Federal Cavalry Division swept east along the Marietta-Dallas Road. He encountered no opposition and captured two Confederate hospitals as he moved toward Mud Creek, the end of his advance. It had been a noisy action, covering an advance of several miles, but losses were nominal. The Confederates had retired to a new, shorter line; the Federals had skinnished into position facing this new position. (Now return to Gilgal to resume your tour.)

Mud Creek and the Darby House. (Go south from Gilgal on the Acworth-Due West Road 1.4 miles to the Marietta-Dallas Road. Here turn left, go .2 mile, note the white frame Darby house on your right, back to the road, big trees in the yard. Park on road shoulder to survey the area.)

The Darby house was a Federal focal point during the Mud Creek fight. Batteries unlimbered here to fire on the Confederate artillery; southern guns in turn swept this area. Troops stopped and reformed here to go into battle; generals with their field glasses watched the progress of the action.

One mile to the east is Mud Creek. To the right of the road, on this side of the stream, are ridges on which Federals mounted cannon and put their infantry. Across the stream to the left of the road is a bluff on which southern guns and infantry were put in place. Both infantry and artillerymen were destined to play roles in a spirited action here. (Now drive east .7 mile, where, before you reach the stream, there is a low ridge, and on the right a dirt road turns off. You can park here for a closer look at the terrain along Mud Creek.)

Mud Creek is a changed battlefield. In 1864 the Marietta-Dallas Road crossed Mud Creek in a leisurely southern loop around the high hills; today the road cuts straight through the hills in a northwest direction aimed just to the right of the Darby house, still standing.

Federals, approaching from the west, found themselves on a high ridge, which made a long slope down to Mud Creek. The other or eastern bank was steep, atop it were Confederate batteries, on the slope were sharpshooters, some of whom were concealed in tree tops. They thus had a plunging fire on the Federals, who could with difficulty conceal themselves from observation. Federal sharpshooters managed to neutralize fire from the trees and shot several, General Geary remarked, "in their elevated hiding places." Other Confederate skirmishers cut bushes and stuck them in their belts, a sort of camouflage that on a "dark, misty day, . . . rendered them almost indistinguishable."

While this action was in progress, Federals took up a line west of the creek, Geary to the left or north of the road, Cox to the right, and Hascall on Cox's right. Federal artillery went into action near the Darby place, but were ineffective. Lieutenant Henry Bundy with his Thirteenth New York Battery moved forward, racing downhill across a wide field, and stopping behind a narrow, knifelike slope on Geary's line. He placed his guns behind this crest, a natural fortification, with only their muzzles showing. Captain James D. McGill's Battery E, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, took position to the left rear of Bundy. To Bundy's right, Captain Giles J. Cockerill with Battery D of the First Ohio Light Artillery found a rounded knoll, behind which he took position. Defenders of the line were the troops of Cleburne, soon to receive a withering baptism of fire.

Bundy, emplaced some four hundred yards from the southern cannon, a comfortable range for rifles, began a duel that soon proved unequal, for as Geary

described it:

Bundy's six guns. . . opened a rapid and accurate fire by battery, quickly silencing the enemy's guns. . . produced great havoc among their works and troops. . . two of the enemy's guns were dismounted, two knocked over end, and the rest silenced.

The explosion of one Federal shell did special damage. It seriously injured Brigadier General Lucius E. Polk, nephew of General Polk who fell on Pine Mountain June 14. Lucius Polk was an able brigade commander under Cleburne. Wounded here for the fourth time, he took no further part in the War.

Dusk of June 17 found Cleburne and his men battered and unable to repay the compliment. June 18 was a day of hard rain and inaction. That night Johnston retired, this time to the main Kennesaw line. Cleburne was not sorry to leave this area where he had been the victim of a brilliant but unequal artillery duel.

(This stop concludes the tour of early actions at Kennesaw Mountain. Drive east on Georgia Highway 120 to reach Marietta. From here you can take the tour of Kennesaw Mountain Park, described on the following pages.)

Tour of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. (From the Marietta Square go north on Cherokee Street, thence via old U. S. 41 for 3.1 miles, turn left on Stilesboro Road, proceed .1 mile to the Park Visitor Center. Here numerous exhibits explain the battle and the Atlanta Campaign. A slide talk and Park literature is available. Booklets, postcards and souvenirs can be purchased. A picnic area is near the building.)

A Road up Kennesaw Mountain begins here and permits the visitor to drive up one and one-half miles, almost to the crest of Big Kennesaw Mountain. Along the road are numerous panoramic views of the surrounding country.

At the end of the road is a Parking Area. Above it is an overlook with exhibits, including paintings, that point out interesting features of the battlefield.

To the south you see Marietta, Confederate headquarters during the battle. If the weather is clear, Atlanta and Stone Mountain can be seen.

To the north the area of Sherman's Headquarters at Big Shanty or Kennesaw is visible, along with the wooded ridges entrenched by the Federals. From some ridges they bombarded the mountain and on June 27 made major infantry attacks. When these were repulsed, Sherman bypassed or flanked around Kennesaw Mountain, forcing the defenders to retire south to hold him back from Atlanta.

To the north and northeast are wooded ridges on which Federal infantry entrenched and on which cannon were put in place to shell Kennesaw Mountain. From the base of the mountain Confederate lines extended due east to and beyond the Canton Road.

Sherman decided to make a major assault on the Confederate center to the southwest at Little Kennesaw and Cheatham Hill on June 27. To conceal the point of his attack, and to occupy the Confederates so that they could not rush reenforcements to focal points, Sherman directed an artillery bombardment of Big Kennesaw and a general advance of infantry facing the mountain as well. The bombardment was a noisy affair, but the southern guns, on a ridge, could not be damaged except by a direct hit. Shots that fell short or were long exploded too far away to be effective.

The Federal infantry advance, which extended from the highway on your north, eastward to the Bells Ferry Road (one mile west of the Canton Road), was impressive for it was a curved line of blue-clad infantrymen, two and one-half miles long. These men had orders to probe. Finding the Confederates in their works, in strength, the Federals retired.

A Trail up the Crest from the overlook (one-quarter mile long) passes by pits thrown up in 1864 for Confederate artillery. Specimen guns are mounted in them now and look much as they did in 1864. These guns fired down upon Federals who were shelling this position.

As you drive down the mountain, stop in the Saddle on the wide curve. South of you is Little Kennesaw Mountain, accessible by trail. To the west is Pine Mountain, a rounded hill just beyond a lake. Southwest you see the cone of Lost Mountain. Complete your drive down the mountain and begin

The Park Tour which follows paved roads, providing access to a number of key historic points and offering special exhibits that are very informative. The road pattern does not permit the visitor to see the points in chronological order. This chapter will describe the actions in the order in which the visitor will see them.

(Proceed toward Cheatham Hill by driving west on the Stilesboro Road and turning left into the Mountain Road. After driving 1.9 miles you will deadend at the Burnt Hickory Road. Turn right, drive .4 west, stop and park. Get out and look east toward Little Kennesaw Mountain on your left, and Pigeon Hill, just north of the Burnt Hickory Road and facing you.)

Now you see the area as attacking Federals saw it. They formed on the ridge behind you, and charged by your position to the east. To the right of the road is a ridge which leads to Cheatham Hill. To the left the first knob is Pigeon Hill; then comes a gap in the ridge, and left of the gap is Little Kennesaw Mountain. Confederates had trenches on all of this long line, trenches which linked Kennesaw Mountain to Cheatham Hill and on to the Austell Road—part of a Confederate line some ten miles long. Sherman, noting this long line lightly held, wrote "I suppose the enemy, with his smaller force, intends to surround us."

Sherman, believing he might successfully assault the Confederates, hoped in this way to divide and crush his smaller foe. He planned a two-fold attack, one attack here, the other one and one-half miles to the south at Cheatham Hill.

Federal Major General James B. McPherson, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, selected the troops and made dispositions for the attack here, three brigades being selected for the assault. He directed his troops to move forward in two long lines, the first line being expected to neutralize the southern defense. The second line could overrun the position, mop up resistance and prepare the way for a column to push through to capitalize on the breakthrough. The attacks, synchronized, were all to begin at 8:00 A. M.

