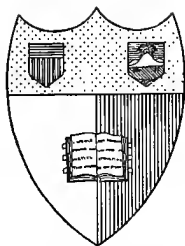


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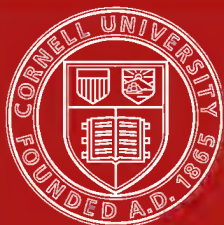
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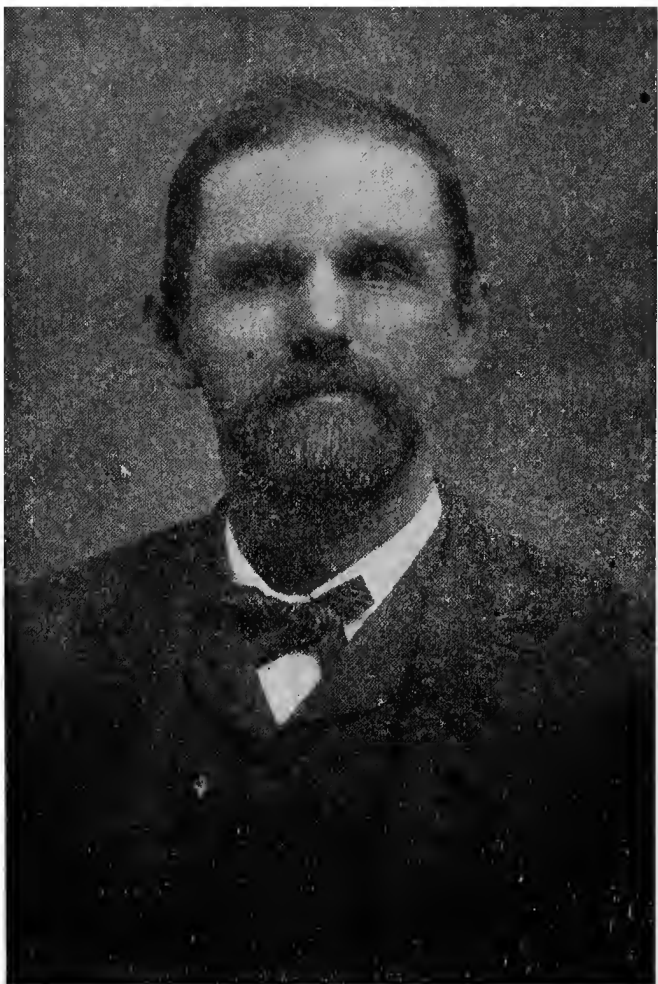
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BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE
THIRTIETH GEORGIA REGIMENT

BY
A. P. ADAMSON,
REX, GA.

1912
THE MILLS PRINTING CO.
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA



A. P. ADAMSON.

PREFACE

A few years ago, at a reunion of the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, a committee was appointed to get up a history of the regiment, and the writer was chosen to collect such data as he had and could obtain, pertaining to the history of the regiment, and to compile and publish same.

Soon after the war this would have been an easy task, comparatively; but the lapse of years has so dimmed the memory of the survivors, and removed so many of them from life that it is now very difficult to get full and accurate information. However, by the aid of old letters preserved, and a short diary, kept during the war, together with such facts as could be gathered from war records and surviving comrades, I have succeeded in getting together as full a record as I could get under the circumstances.

The company rolls and records are made from the best information obtainable from members of the different companies, and perhaps there are mistakes and omissions in them, for which I am not entirely responsible. It was my desire to give an accurate record of every man of the regiment, but under the circumstances, I find it impossible to do so. Had I not been a prisoner during the latter part of the war, I could doubtless have made this work much more complete, as my diary and personal recollections would have covered the latter period of the regiment's operations. I would have been glad to have given as full a history of each company as is given of Company E, to which I belonged, and would have done so, had the necessary information been obtainable. However, I am indebted to many comrades for assisting me with facts without which this history would have been incomplete. Owing to a lack of funds,

I have been reluctantly compelled to abridge this work to a considerable extent.

I have gone to considerable expense and have given much time to the preparation of this work, but it has been, in a great measure a labor of love; and if my feeble efforts to perpetuate the deeds and valor of the soldiers of the '60s are appreciated by my comrades and the relatives of those who have passed to their reward, I will feel that my labor has not been in vain.

A. P. ADAMSON,

Rex, Ga.

CHAPTER I.

Causes of the War

It is not the purpose of the writer in this work to go into an extended review of the causes which produced "the war between the states" from 1861 to 1865. Only a brief, cursory glance, or reference to the organization of the government and some of the chief events connected with its history will be given. Much has been said and written upon this subject, and some of the writers have gone into an elaborate discussion of the question in an impartial manner, while others have failed to do justice to the South. The South has always been willing to commit her cause to the verdict of an intelligent people who will view it from an impartial standpoint. But she is not, and ought not to be willing for the garbled and distorted views of extreme men, who will not give her people justice; to traduce her sons, who contended for what they believed was right, and make their posterity believe they were traitors. She is entitled to have accorded to her people the same honesty of purpose which actuated those who fought for the other side. Most of those who have written of that great struggle attributed the main cause to the agitation of the slavery question; but some go further and show that there were great principles involved. "The Youth's History of the War," by Rushmore G. Horton, and the comprehensive work of Hon. A. H. Stephens go back to the very foundation of the government and show conclusively that the several states which ratified the Constitution retained their sovereignty, and there were rights and powers which they never delegated to the Federal government; that these rights had not been respected, and that there were numerous encroachments and violations of the Constitution upon the part of several Northern states. Mr. Stephens says: "The war had its origin in opposing principles." He further says: "They lay in the organic structures of the governments of

the states. The conflict in principle arose from different and opposing ideas as to the nature of what is known as the general government. The contest was between those who held it to be strictly federal in its character and those who held it to be thoroughly national. It was a strife between the principles of federation on one side, and centralization on the other."

The first union between the states was formed under the Articles of Confederation in 1777, during the Revolutionary war. This compact was entered into to make a closer union between the states, and for their common defense. In these Articles the states retained their sovereignty. (See Article 2nd: "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States Congress.")

After the successful termination of the Revolutionary war in 1787 a convention was called to make a more perfect union between the states. In this Convention were some of the ablest men of that day. Washington was president of the Convention; Madison, who has been called the "Father of the Constitution," was a delegate from Virginia; Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson and Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Alexander Hamilton, of New York; Ellsworth of Connecticut; Gerry, of Massachusetts; Luther Martin, of Maryland; Pinckney and Rutledge, of South Carolina; Baldwin and Few, of Georgia, were among the delegates. Some of the delegates, under the lead of Hamilton, favored a strong, centralized government, with monarchical tendencies, but the majority favored a government by the people and for the people—one which rested upon the consent of the governed. The Convention completed their labors on the 17th of September, 1787, and submitted the new Constitution to the several states for ratification. In this instrument the rights of the states were guaranteed as sovereign, and co-equal; each state was given an equal representation in the senate, which was strongly opposed by those who favored centralization, but time and subsequent events have shown the wisdom of giving the small states an equal voice in the senate, and had it not been done, the Constitution would have failed of ratification. The rights of prop-

erty in slaves was recognized by Article IV., Section 2, as follows: "No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another in consequence of any law or regulation therein, shall be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service be due."

All the thirteen original states ratified this Constitution, several of them with little or no opposition; but in Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania there was strong opposition to the measure. After a protracted debate the Constitution was ratified by a vote of 89 to 79. It is noted that the Convention expressly declared and made known that the powers granted under it may be resumed by them whensoever they may be perverted to their injury. This Virginia did in 1861, by withdrawing from the Union. The other states adopted the Constitution, after being satisfied that their rights as sovereign states were guaranteed. North Carolina and Rhode Island were the last to ratify it. In 1790 the states all held slaves, although, owing to their not proving profitable, the number was small in some of them. New Hampshire had 158, Vermont 17, Massachusetts, Rhode Island 952; Connecticut 2,759, New York 21,324, New Jersey 11,423, Pennsylvania 3,737, Delaware 3,887. The Southern states had a large number. Down to the very moment when our independence was won, slavery, established by the common law of England, had become the common law of all the thirteen states. The South was not responsible for the institution of slavery; it had been handed down by the English, and existed not by their will. In fact, every effort made by the South looking to the stoppage of the slave trade and the emancipation of slaves met with violent opposition. The New England Puritans had been reaping great profits from the slave trade, and did not wish it to stop. At the time of the Revolution some of the Northern Colonies had taken incipient steps to abolish slavery, but they made their provisions perspective. It was to be abolished after a certain time in the future—just enough to give their people convenient opportunity to sell their slaves to Southern planters. It was not abolished in New York until 1826. These Northern men did not see the sin of slavery until they had been well paid for their slaves;

then the agitation began. It began by a people who had been great persecutors themselves. In Pennsylvania the Quakers had been persecuted for their religious opinions. In Massachusetts Roger Williams had been banished and driven out into the wilds among the Indians, who proved to be better friends to him than those he left behind. Also in that state a religious craze prevailed. A number of people, some of them of good standing, were charged with witchcraft and arrested on frivolous pretexts, tried, condemned and executed. This, too, by a people who claim that they had to flee from Europe for conscience sake, to escape persecution, and afterwards became the worst persecutors. During the administration of John Adams, they passed alien and sedition laws, which caused great trouble, and these people were the first to ever hint secession, which they advocated in the Hartford Convention during President Jefferson's administration. When Madison was president, during the war of 1812-1815, with England, they threw many obstacles in the way of the government, and the majority of them gave little aid to that war which resulted in great benefit to their section. When Monroe was president, the slavery agitation began in a more violent manner. In 1819, Missouri applied for admission as a slave state, and was only admitted after a long and bitter struggle of two years' duration. It was at that time the famous "Missouri Compromise" was adopted, which was thought would be the means of preventing future agitation; but some of the very men who helped to enact it were among the first to violate it. The "Missouri Compromise" was the result of a conference report upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses of Congress.

It was indeed a great concession upon the part of the South, one which yielded to the North nearly all that immense territory which was obtained under President Jefferson's administration. But it did not stop the agitation of the slavery question but for a short time. Mr. Jefferson, in writing upon the "Missouri Compromise," expressed great sorrow at its passage, and said that he regarded it as a death knell to the Union. "It is," said he, "hushed for the moment; this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence." (See Political Text Book 1858, page 336.)

Slavery was not the only question upon which the North and South differed. As far back as 1807, when Jefferson was president, the Embargo Act was passed, which so displeased the New England states that they threatened to secede. They had also opposed the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory for fear it would increase the power of the South. During Madison's administration they opposed the war with Great Britain and gave very little aid to it, after being instrumental in bringing it about. In 1814 the Hartford Convention was held, and again they threatened to secede. The tariff was also a question which divided the sections. The North favored a high tariff, which suited them after they had exchanged their negro property for machinery. The protective tariff of 1815 and 1828 met with strong opposition from the South, the last being called "the black tariff," and during Jackson's administration in 1832, South Carolina threatened to secede and passed Nullification laws; but in 1833 this excessive tariff was modified and a better feeling followed. In 1846 the Walker tariff was passed, which is said to be the best tariff bill ever enacted. The national bank also caused serious differences between the sections. The Northern Whigs and Federalists, with some of the Southern Whigs, favored a national bank, while the south and the Democratic party generally was opposed to it. President Jackson opposed it, and also President Van Buren, but the question was agitated all through the administration, and in the presidential election of 1840 he was defeated for re-election by Gen. William Henry Harrison, who only lived one month after inauguration, and was succeeded by Vice President Tyler. During Tyler's administration a National Bank Bill was passed, but was vetoed by the president and failed to become a law. His administration was characterized by much bitterness, and Northern ideas mostly prevailed. Tyler was succeeded by James K. Polk, who was elected over Henry Clay, and during his administration the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in the acquisition of the immense territory of Texas, California and New Mexico; then the slavery question again came to the front. In the election of 1848 Gen. Taylor was elected president, defeating Gen. Cass, the Democratic candidate. This result was brought about by a large element known as

the Free Soil Democrats, supporting Mr. Van Buren, who had become estranged from the party for failing to nominate him in 1844. President Taylor died in 1850, and Millard Fillmore became president. When Congress met in 1849 a protracted struggle ensued for the election of Speaker of the House. The Democrats supported Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and most of the Whigs voted for Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. There was a small number of Free Soilers and a few Southern Whigs, who refused to vote for either candidate, thus preventing an election by the majority rule, which was required. After three weeks' balloting the plurality rule was adopted for the first time in the history of the government, and Mr. Cobb was chosen by a vote of 102 to 99 for Winthrop, with about twenty scattering votes. For several years prior to this time a few Free Soilers, led by ex-President John Q. Adams; Mr. Slade, of Vermont; David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, kept up a continual agitation of the slavery question, which now threatened to disrupt the Whig and Democratic parties, and a few years later completely destroyed the Whig party. In the Thirty-first Congress both parties were about equally divided, with the Free Soilers holding the balance of power, and the whole session was characterized by stormy scenes and exciting debates, hitherto unprecedented. California applied to the Union as a free state; and while the South had little or no opposition to her admission, they determined to resist it until they could obtain satisfactory guarantees regarding the other territories. The South made known her reasonable demands and many of the ablest men who ever sat in the councils of the nation participated in the debates which followed. Mr. Stephens says they were the most interesting debates he ever heard. In the senate, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Cass, Douglas, Hunter, William R. King and Jefferson Davis were among those who discussed these questions. In the house, Stephens and Toombs, of Georgia; Boyd, of Kentucky; Stanton, of Tennessee; McClernand and Richardson, of Illinois; Vinton, of Ohio; Gentry, of Tennessee, and many others figured conspicuously in these debates. Mr. Clay introduced his famous Compromise Bill and made one of the ablest speeches of his life upon it. Mr. Webster, in his great speech, for the first

time took strong ground against restriction. Mr. Calhoun's speech, the last of his life, and one of the ablest, fully defended the rights of his section, and predicted what would follow if the North continued to violate the Constitution. It was his last appearance in public life, and being too weak to deliver his speech, it was read by Mr. Mason, of Virginia. He died a few weeks later, after forty years in the service of his state and country, as representative, senator, vice-president and cabinet officer; he was unquestionably one of the very ablest men the country ever produced. These debates lasted several months, and finally, through the aid of Mr. Douglas, McClernand and Richardson, of Illinois, with a few more Northern Democrats, a compromise was made by the admission of California, and a satisfactory measure for the territories, and the enactment of a fugitive slave law. It was a victory for the Anti-Restrictionists, and had the compromise agreed upon been adhered to there would have been no further agitation of the slavery question. Just before the passage of this measure, President Taylor died and Millard Fillmore became president in July, 1850. In party conventions of both parties in 1852, the compromise measure was indorsed. Gen. Scott was the Whig candidate, and Franklin Pierce was the Democratic candidate. Mr. Pierce was overwhelmingly elected, many of the Whigs refusing to support Scott, and the Free Soilers voting for Hale, who received a considerable vote in the North.

During President Pierce's administration, the slavery question was renewed in regard to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and continued through his whole term. It was during this controversy in 1854 that the Missouri Compromise line was repealed at the suggestion and move of Senator Douglas. About this time a new party known as the American, or Know Nothing party, sprung into existence, the old Whig party becoming completely disrupted. In the election for Congress in the fall of 1854 this new party, by a combination with the Free Soilers and most of the Whigs in the North, elected a number of members; and in the election of 1855 made a good showing in the Southern states. A number of leading Whigs in the South, among whom were Messrs. Stephens and Toombs, of Georgia: Jones, of Tennessee; Pearce, of Maryland, and others, united

with the Democratic party. When Congress met in December, 1855, a long struggle for the Speakership took place. In the meantime the Free Soilers had taken the name of Republicans, and it was a motley crowd which met in this, the Thirty-fourth Congress. There was from the South sixty-two Democrats, and from the North twenty-two, making eighty-four. There were from the South thirty Know Nothings, with a few from the North. Most of those from the North, who had been elected by that party, joined the Abolition, or Republican party, which, with this addition, numbered more than one hundred. Mr. N. P. Banks, who had been elected as a Know Nothing Democrat, was made the candidate of the Republicans. The Democrats supported William A. Richardson, a conservative Democrat from Illinois, and the Americans supported Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania. The Democrats and the Southern Americans combined had about half the members, and could, with the few Northern men who voted for Fuller, have elected the Speaker. In their efforts to unite on a man who was not sectional the Democrats voted at times for several men, finally uniting on Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina. After two months' balloting the plurality rule was adopted, and a Republican was, for the first time in American history, chosen to preside over the house of representatives. The vote stood: Banks 193, Aiken 100, Fuller 6, Campbell, of Ohio, 4, Wells, of Wisconsin, 1. All the Southern Americans, except Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, and Cullen, of Delaware, voted for Aiken. These two, with four Northern Americans, voted for Fuller. Had they voted for Aiken, as they had done on the previous day, he would have been elected. Those who voted for Campbell were called Americans, but they afterwards acted with the Republicans. The only Democrat who threw away his vote on Mr. Wells was Hickman, of Pennsylvania, who four years later became a Republican.

In the presidential election of 1856, James Buchanan was the Democratic nominee, John C. Fremont the Republican and Millard Fillmore the American candidate. Buchanan was elected, receiving the vote of all the Southern states, except Maryland (which voted for Fillmore), with the states of California, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and

Pennsylvania. Fremont carried the other states. The electoral vote was: Buchanan 174, Fremont 114, Fillmore 88. The Thirty-fifth Congress was Democratic by a considerable majority, but the Kansas-Nebraska question caused some of the Northern Democrats to differ with Mr. Buchanan, and his whole term of office was disturbed by acrimonious discussions on the slavery question in the territories. When the Thirty-seventh Congress met in 1859, another long struggle ensued for Speaker. The Republicans had almost a majority of the whole number, and put forward John Sherman, of Ohio, for a candidate. The Democrats at first voted for Mr. McClernand and Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, and the Americans for Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina. The final result hinged on the votes of some half-dozen Americans and two or three Anti-Lecompton Democrats. The Southern men alternated their votes between a number of men besides Mr. Bocock, and on several ballots both Democrats and Americans united. Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Smith, of North Carolina; Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, and Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, all Americans, received almost the entire Democratic vote on different ballots. The Southern Americans, except two or three, also voted for several Democrats. The Republicans, finding they could not elect Sherman, put forward William Pennington, of New Jersey. He was eventually elected, receiving 117 votes, one more than necessary for a choice. He received the votes of Davis and Harris, of Maryland, and the Northern Americans, and three Northern Democrats, who had become alienated from their party on the Kansas-Nebraska question. Later on all these men joined the Republican party. In October, 1859, occurred the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, Va., which caused quite a sensation at that time.

Brown and several of his followers were captured, tried in the civil courts, condemned and executed. On the day of his execution bells were tolled and guns fired in many Northern cities; meetings were held, and he was extolled as a martyr and praised for his bloody deeds. Previous to this he had been a ringleader in many bloody affairs in Kansas. About this time a book called "The Impending Crisis," a very incendiary publication, was extensively circulated in the North. It had the indorsement of sixty-seven

members of Congress. This book, together with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which appeared about the same time, did much to arouse bitter feelings in the North towards the South. In April, 1860, the Democratic convention to nominate a presidential candidate assembled in Charleston. The Northern wing of the party favored the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and the nomination of Senator Douglas, of Illinois.

The South, with a few delegates from the North, favored an additional plank in the platform, which prevented a territorial legislature abolishing slavery until the people of such territory so voted. They also opposed the nomination of Mr. Douglas on account of his position on the Kansas Lecompton bill in 1858. After several days spent in trying to adopt a satisfactory platform, the delegates from the Southern states withdrew and agreed to meet at Richmond in June following. The Douglas wing adjourned, to meet in Baltimore on June 23, and requested the states from which delegates had withdrawn to fill the vacancies, which was done in some of the states. When they met in Baltimore Mr. Douglas was nominated, with Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for vice-president. The latter declining, Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. The Southern wing of the party met in Baltimore; the place of meeting had been changed in the hope that party harmony could be restored. All the Southern states were represented, with a considerable delegation from several of the Northern states. The convention nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for president, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for vice-president. Stephen A. Douglas, was a man of great ability. He had long represented the state of Illinois in Congress, first in the house and then in the senate. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and had on many occasions voted with the Southern members, and it was through his instrumentality that the Missouri Compromise was repealed in 1854. In 1858 he differed with most of the senators and with President Buchanan in regard to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Had it not been for this difference, he would no doubt have been elected president in 1860. John C. Breckinridge was also among the ablest men of his day. He was, at the time

of his nomination, vice-president of the United States. He was a man of fine personal appearance, possessed great oratorical powers, and was very popular. The American party, which had taken the name of "The Constitutional Union" party, met in convention in May, 1860, and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for president, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for vice-president. Both these men had a national reputation, having long been in public life, and served in both branches of Congress. The Republicans met and nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. Mr. Lincoln had served in Congress during the Twenty-seventh Congress, as a representative from an Illinois district. In 1858 he ran for United States senator, but was defeated by Senator Douglas. Hamlin, the candidate for vice-president, was at that time, and had been for several years, a senator from Maine. The campaign was very bitter in many of the states, but the final result, which was predicted by many eminent men, could be easily foreseen. With the Democracy divided, sectionalism prevailed; had they united the result would doubtless have been different.

If we view the difference which then existed from an impartial standpoint, we can now readily see how easy it would have been to reconcile matters, but intense excitement prevailed at that time, and our leading men on both sides contended for what they thought best for the party, and were doubtless actuated by honest and patriotic views. Abraham Lincoln was elected president, receiving 180 electoral votes; Breckinridge had 72 votes, Bell 39 and Douglas 12. The popular vote stood: Lincoln, 1,856,352; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckinridge, 845,763; Bell, 589,581. It will be seen that Lincoln failed to receive a majority of the popular vote, and could have been defeated had not the opposition been so badly divided. Notwithstanding the agitation of the slavery question, the period from 1850 to 1860 was quite prosperous all over the United States. Mr. Carlisle has truly said that it was "the golden decade of American history." This prosperity was in a great measure due to the Walker tariff of 1846, and the compromise measures of 1850, which the South and conservative people at the North hoped would settle for a long time the much vexed question

which had been the source of much bitter strife. Besides this prosperous condition of the country, the most of the states were ably represented in the councils of the nation. "The great trio," Clay, Calhoun and Webster, and also William R. King; all of whom had been conspicuous as leaders in Congress, had died in the early '50's; but many other able men were there. In the senate from the North were Douglas, Cass, Rigler and Toucy. From the South, Bayard, of Delaware; Pearce, of Maryland; Hunter and Mason, of Virginia; Butler, of South Carolina; Toombs and Iverson, of Georgia; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Slidell and Benjamin, of Louisiana, all Democrats, with Crittendon, of Kentucky; Bell, of Tennessee, Americans. Seward, of New York; Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts; Trumbull, of Illinois; Collamer and Foot, of Vermont were prominent leaders of the Republicans. These men, with many others, made the senate of that day a very able and noted body. In the house, on the Democratic side, was our own Alexander H. Stephens, with Crawford, Cobb and Jackson as his colleagues; Bocock and Goode, of Virginia; Clingman, of North Carolina; Lamar, of Mississippi; Jones and Savage, of Tennessee; Keitt and Orr, of South Carolina; Pendleton, of Ohio; Richardson and McClernand, of Illinois, and English, of Indiana. Among the Southern Americans were Marshall, of Kentucky; Zolicoffer, of Tennessee, and Gilmer, of North Carolina, all men of prominence. At no time in the history of the country was there an abler body of men in Congress. But these men, with their transcendent abilities, love and devotion to the Constitution, their earnest appeals for equal rights to all sections, could not stem the tide of fanaticism which, like a besom of destruction, swept over the land and culminated in the election of Mr. Lincoln and the success of a party which had set at naught the constitution of the land. The party which elected Mr. Lincoln had for years advocated measures detrimental to the Southern states.

Beginning as a small band of Abolitionists, under the guise of philanthropical reform, they pursued a course of energy, boldness and unrelenting bitterness, until they had grown to such dimensions as to threaten the existence of the civil government. Nothing short of the consummation

of their uncompromising fanaticism would satisfy them. With them the rights of property were nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the state were nothing. They openly defied the Constitution and laws, and ridiculed the decisions of the highest tribunal of the country. They had carried their extreme views into the pulpit and churches, succeeding in causing a division among several of the leading denominations. One of their ministers, Rev. Henry Wright, of Massachusetts, said: "The God of humanity is not the God of slavery. If so, shame upon such a God. I scorn Him; I will never bow to His shrine; my head will go off with my hat when I take it off to such a God as that. If the Bible sanctions slavery, the Bible is a self-evident falsehood; and if God should declare it to be right, I would fasten the chain upon the heel of such a God and let the man go free; such a God is a phantom."

They had denounced the Constitution as "a league with the devil and a covenant with hell." Books and tracts were circulated all over the country, abounding in the grossest misrepresentations of the people of the South. In one of these, called "The Impending Crisis," by Hinton R. Helper, on page 156, is the following: "On our banner is inscribed: No co-operation with slaveholders in politics; no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society; no recognition of pro-slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals." This book of Helper's had the indorsement of sixty-eight members of Congress. The sayings of Wendall Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Owen Lovejoy, Senator Hale, William H. Seward, and others were equally obnoxious. Mr. Chase, of Ohio, in his speech to the Peace Congress which met soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln, in referring to the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave Law, said that his people would never fulfill their part of the compact. Mr. Lincoln said: "If I were in Congress and a bill should come up on a question prohibiting slavery in a new territory in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would say that it should pass."

The nefarious attempt of John Brown to create an insurrection by his raid into Virginia, was endorsed by many at the North, who tolled bells for his fate on the day of his execution and held meetings in honor of his memory. This

event caused many of the Southern people to believe that the ultra wing of the Republican party contemplated confiscation of their property, and the destruction of their lives. Personal liberty bills had been passed in utter defiance of the Constitution by eleven Northern states. In fact, the political course of this party had been one of constant aggression upon the South. Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, said in a speech delivered in Congress in 1860, that "the principles, the practices, the tenets of the Republican party lead to bloodshed, murder and rapine. This is shown by John Brown's raid into Virginia, and the slaughter of her peaceful citizens. The Republican party may disclaim all sympathy with that old traitor, but until they have abandoned the Republican party and repented their connection with it, a discerning and intelligent public will spurn and deride all such protestations."

The election of Mr. Lincoln caused intense excitement throughout the South. Men who had always been strongly attached to the Union were alarmed for the safety of the country. The more conservative men endeavored to do something which would be the means of allaying the threatened conflict; and for this purpose a Peace Congress was called to meet in Washington to consider the situation, which was attended by a number of able and influential statesmen from several of the states, but no satisfactory adjustment of the differences could be agreed upon. Several compromise measures were rejected by Congress, the house being controlled by a sectional party. Many of the debates were exciting, and the voice of reason and justice seemed to be quelled. In the meantime South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession on the 20th of December, 1860, and was followed by Mississippi on the 9th of January, 1861, Florida January 10, and Alabama January 11. In Georgia an election of delegates to the State Convention was held on the first Monday in January, 1861, and the convention met on the 16th. This convention was composed in part of many of the ablest men of the state, including A. M. Stephens, H. V. Johnson, Robert Toombs, Benjamin H. Hill, Hiram Warner, E. A. Nisbett and George W. Crawford. While nearly every man in the convention believed the state had a right to secede, there were many who debated

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the policy of secession and favored co-operation. Messrs. Stephens, Johnson and Hill were the leaders of those who favored co-operation with all the Southern states. On the second day of the session of the convention Hon. E. A. Nisbett introduced two resolutions, the first declaring that the state had a right to secede and ought to do so; the second authorizing the appointment of a committee to draft an ordinance of secession. Ex-Governor Johnson offered as a substitute a series of resolutions inviting all the Southern states to a convention to be held in the month of February to consider the situation and bring about a co-operation of all these states. This substitute was the first test vote in the convention and was defeated by, yeas 133, nays 164, thus showing a majority in favor of immediate secession. The resolutions of Mr. Nisbett were then adopted by a vote of 208 to 89, and a committee of seventeen appointed to draft the proposed ordinance. This ordinance was signed by every member of the convention except six, who declined to sign it. The signing of the ordinance by those who opposed immediate secession was done in accordance with a resolution almost unanimously adopted as a pledge of the determination of the convention to stand by and defend the action of the state, regardless of past differences and views. Mr. Stephens says in his work: "Thus the convention became unanimously committed to the maintenance of the sovereignty of the state of Georgia; however much they had disagreed on the policy of the expediency of her thus resuming the full exercise of her sovereign powers under the circumstances." Men rose to the greatness of the occasion, and were willing to yield their individual views and present a united front to the world for the policy adopted. They well knew that differences and distractions among themselves would be the worst calamity that could befall them. There was a universal determination to stand by the state. Subsequent events demonstrated how well and how loyally this pledge was carried out. Mr. Stephens became vice-president of the Confederate government, which was soon after organized. Later on Gov. Johnson and Mr. Hill served in the Confederate senate, and hundreds and thousands who doubted the policy of secession enlisted early in the service and heroically illustrated Georgia's valor on the battlefield.

Georgia was the fifth state to secede, and was soon followed by Louisiana, on the 26th of January, and Texas on the 1st of February. These states met in convention at Montgomery, Ala., February 4, and organized the Confederate States government. The seven seceded states were represented in this convention by fifty delegates, and Mr. Stephens, in referring to these delegates says that they were as able a body of men as he was ever associated with in his long public life, all being men of more than average ability. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was president of the convention; he was considered one of the ablest men of his day. He had been governor of Georgia and a representative in Congress for several terms, and was Speaker of the house of representatives for two years. He was secretary of the treasury under Mr. Buchanan's administration, which position he resigned a short time previous to the secession of his state. This convention, on February 9, elected Jefferson Davis as president, and A. H. Stephens vice-president. Mr. Davis had been in public life for a number of years, serving his state in the United States senate with great ability. He had been secretary of war during the administration of President Pierce. At the time of his election he was at his home in Mississippi, having only a short time before resigned his seat in the senate upon the secession of his state. Perhaps no man has been more misrepresented than Mr. Davis. Instead of advocating immediate secession, he adhered to the Union as long as he saw there was any chance to obtain satisfactory guarantees of the rights of the South. His attachment to the Union, and his earnest advocacy of pacific measures, which would prevent the withdrawal of the Southern states from the Union, is fully proven by his speeches and efforts in the senate to accomplish this purpose after the election of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Stephens was a man of great ability, having in early life served his people in the Georgia Legislature for a number of years, and as representative in Congress from 1843 to 1859. He was strongly attached to the Union under the Constitution, but at the same time a strong believer in State Rights; and when his state seceded he cheerfully espoused the cause of the South.

A Constitution was adopted by the convention for the

permanent government of the Southern Confederacy, and submitted to the several states for ratification, which was promptly done. In the meantime, most of the forts and public property in the seceded states had been taken possession of by the states in which they were located. Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, remained in the possession of the United States government, and was occupied by a garrison under command of Maj. Robert Anderson. Mr. Buchanan, as president at the time, took no steps to reinforce the fort; in fact, he was opposed to using force to coerce the seceded states. Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln on March 4, the Confederate government sent three commissioners, to-wit: Ex-Governor Romaro, of Louisiana; Hon. Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, and Mr. Forsyth, to Washington to confer with the Federal government in relation to Fort Sumter, and other forts occupied by United States troops. They addressed a communication to Mr. Seward, secretary of state, in which they set forth the state of affairs and made known their desire for a peaceable evacuation of the places then held. Mr. Seward avoided a direct answer at first, but a few days after gave an assurance that no attempt would be made to reinforce Fort Sumter, and no steps taken in regard to Fort Pickens without notice. The commissioners waited a few days, and in the meantime they were informed by Gen. Beauregard that Maj. Anderson was strengthening the fort and that reinforcements were on the way from New York. They again asked Mr. Seward as to the intention of his government, and he replied that faith would be kept, as he had before said. But the commissioners had been deceived, and finding that nothing could be done and that further delay would result in a strong reinforcement reaching the fort, Gen. Beauregard was ordered to possess himself of it.

