

**CARROLL COUNTY
GEORGIA'S
CIVIL WAR UNITS
1861-1865**

HUGH W BARROW

CARROLL COUNTY GEORGIA'S CIVIL WAR UNITS 1861-1865

**HUGH W. (BILL) BARROW
124 MANOR WAY
CARROLLTON, GEORGIA 30117
770-830-7763
bonnbill@live.com**

**ALL RIGHTS GRANTED AND ASSIGNED TO THE BOWDON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PO BOX 112
BOWDON, GEORGIA 30108**

**FIRST PRINTING: JUNE, 2005
SECOND PRINTING: OCTOBER, 2005
THIRD PRINTING BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST GEORGIA FOR BHS: MARCH, 2009**

CARROLL COUNTY GEORGIA'S CIVIL WAR UNITS
1861-1865

The purpose of this research is to provide as much information as we can gather on Civil War companies, regiments, batteries or other units in which Carroll County men served during the Civil War. Personal records from individuals and information taken primarily from the publications listed below were the sources of our data.

Carroll County's men served in a large number of different organizations including many of the Georgia infantry regiments, in cavalry units, in artillery batteries and in all the Georgia militia units including the State Line, State Militia and the Home Guard. Some, for various reasons, served in units from other counties and even in other states' units. There is a grave in the Carrollton cemetery that is marked with a name and, "CSA Navy", but we do not know of any groups of Carroll County men who might have served in the Confederate Navy or Marines. In the early months of the war, most units were recruited and the ranks filled with volunteers. Later on in the war, there were still some volunteers but more and more of the men were conscripts or as we would call them today, draftees. Many men of enlistment age joined Georgia State units to "dodge the draft". Governor Brown considered any man enrolled in one of his state units to be free from conscription by the Confederate Army.

The best known Carroll County Civil War companies or units were:

Company F	7 th Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company F	19 th Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company I	19 th Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company B	Cobb's Georgia Legion, Infantry
Company F	Cobb's Georgia Legion, Infantry
Company C	26 th Battalion Georgia Infantry
Company K	34 th Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company G	41 st Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company H	41 st Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company B	56 th Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company C	56 th Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company H	56 th Georgia Infantry Regiment
Company E	1 st Georgia Cavalry Regiment
Company B	7 th Georgia Cavalry Regiment
Company L	7 th Georgia Cavalry Regiment
Company D	Phillips Georgia Legion Cavalry
Company C	Cherokee Artillery
Company I	2 nd Regiment, Georgia State Line
Company I	1 st Division, 2 nd Brigade, 4 th Regiment
	The Georgia Militia ("Joe Brown's Pets")
	Carroll County Partisan Rangers or "Tallapoosa Rangers" Home Guards

There were numerous other companies, battalions, regiments and batteries that Carroll County men served and fought in. We have attempted to include all companies or units that we can determine that a number, **not individuals**, of Carroll County men served in during the war. This becomes more difficult to do with the militia and Home Guard units as records are harder to come by. Historian Joe Cobb, a former member of Carroll County's Company A, 1st Georgia Cavalry, in his 1906 book, *Carroll County and Her People*, states that in 1860, the white male population of Carroll County was about 5,169 and that 2,560 or about 50% of this number served in some branch of the military during the war.

We are most appreciative of the assistance, advice, contributions and corrections to this research especially by Mr. Sam Pyle of the McDaniel-Curtis Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans and to Dr. Keith Bohannon of the History Department of West Georgia College. Mr. Charlie Lott of the Forrest Escort Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans also contributed with his knowledge of the Carroll County Confederate units. This is most likely only a start of what we can learn. We welcome comments and additions or corrections from anyone who can add to the information we have. Please give us any help that you can and you will receive the credit for the information. We will try to keep the information up-to-date.

The major sources of the information included in our study were:

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Four Volume Set

Confederate Military History, Volume VII. The Georgia Volume by Joseph T. Derry,
Edited by [General] Clement A. Evans. Confederate Publishing Company, 1899

Carroll County, Georgia Souvenir-Historical Edition, R. Lee Sharp, Carrollton, 1910
Reprint 1988 by Carroll County Genealogical Society

Georgia's Last Frontier, James C. Bonner, Carroll County Genealogical Society, 1991

Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War, Patricia L. Faust, Editor
Harper and Row Publishers, 1986

Joe Brown's Army, The Georgia State Line, 1862-1865. William Harris Bragg, Mercer
University Press

Joe Brown's Pets, William Harris Bragg, Mercer University Press

Private James R. Barrow-Company B-Cobb's Legion, Infantry, Hugh W. Barrow, 1996
3rd printing, 2004.

The Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served From the State of
Georgia. National Archives and Records Services, General Services

Administration. At the Georgia State Archives Atlanta and Morrow, GA
United States War Department. *The War of the Rebellion. A Compilation of the Union
and Confederate Armies*. Published by the War Department in 1880. Commonly
referred to as "OR".

5TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY I Primarily Muscogee County but some Carroll County men were in Company I. John T. Iverson was the first captain of Company I.

Early in the war this regiment served in Pensacola and then took part in the Battle of Shiloh in April, 1862. The 5th Georgia was organized in May, 1861 as 12-month-troops known as Company D, 25th Battalion Georgia Provost Guards and at the end of their 12 months they reenlisted as a company in the 5th Georgia. It served in the Army of Tennessee and then on the Georgia coast until sent to North Carolina to join Joe Johnston late in the war.

John K. Jackson was the first colonel and Thomas Beall was the lt. colonel.

7TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY F “**IVERSON’S INVINCIBLES**” or “**CARROLL RANGERS**”

Carrollton’s Archibald T. Burke, captain May 10, 1861. Wounded at First Manassas July 21, 1861. He resigned December 21, 1861 and later died in Louisiana. J. C. Watkins was elected captain in May, 1862. He had enlisted as a private on June 21, 1861 at Carrollton. The wounded Captain Burke and others were carried from the field by Carrollton’s Ahaz Boggess. Ahaz was 45 years old at the time and before the war he was a Carroll County Representative to the state legislature and also the Georgia State Surveyor. He did not enlist in the army but served as a private paying his own expenses and was an aid to Colonel Gartrel. When Captain Burke was wounded he carried him from the field on his horse. After the battle, he cared for the wounded until he contacted typhoid fever and died. We believe that he was buried in the old Methodist Cemetery in Carrollton. Company G of the 41st Georgia Infantry Regiment is named in his honor: “The Boggess Avengers”.

Company F had Carroll County’s first man killed in action, Corporal James C. “Coon” Stamps, was killed at First Manassas, or First Bull Run, on July 21, 1861.

COMPANY G “**FRANKLIN VOLUNTEERS**” A HEARD COUNTY COMPANY

The 7th Georgia was a part of the famous “Old Time” or “Bartow’s Brigade”. Colonel Francis Stebbins Bartow was killed on July 21, 1861, leading his brigade at the Battle of First Manassas or Bull Run. Bartow’s brigade, which included the 7th Georgia, and Colonel (Brig. General rank awarded posthumously) Bee’s and Colonel “Shanks” Evans’ South Carolina brigades, held the Federals for well over an hour then fell back to a new line formed by the commanding generals, Brig. Gen. Joe Johnston and Brig. Gen. Beauregard. Hear, Brig. Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson finally came to their aid. Colonel Bee stated, “There is Jackson standing like a stone wall.” Some say that what Colonel Bee meant was that Jackson was doing just about as little as a stonewall to help as he and Bartow and their men were fighting to their death. Others say the meaning of Bee’s statement was that Jackson would stand “as strong as a ‘stone wall’ against the enemy” when he

finally got into the battle. Bartow and Bee along with many of their Georgia and Carolina soldiers paid with their lives.

Bartow, the Savannah native and politician, was killed in the field near the Henry House and died in the arms of Colonel Gartrel of the 7th Georgia who said that his last words were, "They have killed me but don't give up the fight." The 7th Georgia suffered heavy losses in this first major battle of the war. After Bartow's death, the brigade was commanded by Colonel Samuel Jones for awhile before the command was given to Colonel "Tige" Anderson of the 11th Georgia. Anderson became a Brigadier General in November, 1862.

Bartow's Brigade was composed of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th Georgia regiments. The 7th Georgia with its Carroll County Company F and Heard County's Company G, served with the Army of Northern Virginia for the entire war. Major battles they were engaged in were First and Second Bull Run or Manassas, Seven Days', Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Savage Station and Appomattox. They missed Chancellorsville while on the Suffolk expedition with Longstreet. The 7th served in Longstreet's First Corps, Hood's Division, and in George Thomas "Tige" Anderson's Brigade after Bartow's death. They were heavily engaged on day two at Gettysburg in the Devil's Den area.

The first colonel of the 7th was Lucius Jeremiah Gartrel on May 1, 1861. Colonel Gartrel resigned in January, 1862 to become a member of the Confederate Congress. He later in the war served as a Brig. General in command of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments of the 2nd Brigade, Georgia Volunteers and was wounded and disabled at Coosawhatchie, South Carolina in January, 1865. William T. Wilson was the second colonel, William Wilkinson the third and George H. Carmical, who was the first captain of Company A, the Newnan Guards, was the fourth colonel. Carmical was elected colonel in July, 1864 and served through Appomattox.

The 7th Georgia Infantry was one of the very first Georgia regiments with a Carroll County company to see combat in the Civil War and its outstanding record in so many battles is very hard to be equaled by any other unit. Carroll County's Company F and Heard County's Company G served well with the famous Bartow's and "Tige" Anderson's brigade. The survivors of the 7th Georgia held their regimental reunion in Carrollton at the park at the spring on July 20, 1889. Governor John B. Gordon was the speaker and a large crowd gathered to honor the old soldiers.

19th GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY F "THE CARROLL COUNTY GUARDS"

The first captain of Company F was William E. Curtis of Carrollton from its organization on June 11, 1861 and the 1st Lt. was August H. Black, 2nd Lt. was H. M. Williams and the 3rd Lt. was H. W. Benson.

In March, 1862, Curtis, while with the 19th Georgia in Virginia, was granted a transfer and became the Lt. colonel of the 41st Georgia Infantry Regiment which had two companies of Carroll

County men enlisted. He became the colonel of the 41st when Colonel Charles McDaniel of Bowdon was killed at the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky on Oct. 31, 1862. Curtis and his men were surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, paroled and exchanged and returned to duty just in time for the Missionary Ridge defeat in November that year. He was seriously wounded near Mill Creek Gap near Dalton in February, 1864 and died at a home near Newnan on March 24, 1864. He is buried in the old Methodist Church Cemetery (now Carrollton City Cemetery) in the only grave not facing east; he is buried facing north, toward the enemy.