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Brigadier General Joseph A. J. Lightburn's Brigade (Numbered "1" on the Little Kennesaw area of the map) charged south of the road, on your right, toward the ridge defended by Major General William H. T. Walker's Division. Lightburn first crossed a field to your right rear, then entered the swamp along the stream in front of you where mud, briars and vines hampered his troops. Then he passed through woods, emerging into a field near the foot of Pigeon Hill, where he was pinned down by heavy fire. Unable to advance, he retired into the woods to escape the punishing fire.

Two brigades attacked on your left, north of the road. Just north of the road Brigadier General Giles A. Smith's Brigade ("2" on the map) moved against Pigeon Hill, named for the passenger pigeons who stopped here in their annual migrations. Smith's Brigade was in a Division commanded by his brother, Major-General Morgan L. Smith. Advancing through thick woods, this unit almost reached the southern line before it was detected. Smith's troops, reaching the base of the hill, found a steep slope from which the entrenched Confederates, some behind huge boulders, poured a withering fire down on them. The attack had to stop—the Federals entrenched at the foot of the hill.

Further north Brigadier General Charles C. Walcutt's Brigade ("3" on the map) of Brigadier General William Harrow's Division aimed for Little Kennesaw Mountain. The upward route was steep and strewn with large boulders. The Federals used them as protection, nimbly moving from one rock to another. Some made a discovery—they could fire down on the Confederates on Pigeon Hill, who were busy firing at Smith's men. This was novel, but it did not last long. Confederates on the top of Little Kennesaw, at the north end of the mountain, were unopposed. They could come downhill and fire across into the rear of Walcutt's men; when they did, Walcutt's men retired precipitately and entrenched at the foot of Little Kennesaw.

The attack here was over. Advancing Federals had lost 603 men while Confederate casualties had been 311. Most of the southern losses were in pickets captured by surprise. Further Federal advance would have produced more casualties but to no good purpose. The Confederates had held their line.

(Now drive east on the Burnt Hickory Road and park near the junction with the Old Mountain Road. South of the Burnt Hickory Road is a gate and a dirt road. It leads south to):

Gist's Salient and Horseshoe Bend. (The trail is a mile long. In summer there are red bugs and poison ivy-you are fairly safe from both if you stay on the foot trail.) Follow the trail into woods, downhill, over a small stream, uphill past a field on your left. When you come to a level area in the woods, you are on the fortified angle or salient defended by Brigadier General States Rights Gist. Turn right and walk out on the ridge where you will find rifle pits, short sections of trenches. About a half-mile to the south the Confederate line made another angle, the point projecting toward the advancing Federals, known as Horseshoe Bend. Such points were vulnerable to artillery and infantry crossfire. It was important for the Confederates to prevent crossfire by holding points from where it could be directed. Gist's Salient was such a point. Federals holding it could seriously hamper defense of Horseshoe Bend. Gist's Brigade held this position and prevented any Federal force from occupying it.

Now return to the trail, turn right and proceed through the woods. As you emerge into the clearing, you will see a large field to your right and in

front of you. The wood line to your left has a Confederate trench in it, and to your front, the south, is <u>Horseshoe Bend</u>, the curved <u>Confederate Salient</u>. There is a foot trail east of the trench which leads south. As the trail rises to a ridge, turn right, leave the trail and walk west. First you will find the Confederate trenches; about 200 yards west are the Federal works.

On June 20 Brigadier General Walter C. Whitaker's Brigade attacked here at 4:00 P. M. The Confederate skirmish line was captured and entrenched. Bate's Division stoutly defended the main southern line and the attack ended. Each side had lost about 270 men. At night the Confederates put out skirmishers in small pits, still visible on the ground. Both sides kept up steady, annoying fire until the foes retired from Kennesaw Mountain.

Bald Knob, south of Noyes Creek and hidden by woods, was a Confederate outpost protecting Horseshoe Bend from crossfire. Federals took it on June 20, only to be driven out. The next day they took and held the area. Part of the Knob is on private property; no trail leads to this area at present. Walk back to your car to resume your motor tour.

Drive west 1.2 miles to the paved Marietta-Dallas Road, turn right and drive 1.2 miles to Cheatham Hill. Turn left, drive in. On the left you will note entrance to the Cobb County Youth Museum, which features local history and offers a wide variety of activities which appeal to young people.

Park at the end of the road and walk south along the foot trail beside the well-preserved Confederate works. The trail, about 300 yards long, is level and shaded. At the end is the Illinois Monument, high point of the Federal Assault at Cheatham Hill. While the assault at Little Kennesaw was taking place, a similar attack was being made here. In an attempt to break the southern line, Sherman had ordered Major General George H. Thomas to direct this attack. Thomas selected five brigades for the action and sent them forward in dense, close-packed lines, on the morning of June 27. These masses made good targets for the defenders, troops of Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division; only the front rank of Federals could reply to the fire.

Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis' Division furnished the two brigades which attacked in this immediate area, the units commanded by Brigadier General Dan McCook and Colonel John G. Mitchell.

Mitchell's Brigade ("1" on the Cheatham Hill area map) charged from the woods to your west, passing to the south of the salient on which you stand and hitting the flank of the Confederate line. Encountering heavy fire which inflicted serious losses, he drew back and entrenched on the right of McCook's final position.

Dan McCook, a former law partner of General Sherman, led his brigade ("2" on the map) across a wheat field toward this position. Soon the field was dotted with fallen men in blue. As his thin line reached the area below the monument, it paused. Those rushing ahead were shot down or captured. To retire across the open area under heavy fire was perilous. His men dropped to the ground and entrenched, protected from Confederate fire and observation by a slight rise on the hillside.

McCook fell mortally wounded. He was succeeded by Colonel Oscar F. Harmon, himself a casualty within five minutes. McCook's men at heavy cost had gained an advanced position, which they were to hold until the battle ended on the night of July 2, 1864.

One ingenious Federal wired a mirror to the stock of his rifle, so that he could aim and fire without exposing himself. Soon a number of these improvised refracting sights were in use. Another Federal conceived the idea of tunneling under the Confederates, and blowing them up. The tunnel was begun, but the Confederates foiled the attempt by retiring before the project was completed.

Major General Patrick R. Cleburne commanded the Confederate Division which held the line north of the area where you parked. Brigadier General Charles G. Harker ("3" on the map) charged toward the fort in which cannon are mounted today. The General, mounted, was a prominent target, and was mortally wounded. His men, pinned down under punishing fire, suffered many casualties. A Federal officer noted that when they were given the order to retire:

> Our men rushed back like a herd of infuriated buffaloes, running over and trampling each other under foot. I was run over and badly bruised but glad to get off so well.

Further north, Brigadier Generals Nathan Kimball and George D. Wagner ("4" and "5" on the map) attacked Cleburne, with no better fortune than their comrades had had. After a determined attack, they retired leaving many wounded between the lines.

During the conflict shellfire set the woods ablaze. Wounded Federals, who could not move from the danger, were about to be burned alive. Lieutenant Colonel William H. Martin, commanding the First and Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry Regiments, proposed a truce, an offer accepted by Major Luther M. Sabin, Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry. During this truce men from both sides helped rescue the wounded. This act of humanity amid such scenes was a contrast that was both noted and appreciated. Colonel Martin was presented with a pair of Colt revolvers by an admiring Federal. See drawing, p. 31.

At Cheatham Hill 8,000 Federals had attacked 8,000 entrenched Confederates. Sherman lost 1,580 men, while southern casualties were 206. Such frontal assaults were too costly-Sherman resumed the flanking attacks which had already won him so much terrain.

Note the Illinois Monument which marks the high point of the costly Federal assault. Northern veterans after the War organized the Colonel Dan McCook Memorial Association to memorialize their fallen leader and their comrades who had died at Kennesaw. In 1899 they purchased sixty acres of the battlefield in this immediate area. With the aid of the state of Illinois, in 1914, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, they dedicated this Monument. In 1917 title to the Illinois Park was given to the United States War Department. In 1933 the area was transferred to the National Park Service. Federal funds were appropriated to buy lands and develop the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. It can truly be said that this Park was initiated by the soldiers who fought here.

