

**Introduction to "A Gazetteer of Civilian Sites on the  
1864 Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield"**

**By Keith S. Bohannon**

This gazetteer is an attempt to compile and interpret information about families that lived on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield during the Civil War. The study utilizes a number of sources, most notably the free population, slave, and agricultural schedules of the 1860 U.S. Census, to compile profiles of almost fifty families. It also reveals some of the complexities of society in upper Piedmont Georgia in the late antebellum and Civil War eras, and the effects that the 1864 Atlanta Campaign had on that society and Cobb County in particular.

Cobb County, Georgia was founded and first settled by whites in the 1830s on land taken from the Cherokee Indians. By 1860, Cobb had become one of the most populous and wealthy counties in the northwestern part of state, a region known as "Cherokee Georgia." Much of the county's prosperity derived from the Western and Atlantic Railroad, completed in 1850. The railroad provided Cobb Countians with easier access to distant markets and drew farmers into the South's cotton economy.

The 1860 Georgia Census reveals that Cobb County had a total population of 14, 242 persons, 3,819 of them African-American slaves. Marietta, Cobb's handsome and thriving county seat, had a total population of 2,680 persons, 1,175 of them slaves. Only 13 free African-Americans appear in the Cobb County census in 1860, all of them living in Marietta.

The twin peaks of Big and Little Kennesaw, popular antebellum tourist attractions, loom over Marietta from the west. The rolling countryside around the mountains was the home of large and small planters, yeoman farmers, and slaves. Most of these residents lived along one of several roads that ran west out of Marietta skirting Kennesaw Mountain to the north and south. The majority of the older white inhabitants were native

Southerners who had made their way southward and westward from Virginia, the Carolinas and Northeast Georgia. Most of the younger residents were native Georgians. The 1860 census lists the birthplaces of at least 103 white persons living on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield; 78 (76%) were native Georgians, 16 (15%) were from South Carolina, three from North Carolina, two from Connecticut, and 1 each from Virginia, Ireland, Pennsylvania, and New York. Two families, the Casses and the Wilders, were representative of the wealthy lowcountry families who made Marietta their seasonal or permanent residence. Census records indicate that both the Cass and Wilder families probably maintained residences in both Savannah and Cobb County.

At least one hundred slaves lived on the farms surveyed in this gazetteer. Because the 1860 slave schedules of the census list only the names of slaveowners and the age and sex of their slaves, it is impossible to determine the place of origin or familial relations of slaves. (Several slaves are listed as "mulattos," indicating persons of mixed Caucasian and Negro ancestry.) Most of the slaves included in this study, particularly the younger ones, had probably been born in Georgia and the Carolinas.

A few of the white families living near Kennesaw Mountain had been pioneer settlers of Cobb County, having drawn lots in the land lotteries held in the 1830s. These hardy individuals had cleared the land for farm fields and built small log cabins, often erecting two such structures adjacent to each other connected by a breezeway or "dogtrot." Although some households later moved into frame dwellings or erected frame additions around older log structures, many families continued living in rude log structures. A very small number of wealthier planters, particularly several along Powder Springs Road, had amassed enough capital by 1860 to erect large Greek Revival houses in the popular architectural style of the mid-nineteenth century South.

All of the families included in the gazetteer operated farms, with the exception of one or two who ran a tannery and mill. The heads of at least three families, W.A. Appling, Thomas M. Kirkpatrick and Valentine Kolb, each owned over ten slaves, an indicator

often used by historians to differentiate planters from small farmers or yeomen. The Applings, Kolb, and Kirkpatrick also owned considerably more real estate and personal estate than the majority of their neighbors. John Wilder and Johanna M. Cass probably also qualified for planter status, but since both appear only on the 1860 census in Chatham County (Savannah), it is impossible to determine what assets they held in Cobb County.

At least ten of the forty-six households examined in this gazetteer owned slaves. In addition to the planters mentioned above, one family owned eight slaves, while the rest had between one and five. Most of these small slaveowners did not own families of slaves, indicating that the bondspeople had probably been purchased at different times when the white families had accumulated sufficient capital. While slaves living on larger plantations probably labored in gangs under the supervision of an overseer, those on smaller farms undoubtedly worked in the fields alongside their white owners.