The second captain of the company was August H. Black as of April 12, 1862. Captain Black was killed at Seven Pines on May 30, 1862. The third captain was William F. Hamilton on June 14, 1862. Hamilton was promoted to major of the 19th Georgia on September 12, 1864. There probably was not another captain this late in the war.

This company, which was recruited from the Carrollton area, was the first to be organized in Carroll County for the war. During the war there were 137 men who served at some time in Company F and it has been said that only 36 of these men survived the war.

COMPANY I “THE VILLA RICA GOLD DIGGERS” OR “THE GOLD DIGGERS”

58-year-old John T. Chambers of Villa Rica was the organizer and first captain of Company I. He served from its organization on June 22, 1861 until he resigned due to failing health on October 3, 1862 after Antietam. 1st Lt. was J. J. Abercrombie, 2nd Lt. was F. A. Wilds and the 3rd Lt. was J. L. Chambers. Abercrombie was elected the second captain on Oct. 28, 1862.

This company was recruited from the Villa Rica area by Captain Chambers. Several Chambers family members were members of the company including his son, 2nd Lt. James L. who, according to the Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers, was granted a leave in early 1862 while in Virginia, came home and stayed in hiding for the remainder of the war. We do not know if this is true or not as Confederate records often times are incomplete or not correct. Also 5th Sergeant Ben D. KIA, Private A. Chambers KIA at Chancellorsville, Merrill C. died in Richmond from wounds received at Chancellorsville and William P. (“Porey”) who was elected 2nd Lt. on February 23, 1862 and served as such for the rest of the war, surrendering with Joe Johnston and the regiment at Greensboro, N. C. in April, 1865. We are told that two Chambers men who died in Virginia from wounds received at Mechanicsville and Chancellorsville were moved after the war to Villa Rica and buried in a single grave in the cemetery there.

COMPANY H “THE COTTON GUARDS”

The first captain of this company was John Beall (pronounced Bell) of Carrollton. He was serving before the war as a sergeant in the First U. S. Cavalry out west. He left the army at the beginning of the war and offered his service to the Confederacy. The company was recruited mainly for Paulding County but some of the men were from the northern part of Carroll who lived near the Paulding County line. Beall was seriously wounded at Mechanicsville during the 7 Days’ campaign and was discharged. Later in the war, from his home in Carrollton, he organized a battalion of four cavalry companies from Carroll County and one from Heard County as Home Guards known as “The Tallapoosa Rangers.” The 1st Lt. was Miles Edwards, 2nd Lt. was M. T. Pickett and the 3rd Lt. was J. W. Neely.

COMPANY E “HEARD COUNTY VOLUNTEERS” OR “HEARD COUNTY GRAYS”

The first captain of Company E was 42-year-old Charles W. Mabry of Laurel Hill near Bowdon. Mabry was later promoted to Major of the 19th Georgia. While most of the men of the company were from Heard County, there were a considerable number from the Black Jack Mountain area and the lower part of Carroll.

The 19th Georgia Infantry Regiment was originally the 2nd Regiment, 4th Brigade, Georgia State Troops before becoming part of the Confederate Army. **(At some period they evidently were also known as the 6th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers.)**

The original colonel of the 19th Georgia was William Wade Boyd from June 11, 1861 and through January 12, 1863. Thomas C. Johnson was the first Lt. colonel. Andrew J. Hutchins succeeded Colonel Wade and served as colonel until August 20, 1863. John H. Neil was the regiment's third and last colonel and served until he was killed in the Battle of Bentonville, N. C. in March, 1865. The first major was A. J. Hutchison, Adjutant was James P. Parker and the Surgeon was George L. Jones,

The 19th Georgia had a varied and interesting service record. Its first service was in Northern Virginia in the later part of 1861 as part of Wade Hampton's Legion, Infantry until the close of 1861. They moved to the peninsular of Virginia in early 1862 and took part in the battles around Yorktown and at Williamsburg as a part of Major General D. H. Hill's Division. They suffered severe casualties at Mechanicsville during the 7 Days' campaign around Richmond during the summer of 1862 having Lt. Colonel Johnson and most of the other field officers killed. Next, they were assigned to the Macon, Georgia's Brig. General Alfred H. Colquitt's brigade and remained part of Colquitt's Brigade for the remainder of the war. Colquitt had been the first colonel of the 6th Georgia Infantry Regiment. They remained in Virginia taking part in all the major battles including Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville where they again had severe losses.

After Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the 19th Georgia was assigned again to D. H. Hill, this time in the Carolinas where they were at the time of Gettysburg. They were at Battery Wagner near Charleston on July 11-18 and repulsed a Federal attack and at Fort Sumter in December, 1863 during the Union's fleet's bombardment of the fort. They had a number of men killed at Fort Sumter due to a magazine explosion during the bombardment. In early 1864, Colquitt's Brigade was sent to Florida and in February it was primarily responsible for the Confederate victory in the Battle of Olustee or Ocean Pond. Here they completely defeated an invading Federal force that included the now famous "Glory" 54th Massachusetts Regiment of the U. S. Colored Troops. After the Florida victory, the brigade was ordered back to South Carolina. After a brief stay there, in May they were ordered back to Virginia and played a major part in the successful defense of Petersburg. They then hurried to reinforce General Lee and contributed to his victory over Grant at 2nd Cold Harbor and then returned and spent a part of the winter in the trenches of Petersburg.

In early 1865, after serving in the trenches of Petersburg, Colquitt's Brigade with the 19th Georgia was ordered back to the Carolinas to serve under General Joe Johnston in his defense of the area against General Sherman's army. They first went to Fort Fisher near Wilmington, N. C. to help with the unsuccessful defense of the last sea port open for blockade running. They took part in

other actions including the Battle of Bentonville, N. C. which was fought March 19-21 where they again suffered heavy losses including the life of their Colonel Neil.

Colquitt's Brigade and its 19th Georgia Infantry along with the rest of Gen. Joe Johnston's Army surrendered to Maj. General Sherman near Greensboro, N. C. on May 1, 1865. Johnston and Sherman had come to terms on April 28 at Greensboro, 19 days after Gen. Robert E. Lee had surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to Lt. Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House, VA.

After the war, Colquitt served as Governor of Georgia and then as Georgia's senator until his death.

Carroll County's companies of the 19th Georgia served longer than any other of its companies and in more different theaters.

COBB'S GEORGIA LEGION, INFANTRY

COMPANY B "THE BOWDON VOLUNTEERS"

The first captain of Company B, Cobb's Legion, Infantry, was 31-year-old Charles A. McDaniel who was the President of the Bowdon Collegiate Institute. A number of the students or "cadets" of the Institute joined the company along with mostly older farmers and tradesmen of the community. McDaniel was also the pastor of Bowdon's Methodist Protestant Church and an avid secessionist. He had no previous military experience but was said to be a great leader of his men.

McDaniel recruited his company mostly from Bowdon and the surrounding area but there were a few members who were students from Alabama and other locations. The company was officially formed on July 30, 1861 at the college in Bowdon. Its first march was to Newnan, the closest point on a rail-road, then took "the cars" to Marietta for a few days training and then traveled on by rail to Richmond. After a few weeks at their unhealthy camp in Richmond, they moved down the peninsula to near Yorktown. In March, 1862, Captain McDaniel was selected by Colonel Tom Cobb to return to Georgia and recruit a regiment to hopefully expand his Cobb's Legion Infantry Battalion to brigade size. He did an excellent job and recruited 10 companies or about 1,000 men and formed the 41st Georgia Infantry Regiment. He was elected its colonel and William Curtis of Carrollton the Lt. colonel. The 41st however, was not sent to Virginia but instead became part of the Army of Mississippi and later, the Army of Tennessee. The 41st served in Mississippi and then took part in General Bragg's Kentucky campaign. Colonel McDaniel was killed while leading his men in the Battle of Perryville (Kentucky) on October 30, 1862. He was buried in Harrodsburg, Kentucky and, after the war, in 1871; his body was moved to the Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery in Bowdon.

The second captain of Company B was William Walker McDaniel who was a graduating senior cadet at the Institute and a nephew of Captain Charles McDaniel. William, or "Bill", was a 21-year-old whose home was in Texasville, Alabama. He would remain captain throughout the war until after Spotsylvania when on June 27, 1864; he was promoted to major of Cobb's Legion, Infantry. By this stage of the war the company had suffered so many losses that there was never

another captain appointed or elected. I believe that 2nd Lieutenant John King was probably the top officer of the company but never promoted to captain?

Of the approximate 100 men who marched away from Bowdon with Charles McDaniel in July, 1861, 42 would be killed and another 10 died from disease for a causality rate of 52% and many of those who survived the war were cripples with the loss of legs and arms and or in such poor health they could never make a good living. Bowdon's Company B, Cobb's Legion, Infantry, had more men killed in action than any other Carroll County company.

COMPANY F "POWELL'S INVINCIBLES" OR "TOM COBB'S INVINCIBLES"

The first captain of Company F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry was William Francis Speight Powell, a 53-year-old Methodist minister from the Powell Chapel community. Thus, each of Carroll County's two companies in Cobb's Legion were captained by a Methodist minister. Powell recruited his company from the eastern part of the county around Villa Rica. He was captain from its formation on August 15, 1861 until he resigned on June 24, 1862.

The second captain was the 20-year-old Bowdon Collegiate Institute cadet, George W. Moore of Whitesburg. He originally was a member of the "Newnan Guards" of the 1st Georgia Infantry (Ramsey's) having enlisted on March 18, 1861 and was already in Virginia when he was transferred to Cobb's Legion. He led the company through all the battles in Virginia through Gettysburg. He was captured in Longstreet's Knoxville Campaign on December 3, 1863 and was a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware until May, 1865. After his release, he died in less than a year in March, 1866 and is buried in the Whitesburg Cemetery. He kept an excellent log book of the members of his company and it was sent to his sister by 2nd Lieutenant Martin and now is in the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond with a typed copy in the Carrollton library.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Martin, Moore's friend and another Bowdon Collegiate Institute cadet, was the ranking officer after Moore's capture but never promoted to captain. He was mortally wounded on August 16, 1864 at Guard Hill, across the Shenandoah River from Front Royal, VA. Martin was not an original member of Cobb's Legion or Company F and transferred in sometime after Moore. He also was previously a member of the Newnan Guards. He is buried in a marked grave in the small but beautiful Confederate section atop the hill in the Front Royal cemetery.

At this late stage of the war, there was no other captain appointed or elected as companies were so few in number. Several would be consolidated and probably headed by a lieutenant.