He did as ordered, and captured the fort after a bombardment which, fortunately, resulted in no casualties. It has frequently been said that the South began the war by firing on Fort Sumter, but certainly they were justified in doing so, on account of the deception used by the Federal government and their secret efforts to reinforce it by sending a vessel with troops and provisions for that purpose. Mr. Stephens says their action in that respect was a declaration

of war against the South. Fort Sumter was surrendered on the 15th of April. Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops to quell the so-called rebellion and repossess the fort which had been taken. A requisition was made upon all of the states for their quota of troops. The Northern states responded to the call, but the border states refused to comply and the governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Delaware and Maryland informed Mr. Lincoln that their states would furnish no troops for the purpose of coercing their Southern sister states. Up to this time there were many who hoped for a peaceable solution of the troubles, and that the Union might still be preserved on a basis of just principles; but this class now lost all hope of such being done. The Virginia convention, then in session, immediately passed an ordinance of secession, on April 17; Arkansas followed on May 6; North Carolina May 26; Tennessee June 8, 1861. These states joined the Confederacy and the seat of government was removed from Montgomery to Richmond. Later Kentucky and Missouri joined the new government, but their act was informal. While these things were going on, the Southern people were not idle, but were preparing for the struggle which was impending. Military companies were organized all over the country which tendered their services to the government.

CHAPTER II.

Regimental History

In the early days of October, 1861, ten companies of volunteers went into camp at Camp Bailey, near Fairburn, Ga. These companies met at the request of Hon. David J. Bailey, who had obtained leave from Governor Brown to organize a regiment of infantry for the Confederate service. The date of enlistment was from September 25, and for a period of twelve months. About the 10th of October, an election was held for field officers, which resulted in the election of David J. Bailey for Colonel; M. M. Tidwell for Lieut. Colonel, and Cicero A. Tharp as Major. The following companies composed the regiment:

Company A—Butts' Invincibles, Capt. J. L. Barnett.

Company B—Butts County, Bailey Volunteers, Capt. Henry Hendrick.

Company C—Hunter Guards, Spalding and Butts Counties, Capt. J. G. Lindsey.

Company D—Hugeney Rifles, Bibb County, Capt. T. J. Bartlett.

Company E—Bartow Invincibles, Henry County, Capt. R. M. Hitch.

Company F—Campbell Sharpshooters, Campbell County, Capt. W. N. Magouirk.

Company G—Campbell Greys, Campbell County, Capt. John Edmondson.

Company H—Fayette Volunteers, Fayette County, Capt. F. M. Harrell.

Company I—Clayton Invincibles, Clayton County, Capt. C. A. Dollar.

Company K—Chattahoochee Volunteers, Campbell County, Capt. W. B. Richards.

Bailey, Tidwell and Tharp had at first organized, and been elected Captains of Companies C, H and D, respectively, but were elected regimental officers as aforementioned.

ed. Owing to a confusion of numbers, the regiment was at first known as the Twenty-fifth Georgia, but upon rearrangement it was designated at the Thirtieth Georgia, which name it bore through the war. Thomas W. Mangham was the first Adjutant, and James S. Boynton, Sergeant Major.

The regiment remained at Camp Bailey until December 16, when it was sent to Griswoldsville, Jones County, where it stayed until the latter part of January, 1862, when it was ordered to Savannah, which place it reached on the 23rd, and went into camp about six miles below the city. In April, 1862, the conscript bill was passed by the Confederate Congress. By the terms of this bill all twelve-months troops were given the privilege of re-enlisting and reorganizing, and obtaining a bounty. All over thirty-five and under eighteen were discharged if they so desired.

In pursuance of this law, the regiment was reorganized by the re-election of Col. David J. Bailey and the election of Thomas W. Mangham as Lieut. Colonel and James S. Boynton as Major. J. W. McCord was appointed Adjutant. A re-arrangement of companies followed, according to seniority of officers, and new ones elected. Several of the first officers retired from service. The following was the order under the new organization:

Company A—Formerly Company B, Capt. Henry Hendrick.

Company B—Formerly Company E, Capt. R. M. Hitch.

Company C—Formerly Company F, Capt. W. N. Magouirk.

Company D—No change, Capt. Hudson Whitaker.

Company E—Formerly Company I, Capt. C. A. Dollar.

Company F—Formerly Company C, Capt. R. J. Andrews.

Company G—Formerly Company H, Capt. F. M. Harrell.

Company H—Formerly Company G, Capt. J. O. Redwine.

Company I—Formerly Company A, Capt. F. L. Walthall.

Company K—No change, Capt. G. F. Longino.

There were a number of changes in both commissioned

and non-commissioned officers, which will be noticed more fully in the sketches of the several companies.

While at Camp Bailey and Griswoldville many of the men had the measles ; some of them were sent home on furloughs, some returned before they were well and relapses followed, which, together with chills and fever, caused a large per cent of the regiment to be on the sick list during the early months of 1862. The first death to occur was that of Henry M. Sanders, of Company E, who died in October 1861, a few weeks after enlistment. A few died at Griswoldville, and during the first half of the year 1862 the mortality was considerable. Some who were apparently the strongest and most robust were the first to fall victims of disease. For several months the men had no arms, except such as had been sent them by friends and relatives, which consisted of old-time rifles and shotguns of various kinds, mostly flint and steel locks, many of them being of little account. In July, 1862, the regiment was armed with new Enfield rifles and a proud body of men they were when they first appeared on dress parade with their new guns. In the meantime the drilling of the men had not been neglected, and hardly a day passed without company or battalion drill. Col. Mangham was one of the best disciplinarians in the service and took great pride in having the men well drilled.

In this he had the support of the company officers, some of whom vied with others as to see who should have the best drilled company. During the spring and summer of 1862 the regiment was largely recruited, conditions as to health had improved, and the regiment, in the fall of 1862, was a large and well disciplined body of men, presenting a fine appearance on drill and dress parade.

The first camp at Savannah was Camp Bartow, on the borders of a lake, and was considered very unhealthy. The next was at Camp Hardee, near Thunderbolt; afterwards we moved to Camp Young, which was our last camp at Savannah. A brigade was formed consisting of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth regiments, First Battalion, Georgia Sharpshooters, and Fourth Louisiana Battalion, and was at first commanded by Gen. H. W. Mercer, and later by Gen. W. H. T. Walker.

A large proportion of the regiment were country boys,

coming direct from the farm, and many of them from the best families of Middle Georgia. The officers were also mostly from the country; and very few had even a limited military education. Such were the men who laid aside their school books and implements of husbandry in 1861, and voluntarily left their homes, donning the uniform of grey to become participants in the greatest struggle of any age, in defending their native Southland. Camp life at Savannah was far from being dull and was not at all monotonous. Many little incidents of a humorous nature occurred. Sports of various kinds were engaged in, which were shared by both officers and men. Occasionally some of the boys would "run the blockade," as it was called, and go to Savannah without leave, thus running the risk of being put upon double duty, or digging stumps, which were the usual punishments inflicted. One man of Company E could so well imitate the signature of the commanding officer, that he frequently gave himself and others leave to go to the city. In such cases they always returned in time for drill, and but few knew of it. On one occasion at night, soon after we went to Savannah, a false alarm was given, the men were hastily aroused and called into line with their old flintlock guns; much confusion followed; some could not find their companies, some ran over stumps and against each other, and two or three of Company B fell into an old well, which was, however, very shallow, but they yelled loudly for help. It was soon found to be a false alarm, gotten up by some of the officers to try the men and have some fun. We were provided with good tents and, for the most part, comfortably cared for, with plenty to eat, but some of the boys wanted a change of diet, and, discovering a flock of goats belonging to Judge De Lyon, a wealthy old gentleman who had a farm near the camps, the result was nearly all the goats disappeared, leaving the owner quite angry. The boys would say the goats tried to run over them, and they had to act in self-defense.

While in camp near Thunderbolt, the regiment built extensive fortifications and aided in mounting them with heavy artillery. They also assisted in obstructing the channel below, and so formidable were the works that it would have been almost impossible to successfully assail them. The

men for several months daily picketed White Marsh and adjacent islands, but had the good fortune never to meet the enemy, who kept their gunboats in the neighborhood of Fort Pulaski.

TRIP TO FLORIDA AND RETURN.

On the 3rd of October, orders were received to go to Florida to reinforce Gen. Finnegan, who had retreated from Jacksonville. On the 4th the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth regiments left Savannah and arrived at Groover's Station, in Brooks County, at eight o'clock p. m. They then marched across the country to Monticello, Fla., at which place they arrived on the morning of the 5th and left in the evening for Lake City, arriving there on the morning of the 6th. At both Monticello and Lake City the men were bountifully fed by the ladies of these places. So generous was the entertainment we were quite loath to leave. On the evening of the 6th we reached Baldwin, a small place within a few miles of Jacksonville, and went into camp a short distance from the little town. Contrary to expectations, the enemy did not advance from Jacksonville, but returned to their gunboats, which lay at anchor in the river at that place.

The regiment had been here only a few days, doing picket duty and expecting to encounter the Yankees, which did not happen. Capt. Dollar, with about twenty picked men, went into Jacksonville one night and remained on the streets near the river until daybreak, when he left without being discovered. After a few days the troops were ordered back to Savannah, having been gone about ten days.

THE REGIMENT SENT TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 22nd of October, 1862, Gen. Mitchell, Federal commander at Beaufort, S. C., sent a considerable body of his men to destroy the railroad between Savannah and Charleston at Pocotaligo. A battle occurred at that place and at Coosawhatchie, in which the Federals were repulsed. The Thirtieth Georgia regiment was ordered to reinforce the Confederates, and went to Coosawhatchie, but the Federals had returned to Beaufort before our arrival, and the regiment returned to Savannah in a few days. The Federal commander evidently expected to cut the communication be-

tween Charleston and Savannah and draw troops from these places, so as to weaken the Confederate forces there. After our return to Savannah, we resumed picket duty on the islands below the city.

WE GO TO NORTH CAROLINA.

About the 17th of December the brigade was sent to Wilmington, N. C., which place was threatened by the Yankees. While there we were stationed about two miles from the city, and occupied the tents of the Fifty-first North Carolina, which regiment had been hastily sent to Goldsboro. The Federals did not advance upon Wilmington, as expected and we were ordered back to Savannah. We left Wilmington January 1, 1863, and on the evening of the 3rd reached the old quarters at Camp Young. On January the 18th the regiment was again sent to Wilmington and stationed near Masonboro Sound, several miles from the city. On the first night of our arrival a severe storm occurred, which blew down our tents, the few we had, and caused some confusion. On the same night a Yankee steamer ran aground in the channel not far from our camps and was captured by the Confederates. The prisoners were brought through our camps the next day, and, being the first we had seen, were objects of considerable attraction. The wrecked steamer had on board a large cargo of arms and provisions, and so desirous were some of our men to reach the wreck that two or three were drowned in the attempt. We remained there until February the 6th, and returned to Savannah, reaching there on the 9th of February.

On the night of March the 1st we were hastily marched to Caustens Bluff, it being thought the Yankees were advancing on Savannah, but their failing to do so, we went back to our camps the next day.

April the 9th the whole brigade was sent to Charleston, where we remained until the 19th, when we returned to Savannah. Nothing of interest occurred during the trip. On the 27th of April we were sent to Pocotaligo, S. C., where we remained until March the 4th, when we returned to Savannah. In the meantime orders were received to join Gen. Johnston at Jackson, Miss.

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN.

On May the 4th we arrived at the old camps at Savannah and on the 7th Gen. Walker was ordered to report forthwith with his whole brigade, to Gen. Joseph B. Johnston at Jackson, Miss. The Thirtieth regiment was the last of the brigade to get transportation, and did not reach Jackson until the 14th of May, under the command of Lieut. Col. Boynton, Col. Mangham being absent on leave. Col. Boynton reported to Brig. Gen. Adams, in command at Jackson, and was ordered to proceed with haste to join the brigade. We had considerable difficulty in finding the proper roads, and after dark halted near Clinton. To our consternation, we found that the quartermaster had failed to bring along our cooking utensils; consequently we had to do without both supper and breakfast. The good ladies of Clinton, and some gentlemen who had refuged from Vicksburg at once went to work, and to our surprise appeared about 12 o'clock, while the men were in line of battle, with a bountiful dinner for the whole regiment. All of our brigade were dressed in neat, clean uniforms and carried well-filled knapsacks. About sundown the troops started on a retrograde movement towards Jackson. Early the next morning the men were ordered to wrap a change of underwear in a blanket and pile up their knapsacks, with the assurance that the Quartermaster would convey them along, but we never saw our knapsacks again. We were hastily formed in line of battle on the west of Jackson, and engaged the enemy in a slight skirmish for an hour or two, when we began our retreat. This was the first time that the regiment was under fire, but all behaved well. We marched for miles in a heavy rain and the roads soon became sloppy, so much so that the feet of the men sunk into the sticky mud over the tops of their shoes. The next morning our men were wet and muddy, some of them barefooted; hats and caps were drooped and appeared dilapidated. Our retreat was continued through Canton, and we bivouacked in a grove near a small stream beyond that place. We were next marched to a station on the railroad, where we remained several days; thence west to Yazoo City. The day we reached Yazoo City we made a forced march of twenty-five miles over dusty

roads, from one to two inches deep in fine dust. The weather was intensely hot, and the land was cleared on both sides of the road. We suffered terribly for want of water, for in this section all the streams dry up in summer, and there was no way to get water, except from cisterns and stock ponds, which were made for watering stock. These ponds were often shallow, and the water covered with a green scum and thick with mud. This bad water and the reduced rations allowed caused a great deal of sickness. From Yazoo City the little army of Gen. Johnston was marched to a point east of Big Black River, near where the railroad from Jackson to Vicksburg crosses the stream. On the 4th of July the army was ordered to be in readiness to march at 12 o'clock that night. It was generally understood that we were to cross the Big Black River and harrass the Federal army in the rear, and otherwise aid in the effort to relieve Gen. Pemberton, who was besieged in Vicksburg by a large force under Gen. Grant, but when we were aroused and were making ready for the march, Gen. Johnston received official information of the surrender of Pemberton. In consequence of this information, an immediate retreat toward Jackson was ordered. The Thirtieth Georgia regiment, under command of Col. Thomas W. Mangham, was ordered to march in the rear and keep up stragglers and aid the sick and disabled. These duties rendered a long, hot and disagreeable march more onerous. We started just after midnight on the 4th and marched twenty-four hours. There was no rest except a stop ten minutes every hour. The day was extremely warm and the sun shone brilliantly; the roads were dusty, and we had no water, which caused intense suffering and great fatigue. The march on the sixth was a repetition of the previous day, only we were not in the rear, which was some relief. When we reached Clinton the good citizens of that place manifested their patriotism by opening their water cisterns to the thirsty soldiers. Many of the men drank too much water and suffered in consequence. About twelve o'clock we were halted in a flat of low land; a heavy rain fell during the night, which covered the ground with water and made it impossible to sleep. The next morning we were marched to the west of Jackson, where we halted and stacked arms. A few minutes later a cannon ball

came screaming along, mortally wounding two men of the Fourth Louisiana Battalion, and passed directly over our heads. This shot was followed by many others, which caused no little confusion, but soon subsided, and we at once fell in line and marched a short distance to the left, and the line formed along an old creek, which was then dry, where the men protected themselves as best they could by digging in the banks, and throwing up breastworks. Here we remained several days, continually exposed to the fire of the enemy. Several of our men were wounded. On the 15th Companies A, E and H were sent to the front near the enemy line on picket duty. At twelve o'clock the next day, just after we were relieved, the Yankees charged the line which had taken our places. They retreated and ran by our three companies for the fortifications. We, of course, followed them in quick order, and regained our position with the balance of the regiment. In the evening of the 16th the Thirtieth regiment, under Col. Mangham, and the Twenty-fourth Texas were ordered to recapture and re-establish the picket line.

The Thirtieth Georgia was ordered to get over the breastworks, form line of battle and march about 500 yards across a large open field in close range and in plain view of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were at the edge of a thick woods on the opposite side of the field. The line of battle moved to the attack in splendid order and perfect alignment, preceded by Company E, deployed as skirmishers, about seventy-five yards in advance, with orders to withhold their fire unless the enemy made strong resistance, and in case they did so, to fire and fall, so the main line could charge over them. Our skirmish line had not proceeded more than one-third the distance across the field when they were greeted with heavy volleys from the enemy's line, which wounded several of our men. Our skirmishers returned the fire and dropped to the ground, and the regiment raised the rebel yell and rushed forward at double quick, driving back the enemy to their original position and re-established our picket line, which was held until we were relieved by other troops.

The conduct of the regiment on this occasion was in full view of Gen. W. H. T. Walker, who was enthusiastic

in his praise of the men and officers of the regiment, highly complimenting them in a general order which he issued for the fearless manner in which they charged, and put to rout a superior force of the enemy, who had gained an important position in front of our entrenchments.

The following list of casualties in the regiment is taken from the Atlanta Intelligencer of July 1863, and furnished that paper by the author of this work:

Casualties in the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment during the Siege of Jackson, July 8 to 16, 1863.

Company A, Capt. A. T. Towles commanding—Mortally wounded, Lieut. J. G. S. Ham; wounded, Capt. A. T. Towless, Privates James Brady, A. H. Lewis, S. H. Bailey, Isaac Hammell and Wilkerson.

Company C—Killed, Sergt. A. W. Ballentine; wounded, James McEachern, Perry Bullington, J. Henderson, Sergt. S. McLarty and Sergt. J. C. Morriss.

Company D—Wounded, William Draughan and Elbert Millrous.

Company E—Wounded, A. C. Smith, P. J. Daily, J. F. Daily (died from wounds); slightly wounded, Sergt. J. H. Buchanan, Sergt. W. A. Lawson, Privates W. P. Conine and J. B. Guice.

Company F—Wounded, T. W. Dumas.

Company G—Killed, Uriah Mann; wounded, George Spratlin, Peter Spraggings, George Davis, L. B. McElroy and W. J. Cox.

Company H—Killed, William Walker.

Company I—Killed, Jasper Barnes; wounded, Corp. J. G. Stewart and J. F. Preston.

Company B was on detached service in the city, and not engaged.

Company K was on detached service at Savannah.

There were a few casualties not included in the foregoing list. On the night of the 16th the army fell back to Morton.

CHICKAMAUGA.

On Monday, the 24th of August, 1863, the regiment left Morton to join Gen. Bragg's army, which was in and around

Chattanooga. We arrived at Atlanta at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and left at 5 o'clock over the W. & A. railroad, and reached Chickamauga Station the evening of the same day. On arriving there it was ascertained that a large number of the men had taken "French leave" by jumping from the cars at East Point and Fairburn to visit their homes for a few days in the surrounding counties. We had left Mississippi with 450 men and arrived at our destination with little more than half that number; but it is due those who went home to say that nearly all of them returned in a few days.

The non-commissioned officers among them were reduced to ranks and the privates were not disciplined, owing to the active movements then in progress. From Chickamauga Station we went to Tyner's Station, Tenn., where we remained until the 7th of September, when we returned to Chickamauga, where we spent the whole night loading commissary supplies on the cars. On the 8th we went to Ringgold and on the 9th made a hard march to Lafayette, a distance of twenty-six miles. Gen. Bragg had evacuated Chattanooga on the 7th and retired with most of his army to the vicinity of Lafayette, to save his communications and confront the columns of the Federal army, which were descending into McLemore Cove. Several days were spent by both armies maneuvering for positions. Gen. Bragg gave two orders for an attack, one on the 10th, for Cheatham's and Hindman's divisions to attack the advanced divisions of the enemy; and again, on the 13th, for Polk's corps and part of D. H. Hill's corps to attack the Union forces under Gen. Crittenden near Rock Springs. Want of co-operation by the corps commanders caused a failure in both instances, and no attack was made. Walker's division, to which the Thirtieth Georgia regiment belonged, formed part of Hill's corps, and on the 13th we remained in line of battle for several hours, expecting every moment to move to the attack of the Federals. It was said that if these attacks had been made as designed by Gen. Bragg, a large portion of Gen. Rosecrans' army would have been cut off and annihilated, and the great battle of Chickamauga, which occurred a few days later, would not have been fought. From the 13th to the 18th we were kept going from one point to another, maneu-

vering for the great struggle soon to come. On the 18th Bragg issued orders for a general advance, which was at once begun. Walker's division had orders to cross the Chickamauga at Alexander's bridge, but on arriving there he encountered strong resistance, and found the bridge so badly destroyed that he had to go some distance down the river to Byram's ford, where a crossing was effected late in the night, by wading the river and uniting with Hood's and Wheeler's forces north of the Chickamauga. So the night of the 18th found Bragg's army divided, with comparatively a small portion north of the river, separated from the main army. Had Rosecrans availed himself of the opportunity, he could easily have crushed this small force, but he did not do so, and the morning of the fateful 19th of September dawned.

Our regiment, after crossing the river on the night of the 18th, bivouacked near by and the men, greatly fatigued by the hard day's march, lay down to sleep, which to many of them was their last earthly sleep. Early on the morning of the 19th other troops crossed the river, and preparation made for an immediate advance upon the enemy. The ranks of the regiment had been considerably augmented by recruits and the return of those who had been at home and in the hospitals, and more men were present than for some time past. Mangham, the brave and beloved Colonel of the regiment, was at its head, eager to lead his men to the combat. Boynton was at his post, and the gallant color bearer, T. E. Moore, of Company B, proudly held aloft the beautiful battle flag of the regiment, which had been presented by the daughters of Col. Bailey. About eight o'clock we were called into line. Rufus E. Lester, of Col. Wilson's staff, rode up to Col. Mangham, and the writer heard him say: "Colonel, we are going to have hot times just over yonder; get your men ready."

The brigade was commanded by Col. Wilson, of the Twenty-fifth Georgia, and formed in the following order: Twenty-fifth Georgia on the right; Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Georgia, Fourth Louisiana Battalion and First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters on the left. The line moved forward, and after going a short distance, wheeled into line by the right flank at double quick time and formed behind a

fence with an open field in front, in which, among the weeds, the Yankee skirmishers were hidden. We advanced, preceded by Company E, commanded by Capt. Dollar, as skirmishers; the enemy's pickets were driven back into the woods to their main line. Our column continued to advance in the face of a heavy and destructive fire, but still they pressed forward until the terrible firing from both front and left flank tore their ranks to pieces and checked them for a while. The scene was dreadful to behold. Amid the roar of musketry could be heard the rebel yell and the shouts of the officers encouraging their men, and the shrieks of the dying and the wounded. The intrepid Mangham was wounded in the hottest of the fight, while in front, gallantly leading his men. Almost at the same time the gallant Lieut. Huie, afterwards Captain of Company E, received three wounds. Capt. Andrews, of Company F, was dangerously wounded and had to be taken from the field. Sergt. Bryant, of Company D, fell in a heap of four of his comrades. Evans and Trammell, of Company E, who had returned to the regiment only two days before, lay dead upon the field, and about a dozen of the same company were wounded. Harrison, Lanier, Farr and others of Company G were killed or mortally wounded. Camp, Smith, Still and others of Company A were killed, and every company in the regiment lost in killed and wounded.

The color guard consisted of L. J. Ball, of Company A; J. M. T. Mayo, of Company I; A. P. Adamson, of Company E; J. W. Willis, of Company F, and H. A. Bachelor, of Company H. The three last were wounded and taken from the field. T. E. Moore, the color bearer, came out unharmed. The odds against our lines were too great, and the regiment was compelled to fall back a short distance, but rallied and held their line until reinforcements arrived, and the enemy driven back.

The official reports show that early in the day, about 7:30 o'clock, Gen. Forrest was engaged with Croxton's brigade of Baird's division, composed of the Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana, Fourth and Tenth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio regiments and First Ohio Light Artillery, with an effective force of 2,401 men. Forrest, being hard-pressed, brought Wilson's brigade from near Alexander's

bridge, to attack Croxton, who immediately changed front from east to south and met the attack, but was at first driven back; but being reinforced by the Thirty-first Ohio, of Connell's brigade, with an effective force of 517 men, making his effective force 2,918 men, recovered his position. After nearly an hour's hard fighting, with varying success, and being attacked on the left flank by Scribner's brigade, Wilson was forced back to his first position, which was held until reinforcements arrived and Croxton was forced to retire. Wilson had in this engagement about 1,800 men against 2,917 and forced back two strong lines before being compelled to fall back. The marker on the battlefield shows the position of the Thirtieth regiment immediately in front of the Seventy-fourth Indiana. The regiment went into action with twenty-six officers and 308 men, making a total of 334. Croxton's loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.

The Thirtieth was again engaged on the next day in a different part of the field, and suffered some loss. The battle of Chickamauga was one of the bloodiest and most stubbornly contested battles of the whole war. The Confederates were victorious, but the victory was dearly won, and at a heavy loss. The Federal army fell back to Chattanooga, which was at once invested by Bragg's army.

Casualties at Chickamauga.

The following is a list of the casualties of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, as appears from the official report of Lieut. Col. James S. Boynton:

Field and Staff—Wounded, Col. Thomas W. Mangham, Adjutant John W. McCord.

Company A, Lieut. M. V. B. McKibben, commanding—Killed, Sergt. James C. Smith, Lewis C. Camp, William Clements, William Chancellly, William Still, Riley Moore and Simon Gray; wounded, George W. Folds, E. W. Bailey, A. Henson, S. E. McMichael, Troy S. Sanders, W. H. Bryant and J. A. Wise.

Company B, Capt. R. M. Hitch, commanding—Killed, Columbus Jones; wounded, E. S. Graden, J. T. Nolan, J. O.

Morgan, W. Y. Metts, E. J. M. Blackmon and H. E. Dunn; missing, James Clark.

Company C, Capt. C. P. Bowen, commanding—Killed, Sergt. T. H. Williamson, W. J. Strickland; wounded, Capt. C. P. Bowen, Sergt. W. R. Selman, J. H. Walden, W. W. Walden, W. M. James, Wilkes Vansant, J. G. Norton, J. W. Meeks, J. D. Laminach, J. M. Dorsey and Joseph Endsley.

Company D, Capt. Hudson Whitaker, commanding—Killed, Sergt. James Bryant, W. J. Jessop, J. M. Champion, C. C. Champion, G. M. Moncrief, N. J. Lee, Marion Heard and W. M. Young; wounded, J. R. Miller, A. J. Tharpe, A. J. Gibson, C. Elliott, Thomas Kimbrough, A. J. Richardson and Lieut. J. F. Barfield.

Company E, Capt. C. A. Dollar, commanding—Killed, James F. Evans and R. T. Trammell; wounded, Lieut. J. H. Huie, First Sergt. J. H. Buchanan, A. P. Adamson, J. G. Ansley, J. W. Carnes, S. G. Dickson, B. G. Guice, R. S. Ozburn, J. M. Smith and J. W. Stephens, and Sergt. D. J. Culpepper, of Company A, Forty-first Georgia assigned to duty with the company.

Company F, Capt. R. J. Andrews, commanding—Killed, J. B. Moran and W. G. Wooten; wounded, Capt. R. J. Andrews, J. W. Willis, R. S. Brown, W. H. Brown, J. W. Frazier, J. F. Lewis, S. Phillips, W. C. D. Hodge, R. W. Mays, W. T. Stanley, J. B. Slaughter, P. Gory; missing, A. T. Heard.

Company H, Capt. J. O. Redwine, commanding—Killed, G. J. Smith, S. P. Sewell, T. J. Thaxton; wounded, Lieut. W. R. Elder, M. E. Dorsett, R. N. Langston, J. W. Edwards, H. A. Batchellor, W. M. Sewell, S. W. Abbott, H. Edgar, L. R. Eidson, John Robinson and T. J. Vincent.

Company I, Capt. F. Walthall, commanding—Killed, A. R. Hull, T. L. Carter, G. S. Ethridge, John Carter and Edward Weaver; wounded, Capt. F. L. Walthall, J. H. McCullum, J. C. Barnes, J. A. Dodson, F. L. Giles, W. B. Hodges, W. Hodges, Wiley Holifield, W. A. Lemon, M. C. Bowles and J. R. Duke (died from wounds).

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

After the battle of Chickamauga Rosecrans, with the Army of the Cumberland, about 45,000 strong, was entrenched in Chattanooga, and Gen. Bragg's army occupied Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Gen. Rosecrans was superseded by Gen. Thomas, and a few days later Gen. Grant was placed in command and large reinforcements were sent him under Sherman and Hooker. On November 24th and 25th, the battle of Missionary Ridge occurred, and Bragg's army was defeated, being greatly outnumbered by Grant's immense army. The brigade to which the Thirtieth Georgia regiment belonged took very little part in this battle. They, however, sustained some loss by quite a number being taken prisoners. While at Missionary Ridge, some changes were made in the brigade. The Louisiana troops were transported to another brigade and the Sixty-sixth Georgia regiment and battalion were added to it. Col. C. C. Wilson, who had been in command since leaving Savannah, died at Missionary Ridge, and Gen. C. H. Stevens, of South Carolina succeeded him. Gen. Stevens was a strict disciplinarian, but soon won the admiration of his command by the interest he showed in their welfare; besides he was a brave officer and a polished gentleman. After the defeat at Missionary Ridge, Bragg's army retired to Dalton and went into winter quarters, and Grant's army returned to Chattanooga. The winter of 1863 and 1864 was quite severe, but the army fared very well. The soldiers built log houses which they occupied, some of which were very comfortable. The men had to do some picket duty occasionally when our brigade was sent up to Red Clay, near Spring place, when an advance was apprehended, but we returned the next day. During the month of March we had a heavy fall of snow, and the famous "snow battle" occurred, the Tennessee troops attacking Gist's brigade with snowballs. They also went through the quarters of our brigade, but most of the men of the Thirtieth regiment were away on picket duty. Our regiment spent about ten days in Dalton on provost duty and during this time they were quartered in the courthouse.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had succeeded Gen. Bragg soon after the battle of Missionary Ridge, and Gen. Sherman had

succeeded to the command of the Federal forces. Active operations began in the early spring, and on May 6, Sherman's army was disposed as follows: Gen. Thomas, with 60,000 near Ringgold; McPherson, with 24,000 at Lee and Gordon's Mill, on the road to Rome, and Schofield, with 14,000 at Red Clay making the total of 98,000 men.

Gen. Johnston's forces at this time amounted to only 42,000, not half as large as Sherman's. On May 7, Thomas attacked the Confederates north of Dalton and was repulsed. McPherson, with the right wing, moved down to Snake Creek Gap, with the intention of turning east and striking the railroad in Johnston's rear, while Schofield moved the left wing from Red Clay to within a short distance of Dalton, so it can be seen that Johnston had a large force attempting to flank him on both sides, besides an army of 60,000 at his front, and consequently had to fall back. Thomas moved most of his forces through Snake Creek Gap on the 10th and 11th, and invested Resaca. Gen. Johnston had already retired to this place and formed his army in line of battle in the shape of a horseshoe, the Oostanaula River being the base of the horseshoe.

On the 14th there were assaults made by McPherson's corps, which were repulsed by the divisions of Bates, Cleburne and Cheatham. Walker's division, to which the Thirtieth Georgia was attached, was just across the river in plain view, and part of the time under fire, but did not participate in the battle. On the night of the 15th our division was sent to Calhoun, and Gen. Walker reported to Gen. Johnson that the Federals were crossing the Oostanaula near that place, and McPherson's corps were crossing at Lay's Ferry, below, so Johnston was flanked out of his position at Resaca. On the 16th, there was some hard fighting done near Calhoun and in the vicinity of Lay's Ferry, in which Polk's brigade of Cleburne's division, and a part of Walker's division, drove back the enemy and enabled Johnston to gain a new position at Adairsville. In the engagement of the 16th the Thirtieth regiment participated, and forced back a strong line of the enemy for some distance, but sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded. Among the killed were: T. R. Adams, of Company G; Robert Sparks, of Company K., and several whose names

are not remembered. In this engagement the regiment was commanded by Maj. Hendrick.