Antebellum white Southerners considered slaves property, and the monetary value of these bondspeople is included in figures given in the "personal estate" column of the free population schedule of the census. The census instructions explain that personal estate included "the value of all the property, possessions, or wealth of each individual which is not embraced in the [value of real estate] . . . [including] the value of bonds, mortgages, notes, slaves, live stock, plate, jewels, or furniture." The average value of personal estate owned by the households included in this gazetteer, excluding the 3 planter families, was \$2,729.

Most of the white heads of households living around Kennesaw Mountain were non-slaveholding farmers, often referred to as yeomen farmers. The average size of a yeoman farm in the environs of Kennesaw was 265 acres, with a real estate value of around \$2,900. Each household's property holdings are broken down on the agricultural schedule of the 1860 census into "improved" and "unimproved" acres. "Improved" acres, according to the census instructions, are cleared areas "used for grazing, grass, or

tillage, or which is now fallow, connected with or belonging to the farm." The average farmer owned 91 acres of improved land. "Unimproved" land, according to the census, consisted of "a wood lot, or other land at some distance, but owned in connection with the farm, the timber or range of which is used for farm purposes." Out of the 265 acres owned by the typical farmer, 174 were unimproved in 1860.

Many of the poorer farmers or farm laborers living near Kennesaw Mountain appear on the free population schedules of the census but not on the agricultural schedules. Since the agricultural schedules list only individuals who owned land, many of the men who do not appear on them were probably tenants who rented the land they cultivated. In a study entitled Farm Tenancy and the Census in Antebellum Georgia, Frederick A. Bode and Donald E. Ginter found that between 20 and 30 per cent of the farmers in many upper Piedmont counties like Cobb were tenants. Bode and Ginter conclude that the upper Piedmont was "a rentier as well as a yeoman economy" in the antebellum years.

In The Roots of Southern Populism, Steven Hahn offers several explanations for the widespread existence of tenancy in the Georgia upcountry. Some tenants or landless farmers worked for absentee landlords who wished their property cleared and improved. Other tenants were recent migrants to an area and lacked the money to purchase their own property. Many tenants, Hahn claims, were linked by kinship ties to the landowners whose property they tilled. Unlike the black and white sharecropping arrangements that became common in the post-Civil War South, most antebellum tenants owned their own tools and livestock and made their own choices of what crops to raise.

Cotton, of course, was the dominant cash crop of the late antebellum South. One Georgia statistician claimed that the fertile soil of the upcountry could produce almost two bales per acre. Even if this claim exaggerates the yield on most land, it still indicates that the typical yeoman farmer devoted only a few acres to raising cotton for commercial purposes. This certainly was the case with the farmers living near Kennesaw Mountain. Eight of the thirteen gazetteer households in the 1860 agricultural census had

raised cotton in 1860, the average yield being two bales each weighing roughly 400 pounds. Several of the larger planters, including Valentine Kolb and John Ballenger, had gins on their property that allowed them to process their own cotton and probably that raised by their tenants and some of their neighbors.

The cultivation of one or two bales of cotton allowed yeoman farmers to devote most of their improved acreage to growing foodstuffs for their families and livestock. All the farmers included in the gazetteer raised wheat, averaging 122 bushels per household. They also all harvested an average of 500 bushels of indian corn. Ten farmers raised oats, averaging 94 1/2 bushels each.

Most farmers also grew a variety of vegetables. Sweet potatoes were a staple in the Southern diet and all farmers raised them, averaging 68 bushels per household in 1860. Twelve families raised Irish potatoes, averaging 16 bushels each. Nine households grew peas and beans, usually harvesting 16 bushels each.

Every farm had various types of livestock, the median total value of the animals being around \$556.00 per household. At least eleven households had horses, usually 2 to 4 each. Mules or asses were less common, the supply of them being fairly limited in upcountry Georgia. The most common animals used for plowing were oxen; almost every household had one matching team. Milch cows were also present on every farm, most families owning two or three. (These cows produced an average of 162 pounds of butter per household in 1860.) The census also shows that most families owned at least six heads of cattle in addition to the oxen and milch cows.

Seven families raised sheep, usually seven or eight head per household. The herds produced an average of seventeen pounds of wool per household. Almost every family also had a herd of roughly 20 swine. These hogs ran wild in the woods during the spring and summer months, subsisting on acorns and roots. This common practice of open range foraging meant that farmers by law had to enclose their crops with high sturdy fences.

