

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

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Lynchburg, Virginia where they buried their guns to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy.(5) "Jennie" had been replaced by a captured Yankee gun which remained nameless.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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