Gen. Johnston fell back into a strong position at Cassville and issued an order for battle but in a council of war two of his Corps Commanders, Hood and Polk, deemed it unwise to risk a battle, while Hardee was willing; the result was that the army fell back to Alatoona Pass. Sherman finding this place too strong for him again resorted to his favorite flank movement by sending part of his forces in the direction of Dallas, and at New Hope church, on May 27, a hard fought battle occurred in which Cleburne's division of four thousand men repulsed a large force of the enemy, inflicting upon him a heavy loss, while the Confederate loss was not so great. It was said that seven hundred of the Federal dead were within fifty feet of Cleburne's line. Johnston fell back to Kennesaw Mountain, and Sherman advanced and concentrated his army at Big Shanty. On June 14, Gen. Polk was killed on the line at Pine Mountain. Sherman up to this time had lost several thousand men while Johnston's loss was 2,643 killed, and some wounded and taken prisoners. Johnston had received reinforcements under French, Loring and Canty, besides some Georgia State troops, under Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, and thus his effective force was about 60,000 men. Sherman had been reinforced by the Seventeenth Army Corps under Gen. Blair, and also some other troops, his reinforcements being about equal to his losses of the last thirty days. His army still numbered about 98,000 men. Johnston's army now occupied a strong position in a semi-circle North and West of Marietta and Kennesaw, which position he held for more than three weeks, during which time the fighting was almost continuous; the artillery firing was described by one writer as awful, and if a soldier showed his head above the breastworks, he was almost sure to be shot by some picket. On the 23rd of June, at Knobb's Farm, a battle was fought between Hood's and Hooker's corps with no decided advantage to either.

On the 27th a strong assaulting column of several divisions seven lines deep numbering about 35,000 men,

attacked the lines of Loring and Hardee, and were driven back with heavy loss, Cheatham and Cleburne with about 6,000 men received the main assault. It was on one point of the line held by Maney's Brigade of Tennessee, and called by the Yankees "Dead Angle" that the battle raged the fiercest, but the enemy was repulsed, and in front of this gallant brigade 385 yankees were killed, while in front of Vaughn's brigade 415 lay dead. Sherman having failed in his assault on Johnston's lines in front of Marietta, again decided on a flank movement. The twenty-six days on this line had cost him nearly 10,000 men, while Johnston's losses were 3,948. On July 2, Sherman ordered McPherson to extend his lines on the left to the Chattahoochee river and on the 3rd Johnston fell back to Smyrna, and on the 9th across the Chattahoochee, two corps of the Federal army having already crossed the river higher up. Everything was now quiet until the seventeenth when Gen. Johnston was relieved of the command of the Confederates and Gen. Hood placed in command. This was a staggering blow to the Confederates who had great confidence in "Old Joe," as he was familiarly called. They all loved him and believed he was doing the best he could under the circumstances. For two months he had resisted the advance of Sherman's great army, now being about two to his one, and had repulsed every direct attack on his main lines, inflicting heavy loss on his adversary, and never fell back until compelled to, by flank movements of a largely superior force. Gen. Johnston will go down in history as one of the greatest generals of the age. Hood was now in command with his army all on the South side of the Chattahoochee river and around Atlanta. On the 18th of July, Thomas, with a large force, crossed Peachtree Creek, and was attacked by a portion of Hood's forces, but the attack proved a failure and resulted in a heavy loss to the Confederates. The Thirtieth Georgia took part in this battle and sustained considerable loss. In this battle Gen. Stevens, who commanded the brigade, was killed; his loss was severely felt by his command. On the 21st Thomas advanced the left wing of the Federal army, and McPherson extended the left and occupied Decatur.

Hood now attempted a flank movement by moving Hardee and Cheatham's corps down the McDonough road for a few miles, then turned to the left towards Decatur, and gave orders to attack the Federals at daylight, on the morning of July 22nd, but the Confederates did not get in position as early as was expected and it was evening when the assault was made. Hardee's and Cheatham's corps assaulting three Federal corps behind breastworks. The assault on part of the line was only partially successful but nearly a mile of the enemy lines were taken and held. The men fought with vigor and captured a dozen pieces of artillery, and a number of stands of colors, but the sacrifice was great, the loss being heavy. Among the killed was Maj. Gen. Walker, who had been our division commander ever since we left Savannah. No braver, or more daring officer was ever enlisted in the Southern army, and his death was a severe loss to his country. Gen. McPherson, one of the most skillful officers of the federal army, was killed in this battle. The loss of the 30th regiment in this battle was considerable, in both officers and men. Among the killed was Capt. Morris, of company K. Col. Boynton was severely wounded. Capt. J. H. Huie, of Company E, and Lt. King, of Company K, were captured.

On the 28th there was an engagement on left of Hood's line which was one of the bloodiest of the campaign. On August 30th the Federals by a flank movement were in the vicinity of Jonesboro. Hardee's and Lee's corps were hastily sent to meet them and on the evening of the 31st a bloody engagement ensued, with a heavy loss to both sides. The battle was resumed on Sept. 1st and the lines held which enabled Hood's forces to get out of Atlanta, and fell back to Lovejoy, six miles below Jonesboro.

The 30th Georgia regiment participated in the battle of Jonesboro, and several of their number was killed and wounded. In this battle Company E was fighting in their own county, and defending the homes of their loved ones, and some of them fell almost in sight of their homes. The battle of Jonesboro was one of the bloodiest engagements of the war. The Confederates with

thinned ranks had to contend against more than three times their number. The valor displayed by Gibson's Louisiana brigade, the Kentucky brigade, and several other commands was not surpassed at any other time by any body of men. Col. Estee, who commanded an Ohio brigade in the Federal army, in his report says: "He never at any time during the war saw such fighting, and that more than half his men were killed and wounded."

This battle closed the Georgia campaign except a few minor combats near Lovejoy and other places.

Sherman had left Dalton May 7th, with 98,000 men, and had received reinforcements which augmented his army to 109,000, which number he reported on June 1st. He lost during the campaign in killed and wounded, and captured, 37,081, according to his official report.

Gen. Johnston left Dalton with 42,756 men, and his reinforcements swelled this number to 60,564. He lost up to the time Hood took command July 18th, in killed, wounded and captured, 11,814, in a campaign of seventy-two days, against twice his numbers. On July 18th Hood took command, and reported 48,750 men of all branches of his army. He lost up to Sept. 1, a campaign of forty-three days, 13,817 men killed, wounded and captured, with Johnston's total of 11,814 makes a grand total of 25,631, which was 11,450 less than the Federal loss.

THE TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

After the battle of Jonesboro, Sherman's army returned to Atlanta, and Hood gathered his forces at Lovejoy and Jonesboro. On Sept. 18th he moved his army to Palmetto, where on the 26th they were reviewed by President Davis. His three corps under Lee, Hardee and Stewart numbered 24,794 men, with 3,794 cavalry under Gen. W. H. Jackson; Wheeler's cavalry had been sent into North Alabama. Gen. Hood, now determined upon his Tennessee campaign, hoping to cut off Sherman, he crossed the Chattahoochee and struck the W. & A. Railroad at Big Shanty, and captured the garrison at that place. He made an unsuccessful attack upon Altoona, but captured the garrison at Resaca, Dalton, and Tunnell Hill, then turned into Alabama, by way of LaFayette.

Sherman, with four corps of his army, followed Hood to Gaylesville, Alabama, and then returned to Atlanta, but sent Schofield's and Stanley's corps to Chattanooga, to join Gen. Thomas. Hood then went by Gadsden to Tusculum and Florence, where he remained three weeks; this delay enabled Thomas to collect his forces in Middle Tennessee. Sherman cut loose from his base, gave orders to burn Atlanta, and on Nov. 16th, started on his march through Georgia, to Savannah, with 65,000 men. The destruction of Atlanta left thousands of women and children homeless, and was an outrage unprecedented in civilized warfare. His march through Georgia was marked by wanton destruction of property, and pillaging of all kinds. In his report he says \$100,000,000 of property was destroyed, \$80,000,000 of it being a waste. Hood encountered the enemy at Decatur, Alabama, and in a skirmish in which the 30th Ga. regiment took part Lieut. O. S. Berry was killed, there was a few other casualties. Hood crossed into Tennessee, with Schofield in his front who had retreated to Springhill, when on the 29th of Nov. Hood ordered an attack, but owing to some mistakes his orders were not carried out. Had they been, it is probable Schofield could not have continued his retreat to Franklin, which he did on that night. On the 30th Hood found his adversary entrenched in a strong position, with an abatis of locust trees in front of him. He at once determined on an attack. Cheatham was in command of Hardee's old corps, composed of Bate, Brown and Cleburne's divisions, and formed the left of Hood's line. Bate's division, of which the Thirtieth Georgia regiment was a part of Jackson's brigade, was on the extreme left.

Stewart's corps, composed of French, Loring and Walthall, formed the right wing of Hood's army. Lee's corps except part of one division, did not arrive in time to take part in the battle. At four o'clock in the evening the battle commenced, and lasted until after dark. Gen. J. D. Cox, who commanded a corps in the Federal army at the battle of Franklin, said in his report: "Gen. Hood moved his men to the assault with less men than Schofield had behind his works." Again the same writer

said: "When the Confederates formed and marched forward, no more magnificent spectacle was ever witnessed." An open field of more than a mile separated the armies, across the plain in open view of 24,000 yankees, who lay behind strong works with heavy artillery and double lines of bayonets, the assaulting column of 16,000 Confederates marched, and succeeded in taking one line of works and part of another. One writer said: "They contended with a force one-third larger than their own across the second line of works, with bayonets and butts of guns for two long hours—a fight the like of which has never been surpassed on this continent, and finally forced the yankees to retreat from their trenches." At midnight the enemy began to withdraw in the direction of Nashville. This was called a Confederate victory but was dearly bought; in fact, it was a perfect slaughter of many of the grandest and noblest men who ever went to battle. Gen. Hood's official report showed that out of the 16,000 men he had in killed and wounded and missing 4,500, more than thirty per cent. It was here that brave Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, who had led his men to victory in many battles, fell at the head of his column across the enemy's works. Brigadier Generals Gist, Strahl, Adams, Carter, Granberry, and several others, fell while leading their men. In this battle the Thirtieth Georgia regiment and Jackson's whole Brigade bore a prominent part; many of the men performed deeds of bravery which were highly commended by their officers. The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was heavy, for the number engaged, among the killed was the gallant A. O. Hardy, of Company B, who carried the colors of his regiment; W. A. McPeak, of the same company; L. H. Mitchell, of Company G; Serg. W. Q. Anthony, and Charles Hancock, of Company E, and several whose names are not remembered. On Dec. 2, Hood marched his shattered forces to Nashville, and found Gen. Thomas with an army of 30,000, which was reinforced in a few days to nearly 60,000. On Dec. 4, Hood sent Gen. Bate, with his three brigades, among which was Jackson's, to Murfreesboro, with orders to destroy the block houses, and bridges from that place to Nashville. Instead of

finding Murfreesboro evacuated, as he expected, he found it fortified and held by nearly 10,000 troops under Gen. Rosseau. Gen. Bate struck the railroad two or three miles above Murfreesboro, and Jackson's brigade was put to tearing up the railroad. Late in the evening the yankees attacked the Florida brigade, and drove it back and wounded Col. Bullock, who was in command. Jackson's brigade was ordered forward and drove back the enemy, holding the field with a slight loss. On the 5th, Gen. Forrest, being Bate's senior in rank, took command, and began offensive operations; his line was attacked by the yankees, and a portion of it driven back. Smith's brigade of Tennesseans and part of Jackson's repulsed a fierce attack of the enemy, and held the ground until ordered away. In the engagement around Murfreesboro, the 30th Ga. regiment lost a considerable number of men killed and wounded, among whom was Lieut. Nathan Camp, of Company A. On Dec. 9, Bate's division was ordered to rejoin Hood at Nashville. The march from Murfreesboro to Nashville, a distance of thirty miles, was over rough and rocky roads covered with mud and ice which was very hard on the men, many of whom were barefooted, and poorly clad—the suffering was intense. The division of Bate arrived at Nashville two or three days before the battle at that place, and joined Cheatham's corps, which was on Hood's right. On the 15th, Gen. Thomas, who commanded the Federals, attacked Hood's line, and succeeded in breaking his left. On the right, part of Cheatham's corps was attacked by a large force under Gen. Steadman; most of his command were negroes, and they were handsomely repulsed, with a heavy loss. On the evening of the 15th Cheatham's corps to which the Thirtieth Georgia regiment belonged, was moved to the left of Hood's line and the next morning Thomas attempted to turn the left flank, and severe fighting ensued with varying success. Late in the afternoon, Bate's division, which occupied a hill, was subjected to a heavy cannonade, and the troops on the left gave way, which exposed the brigades of Jackson and Smith to an enfilading fire. They nobly held their ground until surrounded, and nearly all killed or wounded and captured.

Gen. Bate said in his official report: "Two Georgia regiments fought until completely surrounded." These were the 29th and 30th regiments under command of Col. Mitchell, of the 29th, and Major Hendrick, of the Thirtieth. Very few of the command escaped capture. The Federal force which effected the capture of Jackson's brigade, was commanded, from the best information obtained, by Col. Hubbard, and was composed of the 11th Missouri, 8th Wisconsin and 5th and 9th Minnesota. Gen. Jackson was captured by Lieut. Bishop of the 5th Minnesota. In this battle the battle flag of the Thirtieth regiment was captured; the color bearer was that brave young soldier boy, David Worsham, who was never heard of after the battle. There are conflicting reports as to his fate. One that he was killed and the flag torn to pieces, another that after being wounded he tore the flag from its staff, and tried to save it by thrusting it into his bosom. This is partially corroborated by the reports of the Federal officers, found in Series L, Volume 45, Part I, of the records of the rebellion, which show that several strands of colors were captured, and in one instance the color-bearer, being wounded, tried to tear his colors from the staff, but was captured. Lieut. Jesse Anthony, of Company E, says that on the day after the battle he with other captured officers was in the second story of a building, in Nashville, and saw a lot of wounded Confederate prisoners marched through the streets, and among them he recognized David Worsham. It is very probable that he died in the hospital at Nashville, as he was never heard of after the war. The flag was captured by either the 5th Minnesota, or the 11th Missouri regiment. The writer has written several letters hoping to recover the flag, but his efforts have proven unsuccessful, so far. The battle was lost, and the remnant of Hood's little army retreated South being closely pressed by the victorious yankees, and had it not been for the skill shown by the officers in command of the rear guard, the whole of them would have been captured. To show how the ranks had been depleted, the seven brigades selected to protect the rear of the army, only numbered 1,600 men. This little band was under command of Gen.

E. C. Walthall, one of the best and bravest officers of the war, and by continual skirmishing, kept back the enemy. Hood was finally enabled to cross the Tennessee with his little force. Gen. Hood had fought the battle of Nashville with 22,000 men against nearly 60,000. His loss in killed, wounded and captured was 4,500, which reduced his force to less than 1,800 men. His further losses on the retreat reduced his force to 16,900 according to the army reports made Jan. 20, 1865, at Tupelo, Mississippi. On Jan. 23, he was relieved of his command, and Gen. Richard Taylor was assigned to the position. The little army was sent by rail to South Carolina. In February Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was again appointed to the command. From Newberry, S. C., they went to Bentonville, N. C., where Johnston, again confronted his old antagonist, Sherman; some fighting followed, in which the small force of the Confederates inflicted considerable loss to the enemy. On the 19th of April a truce was agreed upon, and on the 26th the little army of Gen. Johnston, surrendered to Gen. Sherman at Greensboro, N. C. Only about forty of the Thirtieth regiment was present at the surrender. The writer endeavored to obtain a roll of those present but it seems that none has been preserved by the United States Government, and a correct list cannot be given.

CHAPTER III

HISTORY OF OFFICERS AND COMPANIES

Col. David J. Bailey

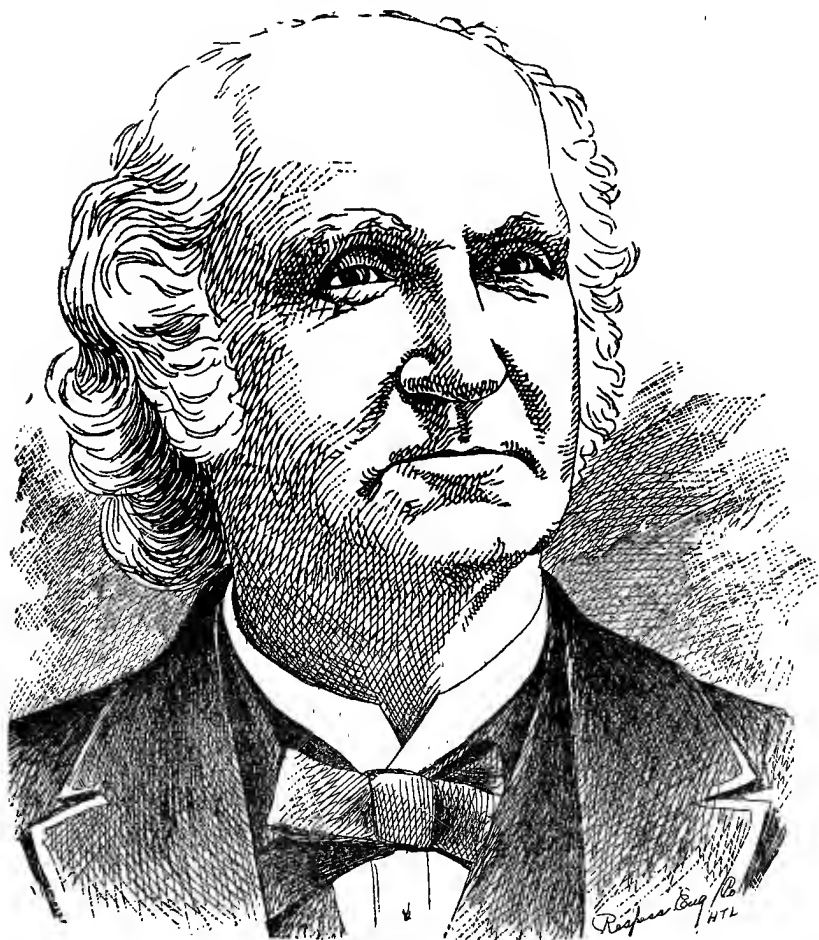
David J. Bailey was born at Lexington, Oglethorpe County, Ga., in 1812. His father was a native of Virginia, and emigrated from near Petersburg to Oglethorpe County, Ga. He had the advantage of a good education, and chose the law for his profession and began its study when quite a young man. Not being of legal age, a special act of the Legislature was passed in 1829 to allow him to practice law and be admitted to the bar. At the same time Robert Toombs and John A. Campbell, afterward judge of the Supreme court of the United States, were given the same privilege. He began the practice of law at Jackson, Ga., where he had removed, and soon became one of the best known lawyers of that early period.

Sometime about 1836 he was First Lieutenant in a company organized in time of the Indian war and served in the Seminole war in Florida and later in the Creek war in Georgia and Alabama. He returned to Jackson and resumed the practice of law.

In 1847 he was chosen to represent Butts County in the Legislature, and in 1849 he was elected to the senate from the then Thirty-second Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Butts and Jasper. He was among the foremost legislators of the state at that time, in a body which had among its members many eminent men, including Andrew J. Miller, Joseph E. Brown and others. During this Legislature he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. At the close of his term in the senate he was elected as a Democrat in the old Third district in the United States Congress, and two years later, in 1853 he was re-elected. His election to Congress showed his popularity with the people, as this district had almost invariably for a long

time sent a Whig to Congress. In these two elections, he had defeated prominent members of that party. In Congress he ranked among the ablest and most useful members of that body.

He had as his colleagues from Georgia such men as Robert Toombs, Alex H. Stephens, Junius Hillyer, Alfred H. Colquitt, Marshall J. Welborn and Charles Murphy.



DAVID J. BAILEY

At the close of his term he did not offer for re-election to Congress, but the people of Butts County would not permit him to retire from public life, but again sent him in 1855 to the Georgia senate and upon the organization of that body he was elected president of the senate, which position he filled in an able and dignified manner, winning the esteem and confidence of his fellow members of both political parties. He at one time had served as secretary of the senate. After his last service in the senate, he was actively engaged in his profession and was considered one of the ablest lawyers of the old Flint Circuit, which at that time had in its bounds such able lawyers as James H. Stark, John J. Floyd, O. C. Gibson, E. G. Cabaniss, W. W. Clark, L. T. Doyal and others.

In January, 1861, he was, with Hon. Henry Hendrick, elected to represent Butts County in the Georgia convention which passed the ordinance of secession. Mr. Stephens in his work says this convention was the ablest body of men ever assembled in the state.

In the summer of 1861, he obtained permission from Gov. Brown to enlist a regiment of volunteers for service, which, after several months of persistent work, he succeeded in doing. The regiment was organized near Fairburn, Ga., and the name given to the place of the organization was "Camp Bailey." Upon the election of officers he was unanimously chosen colonel of the regiment. When the regiment was reorganized in May, 1862, at Savannah, he was re-elected to the same position. He had considerable difficulty in getting arms for his regiment, but after months spent in this effort, he finally succeeded, and it was believed he paid for the arms himself. He was quite popular with the men of the regiment and endeavored at all times to have them cared for as well as those of other commands. So zealous was he in this respect that at one time he incurred the displeasure of Gen. Lawton, then in command at Savannah, who threatened to arrest him, but Col. Bailey defied him to do so and the matter passed over.

On account of failing health he decided to retire from the service and at Wilmington, N. C., January 16, 1863, he resigned as colonel of the regiment, much to the regret of his men, who were greatly attached to him.

After leaving his regiment he returned to his home at

Griffin, Ga., having removed to that city in the early part of the war.

Col. Bailey was a strong believer in the doctrine of state rights, and boldly contended for the principles guaranteed to the states by the constitution.

A typical old-time Southerner, he loved his native Southland and earnestly espoused her cause. He was a man of indomitable will, resolute, fearless and independent; he scorned hypocrisy and yielded neither to blandishment on the one side nor intimidation on the other, but stood, manly, brave and unmoved for what he believed was right. As a lawyer he was brilliant at the bar; as a legislator he was a strong factor in molding correct legislation and protesting against that which he thought was wrong; as a statesman he ranked among the ablest of his day and as a soldier, he was loved and revered.

Col. Bailey's wife was Susan Mary Grantland, daughter of Hon. Seaton Grantland, a prominent Georgian, who served his state in Congress from 1836 to 1840. By this union he had several children who have attained prominence as citizens. One of his sons, Hon. Seaton Grantland, has served his people in the Georgia senate; another, Hon. David J. Bailey, has been mayor of Griffin, and represented his county in the legislature. They are prominently identified with the interests of their city and state.

Col. Bailey was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge of Jackson, Ga., and in good standing at the time of his death. He was Deputy Grand Sire of the Odd Fellows, and declined the election of Grand Sire on account of his duties while in Congress. He was truly one of nature's noblemen.

He died at Griffin, Ga., at a ripe old age, after a life of usefulness, devoted to his state and country.

Col. Thos. W. Mangham

Thomas W. Mangham was born in Columbus, Ga., November, 1836. When his beloved Southland was invaded in 1861, he responded at once to the call of patriotism with all the energy and enthusiasm of his brave and noble spirit. His first service was in Virginia, but upon the organization of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment he was appointed adjutant of the regiment, which position he filled in a creditable manner. At that time he was the best drilled officer,

and was kept busy drilling the officers of the regiment, and frequently the whole command.

When the regiment was reorganized at Savannah in 1862, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel by a large majority over a popular and efficient officer.

He took special interest in the discipline of his men, and it has often been said that he had the best drilled regiment in the army. While a strict disciplinarian, he was at the same time kind and courteous to his men, and always looked after their welfare.

On December 16, 1861, upon the resignation of Col. Bailey, he was promoted to Colonel of the regiment. He never shirked duty, but was always ready, and in battle was found at the very forefront. He commanded the regiment in the engagement at Jackson, Miss., and at bloody Chickamauga. At the latter place he did not follow, but led his men in the thickest of the battle. The writer recalls seeing him a little to the right and in advance of the line, cheering his men to the charge, displaying a courage which was characteristic of him and an inspiration to his soldiers. While thus gallantly leading his regiment, he was badly wounded and had to be taken from the field. At the field hospital he showed a kind consideration for the wounded of his men, inquiring as to their wounds and giving to each an encouraging word, and when the surgeon told him he was ready to examine his wound he replied:

"Doctor, I have men here who are worse wounded than I. Look after them."

The writer was among the wounded and nearby, and heard this remark, and saw the ball extracted from his wound. Had it not been for a pocket knife, which the ball struck and partly checked its force, the wound would likely have been fatal. This ended his military life, as his wound incapacitated him from further service, and in the summer of 1864, finding he would not be able to resume active duty, he resigned and left the regiment to which he was so strongly attached.

On September 19, 1865, the second anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, Col. Mangham was married to Miss Ida Winship, daughter of a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga. He made his home at Macon, holding positions of trust and honor until his death, which occurred November, 1873. His wife and four children survived him. No braver, no truer patriot, none more loved by his men, ever



T. W. MANGHAM

November, 1873, published the day after his death, is given:

DEATH OF COL. THOS. W. MANGHAM.

We are pained this morning to announce the death of Col. Thomas W. Mangham which occurred yesterday morning at his residence in this city. His health has not been good in some years, but it was only within the past few days that he was confined to his bed. His disease was consumption, and since the first of the week his decline was very rapid, and attended with great pain; but yesterday morning he passed quietly unto his rest.

Col. Mangham was born in Columbus in November, 1836, and at the time of his death had just passed his 37th birthday, which occurred last week. From Columbus his family removed to Griffin, where he lived until 1857, when he came to Macon. For some time, we believe, he was conductor on a passenger train on the Macon & Western railroad, which position he left to take a position in the Bank of Middle Georgia, which was under the control of Mr. Isaac Scott. The latter position he held for some time, and was finally offered a better salary in the Bank of Savannah, the agency of which was under the management of Mr. J. E. Jones. When he informed Mr. Scott of this offer, the latter voluntarily went to Mr. Jones and offered to become bondsman for Mr. Mangham.

When the war broke out, Mr. Mangham, who had been a warm secessionist from the outset, was among the first to volunteer. When the secession movement first began, Mr. Scott, who was an avowed Union man, sent for Mr. Mangham and urged him not to vote with the secessionists. He said the thing was all wrong and would prove so in the end. Mr. Mangham answered that he could not act otherwise than with the secessionists without violating his conscience. He thanked Mr. Scott for the advice he had given him on many occasions, but, though it pained him to do so, the advice would have to be disregarded in this instance. Mr. Scott, knowing how determined he was, and finding his mind fully made up upon this point, ceased to interpose any further advice.

Mr. Mangham entered the war in 1861 as corporal in the Macon Volunteers. In the autumn of the same year he was made Adjutant of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment, which was then under the command of Col. David J. Bailey.

Early in 1862 the regiment was reorganized and Mr. Mangham was elected Lieutenant Colonel. Toward the latter part of 1863, Col. Bailey resigned the command of the regiment, and on the 16th of December of the same year Mr. Mangham was appointed Colonel. In this position he served until the battle of Chickamauga, when he received a wound in the hip, which totally unfitted him for future military service. The wound kept him in bed for about a year, and it was long before he was able to go without crutches.

In the army Col. Mangham was distinguished as a disciplinarian. His regiment was frequently pronounced the best drilled and the best disciplined in the army. He had the confidence and the love of his men. While he exacted a rigid discharge of duty from every man under his command, he was as careful of their comfort as a father could be for his children, and saw that they were all well clothed and well fed. He was conspicuous for his gallantry upon the field, and had it not been for the wound which totally unfitted him for further military service, he would have been made a Brigadier General immediately after the battle of Chickamauga.

There are few men of his age in Macon who could not have been better spared. He was a man of sound judgment, of sterling integrity and of the most scrupulous exactness in all his transactions. His promise was the criterion of his actions. What he said, he would do. If he once announced a determination it was irrevocable. He knew nothing but the closest adherence to honor, and he had the entire confidence of everyone who knew him.

His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A few days before his death he told his wife that he wanted to be buried by the Macon Volunteers, wanted them to fire a salute over his grave, and wanted to be buried as near as possible to the soldiers' cemetery. The funeral will take place from the Mulberry Street Methodist church. The Volunteers are ordered to meet at their armory at half past two o'clock. It is hoped that every man will turn out.

Col. James S. Boynton

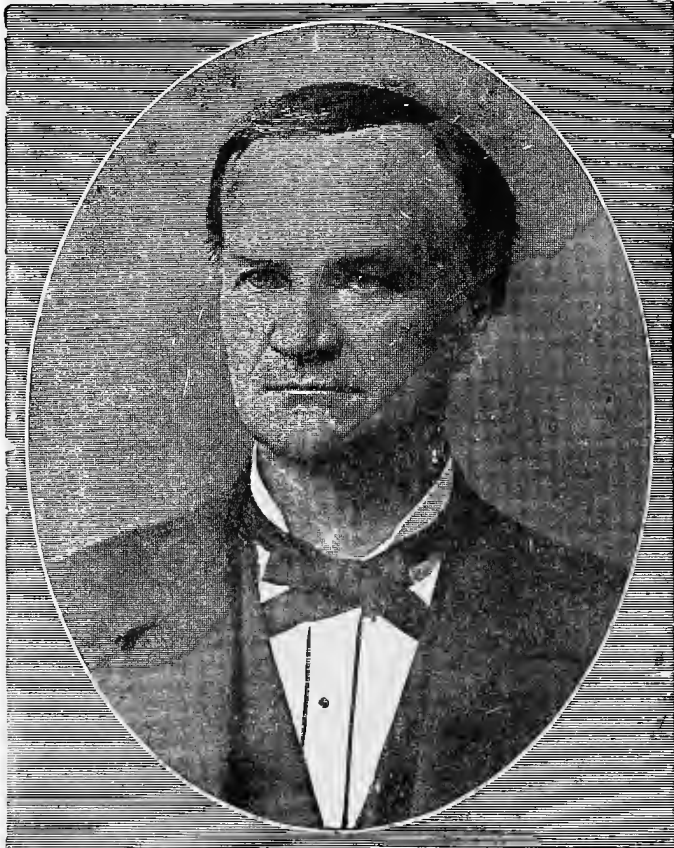
James Stoddard Boynton was born in Henry county, May 7, 1833. His father, Elijah Boynton, was of English descent, tracing his ancestry back to the time of William the Conqueror. His mother was of a South Carolina family of French extraction.

He grew up on the farm and attended the old field schools of the neighborhood. He had an ambition to obtain a cadetship at West Point, but on account of the death of his father, when he was sixteen years old, he was unable to pursue his preparatory course. He then determined to enter the Military Institute at Marietta, but was forced to abandon this idea. He entered Hearn's School at Cave Spring, where he pursued his studies until his funds were exhausted, and he was forced to leave school and seek employment to gain a living. He returned to McDonough and read law under Col. L. T. Doyal. His broad and active mind and energy enabled him to master the principles of law in a very short time, and when only nineteen years old, and after having studied law only seven weeks, he was admitted to the bar in October, 1852, while Judge James H. Stark was judge of the Flint circuit, after a most rigid examination, receiving the congratulations of the judge and the entire bar, on the thoroughness of his preparation and the credit with which he passed his examination.

In November following he opened up a law office in Monticello, and had good success. In 1858 he moved to Jackson, Ga., and went into partnership with James R. Lyon, and rose rapidly in his profession and won the esteem and confidence of the people. In 1860 he was elected ordinary of Butts County.

Though exempt from military duty by virtue of his office, he responded to the call to arms in 1861, and enlisted as a private in Capt. Hendrick's company from Butts County, the Thirtieth Georgia regiment. In May, 1862, at the reorganization of the regiment, he was elected Major, and in December, 1862, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. His regiment served at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Pocotaligo and Jacksonville, but in May, 1863, was ordered to Jackson, Miss., and went through the arduous campaign in that state and joined the Army of Tennessee a few weeks before the battle of Chickamauga. During this campaign, Col. Boynton won a high reputation for

courage and ability, and on the evening before the evacuation of Jackson, Col. Mangham and Lieut. Col. Boynton were by general orders, issued by Gen. Walker, mentioned for gallantry displayed. His regiment was in the thickest of the fight, losing in one and one-half hours 55 per cent. of the men, and there was ever present where the fight was



*Respectfully Yours
Jas S Boynton*

thickest and the danger greatest the gallant Boynton, cheering on and encouraging his men with a splendid coolness and courage that set death at defiance. Col. Mangham being seriously and permanently wounded at Chickamauga, Lieut. Col. Boynton became Colonel and from that time on his regiment followed the fortunes of the Western Army.

At Missionary Ridge, at Dalton, during the seventy-two days' retreat to Atlanta, and in the battles around Atlanta, the Thirtieth Georgia bore its full share of danger and toil, and that regiment, while he commanded it, never went into action except under his gallant leadership. He was always at the post of honor. He was stricken down by the enemy while forty yards in front of his men, leading them on to the charge in the battle near Atlanta on the 22nd of July, 1864. His wound detained Col. Boynton from his regiment until January, 1865, but at that time, although an invalid from his wound and unable to move without his crutches—a mere skeleton—he rejoined his command and remained with them until disbanded.