The outbreak of war in 1861 wrought enormous change in most of the households included in this gazetteer. Large numbers of men enlisted in the Confederate Army and most of those left behind were subject to militia duty. By 1863 the hardships endured by increasing numbers of yeoman families prompted Georgia's governor and the state legislature to adopt numerous welfare measures, including the distribution of salt to needy families. Several war widows and female heads of households living near Kennesaw Mountain appear on the lists of those who received salt from the state in 1863 and 1864.

Many Cobb County families fled their homes during the Atlanta Campaign in the summer of 1864 as the fighting neared their doorsteps. The military maps produced at that time by Union and Confederate engineers contain ample evidence of this exodus; the abbreviation "vac" for vacant appears next to many houses on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield. While some families left before the armies got to Cobb, others waited until the soldiers moved onto their property before leaving. In a few cases, family members remained in or near their homes throughout the fighting along the Kennesaw Mountain line in order to protect their property.

The exigencies of trench warfare and the extended presence of enormous field armies along the Kennesaw line resulted in widespread destruction of civilian property. Fences, outbuildings, and houses disappeared as soldiers tore them down to obtain material for constructing trenches, deny shelter to the enemy, or build campfires. Other structures sustained damage from flying shot and shell. Several houses became headquarters for generals and their staffs. Even more structures became hospitals for wounded and dying soldiers, the interior of the buildings being emptied and torn apart to provide additional room for broken bodies.

Conditions on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield remained grim for many months after the armies left in the first week of July 1864. The physical devastation and miles of trenchlines running through yards and fields, as well as the absence of livestock and farm

machinery, made it difficult for farmers to plant crops throughout 1864 and 1865. The absence of antebellum households in the postwar census records offers evidence that some families never moved back to their war ravaged Cobb County farms.

### **stop here**

The geographic area covered in this gazetteer includes most of the ground depicted in the "Maps of the Battlefields of Kennesaw Mountain and Kolb's Farm, Georgia, 1864" produced by Dennis Kelly and printed in 1994 by the Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association. The gazetteer does not include any residences within downtown Marietta. Along the Powder Springs Road, the gazetteer includes most of the houses that stood on the Kolb Farm battlefield. On the Dallas Road leading west out of Marietta, the gazetteer includes all the residences that stood between the Kirkpatrick and Guess houses. On the Burnt Hickory Road, it includes all known structures between the Tucker and Wallis/Wallace farms. North and northwest of Marietta, gazetteer entries include all the residences that stood within and immediately north and south of the Union Army lines.

A number of important landmarks associated with the fighting along the Kennesaw line are not covered in this gazetteer and deserve attention and future research. The gazetteer does not include any farms on the Sandtown Road or along Olley's Creek. It also does not cover significant sites such as the Andrew J. Cheney house and Manning's Mill, both located behind the Union lines at Kolb's Farm. Lastly, it does not include a number of buildings in Marietta that served as headquarters and hospital sites for the Army of Tennessee.

Many sources not examined for this study could provide additional information on battlefield households, as well as correct errors that undoubtedly appear in some gazetteer entries. The Confederate Citizens and Business Files, on microfilm at the U.S. National Archives, contain information on individuals who did business with the Confederate

government. Some Cobb Countians no doubt have files in this collection. The 1870 census records would show which white families remained in Cobb after the war and also provide the names of former slaves living on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield. The records of the Freedman's Bureau in the National Archives in Washington D.C. would also provide information on the status of freedpeople in Marietta and Cobb County during the years of Reconstruction..

Several types of local records in Cobb County would be worth examining. Postbellum deeds could be used to find property lines and the complete names of land owners listed only by their surnames on 1864 military maps. If the death dates of civilians can be obtained, obituaries published in postbellum Marietta newspapers can provide biographical details unavailable elsewhere. Several churches were important landmarks on the battlefields; present-day church members might be able to provide information on the early history of their institutions.

The enormous number of published and unpublished letters, diaries, and memoirs of Union and Confederate soldiers who fought at Kennesaw Mountain would undoubtedly provide references to civilians and civilian structures. Published regimental histories, far more numerous for the Union than the Confederate Army, would also be worth examining.