Company B and Company F were units of Cobb's Georgia Legion, Infantry Battalion which was formed by Athens' well-known lawyer, farmer and politician, Thomas R. R. Cobb. Cobb's Legion was composed of only seven companies compared to a regiment which usually was made up of 10 companies; thus, since it was smaller than a regulation regiment, it was classified as a battalion. Legions go back to the Roman days and consisted of infantry, artillery and cavalry units all serving together in each other's support as a Legion. Colonel Tom Cobb collected his infantry and cavalry companies and The Troup Artillery of Athens became his artillery battery. Very soon in this war, the Legions were all broken up into their individual components and the infantry and cavalry assigned to brigades and the artillery to other larger units. Thus Colonel Cobb soon lost

his cavalry companies and The Troup Artillery and then served as the colonel of the infantry only. He was colonel of his infantry from its formation in July, 1861 until he was promoted to brigadier general in October, 1862 to command Cobb's Brigade which had previously been commanded by his brother, Howell. He unfortunately served as Brig. General Cobb for a very short while as he was soon killed "behind the stone wall" in the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862. His body was brought back to Athens and is buried in the Oconee Hill Cemetery there.

Cobb's Brigade at the time of his death was composed of the 16th, 18th and 24th infantry regiments and Phillips' and Cobb's legions. The 15th North Carolina Infantry and the 2nd Louisiana Infantry were previously part of the brigade but now it was composed of all Georgia units and officered by Georgians. Colonel Cobb led his Legion in action around Yorktown and the Seven Days' including Malvern Hill. He was on leave in Georgia during the Maryland Campaign of September, 1862 and Lt. Colonel Jeff Lamar was in command of his Legion. Cobb's Legion experienced tremendous losses at Crampton's Gap, a pass through South Mountain, Maryland on September 14, losing over half its number in killed, wounded or captured including Lt. Colonel Lamar who was mortally wounded.

After Cobb's death, Colonel William T. Wofford of the 18th Georgia was promoted to brigadier general and to the command of the brigade so Cobb's Brigade became Wofford's Brigade. Wofford, a native of Cassville, led the brigade through all the remaining battles fought by General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. In January, 1865, he was named to be Commander of the Confederate Forces in ravaged North Georgia. Colonel Dudley DuBose of Washington, GA., the colonel of the 15th Georgia, was promoted to brigadier general and to the command of Wofford's Brigade. He led the brigade as DuBose's Brigade the remainder of the war. He was captured in The Battle of Saylor's Creek (VA) on April 6, 1865 along with most of his brigade which included Cobb's Legion with companies B and F of Carroll County. He was released from prison in Boston Harbor along with other officers captured at Saylor's Creek in May, 1865.

Cobb's Legion was engaged in action around Yorktown, at Dam No. 2, the Seven Days' including Malvern Hill around Richmond in the summer of 1862 and the Maryland (Antietam) Campaign of September, 1862. As mentioned above, at Crampton's Gap on September 14, they suffered severe casualties in action against Yankee General Franklin's VI Corps. Company B had 14 men killed or mortally wounded and Company F had 10 killed. Over half the companies were either killed or captured. Many of the captured were wounded. The other companies of the Legion and other regiments of the brigade suffered similar losses.

In November, after their terrible losses in Maryland, the Legion was in the Battle of Fredericksburg and then the following May, Chancellorsville-Salem Church where Company B had another 14 killed and 4 killed in Company F. After Chancellorsville the Legion was at Gettysburg and on July 2, the second day of the battle, they were in Longstreet's attack on the Federal left. They had great success in pushing the Yankees back through the Peach Orchard, the Wheat Field and actually took possession of a part of Cemetery Ridge just north of Little Round Top and held it for a short time. They captured an enemy artillery battery and two stands of enemy colors. They were somewhat engaged on the third day during "Pickett's Charge".

After Gettysburg they came “west” with Longstreet, missed Chickamauga, arriving at the battle scene on September 21 a day after the battle had ended, were involved in several actions during the siege of Chattanooga and then were in the attack on Fort Sanders in Knoxville in November, 1863. They were back in Virginia in May, 1864 for the Battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, defense of Petersburg and then in October joined Jubal Early in the Shenandoah Valley. At Guard Hill, across the Shenandoah River from Front Royal, they fought the Yankee cavalry including “The Boy General”, George Armstrong Custer, and suffered another terrible day of losses including four men of Company B killed and four captured, one of whom died later in a Yankee prison. Company F had 1st Lt. Charles Martin mortally wounded and four men captured. They then fought in the battles around Winchester and then had a major part in the Battle of Cedar Creek.

Lastly, they were in General Lee’s retreat from Richmond-Petersburg and on April 6, 1865 the Legion was almost totally captured in the Battle of Saylor’s Creek (VA), three days before Lee’s surrender at Appomattox. Company B did have 4 men and Company F had 7 to surrender with Lee at Appomattox on April 9.

Company B had a total of 42 men KIA and Company F had 15. Company B had 14 men to die of disease, 3 in Yankee prisons, while Company F had 31 men to die of disease. Company B had a total death loss of 56 men and Company F had 46. Of the 100 men of Company B who marched away from Bowdon with Charles McDaniel in July, 1861, over 50% were killed or died during the war. A total of about 144 men served in Company B sometimes during the war and about 137 served in Company F. The roster of Company F consisted of older men than Company B’s did and was probably the reason of so many more deaths due to disease.

Carroll County’s Company B and Company F of Cobb’s Legion, Infantry took a big part in most of the major battles fought by Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia and paid a very heavy price.

3RD BATTALION GEORGIA SHARPSHOOTERS

This battalion was formed in April, 1863 by Brig. General Wofford after he succeeded Tom Cobb, who was killed at Fredericksburg in November, 1862. Seven to ten men were selected from each company of all the regiments and legions in Wofford’s Brigade. The battalion was commanded by its own officers. Lt. Colonel L. N. Hutchins was the commander from the formation until his capture at Saylor’s Creek on April 6, 1865. The officers were selected from the companies of the brigade and each new company would select a captain. The battalion would be equipped with Enfield rifles or other fire arms suited for the expert marksmen. They would usually serve as the skirmishers of the brigade.

A number of the men of Carroll County’s Company B and F were chosen to serve in the unit. We are not certain to which company they were assigned; however, we do know that John M. King was a captain in Company B, 3rd Georgia Sharpshooters and he was succeeded by Lt. F. E. Ross. Both of these men were original members of Bowdon’s Company B, Cobb’s Legion so probably our men were members of this company.

Lt. Colonel Hutchins was in command of Wofford's Brigade at Knoxville after Colonel Ruff of the 18th Georgia was killed in the muddy ditch at Fort Sanders. Colonel Ruff was acting brigade commander while Wofford was absent on leave. Hutchins wrote a very good report of this battle.

THE 26th BATTALION GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
and
THE 66TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY C Mostly Carroll County men with a few from Coweta County

Nathaniel Estes was the first captain, M. H. Fletcher was the 1st lieutenant, and W. M. Echols, JR and L. J. L. Dark were the 2nd lieutenants. The company was recruited mostly in Carroll County by Captain Estes in August and September, 1863 and it included a considerable number of conscripts that had been called to a training camp in Decatur, GA. Captain "Nathan" Estes had previously served as a musician in the 7th Georgia Infantry in its Carroll County company. He had been discharged for disability and sent home to serve as an enrolling officer in Carroll County.

Captain James Cooper Nisbet, a wealthy Dade County slave holder, states that he resigned from Company H of the 21st Georgia Regiment in Virginia to return to Georgia to recruit a regiment. He said that he contacted Major General Howell Cobb, who was in command of the District of Georgia and Florida, to obtain his blessing and permission to recruit a regiment to serve with him in Florida.

On October 8, 1863, Nisbet was appointed colonel of the 66th Georgia Infantry Regiment, the last Georgia Confederate regiment formed during the Civil War. He was able to get his friend of the 21st Georgia, Captain Aлегernon S. Hamilton, to join him and to become the lt. colonel of the new regiment. The regiment included a large number of conscripts taken from training camps in Decatur and Macon. In July-September, 1863, Nisbet was successful in raising 13 companies of 100 men each. Since 10 companies make up a regiment, he decided to keep the three extra companies and designate them as the 26th Battalion Georgia Infantry. Company C of the 26th Georgia Battalion was a Carroll County company which was recruited in August and September.

The 26th Battalion had its own officers and its major was Colonel Nisbet's brother, John W. Nisbet, the adjutant was Charles Du Binon and each company had a captain. John Nisbet had served in Company C, 2nd Battalion Georgia Volunteer Infantry and had been discharged after hiring a substitute to serve in his place. The 26th Battalion was considered to be a part of the 66th Georgia Infantry Regiment and Major John Nisbet reported to his brother, Colonel Nisbet. A major difference in the 26th Battalion/66th Georgia Infantry from other Confederate units was that Colonel Nisbet insisted, and went directly to President Jefferson Davis to obtain authorization, to appoint all officers of his unit instead of having them elected by the men. He insisted that all officers be experienced veterans of units which had been serving in the field and had seen previous action. He said that over one half of his private soldiers had seen service.

The 66th Georgia and the 26th Battalion were mustered into the Confederate service on October 13, 1863 and soon reported to General Howell Cobb at Camp Cobb in Quincy, Florida. After only a few days in Florida, they were ordered to report to General Bragg's Army in north Georgia. They traveled to Atlanta arriving there on October 31st and camped there for several days and then reported to Lt. General Hardee's Corps around Chattanooga. They were assigned to Hardee's Corps, Mjr. General W. H. T. Walker's Division and Brig. General Claudius Charles Wilson's Brigade. Wilson's brigade was composed of the 25th, 29th 30th and now the 66th regiments and the 26th Battalion, the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters and Ferguson's Battery of 6 guns which were commanded by 2nd Lt. R. T. Beauregard. These guns had been captured from the Yankees at Chickamauga in September. The 26th Battalion was closely associated with this battery and we believe usually served closely with it; at least it did at Missionary Ridge. General Wilson died soon after the 66th Battalion reached Chattanooga and at his death, Colonel Nisbet, being the senior officer (?) of the brigade, was appointed brigade commander and Lt. Colonel Hamilton took command of the regiment and the battalion.

At Missionary Ridge in November, with Lt. Colonel Hamilton commanding, the 66th Regiment and the 26th Battalion were assigned a position almost directly over the railroad tunnel on the right of the Confederate line. The 26th Battalion was near the 6-gun battery of Lt. Beauregard which did tremendous damage to Sherman's troops as they tried to take the northern part of the Confederate line. Wilson's Brigade and the brigade of Brig. General Patrick Cleburne, with the help of the 56th Georgia and with its several Carroll County companies, held Major General Sherman's troops all day inflicting heavy casualties. The center and left of Bragg's line at the top of the ridge gave way and a rout was on. The right of the line held and did not break and only withdrew late in the night after being told that the army was in retreat. The 66th Regiment and 26th Battalion were successful in drawing all 6 of the guns of the battery off the field and back to Ringgold the next day. They joined the retreat back to Dalton and wintered there out on the Spring Place Road. Here, Brig. Gen. Clement S. Stevens was appointed to lead the brigade and Colonel Nisbet returned to regimental command.