During the war he had removed his family to Griffin, to which place he went after the close of the war, and again entered upon the practice of law. In 1866 he was made judge of the city court of Spalding County, which position he held for several years. From 1869 to 1872 he was mayor of the city of Griffin, and a few years later he was elected to represent Spalding County in the Legislature. In 1880 he was elected senator from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, and unanimously elected president of the senate. In 1882 Fayette County was entitled to the senator under the rotation plan, but yielded the right to name a county man and named Col. Boynton for re-election, and he was returned to the senate and again made president of that body. In March, 1883, upon the death of Gov. Stephens, he became governor by virtue of his office as president of the senate. He held the office of governor until the election and inauguration of Gov. McDaniel. Since the adoption of the rotation system fifty years ago, only a few men have been re-elected to the Georgia senate. Gov. Boynton was not only re-elected, but was also re-elected president of the senate, an honor no others have held except Rufus E. Lester and Clark Howell. In 1886 he was appointed judge of the Flint Judicial circuit, which place he held for several years. He was again elected to represent Spalding County, serving two years.

During all these years he did not forget his comrades of the '60's. He took an active interest in the reunions of his old regiment, and seldom missed one, and always received a warm greeting from his old soldiers. A few months before his death he met them in reunion at Griffin for the last time. He was too feeble to speak as he desired, but in broken sentences, and tears streaming down his face, he bade them an affectionate farewell and bade them God-speed. It was truly an affecting scene.

Very few public men in Georgia had greater personal popularity than Col. Boynton. There was a certain magnetism about him that drew men toward him. Of fine personal appearance, attractive and courtly manners, and genial companionship, with an intellect naturally strong, a lawyer learned in his profession, quick, logical and forcible in debate, he was a man to command attention before any audience. Behind all was his pure, sincere and earnest character that gave weight to every utterance he made. The simplicity and generosity of his character, the nobility of his nature and his many amiable qualities combined to make a personality so winning that few men held more warm friends. He was a man close to the people, and no wonder their hearts went out to him as the blossom to the sun, for the sunlight of his nature shone upon all of them. As the commander of his regiment, he was honored and revered, and his surviving comrades feel a just pride in his patriotic record as a soldier, his eminent ability as a lawyer and jurist, his wisdom as a legislator and chief magistrate of our state, and his high Christian character and many noble qualities.

Gov. Boynton was married in 1852 to Miss Fannie Loyal, who died in 1877, leaving him two sons. On April 30, 1883, he was married to Miss Susan Harris, of Walton County, who is yet living. This marriage took place while he was governor.

Col. Boynton was a consistent member of the Baptist church at Griffin. He was also an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, Masons, Red Men and Odd Fellows. He died at his home in Griffin, Ga., December 22, 1902, at the age of sixty-nine years. His death caused universal sorrow throughout the state.

He lived at an eventful period of our history and aided in shaping many of the important acts of legislation at a time when wise counsels were needed. His name and fame

entitle him to rank with the long galaxy of great and illustrious Georgians who have reflected honor upon the state.

Lieut. Col. M. M. Tidwell

M. M. Tidwell enlisted in September, 1861, as Captain of the Fayette Volunteers, and when the Thirtieth regiment was organized at Camp Bailey was elected Lieutenant Colonel. In May, 1862, upon the reorganization of the regiment he ran for Colonel, but was defeated by Col. Bailey, when he retired from service. Before the war he was a prominent lawyer, and had an extensive practice in his section of the state. At one time he held the position of Solicitor General in his circuit. In 1857 he ran for Congress against L. J. Gartrell, the Democratic candidate, but was defeated. In 1861 he was a delegate from Fayette County to the convention which passed the secession ordinance. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession until his health failed. He died in Douglas County about thirty years ago.

Maj. C. A. Tharp

Cicero A. Tharpe was born in Twiggs County, October 29, 1819, and moved to Bibb County when quite young. In 1853 he was sheriff of Bibb County. In 1861 he enlisted as Captain of the Bibb company in the Thirtieth regiment, but was elected Major, which place he held until 1862, when he declined a re-election. He was considered the best-drilled officer in the regiment at that time and was frequently engaged in drilling the men. In 1878 he represented Bibb County in the Legislature. He was also a county commissioner for several years. In every position which he held, both civil and military, he was faithful to duty and enjoyed the confidence of the people. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. He married Eliza Bradley, of Liberty County, by whom he had three daughters, to-wit: Mrs. Spencer Proudfit, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. J. C. Howland, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. E. A. Heggie, of Atlanta, Ga. He died at Macon, November 10, 1896.

Company A, Butts County

Company A, known as Company B in the first organization, was made up in Butts County in the summer of 1861 and united with the other companies which formed the Thirtieth Georgia regiment, in October, 1861. The following were the officers: Captain, Henry Hendrick; First Lieutenant, A. T. Towles; Second Lieutenant, D. H. Moore; Third Lieutenant, W. R. Andrews; Orderly Sergeant, J. G. S. Ham; second, Aaron Goodman; third, James Rowland; fourth, Sergt. A. S. Henderson; fifth, M. V. B. McKibben. The Corporals were: John Wallace, H. J. Gilmore, J. M. Brady and J. M. Roberts. This company was a fine body of men, and made up from among the best families of Butts County. At the reorganization in May, 1862, Capt. Hendrick, Lieuts. Towles and Moore were re-elected, and J. G. S. Ham was elected Third Lieutenant in place of W. R. Andrews. M. V. B. McKibben was elected Orderly Sergeant, and there were some other changes in the non-commissioned officers, which are given in the roster of the company. In the early part of 1863 Capt. Hendrick was promoted to Major, to succeed James S. Boynton, who had been promoted. First Lieut. Towles was promoted to Captain, and M. V. B. McKibben was elected Third Lieutenant to fill vacancy caused by the promotion of other officers. At the battle of Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863, Capt. Towles was severely wounded, and Lieut. J. G. S. Ham was killed. Sergt. N. F. Camp was elected Third Lieutenant to fill the vacancy which followed.

At the battle of Chickamauga this company suffered severely. Several of its best men were among the killed. The list of casualties on this bloody field, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Murfreesboro show that this company sealed its faith with its blood, and no braver men followed their country's flag.

Capt. Towles was disabled by his wound at Jackson and unfitted for further service. He died since the war in Butts County. Lieut. Moore was captured at Nashville and discharged from Johnson's Island in the summer of 1865. He died in Butts County in 1903. Lieut. Ham, who was killed at Jackson, was a brave and popular officer, whose death was a serious loss to his company and to his country. He left several sons, one of whom is the present ordinary of Butts County, and another is a Baptist minister.

James F. Carmicheal, who enlisted as a private and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and was wounded at Jonesboro on the 31st of August, 1864, is one of the most prominent citizens of Butts County, and his popularity was attested by his being elected ordinary of his county several times. He is at present engaged in the banking business.

Private Jephthā Castleberry, of this company, was severely wounded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He was a good soldier and made a good citizen. He settled in Monroe County after the war, and represented that county in the Legislature of 1898-1899. He is still living in that county.

Major Henry Hendricks

Major Henry Hendricks was born in Butts County, Ga., May 9, 1821. After graduating at the University of Virginia, he settled in Jackson, Ga., and engaged in the dual occupation of practicing law and managing a farm. In December, 1847, he married Eliza Le Sueur, of Bolingbroke, Ga. His ability and success won for him the confidence of the people of his county. He never took any active interest in politics, but was elected a delegate to the convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession. He entered the Confederate army in September, 1861, as Captain of Company A, Thirtieth Georgia regiment, and in 1863 was promoted to Major of his regiment. He was in every engagement in which the regiment took part, and was never sick, except from wounds received at the battle of Jonesboro, August, 1864. He was captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864, and was a prisoner at Johnson Island, Lake Erie, until October, 1865. He returned to his home and resumed the practice of law. In 1881 he was appointed judge of the county court of Butts County, which position he held for two years and resigned on account of failing health. Maj. Hendricks was one of the most popular officers ever connected with the regiment. He was cool and courageous in battle, kind and considerate to his men, and never shirked duty. He was a typical old-time Southerner, devoted to his state and country. He was possessed of many excellent qualities, and had a large circle of friends, who delighted to honor him. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and held high positions in that order. He died at Jackson, Ga., July 29, 1887.

**HENRY HENDRICK**

Brief Biography of Martin Van Buren McKibben

Martin Van Buren McKibben was born in Butts County, Ga., September 11, 1840, and died September 7, 1897. From childhood it was apparent that he had inherited the sturdy qualities of manhood characteristic of his Scotch-Irish ancestors.

He was of a most companionable disposition, and no man ever enjoyed a closer and more intimate friendship than was the privilege of the subject of this sketch with the friends of his childhood and more mature years.

In the darkest days of our history, when the South was calling for men, it is not surprising that Martin Van Buren McKibben enlisted at the beginning of the Civil war, as a member of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. He was elected First Sergeant at Savannah, Ga., in 1862, and in 1863, near Yazoo City, he was elected Third Lieutenant, and commanded the company at the fall of Jackson, Miss., and from 1863 to the close of the war—Capt. A. T. Towles having been wounded and Lieut. John G. Ham killed in said battle. Lieut. McKibben was in command of Company A at the battle of Chickamauga, and was actively in the campaign and battles of Missionary Ridge, the retreat of Gen. Johnston to Dalton and then from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga. He was in the very thickest of all the battles around Atlanta. On the march of Hood in Tennessee, he was severely wounded at Franklin, Tenn. However, he soon returned to the command of the remnant of his company and was at the surrender of Johnston and was discharged at the close of the war in 1865.

A comrade of the Civil war, in speaking of Lieut. McKibben, paid him this just and beautiful tribute: "A braver soldier never wore the gray nor unsheathed his sword in the cause of the Confederacy."

When the war was over he returned to Butts County to take up the broken thread of his life. He was too ambitious to be satisfied with the education he had received before the Civil war, and though a veteran, he entered the University of Georgia and graduated from that great institution in the notable class of 1868.

He then returned to Jackson, Ga., and after teaching school for a short time, entered actively upon the practice of law, in which he made a conspicuous success. On January 28, 1872, he married Miss E. J. Fletcher. To this union

was born two children, one daughter, Hattie J., and one son, Merritt Van. Lieut. McKibben was not only a brave and noble soldier, but he was a true and generous friend, a splendid lawyer and a successful financier.

Roll of Company A, Butts County

Capt. Henry Hendrick, promoted to Major, January, 1863; captured at Nashville, 1864; died Jackson, Ga., 1889.

Capt. A. T. Towles, promoted from First Lieut. to Captain, January, 1863; wounded, Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863; dead.

Lieut. D. A. Moore, promoted from Second to First Lieut., January, 1863; died since the war.

Third Lieut. William Andrews, resigned 1862.

Third Lieut. J. G. S. Hain, promoted from First Sergt. to Third Lieut., May, 1862; to Second Lieut., January, 1863; killed, Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.

Lieut. M. V. B. McKibben, enlisted as Fifth Sergt.; promoted to First Sergt., May, 1862; to Third Lieut., January, 1863; to Second Lieut., 1864; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; died in Butts County, 1904.

N. F. Camp, promoted to First Sergt., 1863; to Third Lieut., 1864; killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1864.

J. F. Carmichael, promoted to First Sergt., 1864; wounded at Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, 1864; lives at Jackson, Ga.

First Sergt. Aaron Goodman, killed, Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Sergt. James Rowland.

Sergt. A. S. Henderson.

Sergt. W. A. Mangham; died 1908.

Sergt. J. C. Smith; killed Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Sergt. W. A. Lindsay, promoted to Third Sergt., May, 1862; died August, 1862.

First Corp. John Wallace; died since the war.

Second Corp. J. M. Brady; discharged 1862; living in Texas.

Third Corp. H. J. Gilmore; drowned near Thunderbolt, Ga., 1862.

Fourth Corp. J. W. Roberts; living in Alabama.

Privates.

Anderson, Barney; killed at Peachtree, July 20, 1864.

- Andrews, John; died Savannah, 1862.
Bailey, S. B.; living in Spalding County.
Bailey, E. W.; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Baily, William C.; no record.
Ball, Levi J.; elected Corporal, 1862; promotion to Sergt., 1864; died 1904.
Bankston, William; died since the war.
Barlow, Arthur; died during the war at Savannah.
Barclay, John L.; died during the war in Butts County.
Brady, John W.; died since the war at Jackson, Ga.
Brady, William; died in Mississippi, 1863.
Brooks, Hillary; lives in Henry County.
Bryant, James; died during the war at Savannah.
Bryant, Riley; no record.
Bryant, William; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; wounded, Atlanta, Ga., July, 1864; died from wound.
Buttrel, Joseph; died at Dalton, Ga., 1864.
Camp, Lewis; killed, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Carmichael, Carter; died since the war in Butts County.
Carmicheal, Irlin B.; living in Butts County.
Caston, Jesse L.; died July 14, 1885, in Butts County.
Castleberry, James W.; killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
Castleberry, Jephtha F.; wounded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; lives in Monroe County; was a prisoner captured at Atlanta.
Chancellly, William; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Clements, William; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Douglas, William; living in Butts County.
Duffey, Jackson; died in Texas since the war.
Edalgo, Francis; died since the war in Henry County.
Faulkner, William; living in Henry County.
Fears, Robert; living in Butts County.
Fincher, James; died during the war.
Finley, James M.; living in Butts County.
Folds, George W.; elected Fourth Corp., May, 1862; promoted to Fifth Sergt., 1862; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; lives in Jasper, Ga.
Gardner, Tillman; died at Savannah, 1862.
Greer, Johnson; died during the war in Butts County.
Greer, Thomas H.; living.

Gray, Simon; elected First Corp., May, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863.

Griggers, Osburn; died during the war.

Guideney, J. P.; died in Camp Chase, Ohio, prison, January 29, 1865.

Ham, Cicero; living.

Hammill, John; died during the war.

Hammill, Isaac; Died, 1906, in Alabama.

Harkness, Zach F.; Butts County.

Harris, Benjamin F.; Alabama.

Higgins, Thomas J.; Monroe County.

Hinson, A. L.; wounded, Chickamauga, September 18, 1863.

Hourd, Ephraim; wounded Kennesaw Mountain, 1864; died from wound.

Hooten, Gill; died during the war.

Jarrell, Willis F.; died during the war.

Johnson, William; Dooly County.

Kimball, Pitman; died during the war.

Leseur, Meade; elected Second Corp., May, 1864; discharged 1862, in September; Monroe County.

Lester, John; died in prison, Camp Chase, Ohio, May 12, 1865.

Lewis, Augustus L.; Texas.

Lynch, Samuel; died at Savannah, 1862.

Maddox, Asbury; Living in Butts County.

Massey, William B.; died Camp Douglas, Ill., 1865.

McCarthy, Charles; Macon, Ga.

McCord, James W.; wounded at Franklin, November, 1864, and prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio; dead.

McKibben, T. A.; Elected Third Corp., 1862; Butts County.

McMichael, Stephen E.; wounded, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; lives in De Kalb County.

Moore, D. H.; no record.

Moore, John E.; killed at Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864.

Moore, Riley; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Moore, Leroy H.; living in Butts County.

Mote, George; no record.

Nolan, Isaac; died since the war.

Phillips, Jefferson; killed near Kennesaw Mountain, June, 1864.

Price, Robert; Jasper County.

Reeves, Columbus; no record.

Roberts, James M.; wounded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; living in Alabama.

- Saunders, Job; died during the war.
Saunders, L. L., Dr.; appointed Surgeon, 1862; lives in Mississippi.
Saunders, Troy S.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died since the war.
Slaton, O. H. P.; transferred to medical department; living in Mississippi.
Smith, Augustus; Texas.
Smith, James; killed Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Smith, Richard; living in Monroe County.
Spencer, Thomas A.; Butts County.
Standard, A. J.; elected Fourth Corp., May, 1862; Henry County.
Stewart, John P.; Griffin, Ga.
Still, William; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Thomas, William; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July, 1864; died from wound.
Turner, Miles; Butts County.
Waldorp, William A.; Butts County.
Watkins, Augustus; Forsyth, Ga.
Williams, T. B.; appointed Sergt. Major; died since the war, Rome, Ga.
Williams, T. L.; Butts County
Wilkerson, B. H.; Upson County.
Wilkerson, Tip; died during the war.
Wise, Joseph; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Butts County.
Wright, B. F.; Sutler; died in Mississippi, 1863.

Company B, Henry County

This company was made up in Henry County around Stockbridge. Most of the members were from the upper part of the county, although there were several from Clayton County. Dr. R. M. Hitch was elected Captain; T. A. Ward, First Lieut.; John C. Dabney, Second Lieut.; O. S. Berry, Third Lieut.; R. Hightower, Orderly Sergt.; Second Sergt., E. S. Granden; Third Sergt., F. M. Ellis; Fourth Sergt., G. F. Turner; Fifth Sergt., W. H. Adams.

The company went to Jonesboro, and left on the same train with Capt. Dollar's company for Camp Bailey on October 3, 1861, and was mustered into service as Company E, but was changed to Company B, at the reorganization.

At the reorganization the following officers were elected, viz.: Captain, R. M. Hitch; First Lieut., Raleigh Hightower; Second Lieut., O. S. Berry; Third Lieut., J. A. Arnold; Orderly Sergt., W. H. Smith; Second Sergt., J. A. Berry; Third Sergt., J. W. Spence; Fourth Sergt., J. W. Burks; Fifth Sergt., H. H. Hinton; First Corp., T. E. Moore; Second Corp., J. A. Dethrage; Third Corp., E. J. Foster; Fourth Corp., John Milam.

T. A. Ward, who had been a Lieutenant in the first organization, was appointed ordinance officer of the regiment. This company was with the regiment while on the coast, and went to Mississippi. At the battle of Jackson they were on duty in the city, and were not engaged. On the first day of the battle of Chickamauga they were on duty assisting the wagon trains across the streams, but on the second day they were engaged, and one man, C. H. Jones, was killed, and several wounded.

Capt. Hitch resigned and First Lieut. Hightower was promoted to Captain. At the same time Lieut. Berry was promoted to First Lieutenant and J. A. Arnold to Second. This company had the tallest man in the regiment in the person of J. C. Turner; also the lowest man, H. C. Dunn. Turner was captured during the war and carried to Camp Douglas, and it was said that he was the tallest man in the prison at that place. Among the killed of this company was A. O. Hardy, a young man universally beloved by his comrades, brave, noble and true-hearted. He was killed at Franklin, Tenn., in November, 1864, while carrying the colors of the regiment. Oscar S. Berry was killed at Decatur, Ala., while encouraging his men to action. He was one of the most popular officers of the regiment. He belonged to the well known Berry family of Henry County, and was a young man of excellent character. He was a good officer and a brave soldier, and when he fell it was a serious loss to the company.

Elijah Morris, who went out at first with this company, was one of the best known men in Henry County. At the organization of the regiment he came within a few votes of being elected Major. He could have retired from service when the conscript law was passed, being over age at that time, but he remained with the regiment for some time, when he was discharged. He was a man of high character and fine intellect, a devoted Christian and a minister of the Methodist Protestant church. Before the war he

held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. I have often heard my father speak of him as his associate magistrate, as a model officer and an upright, high-toned gentleman. In 1872 he was elected to represent Henry County in the Legislature and served one term; a few years later he moved to Clayton County and died soon after.

Thomas E. Moore was a Clayton County man, who belonged to the Henry County company. He was a native-born Irishman, and made one of the best soldiers in the regiment. For a long while he carried the colors of the regiment, and no braver man could have been selected for that position. He was specially mentioned by the officers for his gallantry at Chickamauga, where he kept the colors well to the front. The writer was one of the color guard at that time, and was by his side until wounded, and can testify to his cool, calm bravery on that bloody field. He survived the war and made a most excellent citizen. He died in Clayton County in 1896.

Captain R. M. Hitch

Robert Marcus Hitch was born in Laurens District, S. C., June 6, 1832. When a young man he graduated at the State Medical College at Augusta, Ga., and began the practice of medicine in Henry County, where he had settled. In 1861, he raised a company of volunteers and was elected Captain. This company was mustered into the Thirtieth Georgia regiment. When the regiment was reorganized in May, 1862, he was re-elected Captain of his company and acted as such until the latter part of 1863, when he was transferred to the medical department and given a surgeon's commission, in which capacity he acted until the close of the war. After the war he removed to Brooks County and by thrift and energy he acquired several thousand acres of land and carried on considerable farming operations, a merchandise store, ginney, sawmill, and was postmaster at Morven, Brooks County. He was an active, energetic business man and quite successful. Dr. Hitch was married in 1859 to Miss Martha Serena Fall, daughter of the well known Dr. C. J. Fall, who at that time was a prominent citizen of Henry County. By this marriage he had several children, one of whom is Hon. Robert M. Hitch, a prominent lawyer of Savannah, and ex-member of the Legislature. Another son, Calvin M. Hitch, was several years

private secretary in the governor's office in Atlanta. His wife died in 1878 and he married the second time to Miss Annie Eliza Fall, who died several years ago. Dr. Hitch was a member of the Methodist church, and for a number of years Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge at Morven, Ga. He was at various times a member of the county board of education and also a member of the board of county commissioners. He was always active in church and school matters. In the army he was considered one of the most capable officers of the regiment, patriotic and devoted to the cause of the South, and one who could be relied upon in any emergency, and a cultured and polished gentleman. Dr. Hitch died at Morven, Brooks County, April 15, 1888, honored and revered by a large circle of friends.

Captain R. Hightower

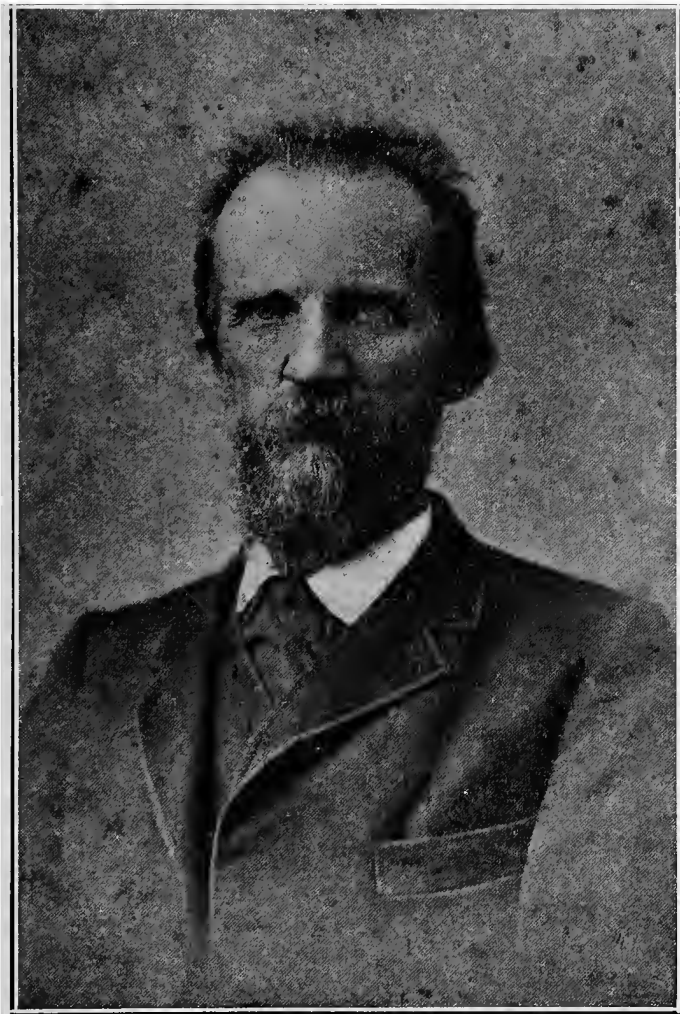
Capt. R. Hightower was a member of the well known family of that name in Henry County, and descended from good ancestry. He enlisted as First Sergeant of his company, was elected First Lieutenant in May, 1862, promoted to Captain in 1863, when Capt. Hitch resigned, and served through the war until wounded at Decatur, Ala., November, 1864. He returned home and engaged in the practice of medicine in Henry County, and has been quite successful. He has been twice married and now lives at White House, Henry County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist church, and is justly regarded as an excellent citizen, having the respect and confidence of all who know him.

T. A. Ward

Thomas Alexander Ward was born in Henry, now Clayton County. He was the son of P. Z. Ward, one of the early settlers and prominent men of Henry County. He received a fair education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and one year at Bowden College. In 1859 he taught school at Old Salem school house, in Clayton County near his home. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, and was elected First Lieutenant of his company. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ordinance Sergeant

of the regiment, which position he held until the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865.

His father lost heavily during the war, being directly in the path of Sherman's "March to the Sea," and upon his



THOS. A. WARD

return home he began work farming at the old homestead, and by his tireless energy he succeeded in rebuilding the fortunes of his old home place to most flattering extent. He was well informed on all matters of public interest, and was an active participant in the political affairs of his county and his state, and was a frequent delegate to the conventions of his party.

In 1884 he was nominated by the first Democratic primary ever held in Clayton County for the Legislature, and served two years in that body. He was always interested in the cause of education and the civic upbuilding of his community and was frequently called to positions of honor and trust. He was a Mason of high standing, by which fraternity he was highly esteemed and honored. He was a devout member of the Methodist church, and was always active in its affairs. A few years after the war he was married to Miss Missouri Glass, who was a charming daughter of Judge James Glass, of Henry County. He was a true and generous friend and neighbor and his advice and counsel were frequently sought by his friends. He was a patriotic soldier, an exemplary Christian and a man who left his impress on his community.

For several years prior to his death he was president of the Thirtieth Georgia Reunion Association, and never missed a meeting of that body. About 1891 he moved to Stockbridge, Henry County, where he lived until his death in June, 1898.

The writer of this sketch knew him intimately from early boyhood as a true friend and neighbor; in war as a brave comrade and soldier, and will ever cherish many pleasant recollections of school-day associations, of comradeship in war, and the maturer friendship of later years.

Wm. A. Turner

William Allen Turner, son of Rev. Allen and Martha Maury Turner, was born in Covington, Ga., September 6, 1835; labored on the farm (except one year's tuition in childhood) until sixteen years of age, when he entered a high school in his native town, scarcely knowing the multiplication table. In 1853, he entered a high school in Liberty county taught by his elder brother, Rev. J. W. Turner, where he studied for two years. In the fall of 1855, he matriculated in Emory College, Oxford, Ga., graduating in

1858. In 1859, 1860 and a part of 1861, taught school in Palmetto, Ga., dismissing a school of 165 pupils to enlist in the Thirtieth Georgia regiment, Company E, in June, 1861, as a private. Discharged in 1862, on account of rheumatism. Taught in the fall of 1862 at Jonesboro, Ga., as associate of Miss Maggie Candler, without fee or reward. In 1863 tried to join Second Georgia Cavalry, but was refused on account of physical debility. Was appointed Adjutant of a cavalry regiment of state troops and served on the left wing of Johnson's army during the winter of 1863-4. In the early summer of 1864, organized a company of militia and joined the Ninth regiment. Was in command, by order of Gen. Johnston, of two companies of militia at Campbellton, where, on the 4th of July, 1864, we had a sharp fight with the enemy's cavalry, killing and wounding several and preventing their crossing the Chattahoochee river at that point. Afterward ordered to Atlanta, and was wounded by a piece of shell. Was promoted to the rank of Major after the battle of Jonesboro. Was severely wounded in the fight at Griswoldville, November 22, 1864, carrying in a regiment of 150 men and having 85 killed and wounded.

He was so badly disabled that from wound received in said battle he could not enter the service again. Taught school again in the summer of 1865 in Palmetto. Was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1865 from Campbell county, and to the senate from the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district, and served in 1865-6. He has the great gratification of knowing that he voted against every demand made by Andrew Johnson, as president, and the Congress of the United States, being the only one in either house of that legislature to make a speech against the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Voted against the Fourteenth Amendment also. He is the only survivor of that senate.

Was admitted to the bar in 1866 at Campbellton. Became a resident of the city of Newnan, Ga., April 1, 1866, where he still resides. On the 16th day of November, 1870, was married to Miss Eleanor Josephine Reese, daughter of Dr. J. T. Reese, of Newnan. Four children were born of said union—two sons and two daughters. One daughter died in infancy, the other is now the wife of Dewitt T. Poole. Sons both married, one resident in Atlanta, the other practicing medicine in Newnan.

Was elected from Coweta County to the memorable Leg-

islature of 1878-9, known as the "impeaching legislature." Was one of seven elected by the house of representatives in the trial and impeachment of J. W. Renfro. Was again sent by a partial constituency to the house of representatives in 1884-5, where he was made chairman of the general judiciary committee. Since then, he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession and his large farming interests.

Roll of Company B, Henry County

Enlisted September 25, 1861.

Capt. R. M. Hitch; resigned 1863; died in Brooks County, 1888.

Capt. R. Hightower; enlisted as First Sergt.; elected First Lieut., April, 1862; promoted to Captain 1863; wounded Decatur, Ala., October, 1864; lives in Henry County.

First Lieut. T. A. Ward—appointed Ordinance Sergt., May, 1862; surrendered North Carolina, 1865; died 1898.

Second Lieut. John C. Dabney; retired May, 1862; died since the war.

Second Lieut. Oscar Berry; enlisted a Third Lieut.; elected Second Lieut. in May, 1862; promoted to First Lieut. January, 1864; killed at Decatur, Ala., October, 1864.

Third Lieut. J. A. Arnold; elected Third Lieut. May, 1862; died 1892.

Sergeants.

First Sergt. W. H. Smith; succeeded R. Hightower, May, 1862; wounded at Chickamauga; lives at McDonough, Ga.

Second Sergt. J. C. Turner; died in Henry County, 1908.

Second Sergt. J. A. Berry; surrendered North Carolina, 1865; died 1908.

Third Sergt. F. M. Ellis; died in Clayton County, 1884.

Third Sergt. J. W. Spence; lives in Carroll County.

Fourth Sergt. E. S. Graden; wounded Chickamauga, 1863; died 1864.

Fourth Sergt. Elijah Morris; discharged 1864; died in Clayton County, 1884.

Fifth Sergt. H. H. Hinton; died in Texas, 1907.

Corporals.

First Corp. M. V. B. Morris; discharged 1862; died in Clayton County, 1911.

Corp. T. E. Moore; died in Clayton County 1896.

Corp. W. M. Morgan; died in service.

Corp. John Milam; died in service.

Corp. E. J. Foster; missing at Chickamauga.

Corp. H. C. Dunn; died 1896.

Privates.

Adams, John; died 1862.

Adams, William; wounded New Hope Church, 1864; died 1867.

Allums, James; died in service.

Adams, James; died since the war.

Askew, Josiah; enlisted 1864; died Henry County, 1897.

Berry, Adolphus; died in service.

Bivins, J. H.; dead.

Bivins, S. H.; dead.

Blackman, J. M.; died since the war in Douglas County.

Black, E. J.; died in service.

Burks, J. H.; died in Atlanta, 1910.

Burks, D. A.; died in 1868 in Henry County.

Burks, Alexander; died since the war.

Burks, Josiah; discharged 1863; died 1905.

Callaway, James M.; lives in Florida.

Clark, James; missing at Chickamauga.

Crawford, Samuel; Died 1869.

Dabney, T. J.; discharged 1862; lives in Clayton County.

Day, William; no record.

Dethrage, J. A.; died since the war.

Dickey, T. F.; died 1898.

Dickey, W. W.; killed by train since the war.

Dukes, Sam; died in service.

Dunn, Clay; wounded in battle; died 1894.

Dunn, Alexander; died 1888.

Dunn, W. S.; died 1864.

Farmer, John; died in service.

Farmer, Thomas; died in service.

Farmer, David; died in Mississippi, 1863.

Fowler, J. F.

Fischer, H. C.; lives Atlanta; captured at Jonesboro.

Hardy, Charles; killed Atlanta, July 20, 1864.

Hardy, A. O.; killed Franklin, Tenn., 1864; color bearer.

Hightower, J. C.; appointed Capt. Asst. Quarter Master; died 1895.