Drive back to the Marietta-Dallas Road, turn left and proceed .5 mile, then turn left on paved John Ward Road. Go south .5 mile, turn left on paved road, go 2.0 miles to paved crossroad. This is the Powder Springs Road. Traffic is heavy, cross it carefully, and park in the area on the right of the road. This is the Kolb Farm, and you are facing toward the Kolb House. To describe this action, we must turn the calendar back. We have been discussing events of June 27; the fight at the Kolb House was on June 22.

When earlier, on June 19, Johnston had withdrawn to his third battleline, based on Kennesaw Mountain, Sherman was quick to follow him. Federals, concentrated to Sherman's left, advanced south on the Cassville, Stilesboro, Burnt Hickory and Marietta-Dallas Roads. Johnston's left flank, near the Powder Springs Road, had no troops facing it for a time. Sherman, seeking the flank, directed Major General Joseph Hooker's Twentieth Corps and Major General John M. Schofield's Army of the Ohio (Twenty-third Corps) to move south and after reaching the Powder Springs Road, to turn toward Marietta, seeking the foe. Johnston, expecting these movements, on the night of June 21 moved Lieutenant General John B. Hood's Corps from the right to the left flank, massing it near Mt. Zion Church on the Powder Springs Road.

A deadly game of hide-and-seek began on the morning of June 22. Hooker and Schofield moved their forces along the Powder Springs Road toward Marietta. Finding a ridge west of the Kolb House, they massed their troops on it. Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall's Division south of the road could at intervals be seen due to open fields; Brigadier General Alpheus S. Williams' Division north of the road was concealed by heavy woods. Hascall threw forward the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry as skinnishers, the unit entrenching in the Kolb yard. Williams sent out as skinnishers the 123rd New York Infantry which occupied a knob to the north of the road.

Meanwhile, Hood had sent out skinnishers, who reported the presence of the foe. Doubtless Hood learned of the presence of Hascall's Division-did he know that Williams' Division was nearby? Was Hood told that the Federals had not had time to build earthworks? Did he expect to strike an unprepared foe, inferior to his force, and by surprise did he hope to crush that foe? At any rate, he ordered an assault.

Hooker had ridden to the Kolb house, and interrogating a prisoner, learned of the impending attack. The Federals, warned, had time to gather piles of fence rails for barricades—they had no time to build trenches—before the storm broke.

Major General Thomas C. Hindman's Confederate Division emerged from the woods north of the road to form for the attack. Federal artillery fire began to thin his ranks, and his troops took cover, their part in the fight over.

Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division charged astride the road toward the Federal position. His troops south of the road combined frontal fire with threat of a flanking movement to force the Fourteenth Kentucky, fighting stubbornly, to retire to their main line. The Confederates occupied his Kolb house position, subjected to a heavy artillery and infantry fire. For a time they lay here, unable to advance and unwilling to retreat. Finally realizing the difficulties confronting them, the southerners retired.

North of the road Stevenson's men almost surrounded and captured the 123rd New York Infantry. This unit having retired, Stevenson's troops moved toward the main Federal line, to find themselves under a very heavy fire. The men sought shelter in low ground and thickets, but even here a flanking artillery fire swept their ranks. They had to retire. Ten thousand Confederates had attacked ten thousand entrenched Federals. Confederate losses were 1,085; Federal casualties 230. Once again it had been demonstrated that entrenched troops, with artillery support, had a distinct advantage in battle.

Generals on each side quarreled after the action. Hooker reported to Sherman: "We have repulsed two heavy attacks. . . our only apprehension (being) our extreme right flank. Three entire corps are in front of us." Sherman knew that Johnston had only three corps in his army; and he learned that Hascall had protected Hooker's right very well indeed—as a result he reprimanded Hooker for careless, exaggerated reports—which Sherman said "caused Hooker to sulk." Johnston criticized Hood for making an impetuous attack that was both costly and poorly planned. Already hostile, Johnston and Hood used the Kolb Farm attack as one more weapon in their war of words.

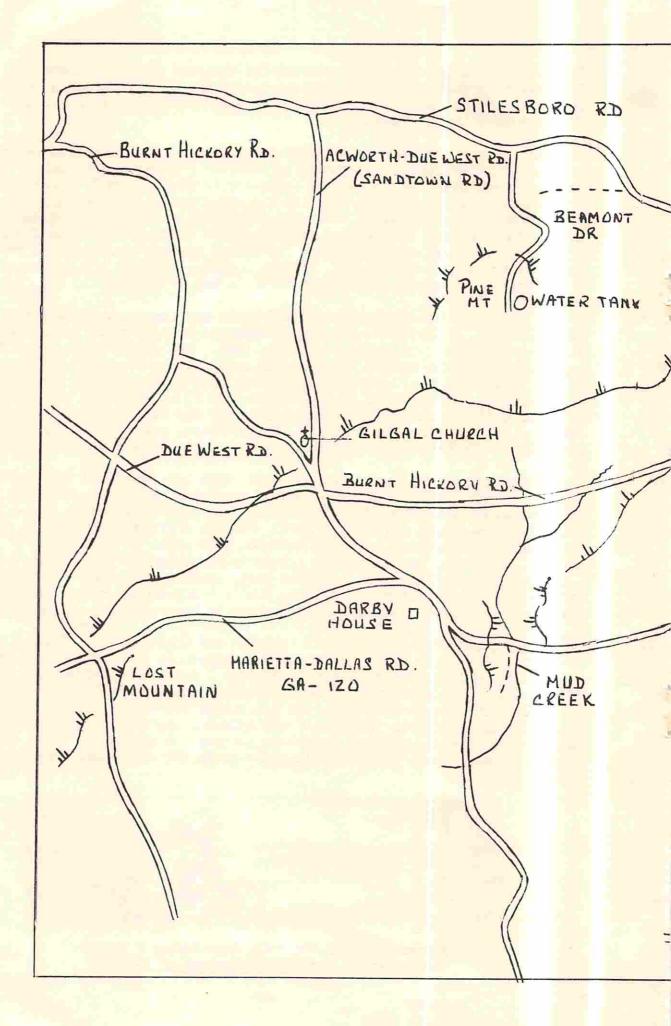
The Kolb House. Peter Valentine Kolb I built the large log house here. He died in 1839. By 1851, his son Peter Valentine Kolb II owned ten slaves and 600 acres of land. He died in December, 1863. His widow, Eliza Gantt Kolb, was mistress of the farm in 1864, so the home was known as the Widow Kolb or Mrs. Kolb's residence. During the fighting here Hooker used it for a time as headquarters, while Federal sharpshooters used it as a vantage point. Damaged by battle, it was restored by the family after the War. In recent years the National Park Service has renovated the structure, and it is not now open to the public. To protect the building, a Park employee occupies it as quarters.