Colonel Nisbet tells in his book, *4 Years on the Firing Line*, of his brother, Major John, "There was not another man in the army who would have dared to drill his men only when he 'Damn pleased!'" At Dalton during the winter, the major refused to take his men out to drill because, "The weather was bad and his men were not feeling well and he did not want to expose them." Old General Stevens asked Colonel Nisbet just what should he do with the major? The colonel told the general that, "The little old battalion was not much on the drill, they were always on hand when a fight came up, and efficient in a scrap." The Atlanta Campaign soon started and General Stevens let the matter drop.

Nisbet's troops were heavily engaged at Resaca in May, 1864 and then at Cassville, New Hope Church and Kennesaw Mountain. After General Hood replaced the highly respected Joe Johnston as commander of the Army of Tennessee on July 17, they were engaged on July 20 at the Battle of Peachtree Creek where they lost over 25% of their men in killed or wounded including General Stevens who was killed. On the night of July 21, they were marched around to the south and east of Atlanta to attack General McPherson's Army who had taken Decatur and the Georgia Railroad. This was the Battle of Atlanta which was fought on July 22, where both General Walker and General McPherson were killed and Colonel Nisbet was captured. Colonel Nisbet spent the

remainder of the war as a prisoner in the Federal prison at Johnson Island, Ohio. Lt. General Hood had taken General Johnston's Army and destroyed a good portion of it in two battles in three days that gained him absolutely nothing. Lt. Colonel Hamilton assumed command of the 66th Regiment and I assume the 26th Battalion although we report later that the 26th might have been detached to escort prisoners captured from Sherman's Army to Andersonville in June.

Hamilton's men took part in the Battle of Jonesboro and then accompanied the now full General Hood northward on his Tennessee trip. At Dalton, GA they took part in the capture of the garrison guarding the town and the W&A railroad. The Federal force at Dalton included the 44th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops who were among the captured. Dr. Keith Bohannon tells us that there is a letter in the Special Collection at Georgia College in Milledgeville from a member of the 26th Georgia Battalion named "John", dated November, 1864, which suggests the 26th might have been guarding these colored prisoners. These prisoners, former slaves, were in northern Alabama and Mississippi repairing railroads to supply Gen. Hood's Army on its ill-fated Tennessee campaign. Dr. Bohannon states that Major John W. Nisbet's service record states that the 26th Battalion was detached from the Army of Tennessee in June of 1864 to escort prisoners to Andersonville and did this type duty until the end of the war.

In Colonel Nisbet's book he quotes his brother, Major John W. as saying, "In April, 1865, I was passing through Columbus [Georgia] from Andersonville where we had taken a batch of prisoners from Iuka, Mississippi. We were stationed at Girard, Alabama across [the river] from Columbus. Wilson's Raiders coming from Selma came up with 10,000 men and we were captured. We were stationed in the center, citizens on each side their flanks resting on the river, above and below the bridge. We repulsed the charge in our front but the citizens [militia?] gave way and we were captured." The major was later paroled by General Wilson in Macon.

The 66th Georgia continued with Hood and a large number of the men of the regiment were captured at Decatur, AL on October 28, 1864 and sent to Yankee prisons. The remainder of the regiment fought on November 30th at Franklin and again lost heavily in killed and wounded including Lt. Col. Hamilton who was wounded in the right eye and his military service ended. Major Newton Hull assumed command of what was left of the regiment. They took part in Hood's defeat at Nashville on December 15th, many were killed or captured and some made their way in the terrible cold with Wilson's Cavalry continuously harassing them back to the Tennessee River and on to Tupelo, MS. The 66th Georgia was sent back to Georgia via Mobile.

In February or March, 1865, the 66th Infantry Regiment was consolidated with the 25th, 29th and 30th Regiments and the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters into what was known as the 1st Georgia Confederate Battalion under Lt. Colonel James C. Gordon. Only fragmentary records exist of this unit and unfortunately there were not enough men remaining for this consolidated unit to even be called a regiment. The 1st Georgia Battalion went to the Carolinas to serve again with Joe Johnston. They fought at Binniker's Bridge in South Carolina on Feb. 9, 1865 and on March 19-21, the Battle of Bentonville in North Carolina and surrendered with General Johnston's Army in late April, 1865. A considerable number of the 66th Georgia was reported to have been captured on May 8th at Athens, GA.

The story of Colonel James Cooper Nisbet is a very interesting one to say the least. While in his book, *4 Years on the Firing Line*, published in 1914, he gives the story as we have told it above on how he formed his 66th Regiment and the 26th Battalion Georgia Infantry. Another version of the story is told in Colonel Nisbet's service record as recorded in The Compiled Service Records of the 66th Georgia Infantry Regiment. Here it is stated that Captain Nisbet was reported absent without leave August 3, 1863. It further states that charges were preferred against him for deserting his regiment in battle [in Virginia], assisting a private in his regiment to desert and moral conduct unbecoming an officer, August 4, 1863. It states that he was not arrested or court-martialed, however, because he was absent without leave in Georgia. It goes on to tell that General Howell Cobb did give him authority to form a regiment to serve with him in Florida. It states that he resigned as captain of Company H, 21st Georgia Infantry on October 8, 1863 and was commissioned colonel of the 66th Georgia on that date and was arrested on October 8. It states that the regiment was mustered into Confederate service on October 11, 1863. None of this is mentioned in Nisbet's book.

We have been able to find only a very few records of the 26th Battalion Georgia Infantry other than it served as a part of the 66th Georgia Infantry Regiment. Since the 26th Battalion and the 66th Infantry were formed relatively late in the war being the last Georgia Confederate regiment formed and because they contained a higher number of conscripts than the earlier formed regiments, a much higher number of desertions and AWOLs were recorded of it members.

27TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY B (or H) Company B was primarily from Bibb County, Company H was primarily from Henry and Muscogee counties

The 27th Georgia was a part of Hokes' Division, Colquitt's Brigade and served along with Carroll County's Company I and Company H of the 19th Georgia Infantry regiment in this brigade. See the details given for the 19th Georgia previously for their service record.

Levi T. Smith was the first colonel and C. T. Zachary the lt. colonel. G. A Lee, the first captain of Company H was killed and succeeded by J. D. Graham. Zachary was later promoted to Brigadier General P. A. C. S.

30TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY K "CHATTACHOOCHEE VOLUNTEERS"

This company was mostly from Campbell County but some Carroll County men were members.

The first captain was William B. Richards on September 25, 1861 until May 14, 1862 when he resigned. Next Captain was George T. Longino who resigned on June 5, 1863. He reenlisted as a private in Company C and was captured in Atlanta on July 22, 1864 and spent the remainder of the

war in Camp Chase, OH. The third captain was Hilliard C. Morris on June 5, 1863 who also was killed in action at Atlanta on July 22, 1864.

The original colonel of the 30th was David J. Bailey and the Lt. col. was Miles Tidwell.

The 30th Georgia Infantry Regiment served in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida until the spring of 1863. They then served with Lt. General/Bishop Leonidas Pope in Mississippi and in the brigade of Colonel C. C. Wilson. They came with Pope to the Battle of Chickamauga and then returned to Mississippi. They were back in Georgia with Pope in time of Resaca and took part in all the Atlanta Campaign where, after Pope's death at Pine Mountain, they served in General Stevens Brigade of Walker's Division along with Carroll County's 26th Georgia Infantry Battalion. They were a part of General Hood's ill-fated Tennessee campaign of the fall of 1864 and in the Battle of Franklin and Nashville as a part of command of Colonel Mitchell of Jackson's Brigade.

They went to the Carolinas to join the forces of General Joe Johnston and were in the Battle of Bentonville. They surrendered at Greensboro, NC on April 28, 1865.

34TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY K (Also at one time known as Company F) Carroll County and Heard County

The first captain of Company K was William A. Walker. He was captured, or surrendered, at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, paroled and sent home. He was exchanged and back with his unit in time for Missionary Ridge in November, 1863. He was killed at Jonesboro on August 31, 1864.

Most of the men of the 34th Georgia Infantry Regiment were originally members of the 10th Regiment Georgia State Troops which was mustered on February 18, 1862 and mustered out in May, 1862.

The first colonel of the 34th in May, 1862, was James A. W. Johnson and the Lt. colonel was J. W. Bradley. They both were among the many captured at Vicksburg. The 34th was closely associated with the 41st and 56th Georgia Infantry regiments which also had Carroll County companies and they all were engaged in mostly the same campaigns. The regiment was a unit of Stephenson's Division, Cummings Brigade. They were in Bragg's Kentucky campaign as a part of the Army of Mississippi in the fall of 1862 and, along with the 56th Georgia, was assigned the duty of guarding Bragg's 30-mile-long supply train of all kinds of captured, or confiscated or maybe stolen, food, clothing, shoes, arms, cattle, hogs and horses and mules and the Cumberland Gap escape route from Kentucky. Next, it was sent to Mississippi to be a part of General Pemberton's Army. On May 16, 1863, in its first battle action, it was heavily engaged and suffered great losses in killed, wounded and captured, in the Battle of Champion Hill which was also known as the Battle of Baker's Creek. What was left of the regiment was entrenched in Vicksburg during the 47- day-siege and was among those surrendered to Maj. General Grant there on July 4, 1863. They were paroled and sent to their homes. They were officially exchanged in September and October and most returned to their regiment in The Army of Tennessee in time to take a part in Bragg's unsuccessful defense of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863. They spent the winter in

Dalton and then took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign including Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church and Jonesboro with Major J. M Jackson commanding the brigade. At Resaca on May 15, the 34th was involved in the battle around the 4 gun battery of the Cherokee Artillery which was placed about 50 yards in front of their defensive line. After a severe battle of each side taking possession of the guns several times, the guns were finally captured and pulled off by Hooker's XX Corps men. The regiment accompanied General Hood on his Tennessee Campaign of the fall of 1864 and lost heavily at Franklin and Nashville. In this campaign the 34th was assigned to Lt. Gen. S. D. Lee's Corps, Maj. Gen. Stevenson's Division, Brig. Gen. Cumming's Brigade with Captain R. A. Jones in command of the brigade.