Hightower, J. N.; died 1892.
Hightower, J. W.; died 1908.
Hightower, P. H.; died 1865.
Harrell, M. M.; died in Clayton County, 1890.
Hinton, W. G.; discharged, over age, 1862.
Hudson, W. M.; died 1863.
Johnson, S. D.; died in Mississippi, 1863.
Jones, C. H.; killed Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Jones, Lewis; died 1882.
Jones, N. F.; dead.
Kean, John; enlisted 1864; died Henry County, 1901.
Kirkland, L. N.; enlisted 1864; died in Clayton County, 1906.
Kirsey, W. M.
Kelley, J. K.; dead.
Kuglar, D. J.; lives in Clayton county.
Lewis, James; dead.
Martin, James; dead.
Martin, John; died since the war.
Martin, T. M.
Martin, W. W.
McClendon, James; died 1862.
McClendon, Manson; died 1862.
McCullough, Robert; killed accidentally.
McPeak, M. D.; died in Clayton County, 1897.
McPeak, W. M.; killed Franklin, Tenn., November, 1864.
Metts, Sam; dead.
Milam, Henry; lives in South Georgia.
Mitchell, Asa; dead.
Mitchell, James; died 1864.
Mitchell, John; died 1864.
Mitchell, Green, Sr.; died in Savannah, 1862.
Mitchell, Green, Jr.; died in Savannah, 1863.
Mitchell, William; living in Henry County.
Mobley, B. C.; lives in Henry County.
Morris, John A.; died in Atlanta, 1910.
Morris, S. A.; lives in Atlanta.
Morgan, J. O.; dead.
Nolan, J. R.; lives in Coweta.
Nolan, J. T.; lives in Coweta County.
Patillo, J. J.; died since the war.
Paxton, William.
Philips, Babe; dead.
Philips, G. W.; killed Jonesboro, August 31, 1864.

Ray, John.

Rhodes, William; captured at Nashville.

Rodgers, J. D.; died 1905.

Rowan, J. F.; captured Missionary Ridge; died in Henry County.

Sikes, Sloan; dead.

Shettlesworth, R. B.; died in Henry County, 1908.

Shields, D. T. M.; Died in 1862 in Florida.

Stanley, Richard; dead.

Terry, James.

Tanner, B. B.; transferred to Company E; died 1863.

Tramell, Hamp; surrendered with Gen. Lee; died 1890.

Trammell, T. J.; died 1862.

Turner, G. F.; lives in Paulding County.

Turner, W. A.; transferred; lives Newnan, Ga.

Veal, Joe.

Weathers, J. S.; lives in Gwinnett County.

Wilson, John; died of smallpox, 1864.

Winfrey, A. H.; killed Atlanta, 1864.

Wyatt, Joshua.

Company C, Douglas County

This company was raised in what was then the upper part of Campbell, now Douglas County, in the summer of 1861. W. N. McGouirk was elected Captain, C. P. Bowen 1st Lieut., J. C. Danforth 2nd Lieut., and A. G. Weddington, 3rd Lieut., H. H. Williamson, Orderly Sergeant. The other sergeants were: W. R. Selman, J. S. Rutherford, W. R. Harry and J. W. Selman. This company went to Camp Bailey the latter part of September and became Co. F, Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, but at the re-organization the position was changed and it was afterwards known as Company C. At the re-organization of the regiment in April, 1862, Capt. McGouirk, and the same Lieutenants were re-elected, but there were some changes in the non-commissioned officers. In the early part of 1863 Capt. McGouirk resigned and 2nd Lieut. Danforth died. Lieut. Bowen was promoted to Captain and the vacancies for Lieutenants were filled by the election of H. H. Williamson and James W. Selman. In 1862 the company received a number of recruits and was the

second largest of the regiment. This company was with the regiment throughout the war and was in all the engagements in which the regiment participated; the casualties in battle and by disease were considerable. Among the killed of the company was Lieutenant H. H. Williamson, who was killed upon the breastworks near Atlanta in July, 1864. At the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, July 16, 1863, Serg. A. W. Ballentine was killed in the charge upon the Federal lines; he was a brave soldier and had many friends in the regiment. A singular incident connected with his death was that he dug his own grave. For several days the regiment lay in an old creek run and the men had dug holes in the banks to protect themselves from the enemy's sharpshooters, and on the night after the battle, just before the lines were evacuated, the body of young Ballentine was buried in one of these excavations, which he had assisted in digging. Another brave soldier of this company, who gave his life to his country, was Sergeant W. R. Selman. He was badly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and was afterwards captured and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio; while there in prison, gangrene got into his wound. He was offered his release if he would take the oath, which he refused to do, preferring death to the disgrace of forsaking the cause of his country. He died in prison, Oct. 18, 1864, and in his death Company C lost one of its best men, and the South one of its most loyal patriots.

Capt. W. N. McGouirk, the first captain of the company, was somewhat past middle life when he enlisted in 1861. While he was not skilled in military tactics, nor given to ostentation he was a noble, true-hearted man, possessed with a good amount of common sense, plain, honest and straightforward. He was so popular with his men that at the reorganization of the company he was re-elected, and remained in the army until the early part of 1863 when he resigned. After the war he was one of the leading citizens of the new county of Douglas, and was elected to represent the county in the Legislature for one term. He was quite popular in his county, and had the reputation of being an honest, upright man. He died in Douglas county in 1903.

James W. Hurt enlisted as a private in this company, but was later transferred to the Sharpshooters. He made an

excellent soldier, and after the war he went to Texas and became an influential citizen of that state. He served in the Texas Legislature and held other important positions. He is quite popular with the people of his adopted state.

Captain C. P. Bowen

Caleb P. Bowen enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, and was elected 1st Lieutenant of company C, Thirtieth regiment. There was not a more popular and efficient officer in the regiment. Upon the resignation of Capt. McGouirk in 1863, he was made captain of his company. He was with the regiment almost the whole time during its service. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863, and was captured at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864. Soon after the creation of Douglas county he was elected to represent the new county in the Legislature. He has also held several other positions in that county. He was one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of his county. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, at Douglasville. Capt. Bowen took special delight in attending the reunion of his regiment and seldom missed one. He died at his home in Douglasville in 1906, universally lamented by his host of friends.

Roll of Company C, Campbell, now Douglas Co.

Captain, W. N. McGouirk, resigned 1863. Died, Douglas County, in 1903.

Capt. C. P. Bowen; enlisted as 1st Lt. Oct. 1861. Promoted to Capt. 1863. Wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863, Captured. Died, Douglas Co., 1907.

2nd Lieut. John C. Danforth; died at Savannah, 1863.

3rd Lt. A. G. Weddington; promoted to 1st Lt. 1863. Died 1903.

3rd Lt. James W. Selman; elected 2nd Lt. 1863. Died 1908.

3rd Lt. H. H. Williamson; enlisted as Sergeant. Promoted to 3rd Lt. 1863. Killed near Atlanta, July 1864.

1st Serg. W. R. Selman; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863. Captured and died at Camp Chase, Ohio, Oct. 1864.

2nd Serg. J. S. Rutherford; died in prison, Camp Douglas, 1865.

2nd Serg. S. M. McCarty; wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863. Died 1863.

3rd Serg. W. W. Harry; died in Douglas County, 1881.

4th Serg. A. W. Ballentine; killed at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.

5th Serg. J. C. Morris; wounded, Jackson, Miss., 1863, and at Calhoun, May 16, 1864.

6th Serg. T. H. Williamson; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Corporal J. P. McEwen; lives in Florida.

Corporal W. F. Mosely; lives in Birmingham, Ala.

Corporal G. W. Lane; lives in Powder Springs, Ga.

Corporal S. W. McGouirk; lives in Tennessee.

Corporal J. H. Walden; wounded, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863. Died of wounds.

Corporal J. W. Anderson; died in Douglas County, 1881.

Corporal S. H. Worthy; lives in Augusta, Ga.

Privates.

Allen, W. J.; died, Savannah, 1862.

Alexander, W. J.; living in Douglas County.

Argo, L. D.; supposed to be living in Indiana.

Baggett, Allen; died in Mississippi, 1863.

Ballentine, J. W.; lives in Augusta, Georgia.

Black, G. B.; died 1890.

Blair, Allen.

Blair, James; died 1890.

Bishop, John V.; died 1894.

Bone, Manning; killed in Tennessee.

Bowen, A. J.; living in Atlanta.

Brown, J. J.; died 1864.

Brown, P. N.; lives in Douglas County.

Bullington, R. P.; wounded Jackson, Miss., 1863. Lives in Douglas County.

Burton, James; no record.

Burton, S. F.; died Savannah, 1862.

Butler, Joe; died since the war.

Cash, Wm. C.; died Mobile, Ala., 1863.

- Causey, J. H. ; lives in Douglas County.
Causey, W. H. ; lives in Paulding County.
Campbell, W. B.
Chapman, A. J. ; lives in Talbot County.
Chapman, James ; lives in Heard County.
Chapman, John ; died 1890.
Clay, G. H. ; died Savannah, 1862.
Collins, J. W. ; died in Tennessee, 1889.
Dorsey, J. M. ; wounded Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863. Captured Nashville, Dec. 1864. Prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio. Lives at Powder Springs.
Eason, J. R. ; killed by mule running away, 1889.
Eason, O. R. ; dead.
Endsley, George ; died Camp Douglas, Ill., 1865.
Endsley, James ; died at Savannah, 1882.
Endsley, Berry ; lives in Texas.
Endsley, Joseph ; wounded Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863. Went to Texas.
Endsley, Pleasant.
Endsley, Manning ; died in Savannah, 1862.
Farmer, J. R. ; died in Mississippi, 1863.
Gamiel, H. B. ; lives in Paulding County.
Gamiel, J. B. ; died at Griswaldville, Dec. 1861.
Gamiel, W. F. ; died in Douglas County.
Gilbert, W. F. ; wounded in battle.
Goodson, A. J. ; lives in Arkansas.
Goodson, M. J. ; died in Arkansas, 1870.
Gore, Manning A. ; lives in Cobb County.
Hall, Asa ; lives in Heard County.
Hall, J. M. ; living last account.
Hall, J. P. ; captured May, 1864. Died at Rock Island Prison, 1864.
Harper, Beverly ; lives in Carroll County.
Henderson, Jackson ; no record.
Henderson, J. M. ; lives in Douglas County.
Hendley, P. L. ; died in 1862.
Hendricks, William ; lives in Paulding County.
Hightower, Isaac ; lives in Tennessee.
Hilderbrand, J. H. ; died, 1864.
Holloway, L. S. ; died 1891.
Holloway, N. J. ; lives in Douglas County.

- Holloway, S. H. ; died since the war.
Holloway, Willis ; died 1864.
Holloway, W. P. ; died in Mississippi, 1863.
Hurt, J. W. ; lives in Texas.
Irwin, A. N. ; died in Mississippi, 1863.
James, Charles ; died in Mississippi, 1863.
James, Counce ; died 1862.
James, Stephen M. ; killed at Franklin, Tennessee, Nov. 30, 1864.
James, Wm. M. ; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, Died 1863.
Johns, J. J. ; lives in Paulding Co.
Johnson, W. H. ; lives Douglas County.
Johnson, W. J. ; lives in Paulding County.
Laminack, J. D. ; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863 ; lives in Alabama.
Laminack, Toliver ; lives in Alabama.
Lane, W. A. ; died 1891.
Langston, J. W. ; died 1862.
Lipscomb, N. S. ; lives in Douglas County.
Lovin, E. W. ; transferred to 1st Batt. Sharpshooters.
Mattox, W. H. ; died 1883.
Maney, W. F. ; no record.
Maxwell, E. W. ; died 1873.
Maxwell, J. G. ; died 1909.
McLarty, A. N. ; died in Texas, 1867.
McLarty, G. W. ; died Camp Chase, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1865.
McLarty, G. W. Jr. ; lives in Cullman, Alabama.
McLarty, G. G. ; — Texas.
McLarty, J. J. ; died since the war.
McLarty, J. S. H. ; died in Texas since the war.
McLarty, S. A. ; lives in Douglas County.
McLarty, S. M. ; promoted to 2nd Serg. Wounded, Jackson, Mississippi, July 16, 1863. Died 1863.
McLarty, S. W. ; died since the war.
McLarty, T. A. ; died since the war.
McGuire, G. T. ; Discharged 1862 ; dead.
Meeks, J. W. ; wounded, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863. Lives in Paulding County.
Moates, G. S. ; no record.
Moates, J. M. ; died, Griswoldville, 1862.

Moates, J. P. ; lives in Marion County, Alabama.
Morgan, J. G. ; lives in Alabama.
Nixon, A. F. ; lives in Arkansas.
Nixon, John W. ; died in Mississippi, 1863.
Nixon, Elijah ; lives in Harralson County.
Norton, J. G. ; wounded, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863. Lives
in Douglasville.
Oxner, Henry ; discharged 1862. Died 1870.
Polk, James ; died 1888.
Rice, Vincent ; dead.
Rogers, Elijah ; killed in Texas, 1890, by cowboys.
Selman, T. H. ; lives in Douglas County.
Sprayberry, James ; no record.
Sprayberry, James ; no record.
Stewart, G. W. ; lives in Paulding County.
Stewart, J. R. ; killed, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Stewart, P. G. ; died 1885.
Strickland, W. A. ; died 1862.
Strickland, W. J. ; killed, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Strickland, G. N. ; lives in Harralson County, Ga.
Stone, A. N. ; wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1864 ; lives
Douglas County.
Taylor, M. G. ; died 1888.
Taylor B. F. ; lives in Texas.
Tidwell, T. J. ; promoted to Corporal ; dead.
Tolbert, E. H. ; lives in Carroll County.
Vansant, Wilkes ; wounded, Chickamauga, September 19,
1863 ; living in Alabama.
Walden, W. W. ; wounded, Chickamauga, September 19,
1863 ; lives in Douglas County.
Wedington, C. W. ; lives in Douglas County.
White, A. J. ; died 1864.
Wilson, C. F. E. ; living.
Winn, A. B. ; living Polk County.
Winn, J. C. ; died 1863.
Winn, A. H. ; living Cordele, Ga.

History of Company D

Company D was organized in Bibb County, although some of the members were from counties adjoining. The

company went to Camp Bailey under C. A. Tharpe, but upon his being elected as Major of the regiment, Thomas J. Bartlett became captain; Hudson Whitaker, First Lieutenant; James F. Barfield, Second Lieutenant; and L. B. Moseley, Third Lieutenant; J. M. Parker, Orderly Sergeant. At the reorganization in May, 1862, Capt. Bartlett retired and First Lieut. Whitaker was elected Captain, with James F. Barfield, L. B. Moseley and J. A. Calloway as the three lieutenants, and James S. Bryant, Orderly Sergeant. The company was with the regiment the whole time and bore their part in every line of duty they were called upon to discharge. This was the smallest company in the regiment, and suffered more in killed and wounded than any other. At Chickamauga they had eight killed and seven wounded out of thirty-seven men who went into that battle. Among the killed was Sergt. Bryant, one of the most capable and brave non-commissioned officers in the regiment. Lieut. Barfield was slightly wounded. Capt. Whitaker was in command during the battle. The company sustained losses at Atlanta, Jonesboro, and other battles in which they participated. Capt. Whitaker was highly esteemed as an officer by the whole regiment; he was kind and considerate to his men; brave and cool in battle, and an honorable and upright man. He was justly considered one of the most popular officers in the regiment. Capt. Whitaker was wounded at Kennesaw Mountain in June, 1864, and at Nashville, Tenn, December 16, 1864, he was taken prisoner and sent to Johnson's Island. After the war he settled in Lee County, where he died in 1877.

Lieut. Barfield was slightly wounded at Chickamauga. He was a good officer and was popular with the regiment. The most of this company was killed or died during or since the war. Several yet live in Bibb, Houston and Crawford counties. Dr. J. H. D. Worsham belonged to this company, and after the war returned to Macon, and for many years held the position of county physician. He died in 1908. David Worsham was one of the most popular young men in the regiment, although young in years and boyish in appearance, he made one of the best of soldiers. At Nashville he carried the colors of the regiment and was mortally wounded, and was never heard of since the war.

It was said that after being wounded he tore the colors from the staff and thrust them in his bosom to keep them from being taken by the enemy, but he was captured with the colors, and neither ever heard of since.

Roll of Company D, 30th Georgia Regiment

Enlisted from Bibb County September 25, 1861.

Capt. C. A. Tharpe, elected Major October, 1861; resigned May, 1862; died in Macon, Ga., 1877.

Capt. Thomas Bartlett; resigned May, 1862; joined Virginia army and was killed at Petersburg, Va.

Capt. Hudson Whitaker; enlisted as First Lieutenant October, 1861; elected Captain May, 1862; wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, June, 1864; captured at Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864; paroled from Johnson's Island; died 1877.

Lieut. James F. Barfield; enlisted as Second Lieut. 1861; elected First Lieut. May, 1862; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1862; died in Bibb County, Ga., since the war.

Second Lieut. L. B. Moseley; enlisted as Third Lieut.; elected Second Lieut. May, 1862.

Third Lieut. J. M. Calloway; enlisted as Sergeant 1861; elected Third Lieut. May, 1862; died in Bibb County since the war.

First Sergt. J. M. Parker; discharged May, 1862.

First Sergt. J. S. Bryant; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Second Sergt. E. C. Elkins; discharged 1862.

Second Sergt. M. P. Jennings; died in Bibb County 1863.

Third Sergt. William Herrington; died in Bibb county since the war.

Fourth Sergt. N. B. Bradley; discharged 1862.

Fifth Sergt. W. H. Jennings; died in Bibb County, 1907.

First Corporal S. F. Nicholson; wounded, Kennesaw, 1864; Stewart County.

Second Corp. William Jessup; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Third Corp. Enoch Renfroe; died in Crawford County, 1863.

Fourth Corp. J. J. Long; captured at Nashville; died Camp Chase, December, 1864.

Privates.

Braswell, J. G.; living Crawford County at last account.

Braswell, William; died in Bibb County since the war.

Bryant, John; killed near Atlanta, July, 1864.

Champion, C. C.; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Champion, J. M.; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Calloway, Henry; lives in Bibb County.

Calloway, Jesse; wounded at Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864; Bibb County.

Cunningham, Thomas; killed near Atlanta, July, 1864.

Daviston, Cullen; lives in Crawford County.

Draughan, B. F.; wounded at Nashville, December, 1864; lives in Bibb County.

Draughan, J. N.; wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1864. Lives in Bibb County.

Draughan, W. M.; wounded, Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863. Lives in Bibb County.

Elliott, Charles; wounded Chickamauga, September 18, 1863.

Gibbons, A. J.; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 16, 1863.

Greene, J. B.; no record.

Harper, Jesse; whereabouts unknown.

Heard, Marion; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Hickman, Pat; wounded at Calhoun.

Hill, Berry; died in Macon since the war.

Hill, T.; died Camp Chase, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1864.

Johnson, J. A.; died in Clayton County, 1902; wounded at Jonesboro, 1864.

Jones, J. J.; wounded, Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 1864; lives in Louisiana.

Jones, W. H.; died in Bibb County since the war.

Kelley —; killed at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864.

Kimbrough, Thomas; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died in Bibb County, 1863.

- Lee, N. J.; killed at Chickamauga, September 18, 1863.
- Miller, J. R.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and at Peachtree, July, 1864; died at Perry, Ga., 1906.
- Millirous, Elbert; lives in Wilkerson County.
- Millirous, James; wounded at Chattahoochee River, 1864; lives in Houston County.
- Moncrief, Eli; died at Savannah, 1863.
- Moncrief, George; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
- Moncrief, W. H.; lives in Bibb County.
- Pender, Wright; died at Savannah, 1862.
- Richardson, A. J.; lost left leg at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; lives in Macon, Ga.
- Rooks, Elijah; Houston County, last account.
- Sanders, A. P.
- Sanders, J. C.
- Sanders, Jesse; killed at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864.
- Simmons, John; Macon, Ga.
- Smith, Silas; Crawford County.
- Spillers, George.
- Spillers, Samuel; no record.
- Tharpe, A. J.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; and at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863; lives in Crawford County.
- Tharpe, Jeff; wounded at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864; died 1890.
- Tidwell, John; lives in Oglethorpe County.
- Toole, Martin.
- Waites, J. J.; Millen, Ga.
- Worsham, David; wounded while carrying the colors at Nashville, December 16, 1864; died from wounds.
- Worsham, J. A.; lives in Crawford County.
- Worsham, J. H. D.; Physician, Asst. Surgeon; died in Macon, 1908.
- Young, William; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Company E, Clayton County

The first company that enlisted in the Confederate service from Clayton County belonged to the Tenth Georgia regiment, and left Jonesboro in May, 1864, for Virginia. Within less than an hour after their departure a list was started to get up another company of volunteers, and the writer well remembers enrolling his name, as the fourth one on the roll. This company was made up in Clayton County, and was called "The Clayton Invincibles," and known as "Company E, Thirtieth Georgia Regiment," or Company I in the first organization.

The company was organized by the election of the following officers: Captain, C. A. Dollar; First Lieutenant, J. F. Mann; Second Lieutenant, J. L. McConnell; Third Lieutenant, J. H. Stewart; Orderly Sergeant, Elijah Huie; Second Sergeant, G. W. Tanner; Third Sergeant, J. M. Smith; Fourth Sergeant, Jesse Anthony; Fifth Sergeant, G. W. Huie; First Corporal, J. H. Hamrick; Second Corporal, J. H. Buchanan; Third Corporal, J. W. Fuller; Fourth Corporal, T. G. L. Cook.

Although the company was organized in the summer of 1861, it was some time before they were ordered into service. Before leaving home the company was presented with a beautiful silk flag made by the ladies of Clayton County, which was presented by Miss Ella Callaway, who made a patriotic address, which was responded to by Private (afterwards Captain) J. H. Huie. On October 2, 1861, the company left Jonesboro on the cars for Camp Bailey, near Fairburn, where they enlisted in the regiment of Col. David J. Bailey, which was afterwards known as the "Thirtieth Georgia Regiment." Their enlistment dated from September 25, and the company numbered at that time seventy-two men, rank and file, but was afterwards largely recruited, and had on its rolls from first to last 142 men. Almost the whole company was made up of young men and boys from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. There were only six married men in the company when they first enlisted.

The first death to occur in the company was Henry M. Sanders, who was sent home sick and died in about three weeks after going into service.

In May, 1862, at Savannah, the company was reorganized, Capt. Dollar being re-elected; also First Lieut. J. F. Mann; Dr. N. B. Drewry was elected Second Lieutenant, and J. H. Huie, Third Lieutenant; Elijah Huie, Orderly Sergeant; W. Q. Anthony, Second Sergeant; W. W. Dickson, Third Sergeant; W. A. Lawson, Fourth Sergeant, and Joel Baxley, Fifth Sergeant. W. B. Hurdle, J. E. Lites, A. P. Adamson and T. G. L. Cook were elected Corporals. At this time a few of our men who were exempt from age were discharged, and upon reorganization the letter and number of the company was changed from I to E. The officers took special interest in drilling their men. Company E was considered one of the best drilled companies in the regiment, not only in ordinary drill and manual of arms, but nearly every man was proficient in the bayonet exercise.

The company was with the regiment through all the campaign on the coast of Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, and also in Mississippi. Early in 1863, Dr. N. B. Drewry was appointed Surgeon, and resigned as Second Lieutenant. He was succeeded by the promotion of Lieut. J. H. Huie; Elijah Huie was elected Third Lieutenant and J. H. Buchanan, Orderly Sergeant.

While the regiment was near Jacksonville, about thirty of the company volunteered to go with Capt. Dollar into the city one night to see if any Yankees were there. We quietly passed through the place without meeting anyone. The citizens had all refuged, and the Yankees were all aboard their gunboats, which lay at anchor in the river. We could hear them talking, but they were probably not aware of our proximity to them, and we were not molested. As we left the city next morning they saw us, but from some cause did not follow us.

At Jackson, Miss., when the picket line had to be retaken, the company deployed as skirmishers, and advanced across a large field in front of the regiment, in the face of a brisk fire from the enemy, keeping their alignment with a precision which won the commendation of our superior officers. We had orders if the enemy's line made strong resistance to fire and lie down, so as to let the balance of the

regiment charge over us. This was done, the charge was made, the enemy fled and the line retaken.

While in Mississippi the company in a few weeks' time lost several men from sickness, caused by hard marches and bad water which they were compelled to use. From Mississippi we went to Bragg's Army, near Chattanooga, and on the 19th and 20th of September participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where we had two men killed and eleven wounded. The killed were J. F. Evans and R. T. Trammell, both of whom rejoined the company only two days before. An account of the battle is given more fully in the history of the regiment in another part of this work.

The company was with the regiment in the memorable campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and participated in every engagement in which it took part. At Calhoun, on May 16, 1864, A. J. Camp was wounded in the foot. The ball could not be located until 1905, forty-one years after, when it worked out. In January, 1864, Capt. Dollar was elected Ordinary of Clayton County, and a few weeks later resigned, and Lieut. J. H. Huie was promoted to Captain. Jesse Anthony was later on elected Third Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Elijah Huie from Third to Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Atlanta Capt. Huie, with several of the company, was captured, several were wounded, and F. M. Johnson was killed. At the battle of Jonesboro, which occurred almost in sight of the homes of some of the company, J. Y. Allen was killed and several wounded.

The company was with Hood in the disastrous campaign in Tennessee, and took part in the battle at Decatur, Ala., Murfreesboro, Franklin, Nashville and other places. At the battle of Franklin, Sergt. W. Q. Anthony, one of the best soldiers of the regiment, and Charles Hancock were killed, and several wounded. The company also suffered at Murfreesboro, and at the battle of Nashville, Lieut. Anthony and sixteen others were captured; only a few escaped being captured. Those captured were taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where six of them died, as follows: J. R. Adamson, J. T. Berry, J. W. Conine, A. A. Huie and J. W. McKown. Only a few went with the army to North Carolina. Nearly the whole company were in prison at different places, or ab-

sent from some cause or other. At the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., only the following were present: Lieut. Elijah Huie, Jerry Shields, W. B. Hurdle and two or three others. This company was a noble body of men, nearly all of whom were from the best families of Clayton County, and almost every one of them is entitled to honorable mention, but space will not permit but a brief reference to a few of them. This is without any invidious distinction, others being equally meritorious. Private T. J. Askew was one of the best known men, not only in the regiment, but in the other commands. Nearly everyone knew Jeff, as he was familiarly called. He was a good soldier, always cheerful, hardly ever on the sick list, and had as many friends as any man in the company. Since the war he has been farming in Fayette County, and has attended every reunion of the regiment except one. E. D. Campbell was as true a soldier as ever went into battle, always ready for every duty demanded of him. At the battle of Franklin he lost his left arm and was a prisoner at Camp Chase. After the war he settled in Jasper County and was a respected citizen. He died in 1908 in that county.

W. W. Dickson was one of the best soldiers in the army. He was born in Clayton County and was of excellent parentage. It is said that he was never on the sick list but once during the war. He was in every skirmish and battle in which the regiment was engaged. He says he threw down his gun for the first and only time when he was captured at Nashville. He was a prisoner at Camp Chase, and returned home in the summer of 1865. He afterwards married a Miss Clinton, an estimable lady, and has raised a large family, all of whom live in Clayton County, and are among the best people of the county. Mr. Dickson was several years one of the County Commissioners of Clayton County and is at present chairman of the County Board of Education. He is a member of the Methodist church. He is justly considered one of the most solid citizens of his county and is highly esteemed by his many friends.

Jesse Anthony

Jesse Anthony was born at Jonesboro, Ga., in 1839, and spent his boyhood days in Clayton County. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Dollar's company of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment. He served for a while as Fourth Sergeant, and for sometime was detailed in the quartermaster department. In June, 1864, he was elected Third Lieutenant of the company, and served in that capacity until captured at Nashville in December, 1864. He was sent to Johnson's Island, from which place he was discharged in the summer of 1865. A few years after the war he was elected Justice of the Peace of Jonesboro District. In 1874 he was elected to represent Clayton County in the Legislature. He was for some time one of the County Commissioners of his county. He was a good soldier, and an excellent citizen, and has many warm friends in Clayton County. He now holds the office of Justice of the Peace, which position he has held for several years. His home is in Jonesboro, Ga.

C. A. DOLLAR.

C. A. Dollar

Capt. C. A. Dollar was born in Newton County, Ga., and brought up on a farm. He attended the common schools of that day and obtained a fair education. At the beginning of hostilities in 1861, he was engaged in teaching school in Clayton County, where he had lived for several years. When the Clayton Invincibles was organized he was elected Captain, and at the reorganization in 1862, he was re-elected. He was regarded as one of the most popular and best drilled officers of the regiment. He took great interest in drilling his men, and had one of the best drilled companies in the service. He was very jealous of the rights of his men, looking well to their interest, and on one occasion came very near having a personal encounter with a superior officer when he thought they were not properly treated. He was daring and fond of adventure, and did not know what fear was. While at Savannah he would frequently take a few of the men and go to some of the islands which were not picketed, in quest of an adventure of some kind. His bold act in taking about twenty-five of

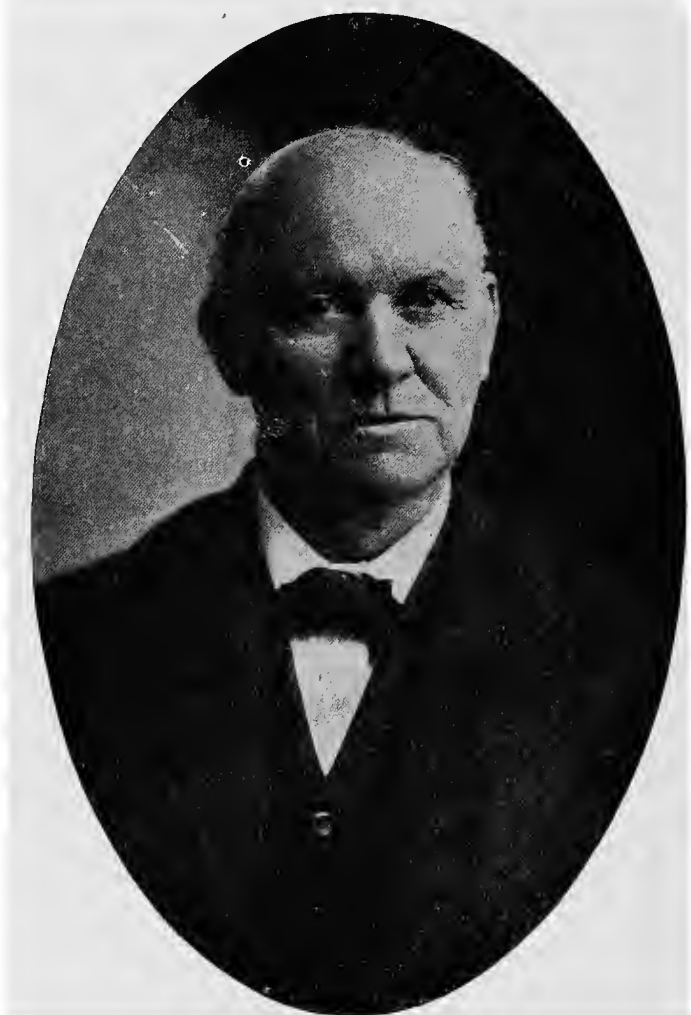
his men into Jacksonville, Fla., when the river was full of Yankee gunboats, and no Confederates in the place, was considered reckless by some of the officers. He led his company on the skirmish line at Jackson, Miss., and again at Chickamauga, and after driving back the enemy's pickets, rejoined the regiment and went through both battles, displaying remarkable courage on both occasions. In January, 1864, he was elected Ordinary of Clayton County and soon after resigned his commission as Captain of his company. They parted with him with great reluctance. After the war he was married to Miss Morris, an estimable lady of De Kalb County. After serving four years as Ordinary, he was for a while town marshal at Jonesboro, and later on was shot in a personal difficulty, and died not long afterwards. He was survived by his wife and two daughters.

J. H. Huie

Joseph H. Huie, enlisted as a private, was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and in 1864 became Captain to succeed Capt. Dollar. He was born in Campbell County in 1836, but most of his life has been spent in Clayton County. He was one of the best drilled, and among the most popular officers of the regiment. He was wounded three times, at the battle of Chickamauga. At the battle of Atlanta he was taken prisoner and carried to Johnson's Island, from which place he was paroled in June, 1865. After the war he married Miss Jane Daniel, of Clayton County, and for a number of years engaged in teaching school. In 1900 he was elected to represent Clayton County in the Legislature, where he served two years. He is at present County School Commissioner of Clayton County, which position he has held for several years. He has filled every position he has held with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people of his county. His life as a citizen is in full keeping with his life as a soldier. He is an excellent type of a true Southerner, a high-toned Christian gentleman, and an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. His home is at Forest Park, Ga.