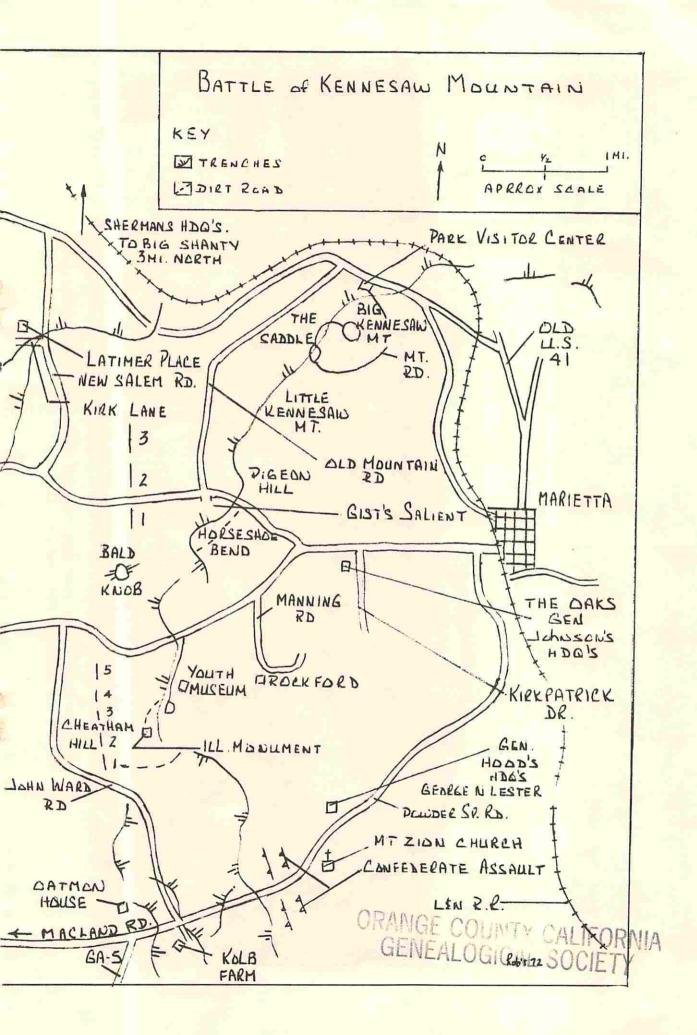
Now drive back to the Powder Springs Road, turn left and go .5 mile to the road fork, turn around, and head east on the Powder Springs Road. East of the Crossroad .1 mile on the left of a hill is the Oatman House, where William Gibbs McAdoo was born in 1863. Federal sharpshooters used it in this battle. Now drive 1.5 miles east—on your right is the site of Mt. Zion Church, where Hood had massed his troops in preparing for the battle. Drive .4 mile further to the east. On your left, north of the road, is the site of the home of Col. George N. Lester, Hood's headquarters during the battle in this area. Now drive east to the Square in Marietta, completing your tour.

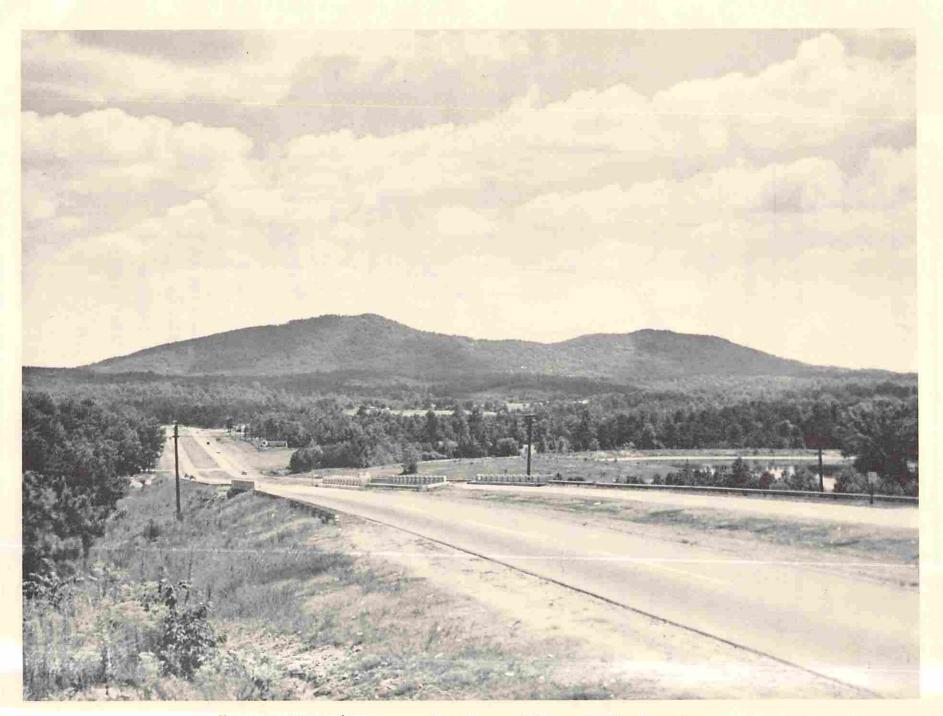
After his costly attacks at Little Kennesaw and Cheatham Hill, Sherman began to move by his right flank, threatening to interpose his army between Johnston and his base, Atlanta. On the night of July 2 Johnston withdrew from Kennesaw toward Smyrna, to protect his communications. Johnston felt that Atlanta was too large for Sherman to invest, and too strong for him to attack. Sherman felt that if he cut the rail lines into Atlanta, depriving Johnston of supplies and reenforcements, Johnston would have to come out and either fight or withdraw. Kennesaw was a draw—Atlanta was a prize for which both commanders would strive mightily:



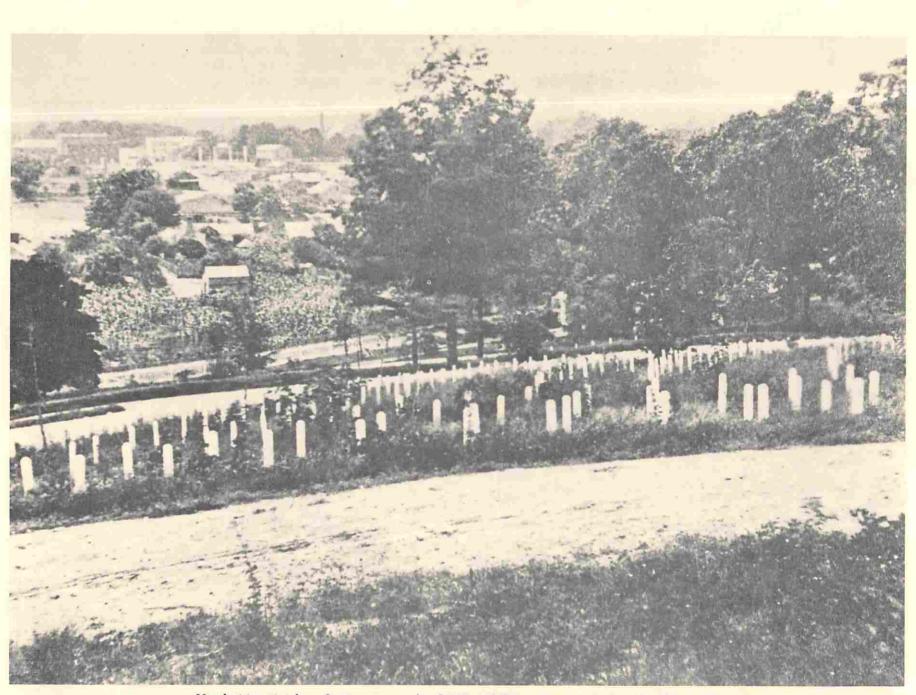
Alfred R. Waud, "Friendly Foes During a Truce" Jos. M. Brown, Mountain Campaigns in Georgia



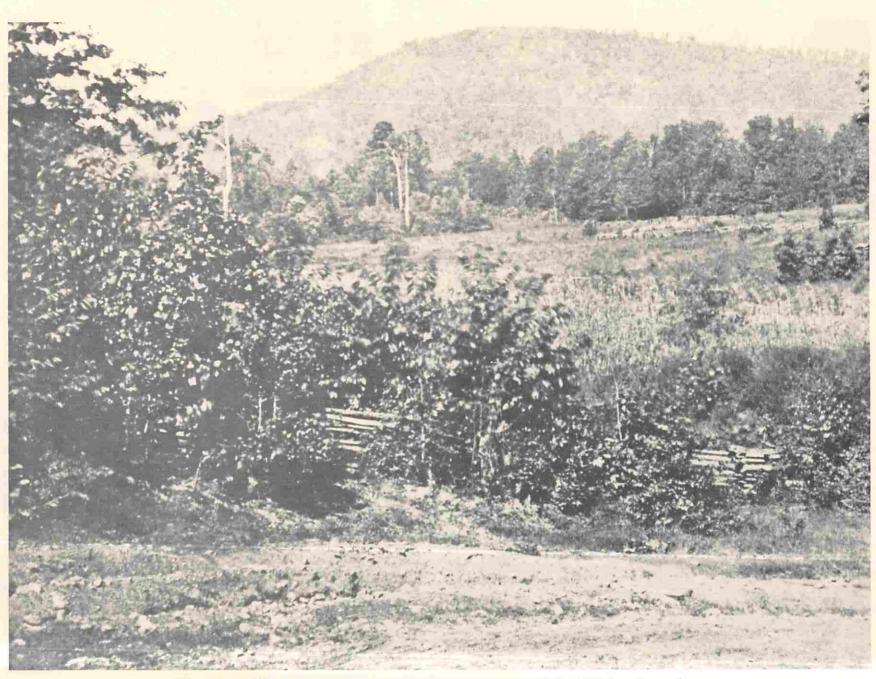




Kennesaw Mountain as seen from General Sherman's Headquarters during the battle. See text, p. 11.