They joined General Johnston in the Carolinas and fought in several battles including Bentonville on March 19-21, 1865. In the final stage of the war, the regiment was consolidated with the remainder of the 39th and 56th Georgia each of which were in the Vicksburg, Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns. They surrendered to General Sherman in Greensboro, NC on April 28, 1865.

Carroll County's Company K held an annual reunion somewhere in the county. In 1885, it was a two-day affair with speeches and good eats held at Roopville

37TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY I This Company was composed of men from Carroll, Heard, Coweta, Campbell and Fulton counties.

The first captain of Company I was Meredith Kendrick who died from wounds received at Pine Mountain on June 16, 1864. William Hutchinson became captain on Kendrick's death and was wounded at Jonesboro on Aug. 31, 1864 and died in a Barnesville hospital on November 23. Records also show that T. D. Wright was captain in 1863.

The 37th Georgia was formed after Murfreesboro by the consolidation of the 3rd and 9th Battalions of Georgia Infantry. The first colonel was A. F. Rudler and the Lt. colonel, J. T. Smith. Originally it was a part of The Army of Tennessee, Hardee's Corps, Bates Division, Tyler's Brigade. They fought at Chickamauga on September 19-20, 1863 and then at Missionary Ridge in November. They wintered in Dalton, fought at Resaca on May 14-15, Cassville and then took part in all the Atlanta Campaign of 1864 and then with General Hood in Tennessee. They fought at Franklin on November 29 and at Nashville in December, 1864. They then went to the Carolinas to join General Joe Johnston and were consolidated with the 54th Georgia and the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters. They then were known as the 54th Georgia until their surrender at Greensboro.

41ST GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY G "BOGCESS AVENGERS"

The first captain of Company G when it was formed on March 4, 1862, was Washington Hembree of the Powell Chapel community. Hembree died on June 20, 1862 in a Columbus, Mississippi

hospital. Robert A. Wood became captain on June 20, 1862. He was wounded in the right hand at Perryville on October 8, 1862 requiring amputation. He resigned on February 29, 1864 and was made a captain in the Invalid Corps. Wood was originally a private in the 5th Georgia Infantry and transferred to the 41st in April, 1862.

Thanks to Sam Pyle, we know that the name “Boggess Avengers” is in honor of 45-year-old Private Ahaz J. Boggess (sometimes spelled Bogguss and sometimes pronounced and listed as “Boggs”) who we believe was a member of Carroll County’s Company F of the 7th Georgia Infantry although the Compiled Service Records show him a member of Company G, the “Franklin Volunteers”, of Heard County. The Annie Wheeler UDC list of 1810 shows him as a member of the Carroll County company. He was an aid to Colonel Gartrel of the 7th Georgia and he established himself a hero at the Battle of First Manassas by carrying the wounded including Captain Archibald Burke from the field during the heaviest battle action. After Manassas, Ahaz was discharged on July 18, 1861 at Winchester, VA for having tuberculosis but evidently continued to serve with his unit as a nurse until his death from typhoid fever on August 15, 1861. His body was returned to Carrollton and buried in the Methodist Church cemetery. He was from a prominent Carroll County family, his father being one of the early settlers and a sheriff. Ahaz was a State Representative before the war and when he enlisted was the Surveyor General of Georgia.

It seems that the company was recruited from around the Villa Rica area but there were quite a number of men from Bowdon, Carrollton and from all over the county enrolled.

COMPANY H “THE WOOL HAT BOYS”

Newton J. Ross was elected captain on March 4, 1862. He was wounded July 25, 1864 in Atlanta. There is no information on any other captain.

The company was recruited from around the Sand Hill area but men from other parts of the county especially Bowdon were members. It was named for the “hard to wear out” wool hats the men wore. These hats were made in the Sand Hill factory of Mr. John Carroll.

COMPANY I “HEARD COUNTY RANGERS” Heard County William B. Thomason was the first captain and the only one listed.

Charles A McDaniel, the President of Bowdon Collegiate Institute and pastor of the Bowdon Methodist Protestant Church, was the organizer of the 41st Georgia Infantry Regiment. (See the section on Cobb’s Legion Infantry) He had previously served as captain of Company B of Cobb’s Legion, Infantry in Virginia. He was sent back to Georgia by Colonel Tom Cobb to recruit a regiment to hopefully expand Cobb’s Legion battalion to brigade size. He successfully recruited 10 companies, about 1,000 men, and formed the 41st Georgia Infantry Regiment. The 41st Georgia was mustered in on March 17, 1862 and McDaniel was of course elected its colonel and William Ezra Curtis its Lt. colonel. Curtis, of Carrollton, resigned as a captain of Company F, 19 Georgia to join McDaniel.

Unfortunately for Colonel Cobb, the regiment was not sent back to him in Virginia but was assigned to The Army of Mississippi and sent to near Corinth, Mississippi on April 6, 1862.

The 41st saw some skirmish duty around Corinth. The regiment had an alarming large number of men to die of disease in April, May and June in Mississippi. Many of these, including Captain Hembree, died in hospitals especially in Columbus and West Point and also in other cities in Mississippi.

The regiment in August was assigned to East Tennessee in The Army of Mississippi. The 41st was the first Georgia regiment to become a part of this army or what later became The Army of Tennessee. They were a part of Major General Kirby Smith's right wing of General Braxton Bragg's force that invaded Kentucky and were assigned to Major General Ben Cheatham's Division, Brig. General. Ben Maney's Brigade in Lt. General Leonidas Polk's Corps. Maney's Brigade was an all Tennessee brigade except for the 41st Georgia. They saw their first combat in a pretty good little battle at Richmond, Kentucky on August 20, 1862. On October 8, 1862, the 41st was heavily engaged, being the extreme right unit of the attack on Brig. General Phil Sheridan's Federal Division of McCook's Corps at Perryville, KY. Colonel McDaniel was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his men in the successful attack. Both Carroll County companies had severe losses, Company G had 5 men killed and Company H, "The Wool Hat Boys", had 3 killed. The 41st regiment reported 35 men killed and there were many wounded, many of whom had to be left behind when Bragg decided to get back to Tennessee through Cumberland Gap ASAP. These losses came just a short time after McDaniel's first command; Company B of Cobb's Legion had 14 men killed in Maryland. The 32-year-old McDaniel lived another 10 days and died in the Presbyterian Church Hospital in Harrodsburg, Kentucky and was buried in the cemetery there. Harrodsburg was occupied by the Federal Army at the time of his death. In 1871, his body was moved to Bowdon and after a long funeral ceremony at his college, he was buried in the little Methodist Protestant Church cemetery where he had been the pastor.

Lt. Colonel Curtis was promoted to colonel and served in this capacity until he was seriously wounded at Mill Creek Gap near Dalton on February 25, 1864. We believe that he was moved to the home of his in-laws near Newnan where he died on March 24, 1864. He is buried in the old Methodist Church Cemetery, the only grave there that does not face east. He is buried facing north, toward the enemy. We have no information on whether there was another colonel but we do not believe there would be one. We believe that Lt. Colonel John Knight, the original major, was still around and could have been promoted or maybe he served the now small regiment at his current rank. He was discharged in June, 1864 and enlisted in the Invalid Corps.

After the Kentucky Campaign, the 41st was sent back to Mississippi as a part of the Army of Tennessee in Stevenson's Division, Seth Barton's Brigade to serve in Gen. Pemberton's Vicksburg defensive force. Their brigade suffered great losses in the Battle of Champion Hill including 58 killed, 106 seriously wounded and **737 missing or captured** on May 16, 1863. After that terrible day of so many killed, wounded and so many captured, they fought at Baker's Creek and the Big Black River then retreated with Pemberton's troops to the trenches and defensive lines around Vicksburg. General Stevenson was highly complimentary of the 41st for their capture of 107 of the enemy pickets while on patrol along the Warrenton Road during the siege. The 47-day-siege lasted until July 4, 1863 when Pemberton surrendered the entire army to General Grant. Grant was lenient with the starving men and paroled most of them to return to their homes.

In October the paroled men of Vicksburg were officially exchanged and told to report back to their regiments at certain locations. Evidently many of the men of the 41st as well as Carroll County's men from the 34th and 56th regiments refused to obey this order as they were not certain that they were indeed exchanged. They had been told by Gen. Grant when they were paroled at Vicksburg, to stay at their homes and not to take up arms again. Because such a large number resisted the call-back order, Maj. General Stevenson, their division commander, asked Governor Brown and the Confederate commander in the Atlanta area, to send a cavalry company to Carroll County to round up these men which they did. Evidently, most of all three regiments did eventually report back as all three were back in the ranks in time to take a part in Gen. Bragg's unsuccessful defensive effort at Missionary Ridge later in November. The 41st became a part of Breckenridge's Corps, A. P. Stewart's Division, Stovall's Brigade with Colonel Curtis still in command of the 41st Regiment.

The 41st wintered in Dalton and was in several battles and skirmishes around there including the defense of Mill Creek Gap, Buzzard's Roost and Rocky Face Ridge where Col. Curtis was severely wounded in February, 1864. They were now assigned to Gen. Hood's Corps and played a very big part in the Battle of Resaca where Stewart's Division was on the Rebel's far right. They were involved in all the battles that followed in the Atlanta campaign of 1864. When General Hood replaced General Joe Johnston as head of the Army of Tennessee, the 41st served in Cheatham's Corps, Stewart's Division, Stovall's Brigade. In Atlanta, Stephen D. Lee was promoted to lieutenant general and took command of Hood's old corps with Cheatham returning to lead his old division. They fought at Ezra Church and Jonesboro under General Lee. The 41st was commanded at Jonesboro by Major M. S. Nall.

In Hood's Tennessee campaign of late 1864, the 41st served in Lee's Corps, Clayton's Division, Stovall's Brigade with Captain J. E. Stallings commanding the brigade. They were part of the terrible battles at Franklin and Nashville in November and December and in the horrible retreat afterwards. The few that were left of the regiment eventually joined Gen. Johnston in North Carolina and took part in several battles including Bentonville. We know that the 41st was consolidated late in the war with the 40th and 43rd Georgia Infantry Regiments and called the 40th Georgia Battalion. There were not enough men of the three consolidated regiments to even make up a regulation size regiment. They surrendered with General Johnston's Army in Greensboro on April 28, 1865.

THE 55TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY F CARROLL AND MERIWETHER COUNTIES

The company was formed on May 8, 1862 with Henry W. Baker the captain.

The 55th Infantry Regiment was sent to East Tennessee in the summer of 1862 as a part of Heath's Division. It took part in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign in late 1862 and afterwards remained in the East Tennessee area until the regiment surrendered at Cumberland Gap on September 9, 1863. After the regiment was exchanged, it was assigned to guarding prisoners at Andersonville and

Salisbury, North Carolina. In March, 1865 it was ordered to join General Joe Johnston in North Carolina but the war had ended before it could report.