Dr. N. B. Drewry

Nicholas B. Drewry was born in Spalding County, Ga., in 1834. His education was obtained mainly in the common schools. When a young man he graduated in medi-

**N. B. DREWRY**

cine at the Atlanta Medical College and began the practice of his profession in his community. In 1860 he located at Jonesboro, Ga. When Georgia seceded he was attending medical lectures at New Orleans, and at once he returned home, having decided to enter the service. He volunteered as a private in Capt. Dollar's company. For awhile he was assigned to a position in the medical department of the regiment, but at the reorganization in May, 1862, was elected Second Lieutenant of Company E, which place he held until December, 1862, when he was commissioned as Surgeon in the army, and reported for duty in Virginia, but was subsequently sent to the Medical College hospital in Atlanta. When the writer of this sketch was wounded at Chickamauga and sent to this hospital, Dr. Drewry attended him, and he will never forget the care and kindness he received at his hands. After the fall of Atlanta he was sent to the hospital in Mississippi, and later sent to Georgia, remaining at his post until the surrender. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of medicine in his old neighborhood. Later on he moved to Griffin, and for many years has been actively engaged in his practice, and ranks among the best physicians. He has taken great interest in the cause of education, and was for a number of years chairman of the Board of Education of the city of Griffin. He served two years in the Georgia Legislature as a representative from Spalding County. He has also served several terms as mayor of Griffin. He joined the Baptist church, when a young man and for more than fifty years has been a most consistent member, always taking great interest in the denominational work of his church. For the last ten years he has been the moderator of the Flint River Association. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. As a physician he stands high in his profession; as a citizen he is honored and respected, and comes up to the full standard of an honest, upright, true Christian man, without stain or reproach. He now lives at Griffin, Ga., enjoying the fruits of a well rounded life.

A. P. Adamson

Augustus Pitt Adamson was born in Clayton County, March 20, 1844. His father was N. C. Adamson, an old and prominent citizen of his county; his mother was Nancy Bibb McDaniel, an aunt of Ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel. He was brought up on a farm, with only a limited education, confined to the common schools of fifty years ago, and what he learned at home. In 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Capt. Dollar's company and served in the ranks of the Thirtieth regiment until his capture. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, which disabled him from active service for several months. While at home wounded, he was offered an assignment in the medical department under Dr. E. J. Roach, of Atlanta, which he declined, preferring to return to his command, which he did before recovering from his wound and the restoration of his health. On May 17, 1864, he was captured and was held a prisoner at Rock Island, Ill., until February, 1865, when he was exchanged, with a number of sick and disabled men. He arrived home March 17, 1865, just a few days before the surrender. His father's property was destroyed by Sherman's army, and the outlook was indeed gloomy, but he at once went to work on the farm, spending part of the first few years in teaching school. In November, 1866, he was married to Miss Martilla E. Cook, an estimable young lady of Clayton County, who died in 1878, leaving him eight small children. His second wife was Martha J. Burks, of Clayton County, by whom he had three children. All of his eleven children are living, the oldest son in Texas. Three of his sons are engaged in journalistic work, one of whom, Robert Lee, was for several years engaged on the Atlanta Constitution, and later on was one of the editors of the New York World, which position he left to become secretary to Mayor Gaynor, of New York. One son, Tilden, served as a Lieutenant in the Third Georgia regiment in the war with Spain, and is at present city editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. Walter, another son, was also enlisted in the same war, and is a reporter on a New York paper. Another son, Emory, is a prominent business man of Jacksonville, Fla. His two other sons, Lin-

ton and C. C. Adamson, are engaged in farming in Clayton County. His daughters are Mrs. J. T. Cowan, of Hapeville, Ga.; Mrs. J. G. Hale, of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Ada and Miss Alice Adamson, of Clayton County. Mr. Adamson has always taken an active part in politics and the public affairs of his state and country. For more than thirty years he has served as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Clayton County, most of the time as either chairman or secretary. He has also several times been a delegate to the convention of his party. In 1898 he was nominated and elected to represent Clayton County in the Legislature, serving two years, and declining re-election. He has been Justice of the Peace for his district continuously since March, 1871. For two years he has been County Registrar, and has also been a jury commissioner since 1896. He was appointed by Gov. Terrell trustee from Clayton County of the Fifth Congressional Agricultural School, which position he now holds. He has also held other positions of honor and trust. He has been a frequent contributor to the Atlanta Constitution and his county paper. Several years ago he wrote a history of Clayton County, which was published in weekly installments in the Jonesboro Enterprise. He took an active interest in organizing the Reunion Association of the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, and has been secretary of that organization all the while, and never has missed a meeting. He was designated by his comrades to write the history of the regiment. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1861, and has served his church as deacon for thirty years, and as church clerk since 1867, being the oldest church clerk in point of service in the Flint River Association. He is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Odd Fellows. He now lives on his little farm in Clayton County near Rex, on the same lot of land where he has always lived, and which his father bought three-quarters of a century ago. He is contented and strongly attached to farm life.

R. S. Osburn

R. S. Osburn was born in Clayton County, Ga., February 2, 1845. He was a son of J. M. Osburn, an excellent citizen of that county. When a mere boy, he enlisted in Capt.

**ROBERT S. OSBURN**

Dollar's company from Clayton County, and went with the company when it entered the service in 1861. He served with the company on the coast and through the Mississippi campaign and up to Chickamauga, when he, with several others, were captured and carried to Camp Douglas, Ill., where he remained a prisoner until the early part of 1865, when he was discharged and sent down the Mississippi river, where he joined Kirby Smith's army and later surrendered with the forces of Gen. Smith at Natchez. Out of the seven men captured with him and carried to Camp Douglas all died except two. He returned home and soon after married Miss Nannie Jones, an estimable young lady of Clayton County. For several years he followed farming as an occupation. He was two years deputy sheriff of Clayton County. In 1887 he removed to Atlanta, where he has since resided, and has been on the police force of that city for twenty-four years, and is regarded as a model officer, efficient and energetic in the discharge of duty. For about thirty years he has been a deacon in the Baptist church, and is also a member of the Masonic order. He has raised a family of nine children, all of them doing well. One of his sons, J. E. Osburn, is connected with the First National Bank, of Birmingham, Ala. W. R. Osburn is manager of the Packing company at Augusta, Ga., and Charles P. Osburn holds a similar position at New Orleans, La. He has always taken great interest in the reunions of his regiment, and has attended all of them except one, when he was unavoidably prevented from going. In 1898 he was elected president of the Reunion Association, and still holds that position. He is a true Southerner.

A. C. Smith

Allen C. Smith, of this company, was born in Henry County March 20, 1846. When but a small boy he was left an orphan, but found a home with Hon. John M. Huie, of Clayton County, with whom he lived until the breaking out of the war. When only fifteen years old he enlisted in Capt. Dollar's company, being one of the youngest members. He was wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 15, 1863, which disabled him from service for six months, after which

he returned to his command and remained until the end. After the close of the war he returned to Clayton County and married Miss Lasseter, an estimable young lady, and has raised a large family. He joined the Baptist church soon after the war, and a few years later became a minister of that church and has served a number of churches in Middle Georgia. He is regarded as an able and zealous minister, and has been instrumental in accomplishing much good. His education was limited to the common schools, which he attended but a short time on account of the war. He is an honored member of the Masonic order. He now lives at Griffin, Ga.

Roll of Company E, Thirtieth Georgia Regiment

Enlisted from Clayton County, September, 1861.

Capt. C. A. Dollar; resigned February, 1864; killed since the war.

Capt. J. H. Huie; enlisted as a private, 1861; elected Third Lieut., May, 1862; promoted Second Lieut., 1863; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; promoted Captain March, 1864; captured at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; lives in Clayton County.

First Lieut. J. F. Mann; died at Griffin, Ga., since the war.

Second Lieut. J. L. McConnell; retired May, 1862; died since the war.

Second Lieut. N. B. Drewry; elected Second Lieut., May, 1862; resigned December, 1862; appointed Surgeon; lives at Griffin, Ga.

Third Lieut. J. H. Stewart; retired May, 1862; joined the Forty-fourth regiment, and was killed in Virginia, 1863.

Third Lieut. Elijah Huie; enlisted as Orderly Sergt., 1861; elected Third Lieut. June, 1863; promoted to Second Lieut., 1864; surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., 1865; died in Clayton County, 1894.

Third Lieut. Jesse Anthony; enlisted as Fourth Sergt, 1861; elected Third Lieut., June, 1864; captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864; lives in Clayton County.

First Sergt., J. H. Buchanan; enlisted as First Corporal; elected First Sergt., to succeed E. Huie, January, 1863;

- wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died in 1907.
- Second Sergt. G. W. Tanner; from 1861 to 1862; lives in Clayton.
- Second Sergt. W. Q. Anthony; enlisted as a private; elected Second Sergt., 1862; killed at Franklin, November 30, 1864.
- Third Sergt. J. M. Smith; from 1861 to May, 1862; wounded in battle; died 1907.
- Third Sergt. W. W. Dickson; elected Third Sergt., May, 1862; was in every battle; captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864; lives in Clayton County.
- Fourth Sergt. W. A. Lawson; elected Sergt., May, 1862; wounded Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863, and Franklin in 1864; died in Fayette County, 1893.
- Fifth Sergt. G. W. Huie; from 1861 to 1862; died in 1862.
- Fifth Sergt. Joel Baxley; elected Sergt., May, 1862; captured and paroled in Mississippi, June, 1863; died 1907.
- First Corp. J. H. Hamrick; from 1861 to 1862; living in Alabama.
- First Corp. W. B. Hurdle; from 1862 to August, 1863; surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1865.
- Second Corp. J. E. Lites; elected May, 1862; wounded at Murfreesboro in 1864; lives in Clayton County.
- Third Corp. J. W. Fuller; transferred to artillery, 1862; lives in Clayton County.
- Third Corp. A. P. Adamson; elected Third Corp. May, 1862; promoted to First Corp., 1863; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; captured May, 1864; discharged from Rock Island, Ill., prison February, 1865; lives in Clayton County.
- J. M. Gallman; elected Third Corp., August, 1863; lives in Louisiana.
- Fourth Corp. T. G. L. Cook; promoted Second Corp., August, 1863; captured at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1863; died at Troy, Ala., 1869.
- H. L. Hamilton; elected Fourth Corp., 1863; died in hospital, 1864.

Privates.

Adams, W. T.; died in Yazoo, Miss., June, 1863.

- Adamson, James R.; captured in Nashville, Tenn, 1864; died at Camp Chase, March, 1865.
- Adamson, Samuel T.; wounded Kennesaw, June, 1864; lives in Macon.
- Adamson, W. R.; captured Nashville, Tenn.; lives in Atlanta, Ga.
- Adamson, W. J.; died at Newton, Miss., July, 1863.
- Abercrombie, Collville; died in service.
- Allen, John Y.; killed at Jonesboro, August, 1864.
- Allen, James; wounded, Pine Mountain.
- Allen, Joseph M.; wounded at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864; died in Clayton County, 1901.
- Allen, M. H.; transferred to First Battalion Sharpshooters, 1862; dead.
- Allen, S. M.; transferred to First Battalion Sharpshooters, 1862; dead.
- Allen, B. Z.; lives near College Park, Ga.
- Allen, W. S.; died in Louisville, Ky., 1865.
- Ansley, J. G.; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; died in Los Angeles, Cal.
- Askew, T. J.; lives in Fayette County.
- Barton, R. M.; captured and paroled in Mississippi, 1863; lives in Texas.
- Barton, W. D.; died in Clayton County, February, 1909.
- Barton, Y. M.; died in Texas in 1896.
- Belcher, H. C.; joined Federal army; lives in Clayton County.
- Betterton, A. D.; captured at Nashville, 1864; died since the war.
- Berry, J. T.; captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864; died Camp Chase, April, 1865.
- Baxley, M.; living in Arkansas.
- Boynton, E. W.; teamster; died 1907.
- Boynton, M. Thomas; died since the war.
- Bray, J. N.; lives in Texas.
- Bray, W. A.; captured Nashville, December 16, 1864; lives in Clayton County.
- Brown, G. W.; died Canton, Miss., June, 1863.
- Bradberry, F. E.; died in Clayton County, 1910.
- Camp, A. J.; wounded Calhoun, May 16, 1864; died in Clayton County, 1906.

- Camp, J. J.; captured, Nashville, December, 1864; lives in Scriven County.
- Campbell, E. D.; wounded at Franklin; prisoner Camp Chase; died in Jasper County, 1908.
- Carnes, J. O.; died since the war.
- Carnes, J. W.; wounded Chickamauga. September 19, 1863; ~~died since the war.~~
- Carnes, W. E.; died since the war.
- Chriswell, Charles; discharged, over age, May, 1861; died since the war.
- Conine, J. W.; captured Nashville; died Camp Chase prison March, 1865.
- Conine, W. P.; wounded Jackson, Miss., July, 1863; captured May, 1864; lives Clayton County.
- Cook, E. B.; died in service, 1863.
- Cowan, T. F.; discharged by substitute, 1862; dead.
- Crow, M.; died in Clayton County, 1906.
- Cotton, —; substitute: deserted. Columbus, Ga., May, 1863.
- Daily, John; died since the war.
- Daily, John F.; wounded Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863; died of wounds.
- Daily, P. J.; wounded Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863; died Atlanta.
- Daily, W. E.; wounded Chickamauga, September 16, 1863; died in prison.
- Daniel, J. C.; captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864; died Atlanta.
- Davis, E. S.; discharged 1862; dead.
- Dickson, S. G.; wounded Chickamauga, September, 1863; accidentally killed in Clayton County, 1865.
- Dodson, J. E.; died in service, 1863.
- Dollar, W. H.; lives in Gwinnett County.
- Dukes, J. W.; died in service, 1863.
- Evans, J. B.; died since the war.
- Evans, J. F.; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
- Estes, Ira A.; lives in Clayton County.
- Farr, William; lives in Douglas County.
- Gallman, G. W.; died at Savannah, 1862.
- Guice, B. G.; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863;

- Guice, John; wounded, Jackson, Miss., July, 1863.
died in Clayton County.
- Guice, T. N.; lives in Alabama.
- Hamrick, N. R.; died in Clayton County, 1894.
- Hancock, C. T.; died in Clayton County, 1910.
- Hancock, Charles; killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
- Harrison, B. A.; discharged, 1862.
- Holbrook, G. B.; substitute; died since the war.
- Huie, A. A.; captured Nashville, December, 1864; died Camp Chase, 1865.
- Huie, George W.; lives in Fulton County.
- Huie, J. C.; died Savannah, 1862.
- Huie, M. H.; captured Calhoun, May, 1864; lives Jonesboro, Ga.
- Huie, R. T. S.; captured Atlanta, July 22, 1864; died in Clayton County, 1911.
- Huie, Robert; died in service, 1864.
- Huie, W. C.; captured Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died Camp Douglas.
- Idson, Thomas; died at Griswoldville, Ga., December, 1861.
- Johnson, F. M.; killed Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
- Kennedy, J. B.; died at Newton, Miss., July, 1863.
- Langston, F. M.; died since the war.
- Langston, W. F.; died Mississippi, June, 1863.
- Lawrence, W. N.; died in service, 1864.
- McKown, E. H.; captured Atlanta, July, 1864; died in Clayton County.
- McKown, J. G.; died in Clayton County, 1901.
- McKown, J. W.; captured Nashville, December, 1864; died Camp Chase, 1864.
- McLeroy, J. W.; Clayton County.
- McVicar, A. V.; lives in Clayton County.
- Meeks, William; died in service, 1863.
- Niles, H. T.; died since the war.
- Ozburn, R. S.; captured, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; discharged from Camp Douglas, 1865; lives in Atlanta, Ga.
- Peace, J. W.; died in Clayton County, 1901.
- Peebles, John.

- Sanders, H. M.; died October, 1861; the first death in the regiment.
- Sanders, J. T.; died in Clayton County, July, 1864.
- Simmons, S. S.; died since the war.
- Shields, Jerry; surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., 1865; dead.
- Smith, F. P.; discharged 1862; lives in Atlanta, Ga.
- Smith, A. C.; wounded Jackson, Miss., July, 1863; lives in Griffin, Ga.
- Smith, Joseph; transferred to First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, 1862.
- Stephens, A. A.; died Savannah, 1862.
- Stephens, C. P.; died since the war.
- Stephens, G. B.; captured Nashville, December 16, 1864; lives in Clayton County.
- Stephens, J. J.; discharged, over age, May, 1862.
- Stephens, J. M.; captured, and died Camp Douglas, Ill., 1864.
- Stephens, L. E.; lives Jackson, Ga.
- Stephens, J. W.; wounded Chickamauga, September, 1863, and at Murfreesboro, December, 1864; lives Hampton, Ga.
- Stephens, T. J.; wounded at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864; lives in Clayton County.
- Stephens, W. M., Sr.; discharged 1862.
- Stephens, W. M., Jr.; wounded 1864; lives in Clayton County.
- Stephens, W. P.; lives in Fayette County.
- Tanner, B. B.; died in service, 1862.
- Tanner, J. J. M.; discharged by substitute, 1862; dead.
- Tanner, W. G.; died in Clayton County, 1910.
- Tankersly, A. J.; died since the war.
- Theirkill, G. W.; died Savannah, 1862.
- Thomas, W. R.; transferred to First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, 1862.
- Toney, S. E.; captured Nashville, December, 16. 1864; lives in Atlanta, Ga.
- Touchstone, W. H.; died since the war.

Thomas W L

Company F, Thirtieth Georgia Regiment

This company, which was known as Company C, in the first organization, was made up from Butts and Spalding, with a few men from Pike and Monroe counties. It was organized by David J. Bailey, but he was elected Colonel of the regiment, and John G. Lindsey was elected Captain, with J. E. Duke, R. J. Andrews and W. J. R. Phinizee as Lieutenants. At the reorganization in May, 1862, it was changed to Company F, and R. J. Andrews elected Captain; W. J. R. Phinizee, W. T. Ogletree and J. V. McElhaney, Lieutenants. Capt. Lindsey and Lieut. Duke retired from service, being exempt by the law. J. W. McCord, who had been Orderly Sergeant, was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and J. R. Purifoy was elected in his place. There were some changes in the non-commissioned officers from time to time. At the battle of Chickamauga Capt. Andrews was severely wounded and was disabled from further service. He was a brave and popular young officer, one of the best of the regiment. He survived the war, and died in Spalding County in 1893. Lieut. Phinizee died in Mississippi in 1863. Lieut. Ogletree was captured at Nashville December 16, 1864, and released from prison at Johnson's Island in the summer of 1863. He died in Carroll County a few years ago. Sergt. J. R. Purifoy survived the war, and made an excellent citizen, as he had proven a soldier. He died in Pike County in 1907. This was next the smallest company in the regiment, but it had some splendid soldiers in it, who did their whole duty, and some of them proved good citizens after the war.

Robert W. Mays

Robert W. Mays was a private who enlisted when quite a boy. He was born and raised in Butts County, where he has always lived. At the battle of Chickamauga he was severely wounded, the ball entering the lower part of the chest and passing out near the spine, which so disabled him a board of physicians retired him from the service. After regaining his strength he re-entered the service, notwithstanding his exemption, and was surrendered with John-

ston's army in North Carolina in 1865. He returned home after the war to his widowed mother, his father, Henry S. Mays, having been killed in service. His home being in the path of Sherman's army, he found nothing but debt and poverty. With but a limited education, he commenced the battle of life with a spirit of pride, endurance and ambition and has accumulated property which makes him one of the wealthiest men of his county. While he has a diploma of both law and medicine, he does not practice either, farming being his favorite occupation. He is kind and sympathetic to the weak and oppressed. He was married after the war to Miss Laura Gray, who has since died, leaving him two children, Robert Lee and John Billy. In 1880-1881, he represented Butts County in the Legislature. He now lives at Jackson, Ga., where he has a host of warm friends.

Charles A. Cooper

Charles A. Cooper was born in Jasper County, Ga., in 1845. He was a son of Rev. Cooper, a prominent Baptist minister, in 1861, when only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Georgia regiment, and made one of the best soldiers of the company. After the war he taught school for several years, and also engaged in farming. He was for several years chairman of the Board of Registrars of Spalding County, and was for a long while a Justice of the Peace, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, and took deep interest in the work of his church. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a full embodiment of a good soldier, and a true friend. He died at Griffin, Ga., September 28, 1909, from taking carbolic acid by mistake. Mr. Cooper was twice married and was survived by several children.

Roll of Company F, Thirtieth Georgia Regiment Spalding and Butts Counties.

Capt. D. J. Bailey; elected Colonel October, 1861.

- Capt. J. G. Lindsey; elected Captain 1861; resigned April, 1862; died 1881.
- Capt. R. J. Andrews; promoted from Second Lieut. to Captain, May, 1862; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died Griffin, Ga., 1893.
- First Lieut. J. E. Duke; retired from service May, 1862; died 1903.
- First Lieut. W. J. P. Phinizee; promoted from Second to First Lieut., 1862; died in Mississippi, 1863.
- Second Lieut. W. T. Ogletree; elected 1862; lives in Carroll County.
- Third Lieut. J. V. McElhaney; enlisted as Sergt.; elected Third Lieut., May, 1862; dead.
- First Sergt. J. W. McCord; appointed Adjutant May, 1862, and Captain of Company G in 1864; wounded at Chickamauga and Jonesboro; died in Butts County, 1911.
- First Sergt. J. B. Purifoy; elected First Sergt., 1862; wounded at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864; died 1906.
- Second Sergt. W. F. McElhaney; dead.
- Third Sergt. W. T. Ogletree; promoted to Lieut., 1862; living.
- Fourth Sergt. T. J. Westmoreland; wounded Atlanta, July, 1864; died 1908.
- Fifth Sergt. J. G. Duke; discharged 1862.
- First Corp. R. L. Brown; discharged 1862.
- Second Corp. A. H. Johnson; wounded Kennesaw.
- Third Corp. C. R. Shockley; died 1864.
- Fourth Corp W. B. Mote.

Privates.

- Atkinson, A. J.; died 1861.
- Atkinson, G. T.; lives in Spalding County.
- Atkinson, W. J.; promoted to Sergeant, 1862.
- Bankston, W. E. R.; died 1888.
- Benger, Charles; musician.
- Berry, William; wounded at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864; dead.
- Biles, C. W.; died 1888.
- Bowen, John; captured at Missionary Ridge, November, 1863; sent to Rock Island prison; died 1893.

- Brown, B. S.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Carroll County.
- Brown, W. H.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; lives in Carroll County.
- Brown, Ben.
- Burke, D. G.; discharged 1862; lives in Atlanta.
- Caldwell, H. C.; died 1863.
- Clarke, J. D.; died 1891.
- Clements, J. F.; enlisted 1864; discharged 1865; dead.
- Cooper, C. A.; died at Griffin, Ga., 1910.
- Cooper, W. G.; elected Fourth Corporal, 1862; died in Atlanta, 1893.
- Crawford, T. J.; lives in Henry County.
- Crawford, J. P.; lives in Spalding County.
- Crittendon, Lee; died in service.
- Crowell, W. P.; dead.
- Deering, J. A.; lives in Spalding County.
- Duke, T. F.; dead.
- Dumas, J. P.; died since the war.
- Dumas, T. W.; died 1902.
- Edward, J. W.; died 1863.
- Frazier, J. W.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; lives in Alabama.
- Gory, P.; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
- Haile, H.; missing at Jackson, Miss., 1863.
- Hand, Joshua; discharged 1862.
- Hand, Jesse; dead.
- Haizlif, T. J.; discharged 1862.
- Hardaway, F. M.; missed at Franklin, Tenn., November, 1864.
- Hatcher, R. E.; lives in Butts County.
- Hatcher, T. L.; dead.
- Head, T. M.; promoted to Sergeant, 1862; died 1892.
- Head, A. T.; missing at Chickamauga, September, 1863.
- Henderson, Robert; discharged 1862; died 1863.
- Henderson, William; lives in Butts County.
- Hodges, W. C. D.; wounded Chickamauga, September, 1863.
- Ivey, W. J.; died 1862.
- Jackson, Arnold; lives in Clayton County.
- Jackson, W. T.; died 1863.

- Johnson, J. A.; wounded Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863;
wounded Jonesboro, August 31, 1864; died from wounds.
- Johnson, G. S.; died 1864.
- Johnson W. G.; lives in Pike County.
- Johnson, W. J.; dead.
- Lewis, J. F.; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863;
dead.
- Lewis, F. H.
- Martin, D. N.; lives in Atlanta.
- Mays, R. W.; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863;
lives at Jackson, Ga.
- McElhaney, W.; dead.
- McGrew, Patrick; missing at Chickamauga.
- McNeely, A. L.; promoted to Fourth Sergt., 1862; wounded
at Kennesaw, June 27, 1864; died 1908.
- Moran, J. B.; killed Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
- Ogletree, J. F.; lives in Spalding County.
- Ogletree, P. R.; lives in Spalding County.
- Phillips, M. S.; no record.
- Phillips, —; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
- Pounds, J. D.; dead.
- Repp, Francis; died Camp Douglas, Ill.
- Rivers, J. H.; lives in Carroll County.
- Rogers, John; dead.
- Rogers, Sim; discharged 1862.
- Sauley, W. T.; wounded, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863;
lives in Pike County.
- Sauley, Randall; died Dalton, 1864.
- Simily, Adam; dead.
- Slaughter, J. B.; wounded Chickamauga, September 19,
1863; captured and carried to Camp Douglas; lives in
Alabama.
- Thomas, J. R.
- Thomas, Josiah; discharged 1862.
- Westmoreland, T. J.; promoted Third Sergt., May, 1862;
to Second Sergt., October, 1862; wounded Atlanta, July
20, 1864; died 1908.
- Wilkerson, M. R.
- Williams, O. F.; died 1892.
- Willis, B. F.; died 1903.
- Willis, H. F.; discharged 1862; lives in Monroe County.

Willis, W. D.; lives Atlanta.

Willis, J. W.; promoted to Second Sergt., 1862; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and at Atlanta, 1864; lives in Pike County.

Wise, J. M.; dead.

Wise, T. J.; lives in Mississippi.

Wise, W. S.; lives in Spalding County; wounded Atlanta.

Young, W. J.; no record.

Company G, Thirtieth Georgia Regiment

This company was enlisted in Fayette County in the summer of 1861, and upon the organization of the Thirtieth regiment at Camp Bailey, was mustered into service, and known in the first organization of Company H, but was changed to Company G at the reorganization in May, 1862. The first Captain was M. M. Tidwell, but he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and F. M. Harrell became Captain, with Jackson Martin, Jephtha Landrum and W. L. Ellison as Lieutenants. In May, 1862, Capt. Harrell was re-elected, and also Lieut. Martin. Elias Adams was elected Second Lieutenant, and John M. Smith as Third Lieutenant. Capt. Harrell resigned in 1864, and J. W. McCord, who had been Adjutant of the regiment, became Captain and served as such until he was captured in Atlanta, July, 1864. This company suffered severely in killed and wounded at Chickamauga and also other battles in which it was engaged. Lieut. John M. Smith was the youngest officer in the regiment, and perhaps in the entire army. After the war he settled in Jonesboro and organized a military company, of which he was made Captain. He was also elected mayor of Jonesboro. He moved to Dublin, Ga., where he died in 1889. Most of this company are now dead or removed from the state, and it has been difficult to get as much data concerning it as was desired.

Roll of Company G, 30th Ga. Regiment, Fayette Co.

Capt. M. M. Tidwell; elected Lieut. Colonel at the organization of the regiment in 1861; was not elected at the reorganization in 1862; died since the war.

Capt. F. M. Harrell; succeeded M. M. Tidwell as Captain, 1861; resigned 1863; died since the war.

Capt. J. W. McCord; promoted to Captain 1864; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864; died at Jackson, Ga., 1911.

First Lieut. Jack Martin; died since the war.

Jeptha Martin; died Wilmington, N. C., January, 1863.

Third Lieut. W. L. Ellison; resigned 1862; died since the war.

Lieut. Elias Adams; elected Second Lieut., 1862; died in Fayette County, 1906.

Lieut. J. M. Smith; elected Third Lieut., 1862; died 1908, at Dublin, Ga.

First Sergt. J. W. Truett; not elected at the reorganization, 1862; lives in Texas.

First Sergt. D. C. Minor; elected First Sergt., 1862; lives in Alabama.

Sergt. J. M. Davis; died in Fayette County, 1904.

Sergt J. H. Franklin; captured at Nashville, 1864; in prison Camp Chase, Ohio; died Atlanta, Ga., 1897.

Sergt. J. N. Slaten; died 1911.

Sergt. J. L. Smith; lives in Coweta County.

Corporals.

E. P. Farr; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

J. A. Lanier; died in Fayette County, 1894.

T. B. Lanier; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Privates.

Adams, W. L.; killed Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Adams, T. R.; killed near Calhoun, Ga., May 16, 1864.

Armstrong, J. W.; died since the war.

Banks, J. W.

Baugh, E. J.; died 1903.

Baugh, Ben; died in Fayette County.

Benson, A. J.

Beardin, M. J.

Bosworth, W. W.; dead.

Bosworth, J. M.; lives in Atlanta, Ga.

Bosworth, J. E.

- Bottoms, Aaron; dead.
Brown, A. S.; died in Fayette County, 1901.
Brown, T. E.; prisoner at Rock Island, 1863; lives in Texas.
Brown, Robert; killed Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
Bowen, Oliver.
Busby, Joseph; dead.
Caldwell, D. J.; died Savannah, 1862.
Carroll, James; dead.
Clark, H.
Coates, Henry; died in Gwinnett County.
Cochran, J. S.; joined frontier service at Rock Island prison; died in Clayton County, 1908.
Cochran, W. F.
Cochran, W. W.
Cochran, S. J.; died.
Cox, A. J.; died.
Cox, W. J.; lives in Clayton County.
Davis, J. W.; died in Montgomery, Ala.
Davis, Ned; died in Fayette County.
Davis, George; killed at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.
Davis, W. J.; died in Mississippi.
Denton, James; died in Texas.
Dollar, William; transferred to Company E.
Dukes, W.; died Charleston, S. C., 1863.
Eason, E. Y.
Elder, Sterlin; lives in Texas.
Elder, W. M.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Elder, Joshua; died in Mississippi.
Ellison, F. M.; lives in Fayette County.
Farr, A. J.; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Farr, R. L.; lives in Carroll County.
Famby, James; died in Texas.
Famby, Nathan; died in Texas.
Fields, Isaiah; died at Savannah, 1862.
Franklin, J. M.; lives in Fayette County.
Franklin, D. M.; lost leg in battle; died in Fayette County, 1900.
Flowers, T. H.; lives in Fayette County.
Folsom, Dan; Douglas County.

- Flowers, J. J.; died in Augusta, Ga.
Graves, V.; died at Savannah.
Handley, T. J.; died in Virginia.
Harrison, T. D.; killed at Chickamauga, September 16, 1863.
Harrell, Joseph; died in Henry County since the war.
Jackson, W.; died at Savannah.
Johnson, T. H.; lives in Alabama.
Landrum, Frank.
Landrum, W. M.
Landrum, Larkin; died in Fulton County.
Landrum, Wash; died in Fayette County.
Leach, David.
Lee, Daniel; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863;
died in Fayette County.
Lee, M. O.; Wounded at Calhoun, Ga., May, 1864.
Lewis, B.
Lewis, H. E.
Lloyd, Jasper.
Lloyd, T. E.
Mann, J. C.
Mann, R.; killed at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.
McEachern, John; died in Fayette County.
McCune, F.; lives at Columbus, Ga.
McCune, A. J.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19,
1863.
Messer, H. T.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19,
1863; lives in Alabama.
Miles, J. S.; wounded Chickamauga; lives in Texas.
Minor, A. J.; lives in Alabama.
Mitchell, L. H.; killed Franklin, Tenn., 1864.
Mitchell, Sidney; died at Savannah.
McElvaney; wounded Jackson, Miss, 1865; lives in Fayette
County.
Norton, Silas; died Savannah.
Palmer, J. M.
Parrott, W. J.; lives in Coweta County.
Posey, H.; lives in Paulding County.
Posey, Appleton; died at Savannah.
Pope, Henry; died Yazoo City, Miss., 1863.