Marietta National Cemetery in 1865--1873. Note wooden headboards and picket fence. In left rear is the park square in Marietta. White columns are all that remain of the courthouse burned by Sherman. See text, p. 38.



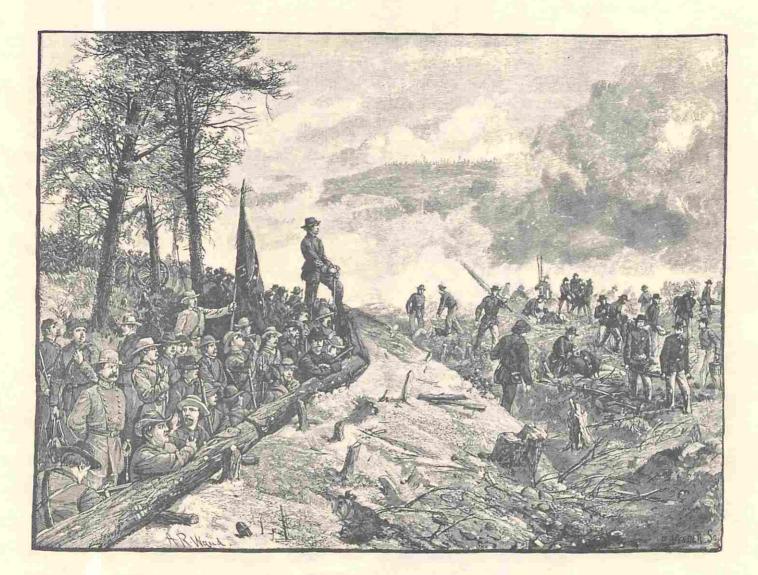
The Cassville Road (Kennesaw Avenue now) near the Wilder Home in 1864. Rain turned the dirt road to mud; sunshine and marching men churned the dirt into stifling dust. Soldiers used the dry fence rails as fuel for their cooking fires.



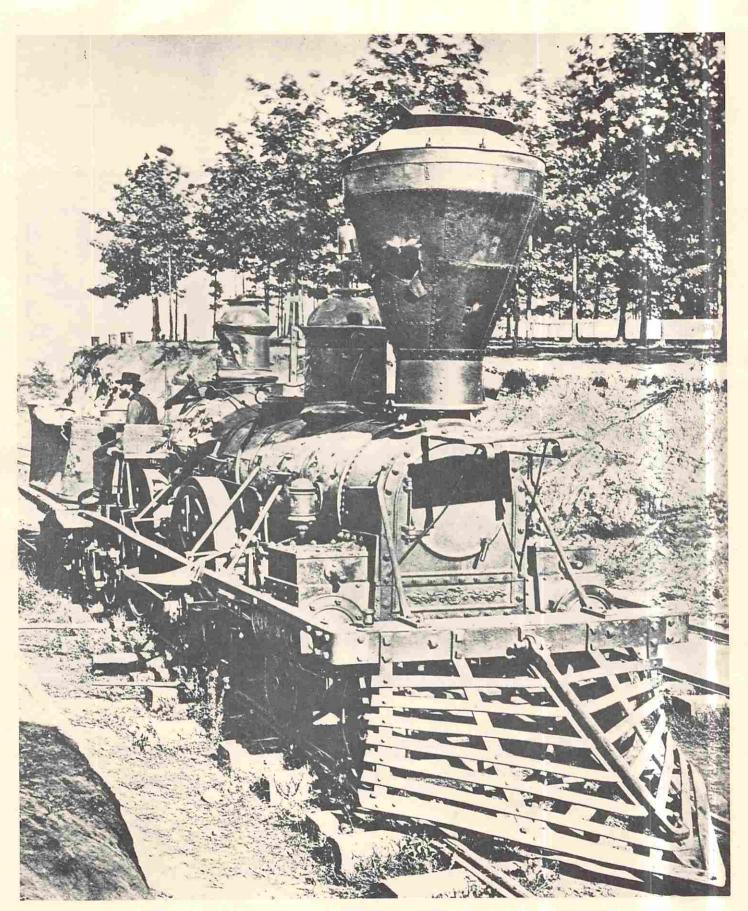
Federal works near the Burnt Hickory Road, facing Little Kennesaw Mountain (left rear) and Pigeon Hill (right rear). Note how war has ripped asunder the peaceful scene. Logs have been used to make trenches sturdier. The farm with its log cabin and rail fences was typical of rural Cobb County a century ago. See text, p. 19.



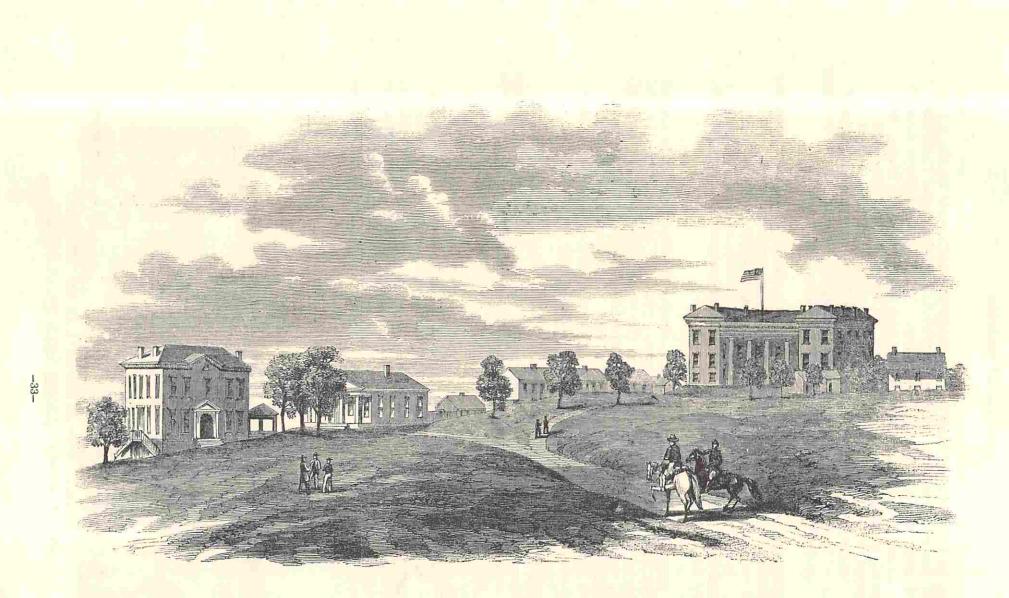
Confederate works on Pigeon Hill. Note how artillery fire has splintered trees. Planks on trench were an observation station. At extreme right, in rear, the slope of Pine Mountain can be seen.



The famed Truce at Cheatham Hill, when battle was stopped so that men from both sides could rescue Federal wounded from a brush fire. A. R. Waud, famed Civil War sketch artist, has portrayed the scene graphically. See text, p. 21.



As Sherman's troops entered Atlanta, they found this battered locomotive. It was the <u>General</u>, captured in the Andrews' Raid. Recaptured, it had served the Confederacy until the fall of Atlanta. It is now on display in a city-owned Museum in Kennesaw, Georgia.