C. B. Hawkins was the first colonel and A. W. Persons the lt. colonel when the regiment was mustered into Confederate service on May 17, 1862. In 1864, Persons was in command and he was appointed commandant of the Post of Andersonville which included command of the prison guards. A number of Carroll County men served as guards at Andersonville.

THE 56TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

COMPANY A Primarily Coweta and Campbell counties but numbered some Carroll County men. The first captain of Company A was J. P. Brewster who later became the major of the 56th.

COMPANY B “THE CARROLL COASTERS” All Carroll County men
The company was originally Company D, 3rd Regiment Georgia State Troops that was mustered in as early as October 1861. It was mustered out and James Blanchard Martin was the first captain of Company B on May 5, 1862. Charles E. Walker P. Watkins was made captain in December, 1864. Company B had a total of 34 killed and 16 to die of disease and a great many captured.

COMPANY C “CARROLL GRAYS” or “CARROLL RANGERS” All Carroll County men
John A. Grice was the first captain of Company C as of May 10, 1862. He was previously a 1st lieutenant in the 4th Regiment Georgia State Troops. He was seriously wounded at Atlanta on July 22, 1864. We believe that this company was originally Company C or G, 3rd Regiment Georgia State Troops.

COMPANY H “CARROLL INVINCIBLES” OR “CARROLL INFANTRY”

An all Carroll County company
This company was originally Company F, 3rd Regiment, Georgia State Troops.
Isaac Martin Parish was the first captain of Company H as of May 13, 1862. He previously was a 2nd lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment, Georgia State Troops. He was wounded in the leg at Vicksburg on July 3, 1863 and died there on August 2, 1863. Hugh M. McMullen became the captain in July, 1863 and served until he resigned in April, 1864. He was originally a private in Company I.

COMPANY I Carroll and Coweta counties

John M. Cobb was the original captain as of May 10, 1862. He previously was captain of Company C, 3rd Regiment, Georgia State Troops. He served until he was seriously wounded at Jonesboro on August 31, 1864.

COMPANY K Mainly Heard County but had some Carroll County men.

B. T. Sherman was the first captain followed by J. H. Harrison

The 56th Georgia Infantry Regiment was composed of more Carroll County men than any other Confederate regiment. Most of the companies of the 56th Regiment had been part of the 3rd

Regiment, Georgia State Troops before they entered the Confederate Army. They were in the Georgia service as early as October, 1861.

Elisa Pinson Watkins was elected colonel on May 15, 1862. He previously was the Lt. colonel of the 3rd Regiment, Georgia State Troops. Although he was confined to his sick bed in Vicksburg, he got up and led his regiment in the Battle of Champion Hill, or Baker's Creek, on May 16, 1863 where he was seriously wounded. He recovered and resigned on February 21, 1865. J. T. Slaughter of Villa Rica was the original Lt. colonel. He was seriously wounded at Missionary Ridge and he was originally a private in Company I.

The 56th Georgia took a part in Bragg's Kentucky campaign in 1862 as a part of Stevenson's Division, Cummings Brigade but it was not in any major action against the enemy (see 34th Georgia). Their brigade was assigned the task of protecting Bragg's 30-mile-long wagon train loaded with all kinds of captured, or should we say confiscated or stolen, goods including shoes, clothing, food, cattle, hogs and about everything they could gather in Kentucky and clearing and protecting Bragg's Cumberland Gap escape route back to Tennessee. After Kentucky, the division was sent to Mississippi as a part of Pemberton's Army for the defense of Vicksburg. Both Major General Stevenson and Brig. General Cummings were West Point graduates and highly respected in the Confederate Army.

The 56th Georgia was closely associated with the 34th and 41st Georgia Infantry Regiments both of which had companies of Carroll County men. They were in most of the battles of the Western Army for the remainder of the war. The 34th was also a regiment of Cumming's Brigade while the 41st served in Brig. General Seth Barton's Brigade of the same division, Stevenson's.

On May 16, 1863, the 56th and the 34th were thrown into their first major enemy combat. The 56th, led by Colonel Watkins, occupied a critical position along with the 57th Georgia "At the Cross Roads" at Champion's Hill, Mississippi. The Battle of Champion's Hill is also known as The Battle of Baker's Creek. The 56th did its part in fighting General Grant's Federal Army to a stand-still for quite a while but was forced to fall back in much disorder with the rest of Pemberton's beaten army. In this action, Cumming's Brigade, which included the 56th, reported 142 men killed, 314 seriously wounded and **539 missing or captured**. Many Carroll County men of the 56th, 34th and the 41st ended up in harsh Yankee prisons in the cold north after this battle. Many of them died in those prisons. They fought at and crossed Baker's Creek and then crossed and made a stand at the Big Black River before retreating into the defense line of Vicksburg where they took up a position near the river on the very right of the trenches surrounding the city. Grant put Vicksburg under a siege that lasted for almost seven weeks with constant shelling of the starving men in the trenches as well as the citizens of the city. On July 4, 1863, a day after the 3rd day of the Battle of Gettysburg in far-off Pennsylvania, General Pemberton surrendered his army to General Grant who had insisted on unconditional surrender. Grant, however, was lenient with the surrender conditions and after issuing rations to the starved Confederate soldiers and citizens of the city, paroled most of the men telling them to go to their homes and not to take up arms against the Federal armies again.

In late 1863, the men of the regiments were officially exchanged. They were ordered to report to their organizations at specific locations and the 56th was told to report to a camp at Decatur, GA.

They were now in the Army of Tennessee and were again a part of Stevenson's Division, Cummings Brigade. (See the section on the 41st Georgia for information regarding the call-back of 56th) Soon they were positioned on Lookout Mountain and on November 24 they were attacked by Maj. Gen. "Fighting Joe" Hooker's XX Army Corps in "The Battle Above the Clouds" and forced to retreat to the main Confederate line on Missionary Ridge where they played a big part in the Battle of Missionary Ridge the next day. During this action, some of the 56th was sent to the foot of Missionary Ridge and delayed Major General Thomas' troops for a short while before beating a quick path back up the steep ridge to the top. The 56th Georgia, led by Lt. Colonel J. T. Slaughter, was then sent to support Brig. General Pat Cleburne who was battling Major General Sherman's troops at the railroad tunnel on the north or right of the Confederate line. Cleburne was highly complimentary of the 56th stating that they took part in the capture of over 500 of the enemy and 8 stands of colors. Cleburne's men, including the 56th and also Carroll County's 26th Battalion Georgia Infantry, were the only part of Bragg's line that did not give way to the Yankees but had to join the retreat once they were the only ones left. They joined the retreat to Dalton where General Bragg resigned and was replaced by General Joe Johnston. The 56th was sent to winter in Macon and in May was recalled to North Georgia in time to see action at Snake Creek Gap and in the Battle of Resaca. They took a big part in this battle especially on May 15, in the battle around and for the 4 gun battery of the Cherokee Artillery that General Cummings had unfortunately placed a good 50 yards out in front of his line on the Confederate right. These guns became a target for "Fighting Joe" Hooker's men and after a severe battle, the fort was taken by the enemy who late that night, were able to cut an opening in the fort and drag the guns off to the Federal line. They took part in the entire Atlanta Campaign including New Hope Church, Atlanta and Jonesboro where General Cummings was seriously wounded, ending his career in the Confederate Army.

The 56th accompanied General Hood to Tennessee and fought in the terrible battles at Franklin and Nashville in November and December, 1864 and suffered in the cold retreat back to Georgia.

Soon they were back in camp and on their way to the Carolinas to join General Johnston again. This time, to help in his attempt to stop General Sherman in his march through the Carolinas destroying everything he possibly could, just as his men had done in Georgia. They fought in the Battle of Bentonville and surrendered with General Johnston on April 28, 1865 in Greensboro.

In the Carolinas, part of the 56th Georgia was consolidated with the 34th and 39th regiments and was known as the 39th Regiment. The other part was consolidated with the 36th and 42nd and was known as the 42nd Regiment for the remainder of the war.

Carroll County's 56th Georgia Infantry Regiment suffered a very high rate of casualties during their long service in the Civil War. Especially, they had a large number of men captured and serve time in the Yankee prisons in addition to the entire regiment being captured, or surrendered, at Vicksburg.

66TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT
and
THE 26TH BATTALION GEORGIA INFANTRY

James Cooper Nisbet, colonel
Alegernon S. Hamilton, lieutenant colonel

We know that some Carroll County men were members of Company H of the 66th and there could be more in other companies. We also include the 66th Regiment because of its close association to the 26th Battalion Georgia Infantry which did include an entire Carroll County company. See the section on the 26th Battalion discussed previously for details of the 66th Georgia Infantry Regiment's service record and for additional information regarding Colonel Nisbet.

Nisbet and Hamilton resigned from the 21st Georgia Infantry to recruit and form a regiment of Georgia troops to serve with Maj. General Howell Cobb in Florida as Cobb was the Commander of the Georgia-Florida area. They were successful in recruiting 13 companies of 100 men each to serve in the 66th Georgia Infantry Regiment. The regiment was mustered in on October 13, 1863. This was the last Georgia regiment formed to serve in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Many of the men enlisted were conscripts taken from training camps in Decatur and Macon. Since these units were among the last to be organized, they experienced considerably more than the average of desertions and AWOLs. Since only 10 companies were needed to form a regiment, the now Colonel Nisbet designated his three extra companies to be called the 26th Battalion Georgia Infantry. Company C of the battalion was a Carroll County company. The battalion was considered a part of the 66th Georgia and was commanded by Colonel Nisbet.

FIRST GEORGIA CAVALRY REGIMENT

COMPANY E

J. M. Blalock was the first captain, Thomas W. Kelly the second and O. P. Shuford the third. The company was designated at various times during the war as Captain Blalock's Company, Company F, 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry and also as Company E, 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry. Only about 50 officers and men of Company E survived the war.

The First Cavalry was formed in 1862 and sent to East Tennessee. Before, during and after Bragg's Kentucky campaign, it was a part of Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry. They fought at Murfreesboro in July and in the winter of 1862 and were with Brig. General Forrest at Chickamauga in September, 1863. They took part in numerous raids and battles with Maj. General Forrest but they were assigned to Brig. Gen. Joe Wheeler's cavalry to accompany Longstreet on his Knoxville campaign in November, 1863. After Knoxville, they somehow managed to get through the Federal lines and join Joe Johnston in Dalton. They were in several actions around Dalton in early 1864 especially at Varnell's Station and made several successful raids behind Sherman's lines interrupting his supply lines and capturing or destroying his supplies.