- Postins, R. O. ; wounded Chickamauga ,September 19, 1863 ;
killed Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864.
Postins, William ; died in Mississippi, 1863.
Prichard, T. R. ; lives in Texas.
Postins, J. M. ; died in Mississippi, 1863.
Robinson, J. R. ; prisoner at Rock Island, Ill. Joined Federal service.
Robison, B F. ; prisoner at Rock Island, Ill. Lives in Alabama.
Robinson, G. W.
Smith, F. R. ; wounded Chicamauga, Sept. 19, 1863. Lives in Harralson County.
Smith, J. W. ; died in Fayette County.
Smith, Thomas ; died at Savannah.
Sayers, S. J. ; died at Savannah.
Slaton, J. R. ; died Atlanta, 1864.
Slaton, A. J. ; lives in Fayette County.
Spraggins, H. W. ; lives in Alabama.
Spraggins, C. J. ; died Montgomery, Alabama.
Spratlin, G. W. ; lives in Fulton County.
Tinsley, Bailey ; died Griffin, Georgia.
Tinsley, W. W. ; died in Fayette County.
Whatley, John ; lives in Texas.
Wilkins, Samuel ; lives in Atlanta.
White, J. W. ; killed Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
Yates, J. G. ; lives in Fulton County.

Company H, 30th Georgia Regiment

Company H, of the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, was made up in and around Fairburn, in Campbell County and was called the Campbell Grays.

In the first organiztaion of the regiment it was known as Co. G, but its position, and letter was changed at the reorganization at Savannah in May, 1862. The first officers were: Captain, John Edmonson ; First Lieutenant, R. W. Tidwell ; Second Lieutenant, J. O. Redwine ; Third Lieutenant, S. W. Abbott ; Orderly Sergeant, John H. Tatum ; Second Sergeant, G. J. Smith ; Third Sergeant, P. M. Trimble ; Fourth Sergeant, I. P. Baker ; Fifth Sergeant, M. Hudson.

In the reorganization Capt. Edmonson was re-elected,

with J. O. Redwine, Osburn Spence and W. R. Elder as the three Lieutenants. G. J. Smith was elected Orderly Sergeant, and there were several changes in the non-commissioned officers, as will be seen by reference to the roll of the company. Capt. Edmonson resigned in the summer of 1862, and J. O. Redwine was elected as Captain, and Lieuts. Spence and Elder became First and Second Lieutenants and L. D. Smith was chosen Third Lieutenant.

At the reorganization several of this company were discharged, being over age and exempt from military duty, but recruits were received from time to time, and the number on the company roll was increased, and was considered one among the best of the regiment.

Capt. Edmonson was quite popular with his company, and was a man of high character. He resigned on account of his age and bad health. He died in Campbell County in 1863.

First Lieut. R. W. Tidwell was not elected at the reorganization. He left the regiment and entered the service of another command. After the war he settled in Atlanta and engaged in merchandising. He is still living, and is highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities. He ranks among the most popular citizens of Atlanta.

Third Lieut. Abbott was not elected at the reorganization, but continued with the company as a private. He was wounded and captured at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and carried to Camp Douglas, Ill., where he died in 1864.

Orderly Sergt. John H. Tatum went out over age in May, 1862. He had many friends in different parts of the state. He had represented Lincoln County in the Legislature from 1855 to 1857. After the war he settled in Jonesboro, Ga., and made a host of warm friends in his new home. He held the office of Notary Public and ex-officio Justice of the Peace in the Jonesboro District for twelve or fourteen years, until his death, which occurred several years ago.

G. J. Smith, who was elected Orderly Sergeant in May, 1863, was killed at Chickamauga, September, 19, 1863.

Capt. J. O. Redwine belonged to the well known Redwine family of Middle Georgia, and was one of the best officers in the regiment. He was wounded at Decatur, Ala., in 1864, but soon returned to duty, and was the senior officer of the

regiment when the little band surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., April, 1865. He returned home and made as good a citizen as he had been a soldier. He was a true type of a gentleman and the full embodiment of a good soldier and a true friend. No truer patriot ever enlisted in the Confederate army. Capt. Redwine died in 1908 at an advanced age, full of years and full of good deeds.

Lieut. Osburn Spence was captured in Tennessee, in Hood's disastrous campaign, and was held a prisoner until the close of the war. After the war he went west and was reported to have died in Louisiana several years ago.

Lieut. W. R. Elder was one of the most popular officers of the regiment. He enlisted as a private, but was elected a Lieutenant in May, 1862. He made a good soldier and an excellent officer. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded and left for dead on the field, but was afterwards found and taken to the hospital. He recovered, but was blind the remainder of his life, the bullet which passed through his head having completely destroyed his eyesight. He died at Atlanta a few years ago.

This company has but few survivors left who can give much information in regard to the company, and the roll is not as complete as we hoped to make it, but it is the best that could be obtained.

Roll of Company H, Campbell County

Capt. John Edmondson; resigned 1862; died 1863.

Capt. James O. Redwine; enlisted as Second Lieut., September 25, 1862; elected Captain May, 1862; wounded at Decatur, Ala., October, 1864; surrendered with Johnston's army, April, 1865; died 1908.

First Lieut. R. W. Tidwell; retired May, 1862; lives in Atlanta, Ga.

First Lieut. Osborn Spence; promoted to First Lieut., 1862; died since the war.

Second Lieut. W. R. Elder; elected Second Lieut., 1862; wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died 1901.

Third Lieut. S. W. Abbott; was not re-elected 1862.

Third Lieut. L. D. Smith; elected 1862; died, since the war, in Texas.

First Sergt. J. H. Tatum; discharged May, 1862; died 1896.

First Sergt. G. J. Smith; elected First Sergt., May, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Second Sergt. P. M. Trimble; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., 1864; died 1880.

Third Sergt. I. P. Baker; died Atlanta, Ga., 1884.

Fourth Sergt. W. M. Sewell; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; dead.

Fifth Sergt. M. Hudson; discharged 1862.

Corp. T. D. Moates; promoted to First Sergt., 1863; living last account.

Corp. W. G. Edwards; promoted to Sergt., 1862.

Corp. J. M. Stephens; died Atlanta, Ga., 1894.

Corp. George Vincent.

Corp. J. A. Woodall.

Corp. J. B. Hogue; died in hospital, Savannah, 1862.

Corp. S. W. Edmonds; died Fairburn, Ga., 1862.

Corp. M. M. Murrow; lives in Missouri.

Privates.

Abbott, G. A.; transferred to Sharpshooters, 1862.

Abbott, S. W.; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died Camp Douglas, Ill., 1864.

Aldridge, J. A.; lives Fairburn, Ga.

Aldridge, S. G.; died September 26, 1869, at Atlanta, Ga.

Adams, J. A.; dead.

Baker, J. C.; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died Missionary Ridge, November, 1863.

Baker, B. R.; discharged, over age, 1862.

Bachelor, H. A.; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; lives in Alabama.

Bell, C.; died Savannah hospital, 1862.

Bell, William; discharged, over age, 1862.

Bleckley, C. E.; discharged 1863; lives in Lincoln County.

Brown, A. L.; died Camp Chase, Ohio, prison, 1864.

Cash, James; discharged 1862.

Childs, R. B.; lives in Texas.

Clinton, Wiley; lost between Dalton and Atlanta, 1864.

- Colloughs, J. M. ; lives in Lincoln County.
Dorsett, M. E. ; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863 ; lives Macon, Ga.
Dorsett, W. L. ; lives Springfield, Ill.
Driggers, A. A. ; died Louisville, Ky., 1865.
Dukes, J. F. ; discharged 1862.
Edgar, Harmon ; died in service.
Edwards, J. W. ; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863 ; lives in Texas.
Eason, W. H. ; died Roanoke, Ala.
Eidson, S. R. ; lives Coweta County.
Eidson, T. R. ; lives Coweta County.
Estes, R. O. ; discharged 1862 ; re-enlisted 1864 ; prisoner Camp Chase, Ohio, 1864.
Fears, W. C. ; died in hospital, Dalton, Ga.
Griffin, David ; lives in Douglas County.
Hathcock, W. M. ; lives Fairburn, Ga.
Haynes, J. A. ; died Camp Douglas, Ill., 1864.
Helm, David ; died hospital, Dalton, Ga.
Hight, Marion ; died hospital, Dalton, Ga.
Hindman, John ; lives in Oklahoma.
Horton, A. H. ; killed near Lost Mountain, Ga., 1864.
Hornsby, J. L. ; lives in Fulton, Ga.
Hurst, Josiah ; discharged 1862 ; died 1863.
Johnson, D. ; discharged.
Kite, C. ; lost in Mississippi, 1863.
Langley, H. D. ; discharged, over age, 1863.
Langston, R. N. ; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863 ; living.
Mason, R. M. ; discharged, 1862.
McDonald, David ; transferred Sharpshooters.
Mimms, G. W. ; discharged 1862.
Moates, Eli ; died at Jackson, Miss., 1863.
Moates, James ; wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., 1864.
Moore, James ; lives in Coweta County, Ga.
Morris, G. W. ; lives in Edwadsville, Ala.
Moss, M. H. ; discharged 1862.
Newborn, J. L. ; wounded Calhoun, Ga., May 16, 1864 ; dead.
Newborn, John ; died at Savannah, 1862.
Newborn, T. F. ; died at Savannah, 1862.
Newborn, W. J. ; lives at Heflin, Ala.

- Nolan, D. ; Campbell County.
Nolan, Eli. ; Campbell County.
Odom, C. ; died at Savannah, April, 1862.
Odom, Martin ; died at Savannah, 1862.
Parker, J. S. ; died in Campbell County, 1865.
Parker, Leander ; died at Jackson, Miss., June, 1863.
Parris, J. B. ; lost between Dalton and Atlanta, 1864.
Robinson, John ; wounded Chickamauga, September 1
1863 ; lives Fayette County, Ga.
Sewell, J. F. ; died in Campbell County since the war.
Sewell, S. P. ; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Sewell, J. P. ; lives in Campbell County.
Smith, B. F. ; lives in Douglas County.
Smith, M. E. ; discharged 1862 ; dead.
Smith, W. R. ; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863 ;
lives Heflin, Ala.
Stephens, G. T. ; died Atlanta, Ga., 1882.
Stephens, W. J. ; lives in Atlanta.
Stewart, David ; lives in Atlanta.
Torrence, G. W. ; lives in Campbell County.
Thaxton, T. J. ; promoted to Sergt., 1863 ; killed at Chicka-
mauga, 1863.
Trantham, W. M. ; died since the war.
Trimble, G. S. ; died since the war.
Trimble, M. H. ; died since the war.
Vickery, W. J. ; lives in Campbell County.
Vincent, J. M. ; lives in Douglas County.
Vincent, T. J. ; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863 ;
died since the war.
Walker, B. J. ; lives in Heflin, Ala.
Walker, T. F. ; lives in Alabama.
Walker, Wm. ; Haralson County, Ga.
Walker, W. A. ; died in Heflin, Ala.
Walker, W. L. ; killed Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.
Wallace, M. P. ; died in hospital, 1864.
Wood, Henry ; lives in Fayette County.
Yarbrough, George ; substituted.
Yarbrough, W. G. ; lives in Campbell County, Ga.
Zellars, I. N. ; surrendered with Johnston's army, 1865 ; lives
in Lincoln County.

Company I, Butts County

Company I was made up in the summer of 1861 in and around Stark, Butts County, and was composed of farmers and farmers' sons. The company joined the regiment at the organization at Camp Bailey, September 25, 1861, and was known as Company A in the first organization, but the position and the letter of the company was changed from A to I at the reorganization in May, 1862. The first officers were: Captain, J. L. Barnett; First Lieutenant, F. L. Walthall; Second Lieutenant, David Nutt; Third Lieutenant, L. T. Roberts; Orderly Sergeant, W. R. Andrews.

Capt. Barnett declined re-election as Captain at the reorganization, and First Lieut. F. L. Walthall was elected Captain; W. D. Curry, First Lieutenant; J. M. Ingram, Second Lieutenant; W. R. Andrews, Third Lieutenant and Joseph Jolly, Orderly Sergeant. There were several changes in the non-commissioned officers, which are given in the roll of the company. A few weeks after the reorganization, Lieut. Andrews died and Alexander Atkinson succeeded him as Third Lieutenant. This was one of the largest companies of the regiment, and had within its ranks many who proved to be excellent soldiers. The company officers were all considered good officers and were popular as such. The following brief sketches of some of the company have been written from information obtained:

Capt. F. L. Walthall

Felix Leonard Walthall was born in an Indian hut at Cedartown, Polk County, Ga., February 29, 1836, and was the youngest of six children. When he was only three years old his father removed to Butts county, where he has lived ever since. His father was a prominent man in his day, and represented Butts County in the Legislature. In 1861 he volunteered in a company made up around Stark, Ga., and was elected First Lieutenant of the company. This company was mustered into service in September, 1861, at Camp Bailey, and was known as Company A, Twenty-fifth Georgia regiment. Upon the reorganization of the company in May,

1862, he was elected Captain and the company became Company I, Thirtieth Georgia regiment.

Capt. Walthall was one of the most popular officers of the regiment, and retained the esteem and confidence of his men throughout the war. He took part in all the battles in which the Thirtieth regiment participated, except Missionary Ridge, Jonesboro and Bentonville. He was wounded at Chickamauga in 1863, and also at Decatur, Ala., in 1864. In 1864 he was commissioned as Major, and soon after the battle of Franklin Brevet, Lieut. Colonel. He was captured at Nashville, Tenn., in 1864, and sent to Johnston's Island, from which prison he was paroled after the close of the war when he returned home. His education was confined to the common schools and was limited, but he had an excellent mind, a great deal of common sense, and fine judgment. In 1880 he was elected to the Legislature from Butts County, serving one term with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. With the exception of a few years in the mercantile business, most of his life has been spent on the farm. In 1875 he professed the Christian religion and joined the Methodist church. Capt. Walthall has been married three times, first in 1867, to Miss Lizzie Moore; in 1878, to Miss Lula Elder, and in 1894 to Miss Nannie Gresham. He is noted for his genial disposition, cheerfulness and many excellent qualities, and is regarded as one of the most upright and esteemed citizens of Butts County. He now lives at Jackson, Ga., and we trust has many years before him.

Capt. J. L. Barnett

John Lumsden Barnett was born December 16, 1814, in Clarke County, Ga. Moved to Butts County when he was twelve years of age, and was closely identified with the history of the county. He was Captain of the State Militia at the age of eighteen and was Adjutant and Colonel before he was twenty-six years old. Prior to the war he was judge of the Inferior Court of Butts County for sixteen years, and served one term in the State Legislature. He was also a delegate to the celebrated presidential convention at Charleston in 1860. In 1861 he was elected Captain of the Butts

Invincibles, Thirtieth Georgia regiment, which position he held until the reorganization.

Having been an officer before the war in the militia, he was one of the best drilled officers in the whole regiment, and was frequently designated to drill the whole body. At the reorganization in May, 1862, he ran for Lieutenant Colonel, but was defeated by Thomas W. Mangham, and retired from service. He was again in the Legislature after the war and a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1865. He was Justice of the Peace for more than forty years. Capt. Barnett was one of the most popular men in Butts County. A typical old-time Georgian, honorable and upright, and a man of excellent judgment. He died in Butts County, June 12, 1904, in his ninetieth year.

Lieut. W. D. Curry

William D. Curry was born in Troup County, Ga., April 11, 1836, and came with his parents to Butts county when quite a child, and has lived there ever since. His education was limited to the common schools of his county. He taught school ten years. He enlisted as a private in Capt. Barnett's Company, but was promoted to Sergeant, and in May, 1862, was elected First Lieutenant of his company, which position he held until captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864.

He was with his company in all the service on the coast, and in the Mississippi and Georgia campaigns, which covered the battles from Chickamauga to Jonesboro, and went with Hood in the disastrous Tennessee campaign. He was taken prisoner at Nashville, sent to Johnston's Island, Ohio, and released from that prison June 16, 1865. Has been most of his life interested in farming. He was sheriff of his county for ten years and deputy sheriff two years. Was tax collector two years, besides holding various other positions, all of which evinces his standing and popularity with the people of his county.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and also of the Masonic fraternity. He was a good soldier, and has proven to be an excellent citizen, honored and respected by a host of warm friends. He now lives in Butts County, at the ripe old age of seventy-three years.

Alexander Atkinson

Alexander Atkinson, of this company enlisted as a private in June, 1862. He was elected Third Lieutenant. He served through the war and surrendered with Johnston's army in North Carolina, April, 1865. After the war he joined the Baptist church and engaged in the ministry of his denomination. He represented Butts County in the Legislature several years, and was also senator from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, and was quite prominent in shaping the state legislation. He died in Butts County, 1908.

J. M. Ingram

Lieut. J. M. Ingram, of this company, was elected Second Lieutenant in May, 1862, and served as such until captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864. Most of his life was spent in Butts County, but a few years ago he removed to Griffin, Ga., where he now resides. He was a good soldier and an efficient officer.

Joseph Jolley

Sergt. Joseph Jolley, of Company I, enlisted as a private in May, 1862, and was elected Orderly Sergeant, and was with the company until he lost an arm at the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864. He was a good soldier, and is among the best citizens of Butts County. He was clerk of the Superior Court for several years, and at present is clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Butts County. He is a member of the Baptist church at Jackson, and highly esteemed as a man of excellent, irreproachable character.

J. M. T. Mayo

John M. T. Mayo was one of the best soldiers of his company and regiment.. He was in nearly every engagement in which the regiment participated. He was one of the Color Guard at the battle of Chickamauga. During the Tennessee campaign he was placed on the roll of honor for meritorious service rendered. He was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., No-

vember 30, 1864. After the war he returned to Butts County and engaged in farming, and has succeeded well in this and other business which has engaged his attention. He married a Miss Dodson, of Butts County, and raised a large family. He is an exemplary member of the Baptist church, and also of the Masonic order, having served several years as Master of his lodge. He has held several positions of honor and trust in Butts County, and is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. A few years ago he moved to Atlanta, where he now resides.

Roll of Company I, Butts County

Capt. J. L. Barnett; resigned May, 1862; died 1904.

Capt. F. L. Walthall; enlisted as First Lieut., 1861; elected Captain May, 1862; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864; lives in Butts County.

First Lieut. W. D. Curry; enlisted as Second Sergt., 1861; elected First Lieut., May, 1862; captured Nashville, December 16, 1864; was prisoner at Johnston's Island; lives in Butts County.

Second Lieut. David Nutt; resigned 1862.

Second Lieut. J. M. Ingram; elected Second Lieut., May, 1862; captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864; lives at Griffin, Ga.

Third Lieut. L. T. Roberts; enlisted 1861; resigned May, 1862.

Third Lieut. ~~Alexander Atkinson~~; enlisted as a private, September, 1861; elected Third Lieut., April, 1862; died May, 1862.

Third Lieut. Alexander Atkinson; enlisted as a private, September, 1861; elected Third Lieut., June, 1862, to succeed W. R. Andrews; surrendered with Johnston's army in North Carolina, 1865; died 1908.

First Sergt. Joseph Jolley; elected First Sergt., April, 1862; lost an arm Peachtree Creek battle, July 10, 1864; lives in Butts County.

Second Sergt. M. H. Gaston; elected 1862, in place of W. D. Curry; captured at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; sent to Camp Chase, Ohio; died in Butts County.

- Third Sergt. J. R. Mayo; died 1909.
Fourth Sergt. J. M. T. Mayo; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., 1864; lives in Atlanta.
Fifth Sergt. J. M. Thompson; lost leg at Decatur, Ala., 1864; died since the war.
First Corp. A. G. Preston; captured Nashville; died in Fayette County, Ga., 1906.
Second Corp. R. M. Goodroe; wounded in battle; lives in Dooly County.
Third Corp. J. H. McCallum; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; captured at Nashville, Tenn., 1864; died 1908.
Fourth Corp. J. G. Preston; wounded Jackson, Miss., July, 1863; lives in Butts County.

Privates.

- Andrews, A. M.; died during the war.
Bailey, F. M.; living last account.
Barnes, Cordie; discharged 1862; dead.
Barnes, Jasper; killed Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.
Barnes, J. C.; wounded Chickamauga, 1863; lives in Butts County.
Barnes, Thomas; died during the war.
Barnes, W. J.; Butts County.
Barnes, H. T.; discharged, under age; lives in Butts county.
Beauchamp, J. O.; went out under age; died 1908.
Beavers, G. W.; died since the war.
Blanks, S. S.; captured and killed in prison at Camp Douglas, 1864.
Bledsoe, E. M.; dead.
Bledsoe, H. C.; discharged.
Blakely, G. L.; died at Griswoldsville, Ga., December, 1861.
Bowles, M. C.; wounded at Chickamauga, 1863.
Bowles, William.
Burt, A. S.; substitute; wounded in battle.
Byars, J. L.; lives in Butts County.
Cargile, J. N.; died since the war.
Carter, J. R.; promoted to Sergt.; killed at Chickamauga, 1863.
Carter, W. F.; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Carter, W. F.; went to Texas after the war.

Cook, Elam ; wounded at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September, 1864.

Cook, J. B. ; lost in battle near Atlanta ; supposed to be dead.

Cook, Wesley ; died at Savannah, 1862.

Cook, Zeno ; Dodge County.

Cole, James ; died at Savannah during the war.

Crane, James ; died at Savannah during the war.

Darnell, J. A. ; dead.

Deason, B. T. ; lives in Butts County.

Dent, W. R. ; dead.

Dodson, J. A. ; wounded at Chickamauga, 1863, and at Atlanta, 1864 ; lives in Butts County.

Dodson, L. G. ; dead.

Duke, G. R. ; wounded Chickamauga, 1863 ; died since the war.

Duke, E. N. W. ; died Savannah.

Duke, M. C. ; died in prison.

Ethridge, C. F. ; lives in Jackson, Ga.

Ethridge, G. S. ; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Fincher, Richard ; dead.

Flood, W. F.

Giles, Charles ; died at Savannah.

Giles, E. P. ; died in Butts County since the war.

Giles, F. L. ; wounded Chickamauga September 19, 1863.

Goodroe, John ; dead.

Gunnels, W. J. ; lives in Butts County.

Hall, A. R. ; killed Chickamauga, September, 19, 1863.

Herring, Fred ; killed at Peachtree, July 20, 1864.

Hoard, John ; killed at home.

Heard, W. D. ; transferred to Virginia army.

Hodges, Jesse ; discharged, over age.

Hodges, W. B. ; wounded at Chickamauga, September, 1863 ; dead.

Hodges, William ; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Holifield, J. M. ; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1864.

Holifield, T. J. ; discharged.

Holifield, W. W. ; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863 ; killed at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864.

Holifield, Willis ; died in Savannah, 1862.

- Hunt, J. M. ; lives in Alabama.
James, B. M. ; dead.
Jolley, Alexander ; died in Butts County, 1909.
Lee, L. D. ; discharged.
Lemon, J. W. ; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Lemon, William ; wounded Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Maddox, G. W. ; died at Savannah.
Maddox, W. Jeff ; died Camp Chase, Ohio, prison, February 18, 1865.
Maddox, John ; died at Savannah, 1862.
Mays, R. J.
Mayfield, Arch ; dead.
Mayfield, J. C. ; died Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1864.
Mays, J. F. ; died 1862.
McCallum, W. W. ; died at Savannah.
McCurdy, J. W. ; discharged, over age, 1862 ; dead.
McCurdy, R. L. ; discharged, under age, 1862.
Merideth, William ; discharged ; dead.
Moore, G. W. ; discharged.
Moore, Stephen ; dead.
Murphy, William ; recruit ; dead.
Nelms, David ; died in Henry County since the war.
Nelms, William ; died in Mississippi, 1863.
Newell, W. J. ; recruit ; died.
O'Neill, James ; died in service.
Pope, A. J. ; recruit ; died during the war.
Pope, William ; wounded at Nashville, December, 1864 ; dead.
Preston, B. F. ; died.
Preston, T. J. ; died in Butts County.
Philips, B. J.
Price, John ; lost arm at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864 ; living in Jasper County.
Singerly, J. L. ; died Camp Chase, Ohio, prison, May 29, 1865.
Skinner, Noah S. ; died Camp Chase, Ohio, prison, June 4, 1865.
Slaton, O. H. P. ; physician ; discharged.
Smith, Cornelius ; substitute ; dead.
Smith, G. W. ; exchanged for L. G. Wilson.

Smith, J. A.; wounded at Atlanta, 1864.

Spinks, G. W.; died in Butts County.

Stewart, J. G.; died in service.

Stewart, J. T.; died in Butts County.

Stodghill, H. B.; died in Mississippi, 1863.

Stubbs, B. F.; died in Mississippi, 1863.

Turner, A. J.; dead.

Turner, Sol; no record.

Weaver, Edward; killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.

White, W. R.; lives in Pike County.

Wilson, L. G.; lives in Polk County, Fla.

Wise, F. M.; no record.

Company K, Campbell County

This company was made up on the Chattahoochee river, from Campbell and Carroll counties, and was known as the Chattahoochee Volunteers and Company K throughout the war. W. B. Richards was the first Captain; H. M. Head, H. D. Morris and G. F. Longino were the Lieutenants. In May, 1862, Capt. Richards and Lieut. Head retired from service, and the company reorganized by the election of G. F. Longino as Captain; H. D. Morris, First Lieutenant, H. H. Smith, Second Lieutenant, and T. J. King, Third Lieutenant. In 1863 Lieut. H. D. Morris succeeded Capt. Longino as Captain, and by the promotions which ensued Sergt. J. L. Camp was made Third Lieutenant. When the regiment left Savannah in May, 1863, Company K was left behind on detached service below Savannah, and did not rejoin the regiment until April 28, 1864, at Dalton, Ga., but was with the regiment during the remainder of the war. Capt. Morris was killed in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. This company not being with the regiment for about a year, it has been hard to get as full a roll and sketch of the company as was desired, but enough is known to say that it was a splendid body of men who did their duty as soldiers, and after the war many of the survivors proved excellent citizens. Their loss in battle and by disease was considerable. The following roster of the company, while not altogether full is the best that could be obtained:

Roll of Company K, 30th Ga. Reg., Campbell Co.

Capt. W. B. Richards; resigned May, 1862; dead.

Capt. G. F. Longino; enlisted September, 1861, as Third Lieutenant; elected Captain, May, 1862; resigned 1863; joined Company C, Thirtieth Georgia regiment; lives at Fairburn, Ga.

Captain, H. D. Morris; enlisted as 2nd Lieut. Sept 1863; elected 1st Lieut. May 1862; promoted Captain in 1863; killed at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

First Lieut. H. M. Head; resigned May, 1862; dead.

Second Lieut. H. H. Smith; enlisted as 1st Sergeant Sept. 1861; elected Leut. 1862; died in Campbell County.

Third Lieut. T. J. King; elected Lieut. May, 1862; captured at Atlanta 1864; lives in Coweta, Georgia.

Third Lieut. J. L. Camp; enlisted as 3rd Sergt. 1861; promoted to 1st Sergt. 1862 and to Lieut. 1863.

Third Lieut. H. E. Richardson; elected 3rd Lieut. February, 1863; resigned August, 1863.

First sergeant B. F. Ataway; succeeded L. J. Camp 1863.

Second Sergeant, Lewis Jones; dead.

Third Sergeant, John L. Camp; promoted to Lieut. 1862.

Fourth Sergeant, H. C. Sunderland.

Fifth Sergeant, John Humphrey; dead.

First Corporal, B. L. Camp; died in service, 1862.

Second Corporal, A. P. Bryant; lives in Carroll County.

Third Corporal, B. D. Crutchfield; lives in Tennessee.

Fourth Corporal, A. J. Richards; promoted to 5th Serg., 1862; Carroll County.

Privates.

Attaway, B. T.; promoted to 1st Serg; lives in Texas.

Attaway, J. L.; Alabama.

Attaway, W. M.; promoted to Corporal, 1862; lives in Paulding County.

Attaway, W. R.; Coweta County.

Abercrombie, S. J.; promoted to 3rd Corporal, 1862; died since the war.

Adair, J. T., died in Douglas County.

Barfield, W. E.; wounded at Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864.

Belcher, William; died 1864.

- Belcher, W. T.
Benson, W. J.; died in service.
Blackstock, Wm.; killed in battle.
Blalock, Wm.; killed in battle.
Bryant, James; dead.
Bryant, A. P.; dead.
Bryant, John J.; died in service.
Burke, W. B.; died in service.
Camp, A. J.; died 1901.
Carpenter, W. D.; died Savannah, 1862.
Chambers, J.; dead.
Collins, James; died since the war.
Collins, William; with Johnston's army at the surrender, 1865.
Davis, J. W.; Campbell County.
Davis, William; dead.
Duncan, M. A.; wounded in the battle of Atlanta, July, 1864; lives in Carroll County.
Durrett, J. B.; dead.
Durrett, J. H.; captured, Atlanta, July, 1864; dead.
Edwards, Clay; killed at battle of Dallas May, 1864.
Entrekin, W. H.; dead.
Entrekin, W. T.; dead.
Estep, N. B.; Carroll County.
Garrett, W. J.; discharged by substitute; dead.
Gentry, B. H.; promoted to 2nd Corp. 1862; wounded Calhoun May 1864.
Gentry, Bud; in Mississippi.
Golightly, David; killed Decatur, Alabama, Oct. 1864.
Harper, J. C.
Harper, J. L.; died Jan. 1862, at Savannah.
Hattaway, David; lost leg at battle of Peachtree Creek July, 1864; lives in Campbell County.
Heath, — —; mortally wounded Atlanta, July, 1864.
Herlow, J. H.
Herod, — —; dead.
Hornsby, J. R.; lives in Fulton County.
Hudson, J. A.
Hudson, W. H.; wounded Atlanta, 1864.
Humphries, D. C.; discharged 1862; dead.

- Humphries, John; discharged 1862; dead.
Hunt, J. C.
Hunter, J. W.; dead.
Hunter, W. B. M.
Kieth, Eli; killed, Atlanta, July, 1864.
Kerbow, J. M.; lives in Atlanta, Ga.
Kersey, J. H.; dead.
Lofton, W. A.; died Camp Chase prison, Feb. 1865.
Long, J. F.; captured, Nashville, Dec. 1864; died Camp Chase, Jan. 31, 1865.
Long, Luke; lives Carroll County.
Longino, O. R.; died 1895.
McDaniel, J. A.; promoted to 3rd Serg. 1862; lives at Columbus.
McGraw, E. W.; dead.
McWalters, J. W.; captured, Atlanta, 1864; in Mississippi.
Madaris, Jackson; dead.
Mathis, A.; killed Atlanta, July 1864.
Morgan, J. T.; promoted to Serg. 1862; lives in Texas.
Moon, J. D.; died since the war.
Morris, C. F.; dead.
Morris, W. C.; died Savannah, 1862.
Morris, W. L.; in Texas.
Morris, W. P.; died in Savannah.
Muller, U. M.
McCord, — —.
Newborn, H.; lives in Campbell County.
Owens, O. P.; lives in Carroll County.
Owens, A.
Phales, A.; dead.
Philips, S. L.; promoted to Corporal; died in Savannah.
Philips, J. R.; died in Campbell County.
Rainwater, Daniel; dead.
Rainwater, J. D.; discharged 1862; dead.
Rainwater, J. H.; captured at Nashville, Dec. 1864; lives in Campbell County.
Rainwater, Miles; discharged 1862; dead.
Rainwater, G.
Rainwater, R.; dead.
Rainwater W. M.

Ray, F. C.

Ray, J. M.; dead.

Richards, J. D.; discharged 1862; dead.

Roberts, J. T.; wounded at Calhoun May, 1864; in Texas.

Richardson, W. M.; prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, Dec. 1864.

Sanders, G. H.; died since the war.

Spalding, Riley; died June, 1862.

Sparks, Henry.

Sparks, Robert; killed at Calhoun, May 16, 1864.

Spradley, — —.

Smith, B. D.; fell dead at Atlanta, 1864.

Smith, B. J.; died March 2, 1862, at Savannah.

Smith, D.

Upshaw, J. D.

Vines, J. D.; dead.

Vines, W. D.; dead.