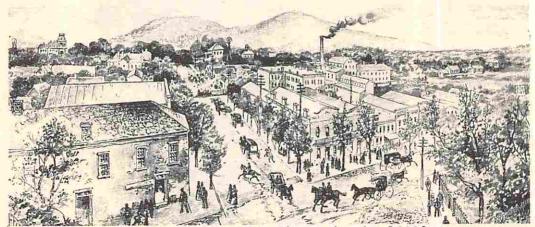
The Georgia Military Institute (1851--1864) trained many officers for the Confederacy. During the war it was a hospital first for the Confederate and later for the Federal army. The school was burned by Sherman's men on Sunday night, November 13, 1864. See text, p. 43. The Park square in the heart of town is the place to start your tour. A map of Marietta, on the rear cover of this publication, will help you find the local points of interest listed in this chapter. All streets radiate from the square; it is now, as it has always been, the focal point of town. The courthouse, symbol of politics and government, is near. While faces and names have changed, the sidewalks are lined with stores that have served customers for generations. For a century, 1833-1933, a curb market operated on that portion of the square across from the Strand Theater until the citizens had to make a choice-market or traffic. See Marietta map, p. 48.

Here farmers offered firewood, poultry, watermelons and cantaloupes in season, along with roasting ears to be boiled, shelled butterbeans, tomatoes, okraall tender and garden fresh. Some farm wives brought cakes, often made by special arrangement. The writer vividly recalls one cake whose fluffy layers had been covered with thick, glistening icing, then generously sprinkled with chopped hickory nut meats.

Georgians may have differed over politics at times, but their attitude toward politics has had one common trait—enthusiasm. From the 1850's to the 1890's campaigns featured torchlight parades around the square, stopping in front of the courthouse, with favorite sons speaking from the second-floor balcony. These events built toward a climax, election day. In the evening everyone gathered at the courthouse to learn the election results, with winners celebrating with music, marches around the square and victory speeches.

When in the 1850's sectional issues flared, including slavery expansion and tariffs, militia drills were held on the square. Merchants closed their doors to take part; even strangers stopping at the hotels swelled the ranks. Everyone hoped war would not come-but if it did, the South would be prepared.

The courthouse, two-story, brick, with columns on every side, was the center of attention. Some mummured that the Parthenon in Athens was more splendid, but the rest knew better. The courthouse overlooked a square where in 1864 armies dominated the scene. In June, during the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Confederate offices were everywhere. When on Sunday morning, July 3, Sherman entered the city, he adopted it as his base for early operations around Atlanta. In every building one saw Federal offices now. Later, when Sherman moved on, he left a garrison in town, with orders to



Panoramic View of Marietta in the 1880's Jos. M. Brown, Mountain Campaigns in Georgia

Occupy the courthouse and barricade and loophole the doors and windows; also make a good ladder to the roof, and make the balustrade bullet-proof, so that a party of men on its roof could sweep the streets. Other houses should also be selected and prepared near the railroad depot. . . All citizens of whom you entertain the least suspicion should be sent North, no matter the seeming hardships. (See Courthouse drawing, p. 36.)

After the Civil War came calmer days. On hot summer afternoons, young store clerks, to pass the time, organized informal baseball games until the City Council banned them —it was a violation of city ordinances even to drop a banana peeling on the sidewalk!

To commemorate some special event, such as an Academy graduation in the 1870's, the park might be illuminated. There was a picket fence around the park—a lighted candle would be placed atop each paling in the fence and a lighted candle in each window pane in the buildings around the square. During the illumination the citizens would assemble, attend some special program, perhaps a commencement, and admire the brilliant lighting which gave a special effect to scenes they knew so well.

Mariettans always recall with distinct pleasure the role of the city as a resort. Before the War, Georgians came from the coast, seeking a cool retreat for the summer, with the added benefit of a cultured community. During the Civil War, Federal soldiers were struck by the scenic setting and the neat well-kept air of Marietta. It became for them a summer and winter resort in the postwar period. Citizens and visitors were congenial. One of the highlights of these seasons was the evening concerts in the Marietta square, with the Silver Cornet band playing, while people strolled, chatted, played croquet, or simply sat in their carriages and listened.

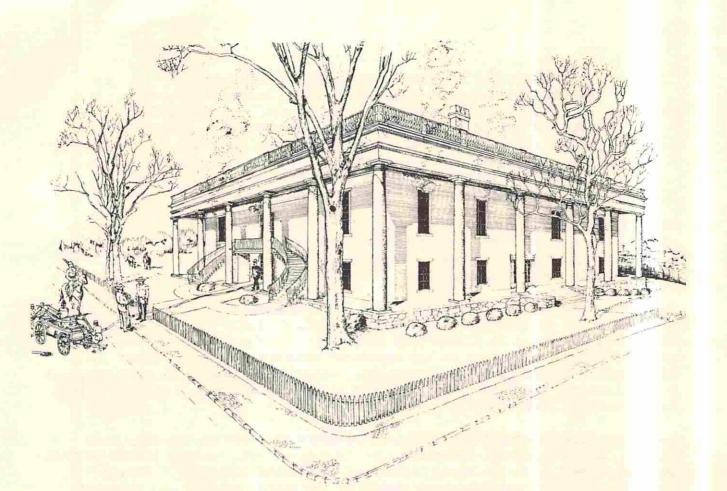
One-way streets in Marietta include Cherokee and Church Streets, as well as a number of less important thoroughfares. Watch for signs. All buildings in Marietta are presently being re-numbered. If you get confused, ask for help. We all do.

Traffic in Marietta is heavy, fast and dangerous. Do not try to park on busy streets. If you see an interesting building, drive on until you find a side street or safe place, then park. Then you can walk back, view the site and photograph in safety.

> Before you begin your drive around town, park your car and stroll through the Park. There is a parking lot on the southeast corner, where stood the

Civil War courthouse. East of this lot you see the new Court House buildings. Other public buildings are grouped here, a convenience for the public.

> Now walk west and take Depot Street, in the middle of the western side of the square. Walk west two short blocks to the railroad. Cross the railroad and look back. Now you see the <u>Kennesaw House</u>, a restaurant.

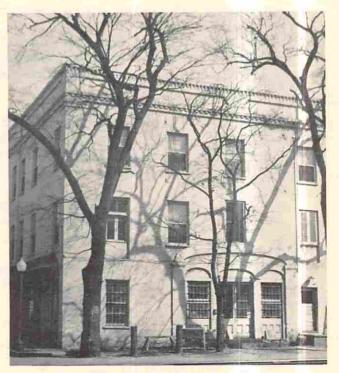


Graceful Cobb County Courthouse of the 1860's. Sherman first used it as a fort, then burned it. See text, p. 34, 35.

-36-



Charles Denmead Home on Cherokee Street. He was early industrialist and civic leader. See text, p. 38.



The Kennesaw House housed many visitors when Marietta was a fashionable resort. See text, p. 37.

This building, once the hotel where Andrews and his men spent the night of April 11, was burned, but immediately rebuilt. Note the glassed group of windows on the first floor; this was the main entrance, facing on the railroad in 1862. Marietta was a fashionable resort for many years, and the hospitable hotel was very popular with visitors. See photo, p. 36.

Now walk a short block further to the west for a view of the

First United Methodist Church. On the east side of the grounds, the site now covered by a modern road, stood the Civil War Methodist Church.

Next, a general comment on homes, to read before you begin the motor part of your tour.

Homes in Marietta and Cobb County. The young couples who migrated to Cobb in the 1830's were acquiring both wealth and families by the 1840's. Their first homes had been substantial but functional. Now there was a general desire for homes to house larger families, to accommodate guests on a generous scale and to serve as the scene of frequent entertainment. In the Old South there were no country clubs. There were few adequate hotels, those only in the larger cities. When a dance was given, guests came expecting to spend the night, the weekend, maybe even the week. In the absence of radio, TV, spectator sports, even daily newspapers, guests were sparkling novelties that helped banish monotony.

Planters were planning new homes in the 1830's. The decade before, tiny Greece had won her independence from Turkey in a struggle that had commanded the attention and sympathy of the western world. Greece was in the limelight--including Grecian architecture. Thomas Jefferson did much to spread this cult. There are two lively traditions in the South--that George Washington slept in every four-poster bed and that Jefferson designed each stately home with tall columns and graceful facade. Certainly Jefferson, who designed the Virginia Capitol, the buildings of the University of Virginia and many private homes, deserves much credit for popularizing classic architecture.

Grecian buildings were stately, dignified, imposing. They were large, with tall ceilings and wide hallways allowing for breezes in summer. True, they were chilly in winter. Slave children solved this problem. Designated as the "wood and water brigade," they built fires and carried water for family and guests. Since all bathing and shaving was done in the bedrooms, the wood and water carriers were busy.