They were in all the Atlanta campaign and responsible for protecting the flanks of Johnston's army and interrupting Yankee cavalry raids to tear up railroads below Atlanta. One of these raids also had its objective to free Federal prisoners at Andersonville. In October, 1864, Gen. Hood sent Maj. Gen. Joe Wheeler's cavalry on a raid to destroy the Western and Atlantic Railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga. This they accomplished by tearing out miles of track from Marietta to some as far north as Dalton, but unfortunately the rails were repaired in short order.

Wheeler's cavalry was the major obstacle to Sherman on his march to the sea in the fall of 1864. They continued their troubling Sherman as his army marched through South Carolina and into North Carolina in early 1865. They joined the forces of Joe Johnston in the Carolinas where Wheeler was assigned to serve under Lt. General Wade Hampton. General Wheeler and some of his men including some of the 1st Cavalry did not surrender with Joe Johnston in North Carolina but returned to Georgia and after the capture of President Jefferson Davis, surrendered near Atlanta.

The first colonel was J. J. Morrison and the lt. colonel was A. R. Harper. Major S. W. Davitt later became the colonel.

"Little Joe" Wheeler served as a United States Major General of Volunteers in Cuba during the Spanish American War commanding a cavalry division and took part in the Battle of San Juan Hill. He was then sent to the Philippines to command a brigade but soon returned to the United States where he was commissioned a brigadier general in the Regular United States Army.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA CAVALRY **CONFEDERATE PARTESAN RANGERS**

COMPANY B

The first captain was Jerry R. Johnson who was followed by L. J. Smith.

COMPANY L

The company captain was J. B. Bonner.

The first colonel of the Seventh Cavalry was W. P. White who died and the lt. colonel was J. L. McAllister.

This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 21st Cavalry Battalion Partisan Rangers with the 24th Battalion Cavalry Partisan Rangers to form the 7th Regiment Georgia Cavalry. The 21st had served on the South Carolina coast in 1862-63 and the 24th had been serving on the Georgia coast. The 7th Georgia Cavalry was then sent to Virginia and served in Wade Hampton's Division of "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry corps. They fought Sheridan in the Battle of Trevilian Station in June of 1864 where they experienced considerable losses including having Colonel McAllister killed. They were sent to Savannah in December, 1864 and had returned to Virginia at the close of the war.

PHILLIPS' LEGION CAVALRY

COMPANY D "COWETA RANGERS" CARROLL, COWETA AND BIBB COUNTIES
R. L. Y. Long was the 1st lieutenant. and then made captain.

COMPANY F CARROLL, COWETA AND NEWTON COUNTIES each county supplied
about 30 men.

The first captain was W. W. Thomas and the 1st lieutenant was I. W. Christian.

Phillips' Legion was formed very early in 1861 by William Phillips of Marietta. The original legion contained an infantry battalion, a cavalry battalion and an artillery unit. They went to Virginia in September, 1861 and were assigned to the Western Virginia army of Brig. General Floyd.

Early in the war, the legions were broken up into their individual parts. (See the section on Cobb's Legion for details). The cavalry battalion was eventually expanded to regimental size but was generally called "Phillips' Legion Cavalry" throughout the war. They were assigned to Lt. General J. E. B. Sturtevant's Corps, Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton's Division and to the brigade of Cartersville's Brig. Gen. Pierce Manning Butler Young.

Phillips' Legion Cavalry took a big part in all of the cavalry battles fought by Lee's Army of Northern Virginia including Brandy Station, Gettysburg and against Maj. Gen. Sheridan at Trevilian Station in June, 1864. In early 1865, a part of Hampton's division was sent to the aid of General Joe Johnston in the Carolinas. They fought Sherman's invaders until the end of the war and surrendered at Goldsboro, North Carolina after Johnston and Sherman had come to terms. .

11TH BATTALION GEORGIA ARTILLERY **ALSO KNOWN AS CUTT'S BATTERY OR AS THE SUMTER ARTILLERY**

Allen S. Cutts went to Virginia as the captain of the Sumter Artillery. He and his artillery established an outstanding record and soon he was promoted to major and other artillery batteries were added and his command became a battalion. The name Sumter Artillery was then applied to the expanded battalion. Cutts was elected Lt. colonel and John Lane the major and H. M. Ross became captain of the original company.

They were engaged in most of the Army of Northern Virginia's battles. At Gettysburg, with Major Lane commanding, they served with Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps, Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson's Division's artillery. The battery consisted of two Napoleons and 4 twelve pound howitzers. They had 3 killed, 21 wounded and 6 missing and had 53 horses lost. Captain Lane boasted that they brought out every wounded man.

The battery saw much action in the summer of 1864 in the Battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, still serving in A. P. Hill's Corps. They were among the men surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

12TH BATTALION GEORGIA ARTILLERY

COMPANY A CARROLL AND COWETA COUNTIES

J. W. Anderson was the first captain of Company A. The companies of the battalion would often be separated and serve in different armies. The battalion was formed from four companies of Ramsey's First Georgia Infantry for General Bragg's Kentucky campaign of 1862. They served on the Georgia coast as heavy artillery and a detachment served in Battery Wagner and Fort Sumter at Charleston. During the last year of the war, the battalion served almost entirely as infantry in Gordon's Division, Evan's Brigade in Virginia. They were involved in the battles of the summer of 1864 at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor and went with General Early on his Shenandoah Valley campaign and his threat to Washington itself. Even though they were serving as infantry, they appear in the records as the 12th Battalion Georgia Artillery.

CHEROKEE ARTILLERY

ALSO KNOWN AS CORPUT'S ARTILLERY & STOVALL'S BATTALION ARTILLERY

COMPANY C "COUNTY LINE VOLUNTEERS"

The captain at the formation of the company was Marcellous A. Stovall who soon was promoted to become the Lt. colonel of the 3rd Battalion of Volunteers. On Stovall's promotion, M. V. D, Corput became the captain of Company C and later the captain was John G. Yeiser.

The Cherokee Artillery was a part of the Western Armies for the entire war. In 1861, it was sent to East Tennessee and then served in Bragg's Kentucky invasion in the fall of 1862. After Kentucky, it was sent to Mississippi to serve in Pemberton's Army around Vicksburg. The battalion was assigned to Stevenson's Division, Barton's Brigade. The 41st Georgia Infantry Regiment with two Carroll County companies was also a part of this brigade. They took a big part in the Battle of Champion Hill against General Grant's Army on May 16, 1864 and retreated with General Pemberton's beaten army into the defenses of Vicksburg. They were a part of Pemberton's Army that surrendered to Grant on July 4, 1863 losing all of their guns. They, along with most of the other Confederates, were paroled and told to go to their homes and not take up arms against the United States again. They were exchanged in time to go to Chattanooga, and with new guns which had been captured at Chickamauga, shell the Federals in Chattanooga from their battery located on the point of Look Out Mountain. They were in the Battle of Missionary Ridge in November and in the retreat to Dalton where they wintered. They were again a part of Stevenson's Division. At Resaca on May 15, 1864, a four-gun battery of the Cherokee Artillery was positioned by Maj. Gen. Stevenson about 50 yards in front of the Confederate defensive line. This battery became the site of a furious fight which went back-and-forth for some times with each side taking control of it. The Yankees finally took control and were able to cut a passage to drag the four guns out and back to the Federal line. They fought in all the battles of the Atlanta Campaign and went with Hood to Tennessee and fought in the battles at Franklin and Nashville in late 1864. They joined General Johnston in the Carolinas and fought at Bentonville and surrendered on April 26, 1865.

HOWELL COBB'S RESERVE FORCE

General Howell Cobb formed an organization known as Howell Cobb's Georgia Reserve Force in April, 1864. This in effect was a Confederate Army force as it was made up mostly of convalescences, many of whom were engaged in workshops mostly in Atlanta and Macon. In November, 1864, he reported 600 men in Macon and 900 in Atlanta. Cobb formed four regiments containing about 200 of these disabled Confederate soldiers and other conscripts to be guards at the Andersonville prison. Some Carroll County men were in the regiments that served at Andersonville.

GEORGIA STATE TROOPS

All of the above listed regiments, battalions, companies, batteries or any other organization were part of The Confederate States Army. The following units were parts of Georgia State organizations. While some did serve alongside regular Confederate troops in areas such as the defense of Atlanta and Savannah, they were still considered a part of Governor Joe Brown's Army. Many Carroll County men were parts of these various organizations.

THE GEORGIA ARMY OR GEORGIA STATE TROOPS

Georgia seceded on January 19, 1861 and joined the union with other Confederate states on March 16, 1861. Two regiments were raised by Governor Brown acting as the Chief of the Georgia Militia to seize Fort Pulaski and to defend the Georgia coast around Savannah. These were six-month men but most reenlisted when their 6 months was up. Brown then decided to raise two divisions of 5,000 men each of Georgia volunteers to serve 12 months.

In April, 1862 these Georgia regiments were turned over to the Confederate Army and given new designations.

Carroll County had several companies enlisted at this time such as those in the renamed 56th Georgia Infantry Regiment which had been know as 3rd Regiment, Georgia State Troops in the early days of the war.

2ND REGIMENT GEORGIA STATE LINE

COMPANY I “CARROLL GUARDS” OR “CUNNINGHAM GUARDS” CARROLL AND COWETA COUNTIES

The first captain of Company I was W. R. Potts, the 1st lieutenant was J. R. Hood who had previously been a lieutenant in Carroll County's Company F, Cobb's Legion, Infantry and the 2nd Lt. was Gideon Smith.

Governor Brown formed his “State Line” beginning in May, 1862. The primary purpose of the State Line was to defend the state owned Western and Atlantic Railroad which ran through north-west Georgia from Atlanta to Chattanooga. The cause was Andrew's Raid, "The Great Locomotive Chase", where Andrews and his companions stole a freight train at Kennesaw with the objective of burning bridges and destroying track along their way toward Chattanooga. The 1st Regiment was formed in early May, 1862 and the 2nd followed by November. Richard Storey was elected colonel of the 2nd Regiment, Beverly B. Evans the Lt. colonel and D. W. Womble the major. Storey resigned in July 1863 and Captain James Wilson was elected colonel but the regiment continued to be called “Storey's Regiment”.

In 1863, the State Line was governed by Confederate military regulations in deference to the State Militia which was governed by the State Militia Code. The pay for the men in the State Line was the same as that for the regular Confederate army. The men enlisted for no certain time but were to serve at the state's discretion. The feature which made the State Line attractive to join was that, once enlisted, the men could not be conscripted by the Confederate Government. This was a means that Governor Brown used to prevent Richmond from taking his men from the state. The men had no uniforms and while some did have Enfield rifles, most had inferior Mississippi or Belgium rifles and the 2nd Regiment had almost all Austrian rifles.