Ward, John; substitute for A. Hendrix.

Wester, J. M.; dead.

Wilson, P. S.; captured at Nashville, Dec. 1864; lives in Carroll County.

Wilson, T. J.; Surrendered with Johnston's army in North Carolina, 1865.

Wilson, W. L.; died at Montgomery, Alabama.

Wise, J. R.; Promoted to 1st Corporal.

Woodward, T.; dead.

Brock, Allen; died since the war.

Brock, J. M.; lives in Carroll County.

Brock, John; Mississippi.

CHAPTER IV.

After the War

The surrender of Gen. Lee's army, at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and Johnston's on April 26, was soon followed by the surrender of all the small detachments in different places through the South. The prisoners were paroled, as well as those in Northern prisons, and at once began to return to their homes. Only a small remnant of the proud army who had four years before gone out with flying colors to resist the invasion of their native land, were present at the surrender. They had during these trying years battled for principles which they believed right; they had in hundreds of hard fought battles, contended against largely superior numbers, in most of which they had been victorious. They had left many of their comrades dead on these gory fields, many had died from disease and many were languishing in Federal prisons. They had patiently endured many hardships, often making long and weary marches, ragged and barefooted, with scanty food, over rugged roads, covered with mud and ice. No soldiers ever made greater sacrifices, or fought with more valor. The suffering of Washington's army, at Valley Forge; or of Napoleon's on the retreat from Moscow, were no worse than Hood's army endured in Tennessee. The charge of Napoleon's men at Lodi, and Austerlitz was not equal to Pickett's charge at Gettysburg; or that of Breckinridge, at Murfreesboro. The heroism displayed by the Southern soldiers at Gettysburg, Sharpsburg, around Richmond, Chickamauga, Jonesboro and Franklin has never been surpassed by the soldiery of any land; but the sacrifice and bravery of this immortal band could not withstand the great disparity of numbers arrayed against them. It seemed that the South had the world to contend with, and 600,000 men could not overcome 2,500,000, so their cause went down in defeat.

The war over, they turned their faces homeward; with mingled joy and sadness they wended their way through the land made desolate by the marauders of Sherman and Sheridan. The loving welcome they received from mothers, wives and sisters awakened springs of joy in their breasts; but this joy was marred by the sad reflections of missing comrades left behind, and the gloomy scenes which met their view on every hand; of devastated fields, ruined homes and blackened chimneys, standing as grim sentinels, in the midst of the ruins of burned cities. Gen. Sherman, upon leaving Atlanta, in November, 1864, ordered it destroyed, and that place was left a mass of smoldering ruins. In his march through Georgia, like a besom of destruction, he swept a path nearly thirty miles wide, in which little of value was left. Subsistence of all kinds, horses, cattle and hogs were taken; houses were pillaged, and in many instances trunks and wardrobes of ladies were broken open and robbed of valuable articles highly prized as family heirlooms, which had been handed down from past generations. Families that had been in affluent circumstances were in a day reduced to hunger and want; and in many places women and children had to gather up the waste corn, left by the horses, and use it for food. History furnishes no parallel to the acts of vandalism, and wanton destruction of private property, and homes of defenseless women and children, perpetrated by Sherman's army in his "march to the sea." The rules of civilized warfare were disregarded, and but little attempt made to prevent these atrocities. It was in striking contrast to the conduct of Gen. Lee's army in 1863, upon its invasion of Pennsylvania, when private property was protected.

Such was the condition, in most of the Southern States when her soldiers arrived at their homes. It was indeed a gloomy outlook for the future, with nothing to subsist upon,—all lost except honor, and their proud record. But they knew that it would not do to indulge in useless repinings; but with the same courage that had characterized them as soldiers, went at once to work to build up the waste places; remembering the parting words of their great chieftain, Robert E. Lee, who said, "You have done all you could; go home, and make as good citizens as you have been soldiers."

President Lincoln had been assassinated on April 15, 1865, and Vice-President Andrew Johnson had succeeded him. He announced that he would endeavor to carry out the policy of his predecessor, and at once took steps to establish orderly civil government in the Southern States, and during the year 1865, Conventions were held and Constitutions framed in accordance to the changed condition of affairs. But this policy of President Johnson was too conservative for the extreme Republicans in Congress and was rejected by them; the senators and representatives elected were denied admission. Intense excitement, madness and wild fanaticism prevailed and Congress seemed determined to reduce the Southern people to a state of vassalage and force upon them negro equality. In opposition to the wishes of the President, and over his veto, Congress passed what was known as the Reconstruction Bill, which was in subversion to the Constitution and the rights of the people. By this odious measure many of the best people of the South were disfranchised and ignorant negroes given the right to vote. During the war the negroes had, as a race, conducted themselves well, and had given very little trouble; but as soon as the war closed, instigated by emissaries from the North, they were made to believe they were entitled to both civil and social equality; and in many places became impudent and troublesome. Elections were held in pursuance of these laws, the polls being opened at the county sites only, and guarded by armed soldiers. Power unheard of before was given military commanders, they being authorized to declare the result. By this means the government of the Southern States, was for a time, completely dominated by military authority, negroes and carpet-baggers. Civil law was subordinated to military law and great excitement and indignation existed everywhere. In many places carpet-baggers and negroes were declared elected to offices which had been filled by great statesmen. In Georgia a mulatto negro named Jeff Long, was sent to Congress from a district once represented by David J. Bailey and Thomas Hardeman. The district once represented by A. H. Stephens, was now misrepresented by a carpet-bagger, and a little later on a negro was sent to the United States Senate from Mississippi, occupying a place once held by Jefferson Davis. These days of recon-

struction were awful dark, and more terrible than war. The Southern people had not lost their instinct for local self-government, and it now became more intensified than ever before. Three million of their former slaves were turned loose upon them, and given the right to govern their former masters, many of whom were denied the right to vote. For a time misrule, rottenness and corruption reigned supreme. A new issue now faced the people of the South. They were a knightly race who knew how to govern and were determined, by the help of God, to govern. Like men who had been true in the war, they faced the issue, and with hope, courage and determination wrested their beloved Southland from the clutches of the rapacious and motley crowd of corruptionist. Of the part the Southern soldier took in this struggle for local self-government, Gen. Clement A. Evans says: "Was there ever a prouder display of civic government? the marvel of their battles was great. The marvel of their sufferings was greater; but greatest of all was their firm endeavor to avert dishonor, and prevent abhorrent social order and blend the broken sections into a government of brothers." Thus the South was saved from corruption and negro domination, and at once began to grow in prosperity. The land, which was made desolate by war, and left in ruins, has, by the efforts of her people, been converted into prosperous cities, fertile fields and flowery gardens. If space permitted, many pages could be written in relation to the dark days of anxiety and suspense of the reconstruction period. It is due President Johnson, to say that he opposed these measures and did all he could to prevent their enactment, using the veto power invested in him as long as he could. The differences between President Johnson and Congress increased, and finally articles of impeachment were adopted charging the President with high crimes and misdemeanors. Upon these charges he was tried by the Senate of the United States, sitting as a court of impeachment, and acquitted by a vote of 35 to 19, two-thirds being required to convict. His course has since been vindicated, and after the madness and excitement of that dark period had cleared away a returning sense of right compelled many who were opposed to him, to admit that his impeachment would have been a great mistake. It had taken several

years to accomplish the final overthrow of the corrupt regime organized under the reconstruction measures; but as soon as the power passed into the hands of our people, peace and order was restored. The negroes began to find out who were their best friends and went to work; and a better feeling existed between the races. During all these years it was a hard struggle to live, money was scarce and provisions were sold at exorbitant prices.

There were many things to discourage our people, but they were equal to the occasion; and notwithstanding, the venom of the extremist the injustice heaped upon them, and and the many obstacles they encountered, with a united and determined purpose they brought order out of chaos and prosperity out of adversity, and won the respect of their former foes; proving to the world how great they were in the midst of severe trials.

Most of the survivors of the Thirtieth regiment lived in Middle Georgia, in the path of Sherman's army and are familiar with the hardships of the people of their section subsequent to the war, and know that the account given in these pages of their trials is not exaggerated. For several years they found it a hard struggle to succeed. Provisions, clothing and articles of all kinds sold at exorbitant prices and money was very scarce. Many of them were young men who married just after the war, and started with but little to encourage them except a pretty young wife, but by industry and economy made an honest living and aided in the rehabilitation of their native State. Some went west and become useful citizens of their adopted States. They were mostly from the best families of Middle Georgia, and as citizens, after the war maintained the reputation of their ancestry. Pursuing various avocations of life they became closely identified with the interest of their State, and many of them have held honorable positions in both church and State.

The first colonel of the regiment, David J. Bailey, served in congress and was president of the Georgia Senate before the war; and after the war, was again chosen by the people to represent them in the Legislature. Col. James S. Boynton has been mayor of Griffin, represented Spalding County in both branches of the legislature. He was President of the

Georgia Senate, and as such became Governor of Georgia upon the death of Gov. Stephens, in 1883, and was afterwards Superior Court Judge. The following members of the regiment have at different times served as members of the Georgia Legislature: Capt. J. L. Barnett, Capt. F. L. Walthall, M. V. McKibbin, Robert W. Mays, Alex. Atkinson and J. Q. Beauchamp have represented Butts County. Ieptha Castleberry, of Co. A, has represented Monroe County. Elijah Morris, of Co. B, Henry County. N. B. Drewry, of Co. E, Spalding County. J. L. McConnell, Jesse Anthony, A. P. Adamson, Capt. J. H. Huie, of Co. E, and T. A. Ward of Co. B., have represented Clayton County. Capt. W. N. McGouirk and Capt. C. P. Bowen, of Co. C, Douglas County, and James W. Hurt, of Co. C, went to Texas and served in the Legislature of that State. J. H. McCallum, of Co. I, represented Butts County in the Constitutional Convention. Maj. W. A. Turner, of Co. B, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1865, and has represented Coweta County in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Besides these a large number have filled various county offices and held positions of honor and trust. Several of our comrades engaged in the ministry and became as zealous followers of the Cross of Christ as they had been of the Cross of the South, in the days of the sixties. They had some desertions, as all regiments had, and some took the oath in prison, but taken as a whole, the Thirtieth Georgia has a record of which they may well feel proud. Their record has been made grand and lustrous by deeds of valor on many battlefields and duty performed in every capacity, in which they were called to act. Owing to their service on the coast for a year and a half, they did not take part in as many battles as some regiments, and had fewer casualties, but while on the coast they built fortifications and picketed the islands, which prevented the advance of the enemy upon our seaboard cities. After leaving Savannah and going to Mississippi, they participated in the engagements around Jackson and then, joining Bragg's army, they won proud laurels in the great battle of Chickamauga, where, out of 364 men, they lost 126 in killed and wounded. In the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta they took part in

most of the engagements. At Calhoun, Kennesaw, Peachtree, Atlanta and Jonesboro, they proudly illustrated Georgia's valor, and when Hood went to Tennessee, they left their homes in the possession of the enemy to follow their flag in that disastrous campaign, and at Franklin, Murfreesboro, Decatur and Nashville they fully sustained their reputation as true soldiers. In every action in which they took part, after the smoke of the battle cleared away, some of their comrades lay dead upon the field, martyrs of the cause which they espoused.

The people of the South will ever reverence the memory of our great leader, Jefferson Davis. His unselfish devotion to the cause of the South and his fortitude and endurance while a prisoner subjected to insult and cruel treatment, won for him the love and admiration of every true Southerner. No people ever were led by a nobler patriot. Great in statesmanship, great in war, but greater still in misfortune. When his detractors shall have passed away and been forgotten, his name will be honored and will go down in history as one of the purest statesmen and grandest characters this country ever produced. We have not forgotten the women of the South. The world never saw such patriotic devotion and self-denial as that displayed by them during our great struggle. Their courage and devotion to our cause nerved the arms and animated the hearts of our soldiers and won the admiration of the world. They gave their loved ones to the cause and denied themselves of the comforts and conveniences of their homes, and in the long and weary nights they knitted socks and made clothing and many other things for the soldiers. In the hospital they nursed the sick and wounded, and by their loving words and gentle acts cheered the drooping spirits of the soldier, and soothed the last moments of the dying.

And when the end came, they did not forget our dead soldiers, but went to work and organized Memorial Associations and inaugurated Memorial Day, and every year bring the beautiful flowers of springtime and lovingly place them on the graves of our fallen heroes. Long centuries ago the women of Sparta won undying fame by their devotion to their country, but their crown of glory has been dimmed by the fortitude, endurance and patriotism of the

women of Dixie. The noble women of the South deserve a monument to commemorate their deeds. The large majority of our comrades have passed over the river and joined the spectral throng encamped among the stars. Some sleep far away from the sunny land they loved so well, where no mother or sister can lay a flower on their graves; some sleep in forgotten graves 'mid the tangled brush and brier; some rest in the cemeteries, where woman's loving hand can place the violet and the rose. Time moves on apace, and in a few more years the last of the veterans of the great struggle shall have passed away and joined their comrades gone before—let us hope in a reunion which has no end.

We will not forget our comrades and the "Lost Cause," but will treasure in memory's urn the recollection of the days which tried men's souls. Generations yet unborn will read with delight the brilliant exploits of the Southern soldier, and feel a just pride that they are descendants of an ancestry whose deeds of valor are inscribed upon the proudest pages of history.

We Will Not Forget

The war between the states was the bloodiest, yet not the longest, in history. It lasted four years, and in that time nearly two thousand battles and skirmishes were fought. There were more than one hundred general engagements, in which the loss of one or the other sides exceeded five hundred. In this great struggle some of the regiments lost more than 80 per cent of their number, and the Twenty-sixth North Carolina lost at Gettysburg 90 per cent. The Southern army contended against an army four times as great as their own, and their skill, courage and endurance was marvelous.

Every Confederate soldier may well feel proud that he has belonged to this noble army, which was led by the greatest leaders known to history. Ever and anon our thoughts fly backward to wander over the past, the historic past, now gone forever, with its hallowed memories, its cherished associations, its joyful anticipations and buried hopes, which once animated the gallant legions of the South; of imperishable deeds of valor and achievements on disputed

battle fields, which immortalized the Southern soldier and astounded the world. We cannot; we will not forget the past. We do not forget Robert E. Lee, the great soldier, nor Jackson, Johnston, Bureaugard, Hardee, Gordon, Walker and many others whose names are written on the rolls of fame. We recall with pride the courage and devotion of the Confederate soldier, whose record is not marred by the wanton destruction of private property, the burning of cities and homes of defenseless women and children. They left their homes and sacrificed all for what they deemed right; they saw their land pillaged and laid waste; the ruin of happy homes; their property taken—all lost save honor. They returned to their desolate homes with sad hearts—nothing but their heroic record, which they would not exchange for that of the soldiery of any land. Of this great army the Thirtieth Georgia regiment was a part, and we do not forget our own comrades, with whom we marched shoulder to shoulder, and battled side by side, enduring the hardships of the war together; the ties which bound us can never be forgotten. We remember our grand old Colonel, David J. Bailey, who always looked after our welfare. We can never forget Mangham, that dashing and superb soldier, as he led his men over the bloody ground at Chickamauga, nor that prince of soldiers, the courtly Boynton, with his benign smile, so familiar to his men; we recall grand old Maj. Hendricks, the daring and impetuous Dollar, the calm and imperturbable Whitaker, the young and boyish Andrews, and Bowen, Walthall, Hitch, Redwine, McKibben and others who led their comrades in these trying days.

The Dead of Company E

We would not forget our dead comrades of this regiment. Some of them fell in battle; some died from disease, others fill unknown graves in the prison cemeteries of Camp Douglas and Camp Chase.

There were those stalwart young soldiers, George Gallman and Columbus Huie, who fell early victims of disease at Savannah. There was Kennedy Langston, Bill Adams, Will Adamson and kind-hearted George Brown, who sleep beneath the sod of Mississippi; the vivacious Jim Evans.

who fell with his face to the foe at Chickamauga; brave Bill Anthony, who died in that terrible charge at Franklin, Tenn.; Henry and Jesse Sanders, close neighbors and companions of my boyhood days; the calm and brave Hamilton, and Marion Johnson, who fell at Atlanta; Bill Huie and Joel Stephens, who died at Camp Douglas; Tom Berry, Jim Adamson, Jim Conine and others, who fill graves in the prison cemetery at Camp Chase, Ohio. Then there are those who survived the war, but have since "crossed over the river." Among these are the excellent soldiers, Bill Lawson, Miles Smith, Joe Ansley, big-hearted Joe Buchanan, the bright and witty Tom Cook, noble, generous Campbell, who left an arm at Franklin; the ever-sociable Bill Barton, whose friendly handshake we will never forget; the brave Capt. Dollar, who knew no fear; the patriotic Elijah Huie, and others who have answered the last rollcall. We do not forget the loving associations of the past, and will ever cherish the memory of our dead comrades:

CHAPTER V.

Treatment of Prisoners

Much has been said and written at the North concerning the treatment of Federal prisoners in Southern prisons, and the horrors of these prisons have been painted in their worst colors and greatly exaggerated. The Confederate government was ready at all times and quite anxious to exchange prisoners and fully adhered to the cartel which was first agreed upon and carried out their part of the agreement in good faith, and after the refusal of the Federal authorities to exchange prisoners, President Davis made several efforts to renew the first agreement, but all his overtures were rejected. Mr. Stephens, in his history, says: "The charge of cruelty and inhumanity towards prisoners, which has been so extensively made at the North against Mr. Davis and the Confederate authorities, is utterly without foundation in fact." In his address to the army of Gen. Lee, just after the battles around Richmond, when over ten thousand Federal prisoners had been taken, Mr. Davis said: "You are fighting for all that is dearest to men, and though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized warfare, your humanity to the wounded and to the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor."

On the 2nd of July, 1863, President Davis wrote: "My whole purpose is, in one word, to place the war on a footing such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed upon it by our enemies in spite of all our efforts and protests." The reports of the United States war department show that there were 50,000 more Federal prisoners than they had of Confederates, yet 4,000 more Confederates died in Northern prisons than died of Federals in Southern prisons. The laws of the Confederate Congress, and the orders of those who had immediate charge of prisoners pro-

vided that they should be kindly treated, supplied with the same rations that our soldiers had, and cared for when sick, and placed on the same footing with our soldiers. If these regulations were violated by subordinates, it was done without the knowledge of our authorities, who endeavored to care for the prisoners as best they could. If prisoners in Southern prisons were not supplied with full rations, the Confederate soldiers likewise suffered; and these sufferings were the necessary consequence of the mode of carrying on the war by the Federals in bringing desolation and ruin on the South, so that our government could not supply them with proper food. Much of the mortality in the Southern prisons resulted from causes beyond our control, and much of it could have been prevented if proper medicines could have been obtained, and had not the Federal government refused the offers made them for the exchange of prisoners; and also the offer made by our Commissioner of Exchange, Hon. Robert Ould, that each government send its own medicines and surgeons to relieve the sufferings of their respective soldiers in prison. They also refused our offer to let them send medicines without the same privilege being accorded to us—also refused our offer to allow our government to buy medicines with gold and silver, tobacco or cotton, which it pledged its honor should be used only for their prisoners in our hands. They also refused to exchange sick and wounded, and would not take advantage of the proposition of Judge Ould to send transportation to Savannah and receive, without any equivalent, some 10,000 or more prisoners, which offer was accompanied by a statement of our agent that our government was unable to care for these prisoners as they should be cared for. They did not heed this humane proposal, knowing at the same time of the great mortality and suffering of their men. There is no doubt that great suffering existed in the prisons of the South, which our government would gladly have alleviated had it been in their power to do so. The sufferings and mortality was not confined to our side only. The Confederates who were in prison at Camp Douglas, Fort Delaware, Point Lookout, Camp Chase, Rock Island and other prisons in the North, suffered terribly from cold, hunger, want of clothing and ill-treatment, and all this in a land of plenty.

where medicines could be easily obtained and everything else necessary for the treatment of prisoners in a humane way.

Mr. Stephens, in his work, says "that many of these prisoners actually froze to death." The writer of this was a prisoner for nine months at Rock Island, Ill., which was said to have been one of the best prisons in the North, but if it was among the best, the worst was certainly very bad. So hard was prison life at Rock Island that a large number of our men joined the frontier service and enlisted in that branch of the Federal army, hoping to relieve the condition. There was no excuse whatever for the manner in which they were treated in Northern prisons, as the Federal government was amply provided with everything necessary for their humane treatment. We again quote from Mr. Stephens, page 507: "As far as mortuary returns afford evidence of the treatment of prisoners on both sides, the figures show nothing to the disadvantage of the Confederates, notwithstanding their limited supplies of all kinds, and notwithstanding all that has been said of the horrible sacrifice of life at Andersonville. The Surgeon General's report shows that in round numbers there were during the war 270,000 Federal prisoners captured and held in Southern prisons, while there were, in round numbers, 220,000 Southern prisoners in Northern prisons, of which number 26,436 died, as against 22,576 Federal prisoners who died in Southern prisons."

The per cent of Federal deaths was under nine, while that of Confederates was over twelve. These statistics speak for themselves, and show on which side was the most inhumanity. Mr. Stephens again says: "But the great question in this matter is upon whom rests the tremendous responsibility of all this sacrifice of human life, with all its indescribable miseries and sufferings." The fact beyond question or doubt, shows that it rests entirely upon the authorities at Washington. It is now well understood to have been a part of their settled policy in conducting the war not to exchange prisoners.

The grounds upon which this extraordinary course was adopted were that it was humanity to the men in the field on their side to let their comrades perish in prison rather than

to let an equal number of Confederate soldiers be released on exchange to meet them in battle. Upon the Federal authorities, and upon them only, with this policy as excuse, rests the whole of this responsibility. The Southern government did all in their power to mitigate the sufferings of their prisoners. Had they not done so, the responsibility would have to be shared by them. When we hear of cruelties and inhumanities toward Federal prisoners, we can only say that doubtless there were some; but we are at all times willing to go to the record of both sides in this matter, satisfied that we will suffer nothing by a comparison of the conduct of the Confederate government with that of the Federal government, and are willing to be judged thereby.

CHAPTER VI.

Reunion of The Thirtieth Georgia Regiment

In the early part of 1884, a few survivors of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment, mostly residing in Clayton County, held a meeting at Jonesboro for the purpose of inaugurating a plan for annual reunions of the regiment. Among those who took part in this meeting were: Capt. J. H. Huie, A. P. Adamson, J. H. Hamrick, R. S. Ozburn, of Company E.; T. A. Ward and J. A. Berry, of Company B; Lieut. John M. Smith, of Company G. As a result of this meeting, notice was issued in the papers and invitations sent out, asking all survivors to meet at Jonesboro on the 22nd of July, 1884, the twentieth anniversary of the battle of Atlanta, to hold their first reunion.

Pursuant to the notice, a large number of the veterans met at the time and place designated, and received a cordial welcome from the people of Clayton County. The welcome was made by Mayor Heidt, of Jonesboro, and Col. John L. Doyal in appropriate speeches, which were responded to in an eloquent manner by Hon. M. V. B. McKibben, of Jackson, Ga. James S. Boynton made a speech in which he gave a detailed account of the organization of the regiment in 1861, their duties performed on the coast, their removal to Mississippi, and the hardships of that campaign, the valor displayed on the historic fields of Chickamauga, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Decatur, Franklin and Nashville. This was the first time many of the survivors had met Col. Boynton since the war, and he received a great ovation.

It was agreed to hold annual reunions on the last Friday in July of each year. An organization was formed, styled "The Thirtieth Georgia Reunion Association," and Capt. J. H. Huie was named president; T. A. Ward and A. P. Adamson, secretaries. Jackson, Ga., was chosen as the next

place of meeting. A bountiful dinner was enjoyed by the large crowd present, which was estimated at 1,500.

One hundred names of survivors of the regiment were enrolled as present at this first reunion.

The next reunion was held at Jackson, which was attended by ninety survivors, who received a royal welcome. On this occasion Hon. Marcus W. Beck, now judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, made an eloquent address of welcome. In referring to the part the regiment took in the battle of Chickamauga, he said: "The part the Thirtieth Georgia took in one action alone, if we could forget their other trials and privations, would suffice to make us honor, and create for you a welcome. If we knew nothing of those laborious and destructive marches through Mississippi's swamps; if we could forget that hot march beneath a blazing sun from Mississippi's capital to Yazoo City; if we could forget that retreat filled with hardships and battle from Dalton to Atlanta; if we remembered nothing but those fearful charges on the 19th of September, 1863, at Chickamauga, we could not but feel for you the deepest reverence and honor. I solemnly declare to you that I would rather have borne the colors of the Thirtieth Georgia at Chickamauga than to have carried one of Napoleon's eagles at Austerlitz."

In 1886, the reunion was held in Atlanta, and but few attended on account of the schedule of the railroads. In 1887 it was held at Salt Springs, with about ninety survivors present. The Hon. David J. Bailey was present and made a speech, which was enthusiastically received. In 1888 the reunion was held at Fairburn, and was a complete success. Hon. W. A. Turner, of Newnan, a survivor of the regiment, responded in an eloquent manner to the address of welcome made by Col. George Latham. In 1889 they met at Stockbridge, a large crowd being present. Several eloquent speeches were made, among them being that of Col. M. W. Beck. In the midst of his speech, while eloquently referring to the color bearer of the regiment and his bravery at Chickamauga, the secretary, A. P. Adamson, led forward Mr. T. E. Moore, who bore the colors on that bloody day. Col. Beck took him by the hand amid hearty applause. The scene was truly impressive. In 1890, the re-

union was again held at Jackson and was a great success. The same can be said of the reunion in 1891 at Douglasville, and 1892, at Riverdale, and 1893 at Fayetteville. Perhaps the greatest reunion ever held by the survivors of the Thirtieth regiment was at Tanner's church, Clayton County, July 27, 1894. Emory Adamson, a son of A. P. Adamson, delivered the address of welcome, and was responded to by Col. Boynton. Speeches were also made by Col. John D. Rodgers, of Atlanta, and Hon. S. D. Bradwell, who was a member of the Twenty-fifth Georgia, of the same brigade to which the Thirtieth belonged. "The conquered Banner" was recited by Miss Aurelia Adamson, and the reply by Miss Pearl Estes. Some 2,000 attended this reunion. In 1895 we again had a successful reunion at Jackson, and in 1896 met at Orchard Hill, when the Hon. Rufus Lester, who had been Adjutant of the brigade, made the annual address. In 1897 we again met at Riverdale. The annual address was delivered by Gov. W. Y. Atkinson. In 1898 the reunion was held at Atlanta, and annual meetings have been held as follows: 1899 at Douglasville, 1900 at Atlanta, 1901 at Forest Park, 1902 at Griffin, 1903 at Jackson, 1904, 1905 and 1906 at Forest Park, 1907 at Douglasville, 1908 at Forest Park, 1909 at Douglasville, and at Forest Park in 1910 and 1911.

With two or three exceptions, these reunions have been well attended. Capt. J. H. Huie was president from 1884 till 1889, when he declined re-election. T. A. Ward was president from 1889 to the time of his death, 1898, when R. S. Ozburn was elected and has served ever since. A. P. Adamson has been secretary from 1884 until the present time, and has attended every reunion. R. S. Ozburn and T. J. Askew have missed only one. Several others have missed only a few.

The people where these reunions have been held have always extended a hearty welcome.

CHAPTER VII.

Conclusion

The foregoing pages contain only a brief outline of the history of the Thirtieth regiment, and is not as full and complete as originally contemplated, owing in part to the necessity of limiting the scope of this work. I have written hundreds of letters, trying to get an accurate record of every member of the regiment, but have not succeeded as well as I desired. The rolls were submitted to members of the different companies for examination, and if they are imperfect, or an injustice has been done to anyone, it is partly chargeable to those who gave the information from which they were made. Let anyone who is disposed to criticism bear in mind the difficulty I have had in obtaining information at this late day. It is written in a plain, simple style, and the writer would have much preferred that someone better qualified would have undertaken the task, but as no one would do so, and believing the history of the regiment was worthy of perpetuation, has given a brief account of their organization and subsequent history. The survivors and their posterity may well feel proud of the record of the Thirtieth regiment as soldiers in war and good citizens in time of peace. Nearly a half century has passed since the close of the war. Time has healed the acrimony, strife and bitter dissensions which once existed between the North and the South. Peace jubilees and reunions are now being held, and the survivors of the blue and gray meet and clasp hands in fraternal spirit on battlefields where they once contended in deadly conflict. Many of the South's trusted leaders have held high positions under the United States government, some as senators and representatives in Congress, and others in various capacities. The statue of Robert E. Lee occupies a place in the Hall of Fame in the Cap-

itol at Washington. By order of a Republican president, the name of Jefferson Davis has been restored to its proper place on Cabin John Bridge, from which it was chiseled during the war by order of Secretary of State Stanton. The same president, in a speech at Jackson, Miss., paid a high tribute to Mr. Davis and referred to him as one of the great statesmen of his day. Ex-President McKinley favored the government caring for the graves of the Confederate soldiers. President Taft has repeatedly paid a high tribute to the courage of the soldiers of the South, and expressed a desire for close and amicable relations between the sections. In the Spanish American war the South furnished her full proportion of volunteers, who were led by noted Confederate generals, and they evinced a devotion to the Stars and Stripes equal to that of any other section. The doctrine of state's rights, for which the South has always contended, is now advocated by the ablest writers and statesmen of the North. Many of them are as jealous of any infringement upon the rights of the states as Toombs, Stephens or Yancey ever were in their day. The South has been vindicated. "Peace, as well as war, has its victories." A new era has dawned for the South. Her development in wealth and population has been phenomenal, and ere long will make the South the richest part of the republic. She has risen from the ashes of a desolating war and survived the curse of reconstruction.

Surviving comrades, your war record is secure, and you will continue to prove loyal to the flag of a reunited country. Descendants of those who have passed away, remember that your ancestors won undying fame in the greatest war of any age, and will not be forgotten by a grateful people, but the historian of the people will portray their patriotism and devotion to duty to their Southland in story and in song.

The Conquered Banner

Furl that Banner, for 'tis weary,
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;

Furl it, fold it—it is best;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it,
And there's not one left to lave it
In the blood which heroes gave it,
And its foes now scorn and brave it;
Furl it, hide it,—let it rest!

Take the Banner down! 'tis tattered;
Broken is its staff and shattered,
And the valiant hosts are scattered

Over whom it floated high.
Oh, 'tis hard for us to fold it,
Hard to think there's none to hold it,
Hard that those who once unrolled it
Now must furl it with a sigh!

Furl that Banner—furl it sadly;
Once ten thousands hailed it gladly,
And ten thousands wildly, madly,
Swore it should forever wave—
Swore that foemen's swords could never
Hearts like theirs entwined dis sever,
And that flag should float for ever
O'er their freedom or their grave!

Furl it!—for the hands that grasped is,
And the hearts that fondly clasped it,
Cold and dead are lying low;
And the Banner—it is trailing,
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their woe;
For, though conquered, they adore it—
Love the cold dead hands that bore it,
Weep for those who fell before it,
Pardon those who trailed and tore it,
And oh, wildly they deplore it,
Now to furl and fold it so!

HISTORY OF THE

Furl that Banner! True, 'tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story
 Though its folds are in the dust!
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages—
 Furl its folds though now we must!

Furl that Banner, softly, slowly,
Treat it gently—it is holy,
 For it droops above the dead;
Touch it not—unfold it never;
Let it droop there, furled forever—
 For its people's hopes have fled.
 ABRAM J. RYAN.

Tenting on the Old Camp-Ground.

We're tenting to-night on the old camp-ground,
Give us a song to cheer
Our weary hearts, a song of home
And friends we love so dear !

CHORUS.

Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
Wishing for the war to cease,
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace :
Tenting to-night, tenting to-night,
Tenting on the old camp-ground.

We've been tenting, to-night, on the old camp-ground
Thinking of days gone by :
Of the loved ones at home, that gave us the hand,
And the tear that said, Good-bye !—*Chorus.*

We are tired of war on the old camp-ground :
Many are dead and gone,
Of the brave and true, who've left their homes :
Others have been wounded long.—*Chorus.*

We've been fighting to-day on the old camp-ground,
Many are lying near—
Some are dead, and some are dying—
Many are in tears !

CHORUS.

Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
Wishing for the war to cease ;
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace ;
Dying to-night, dying to-night,
Dying on the old camp-ground.

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