While Marietta and Cobb County might not boast establishments as elegant as those of a Mississippi planter, yet our local homes were symmetrical, wellplanned examples of Greek Revival architecture. Their tall columns imparted dignity; framed by trees and flanked by gardens, they gave our area an air of prosperity and culture, and attracted visitors. Doubtless it was the appearance that first drew attention. Once the visitor came, the genuine hospitality and culture of the area had its impact. Many who came for a visit or vacation stayed.

> Now you are ready to begin the motor part of your tour. Drive east out Roswell Street. One block from the square, at the first traffic light, go straight instead of curving right, and you will be on Washington Avenue headed for the gate of the

Marietta National Cemetery. You can drive in. From the cemetery you get a good view of Marietta and Kennesaw Mountain.

Henry Greene Cole of Marietta, of northern ancestry and Union sentiments, gave the land for the Marietta National Cemetery in 1866, reserving a family burial plot. Ten thousand Federals who fell in the Atlanta Campaign on battlefields south of the Oostanaula River near Resaca were buried here. Those who fell north of that river were buried in the Chattanooga National Cemetery.

Employment in the cemetery provided work for many local persons, who made coffins, exhumed and reinterred bodies, built roads and fences, made wooden head markers (now marble is used) and landscaped the grounds.

For many years the freed slaves and their progeny in the Marietta-Atlanta area came to Marietta on Memorial Day and on the National Cemetery grounds commenorated their emancipation.

> Now drive back to the square, turn right, and proceed north on one-way Cherokee Street. Seven blocks from the square, in a large lot to your left, at 473 Cherokee Street, is

Ivy Grove, the Edward Denmead home, now the residence of James V. Carmichael. The Denmead home was on a large farm, comprising much of the surrounding lands. Mr. Denmead, busy as he was, found time to take pride in his vegetable garden, rivalling the efforts of his wife in her flower garden. As the home was a short ride from town, many friends drove out to Ivy Grove to enjoy a visit with this hospitable couple. The house, partially burned after the War, was restored with little change, except that the top story was left off in the renovation. See photo, p. 36.

> Continue north for four blocks beyond the Denmead home, where you curve to the left in front of Kennestone Hospital. Here turn sharp left, and head south on one-way Church Street. After you pass a traffic light, turn right at the second block. As you turn, a house owned by the First Presbyterian Church, 235 Church Street, is on your left. It was the

Home of Mrs. Alice McLellan Birney, co-founder of the National Parents and Teachers Association.

Follow Kennesaw Avenue, which curves to the right, and then heads north. This street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Marietta in early days, was first named the Cassville Road. At 303 Kennesaw Avenue, on your left, is the

Archibald Howell home, Federal Brigadier General Henry M. Judah used this house as his headquarters during the Federal occupation of north Georgia in late 1854 and the spring of 1865. Here General Judah, knowing no crops had been made locally in 1864, decided to issue corn and bacon to the people until food could be grown. This action prevented much suffering. After the War this building housed the Harwood Seminary for girls.



Archibald Howell Home

Continue north. On your left, at 435 Kennesaw Avenue, is the

Andrew J. Hansell home, After the battle of Kennesaw Mountain a band of guerillas came into the yard, loudly threatening to burn the house. Mr. Hansell, then Colonel and Aide-de-camp to Governor Brown of Georgia, was away. Mrs. Hansell, composed, advanced out the front door, surveyed the group and announced "I'll shoot the first man who comes up these steps." Her derringer was in her hand, ready. The crowd milled about for a little time, and gradually withdrew. A brave woman had saved her home.



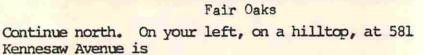
Andrew J. Hansell Home

Continue north. On your left, at 505 Kennesaw Avenue, is

Fair Oaks, Headquarters of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, in early June, 1864. General Johnston, it was reported by a Federal Scout,

moved his headquarters from this place, due to Federal shells from the other side of Kennesaw Mountain falling too close to the house.





Oakton, Headquarters of Confederate Major General William W. Loring, who commanded the troops on Big Kennesaw Mountain. The area affords a magnificent view of the mountain. This was the summer home of John R. Wilder of Savannah.



Oakton

Two tenths of a mile to the north, on your right, are the ruins of

Oakton Tannery, operated by John R. Wilder and J. B. Glover. In addition to tanning, work shoes, known as "plantation shoes," were made here. General Loring's escort camped here, a circumstance that caused local people to call this building a military prison, which was erroneous. One and one tenths miles north, at the intersection of paved roads, turn left and follow signs to the Visitor Center, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Museum, slide talk, souvenirs, road to crest of Big Kennesaw Mountain, and roads over the battlefield. Also picnic area and trails. See chapter on "The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain" in this book.

Now return to Marietta via Kennesaw Avenue, turning right on one-way Church Street. On your right, at 189 Church Street, is the

First Presbyterian Church, red brick, built in 1852. It was first, in 1864, a Confederate hospital, and later a Federal hospital. After the War the Federal Government paid for damages done to the building in 1864. The sanctuary was remodelled in 1905, but retains much of the original appearance, including the slave gallery. After the War, the slaves organized their own churches, and for a little while the galleries were empty. But soon parents learned. Children in the galleries, if restless, did not disturb others—galleries have become family areas, for those with small children. See photo, p. 42.

Continue south. On your right, at 161 Church Street, is the

St. James Episcopal Church. Built in 1842, it burned in 1964, and was rebuilt in 1965. This church was not used as a hospital, but the organist noted that Federal soldiers poured syrup in the organ and carried away pipes to blow as they walked the streets. Soon after the War a local girl married a Federal officer in this church. The organist, Southern and indignant, did not wish to play for the ceremony, but her bishop told her that she must play or resign. Reluctantly she agreed to perform. At the proper time, she seated herself at the organ, dressed in flowing, funereal black—deep mourning. The wedding march was played in slow, very slow, and solemn time.

There were repercussions. The whole town laughed heartily. But not the bishop. When he reproved the organist, she replied, "I came, and I played." Further reproach elicited the same reply. Finally, the bishop, realizing that he had been outwitted, withdrew from the unequal contest. See photo, p. 42.

Continue south. On your left, at 148 Church Street, is the

First Baptist Church, built in 1892. The new sanctuary on your left was added in 1962. This congregation first worshipped in a building which stood within the Marietta Confederate Cemetery.

> Now drive to the south end of the Park square, turn right on Whitlock Avenue and proceed west. The

First United Methodist Church, 56 Whitlock Avenue, completed in 1966 is on your right. You may have seen this church on the walking part of your tour. To the right of the church stood the first church built by the Methodists in Marietta.

Proceed west, and turn right at the first street, Winn. On your left, in the second block, you will see the white marble



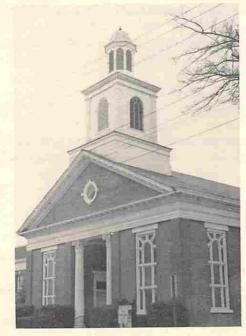
Bostwick-Fraser Home on Atlanta Street. It was a Federal Hospital in 1864. See text, p. 44.



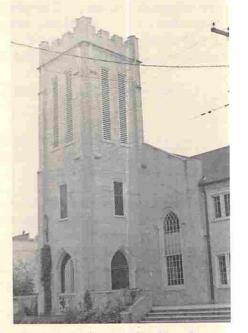
Home of Arnoldus V. Brumby, Superintendent of the Georgia Military Institute. See text, p. 43.



Home of John Heyward Glover, early industrialist and civic leader. See text, p. 44.



First Presbyterian Church, used as a Federal Hospital in 1864. See text, p. 41.



St. James Episcopal Church, spared in the 1860's but recently burned and rebuilt. See text, p. 41.

Memorial to Mrs. Alice McLellan Birney, co-founder of the National Parents and Teachers Association. This monument was erected by the Association.

Further on, on your right, in the same block, is the

Episcopal Cemetery. Among those interred here are Governor Charles J. McDonald and the famed Civil War artist, Alfred R. Waud.