There is no evidence that the State Line troops experienced any action while guarding the railway bridges. It was extremely good duty and almost a social club. They had good food and comfortable living quarters and took leaves to go home just about anytime they wished to. In February, 1863, they were sent to Savannah and then to Charleston. They were back in Savannah by the end of April where the 2nd Regiment was assigned to serve with the river batteries. They then went to Rome when Streight's “mule cavalry” threatened the city. In July the 2nd Regiment was assigned to defend the bridges on the W&A from 1 mile north of Resaca to 2 miles of Chattanooga.

With Sherman's advance into north Georgia, the State Line reported to General Joe Johnston and was assigned to Hood's Corps, Stewart's Division, Stovall's Brigade reporting 700 men available in both regiments but only 500 available for duty. Carroll County had two companies in this brigade which included the 41st Georgia Infantry. As the rail line was lost, the 2nd Regiment was pulled back and on June 26, 1864 they were at Camp Ruff at Bolton on the Chattahoochee. For the Atlanta battles the State Line was assigned to Stevenson's Division, Cummings Brigade. Other Carroll County men were members of this brigade, the 34th and 56th and the 41st was in another brigade in Stevenson's Division. They were in their first enemy action at Kennesaw Mountain at Kolb's Farm where they suffered 80 casualties. They were in the Battle of Peachtree Creek and then the Battle of Atlanta where they were serving in Cheatham's Corps. They helped capture the De Gress battery where they took 87 prisoners. This scene is pictured in the Atlanta

Cyclorama painting. They continued to serve with General Hood and at Jonesboro with Colonel Wilson still in command of the 2nd Regiment, the State Line numbered no more than 200 men and had 105 killed or wounded. They accompanied Hood to north Georgia and tore up track at Resaca and Dalton. On October 21 they were with Hood at Gadsden, Alabama. Here they left Hood's army and went to Blue Mountain and took the train to Selma, then a steamboat to Montgomery, took a train with passenger cars to Columbus then transferred to box cars to Macon. In November, they were back near Atlanta and joined General G. W. Smith's Georgia State Army. Here the two regiments were combined and numbered about 400 men. Lt. Colonel Beverly Evans was given the command with Lt. Colonel James Wilson second in command.

Sherman's troops marched out of Atlanta on November 15, 1864 on his march to the sea. The State Line was in the forefront at the Battle of Griswoldville where they had 3 men killed including Lt. Col. Evans. After this they were sent to Savannah by rail by way of Albany and Thomasville. They reached Savannah on November 29 and left immediately to Holly Hill, South Carolina where they completely defeated a Federal force, which included several colored regiments, sent to destroy the railroad which ran from Savannah to Charleston. They were back in Savannah for the evacuation on December 20 and joined the retreat to South Carolina. At Bamberg, South Carolina they took the train to Augusta. Some went to Milledgeville but most began to drift away to their homes but a few did take part in the defense of Columbus on April 16, 1865. Governor Brown surrendered what was left of his State Line to Federal General Wilson in Macon on May 7, 1865.

THE GEORGIA MILITIA KNOWN AS: "JOE BROWN'S PETS"

COMPANY I CARROLL, CLAYTON, FULTON AND GLASSCOCK COUNTIES
1ST DIVISION, 1ST BRIGADE, 2ND REGIMENT

COMPANY I CARROLL COUNTY
1ST DIVISION, 2ND BRIGADE, 4TH REGIMENT

The Georgia Militia was organized by Governor Brown in December, 1863 and included, "All free white males 16 and not over 60 years old." The "Militia Proper" was for 17 to 50 years of age and the "Militia Reserve" was 16 year olds and for those between 50 and 60 years old. This call-up was cancelled but, with Sherman's campaign to take Atlanta, the governor again called for his militia on May 18, 1864. On July 9, he added the call for the Militia Reserve. Once called up, Governor Brown considered the militiamen no longer subject to conscription by the Confederate Army.

Major General Gustavus Smith, a close friend and like Governor Brown, a hater of Jefferson Davis, was appointed to organize a division, The First Division, of four brigades. Smith, had early in the war, been a prominent general in the Virginia Confederate Army. With the wounding of General Joe Johnston at Seven Pines, he temporarily was appointed to lead the Southern forces around Richmond. President Davis and General Robert E. Lee were very disappointed in his performance and Davis quickly replaced him with General Lee to head the Army of Northern

Virginia. Smith was passed over for promotion on several occasions so he resigned from the army and returned to Georgia. At the time of his appointment to head the militia, he was the superintendent of the iron mills in Cartersville. Smith was to report to General Joe Johnston, the leader of the Confederate forces defending Atlanta.

Carroll County had two companies included in the four brigades. One was Company I in the 1st Brigade, 2nd Regiment and the other was Company I in the 2nd Brigade, 4th regiment. The 1st Brigade was commanded by Brig. General Ruben W. Carswell and its 2nd Regiment by Colonel James Stapleton. The 2nd Brigade was commanded by Colonel James N. Mann and its 4th Regiment by Colonel Pleasant J. Phillips.

“Joe Brown’s Pets” were first assigned by General Johnston to defend the 100 mile line of the Chattahoochee River from above Roswell to West Point. As Sherman approached nearer Atlanta, the militia was called back to the city.

The “Pets” were not involved in the Battle of Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864 but were heavily involved as a part of General Cheatham’s attack in the Battle of Atlanta two days later fighting in the Leggett’s Hill area. Cheatham and Smith were highly complimentary of the performance of the “Pets” and they suffered a great many casualties, about 50 men killed or wounded. After this battle, the militia was assigned their place in the Atlanta defensive trenches in the northwest quadrant of the city. They did an outstanding job for such a group of untrained old men and young boys. With the evacuation of the city, they were marched to Griffin and on September 10, were furloughed for 30 days to go home and harvest the crops. They were to report back to their units on October 12. In October the militia totaled about 2,983 men but the effective total was only about 2,034. Many of the older men just stayed home and did not report back.

When Sherman decided to abandon Atlanta on November 15, the militia was entrenched at Love Joy Station. As the Federals approached, they fell back to Griffin then made a 25 mile march to Forsyth where they took trains to Macon where they joined the two regiments of State Line troops and others. In Macon they helped repel Stoneman’s Federal cavalry raid at East Macon. The Carroll County men of Company I, 2nd Brigade, 4th Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Griswoldville on November 22, 1864. The Carroll County men of the 1st Brigade were not present at Griswoldville. After the defeat of this rag-tag force they withdrew to the defensive line of Macon. They then were sent to the defense of Savannah by round-about way taking trains to Albany, making a 55-mile march to Thomasville and then the trains to Savannah. At Thomasville, only two trains were available so only a portion of the men could travel to Savannah. Our men of the 1st Brigade who were not involved at Griswoldville were included to proceed along with the State Line Troops on November 25th.

When they arrived at Savannah, they were immediately sent on to South Carolina to meet a Federal force sent from the coast to destroy the railroad from Savannah to Charleston. They completely routed a much larger Yankee force which included several regiments of U. S. Colored Troops, at Holly Hill on November 30. On December 1, they were in the defensive line of Savannah. They served until Gen. Hardee decided to abandon the city on December 20th. They accompanied the retreating Confederates into South Carolina, and then at Bamberg, South Carolina, they took the cars to Augusta. They did garrison duty in Augusta until it was obvious

that General Sherman would bypass the city. Some of the militia went to Milledgeville and some to Macon. They began to dwindle away as Governor Brown had “ordered them home” withdrawing the militia from Confederate command on February 24th but a few did serve in the defense of Columbus on April 16th. On May 7, 1865, Governor Brown surrendered his “Pets” to Federal General Wilson at Macon.

GEORGIA STATE GUARDS OR HOME GUARDS

By October, 1863, the Georgia State Guard had been raised, 18,000 strong. This was a local state home guard type organization. It served until Feb. 1864 and was disbanded. The Guard was formed for the emergency of the invasion of the state by General Rosecrans’ Army of the Cumberland ending at Chickamauga in September, 1863. Every Militia District was required to raise companies of militia State Guard. Carroll County had a number of companies raised for the State Guard.

Later in the war with Sherman’s advance into Georgia, Home Guard companies were formed in Georgia counties especially those which were most likely to be invaded. Carroll County had a number of Home Guard companies organized including:

COMPANY F Fannin’s 1st Regiment
G.W. Austin was the company’s captain

COMPANY K Fannin’s 1st Regiment

Some reports state that there was a Company I from Carroll County but I can find nothing on this.

Colonel J. H. Fannin’s regiments were quite a little more than the usual Home Guards. They served along with other Georgia Militia units in the Atlanta Campaign and the defense of Savannah.

CARROLL COUNTY PARTISAN RANGERS “TALLAPOOSA RANGERS”

Captain John Beall had returned to Carroll County after having been wounded at Mechanicsville, VA in June, 1862 while serving with Company H, 19th Georgia Infantry (see the section on the 19th Georgia Infantry). He was serving as enrolling officer in Carrollton and as the commanding officer of the home guard units. In the summer of 1864, he organized four companies of Carroll County men and one company of Heard County men into a cavalry battalion of Partisan Rangers. Colonel (or major) Beall commanded the battalion which was know as the “Tallapoosa Rangers”. Beall managed to arm his troopers by the good luck of finding an abandoned wagon load of rifles near Atlanta which had been left behind by Hood’s army. The rangers rounded up deserters of both armies and protected the citizens of the area from all kinds of outlaws. In late April, 1865, almost three weeks after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, Federal General Croxton led a wing of “Wilson Raiders” consisting of about 1,500 hundred mounted troops into Carroll County entering the state west of Bowdon. They did no burning of houses or stores in Bowdon but took everything they wanted from the store buildings. They did do considerable damage in

Carrollton, burning the buildings on the north side of the square. The “Rangers” are said to have followed and harassed Croxton’s stragglers as they left Carrollton down the Bowen or Lower Ferry Road. The historical marker on Dixie Street says that they were singing Dixie as they rode and that the name of the street was thus changed to Dixie Street.

Several other Carroll County Home Guard companies organized were:

COMPANY I “CARROLL DEFENDERS” 2ND REGIMENT CAVALRY
COMPANY I “CARROLL INFANTRY” 7TH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captain of Company I was George S. Sharp.

COMPANY D “CARROLL CAVALRY” 10TH REGIMENT CAVALRY
COMPANY I “CARROLL GUARDS” 10TH REGIMENT CAVALRY

There were probably more Carroll County Home Guard units formed but records of these units are very difficult to come by. Some of the units we have listed could have been the same units and probably men could have served in more than one of the units listed above at various times.