> Now return to Whitlock Avenue, turn right, and at Oakmont Drive, the first street, turn right. 38 Oakmont Drive, on your left is

Oakmont, home of Governor Joseph M. Brown, now the residence of his grandson, Charles M. Brown. Governor Charles J. McDonald had a home on this site, Kennesaw Hall, which burned during the Civil War.

> Now return to Whitlock Avenue, turn left and proceed to the first traffic light. Here turn right and proceed south. Continue south passing under one traffic light, and continue south under two sets of lighted lane signals. As you pass the second set, on your left is the

Marietta Confederate Cemetery. Many southerners interred here fell at Chickamauga in September, 1863; others died in military hospitals in Marietta. About 2,500 are buried here. One of the bronze howitzers used by the Georgia Military Institute Cadets in the Savannah Campaign, is mounted near the rostrum. Captured by Federals at Savannah, it was returned after the War.

Continue south for two blocks. On a hill on your right, at 472 Powder Springs Street, is the

Arnoldus V. Brumby home. He was Superintendent of the Georgia Military Institute. Colonel Brumby was well known as a rosarian, whose beautiful roses in bloom attracted many visitors.

War changed this scene. First the Institute was a Confederate hospital; then a Federal hospital. A neighbor wrote:

There are ten thousand men there sick, wounded and attendants. Tents, bush arbors and bunks everywhere. The place looks nothing like the residence of Col. Brumby. (See photo, p. 42.)

Continue south. In the same block, on your right on a hilltop, at 511 Powder Springs Street, is the

Site of the Georgia Military Institute, 1851-1864. Colonel Brumby, a West Point graduate, modeled the course of instruction and discipline on those of his Alma Mater. Many graduates rose to positions of responsibility in the Confederate Anny. Marietta was proud of the school. Cadet parades drew appreciative spectators. The Friday night college dances (hops) were social highlights. As Sherman began his March to the Sea, on November 13, 1864, his soldiers burned the Institute buildings. After the War, there was a movement to rebuild the beloved school. There was no objection—simply, funds for the project could not be raised in the defeated, chaotic South which had neither capital nor credit. The campus of the Georgia Military Institute is now the Marietta Country Club.

> Continue south. At the third street, turn left on Garrison Drive, and proceed .4 mile. On your right, in a grove at 129 Garrison Drive, is the

John Heyward Glover home, now the Planter's Restaurant. On your left, to the north, stood Mr. Glover's large tannery. The home, sold to the McLeod family, was the scene of a skinnish on July 3, 1864, as the Confederates retired south from Marietta. See photo, p. 42.

> The next point of interest is one mile from the Glover home. Proceed east, and turn left on Atlanta Street. Cross the railroad, and drive north to Clay Street (traffic light here). Go .1 mile, on your right, at 351 Atlanta Street, is the

Boyhood home of General Lucius D. Clay, son of United States Senator Alexander S. Clay (1896-1910) and Sarah Frances White Clay. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1918. During World War II he was deputy to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and later was Commander in Chief, U. S. Forces in Europe, and was Military Governor of Berlin (1948-1949).

During the Berlin blockade (1948-1949) his firm stand coupled with the successful Air Lift, caused the Russians to lift the blockade in May, 1949. General Clay retired at that time, after a long military career, and returned to Marietta. On May 26, 1949, Clay Day, he was given an enthusiastic greeting by thousands of north Georgians, gathered in Marietta to greet him.

> Continue north on Atlanta Street. In the next block, at 325 Atlanta Street, well back from the street, is the

Bostwick-Fraser Home. Built by Charles C. Bostwick, later bought by Mrs. John Fraser, of British descent, who displayed the British flag to save the house from looting by Federals. The house was saved—Federals used it as a hospital. One daughter, Rebecca, was suspected of sending military information to the Confederates. Her ready wit, and the lack of evidence enabled her to avoid arrest and trial. See photo, p. 42.

> Drive north. On your right is a brick building, 304 (new number 75) Atlanta Street. It was first

Methodist Church, (1848-1898), then converted into an Opera House (1901-1906) and later was a Catholic Church (1906-1929) before becoming a business establishment. The Catholics worshipped in a church on Church Street (1929-1952) until in 1952 they moved to St. Joseph's at 87 Lacy Street on Campbell Hill. They have a Parish School beside the church. Atlanta Street is <u>one-way</u> from this point north. Drive north to the square in Marietta, where the tour ends. Below are listed some points of interest near Marietta that you might like to visit.

North of Marietta, and east of Kennesaw, Georgia, on Frey Lake Road, is the

Kennesaw College. A four-year institution, it is a unit of the University System of Georgia. The school opened for classes in September, 1966. It moved to the present campus on completion of the buildings in January, 1967. Cobb County provided land for the campus and citizens approved a bond issue of two million dollars to build the plant. Present enrollment is about 4,100.

Southeast of the square, on Clay Street, is the

Southern Technical Institute, a four-year technical college, a part of the University System of Georgia. Present enrollment is about 2,500.

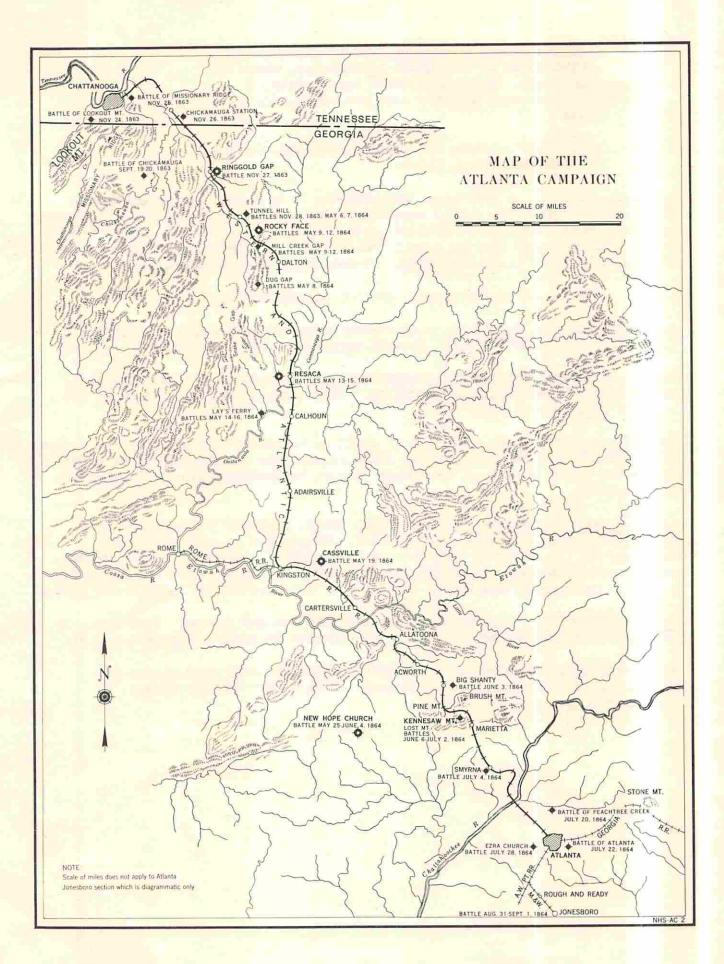
There are several interesting government installations in the Marietta area. Admission to these areas is controlled. Local inquiry should be made if you wish to visit any of them.

Dobbins Air Force Base. On U. S. 41 south of Marietta. In addition to regular air force base functions, this air field is used for reserve flight training by the Air Force as well as for flight testing by Lockheed-Georgia Company and the Air Force.

Lockheed-Georgia Company. On South Cobb Drive, south of the square. This company has built the B-47, C-130, C-147, JetStar and is now engaged in building the C5A, world's largest transport plane. Lockheed planes have met and exceeded government specifications, their performance being a source of pride to the company and to our local people who have helped build these planes.

Naval Air Station. On Georgia 3, between Marietta and Smyrna. This base, in addition to the usual activities, is very active in reserve flight training.

This tour is an introduction to Marietta there are many more places of scenic and historic interest to explore. Plan either to stay longer, or come back again soon!



OCCUS REFERENCE ONLY

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