Wilbur Kurtz and B.C. Yates were two of the foremost experts earlier in this century on the Atlanta Campaign and the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Kurtz and Yates both had the advantage of interviewing elderly residents who knew of or were related to families who had lived in Cobb County in 1864. These historians also spent innumerable hours documenting antebellum structures that no longer stand and walking over battlefields now partially or completely destroyed by development. The bulk of Kurtz's papers are at the Atlanta Historical Society, while many of Yates's papers are available at the Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Park. A thorough search of these two extensive collections would undoubtedly yield a great deal of information on the families living on

the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield in 1864.

### **Bibliography**

In addition to the primary sources appearing in the "List of Sources" at the end of the gazetteer, the following secondary sources provided information on antebellum agriculture and society in Piedmont Georgia: Bode, Frederick A. & Ginter, Donald E. Farm Tenancy and the Census in Antebellum Georgia (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986); Bonner, James C. A History of Georgia Agriculture, 1732-1860 (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1964); Hahn, Steven The Roots of Southern Populism., Yeoman Farmers and the Transformation of the Georgia Upcountry, 1850-1890 (New York & Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1983).

## **A Gazetteer of Civilian Sites on the 1864 Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield**

### **Appling Houses**

The Applings (also appears on wartime maps as "Aplin") were an early and prominent family in mid-nineteenth-century Cobb County. A man named W. A. Appling served in the "Kennesaw Dragoons," a Cobb County company that participated in the Mexican War. The 1851 Cobb County Tax Digest lists a W.A. Appling, undoubtedly the same man, as owning 26 slaves and 840 acres of land.

By 1860 at least four men named Appling living in Marietta; W.A. Appling, a 65-year-old farmer; W[alter] A. Appling, a 33-year-old farmer; T. W. Appling, a 34-year-old lawyer; and E. J. Appling, a 24-year-old farmer. The three younger men may have been sons of the older W.A. Appling.

Walter A. Appling (July 3, 1826-January 15, 1872) apparently served in the Confederate Army; a man named W.A. Appling has compiled service records in the "Marietta Cavalry," Company B, 9th Georgia State Guard Cavalry Battalion; Company D, 24th Georgia Cavalry Battalion; and Company I, 7th Georgia Cavalry. (The 7th Georgia Cavalry was formed from several units, including the 24th Georgia Cavalry Battalion.) Walter A. Appling is buried in the Citizens Cemetery in Marietta. His wife, Frances E. Appling (November 28, 1833-November 21, 1921) is buried in the Methodist Church Cemetery in Powder Springs.

**1860 Census Information:** The 1860 Cobb Co. Census lists the elder W.A. Appling as a 65-year-old Georgia-born farmer with \$500 real estate and \$23,000 personal estate. Also living in his household were Elizabeth, a 54-year-old woman born in Virginia, and R.M., a 21-year-old female born in Georgia who owned \$9,000 personal estate.

The elder W.A. Appling owned 19 slaves according to the 1860 Slave Schedule; a 55-year-old male, a 50-year-old female; a 35-year-old female; a 34-year-old male; a 33-year-old female; a 27-year-old female; a 26-year-old female; a 25-year-old-female; a 12-year-old female; a 12-year-old male; a 12-year-old female; a 6-year-old male; a 6-year-old female; a 6-year-old female; a 4-year-old male; a 1-year-old female; a 1-year-old male; and a 1-year-old male.

R.M. Appling also owned several slaves; a 50-year-old female; a 30-year-old female (listed as a mulatto); a 17-year-old male; an 8-year-old boy (listed as a mulatto); and a 2-year-old female (listed as a mulatto).

The younger W[alter] A. Appling appears on the 1860 Census as a 33-year-old farmer born in Georgia. He owned \$7,000 in real estate and \$14,600 in personal estate. Also living in the Appling household were F[rances] E., a 26-year-old female born in South Carolina; J. W., a 4-year-old male; M. J., a 2-year-old-male; V. A., an 8-month-old female; and James Wills, a 22-year-old laborer born in New York. All members of the household except for Frances Appling and James Wills were born in Georgia.

The younger W[alter] A. Appling owned 5 slaves according to the 1860 Slave Schedule; a 45-year-old female; a 30-year-old female (listed as a mulatto); a 17-year old female; a 17-year-old male; an 8-year-old male (listed as a mulatto); and a 2-year-old female (listed as a mulatto.)

### **General Wartime Description**

One of the Appling houses, probably that of the younger W.A. Appling, stood roughly 2,500 feet south of Powder Springs road and almost due south of Old Mt. Zion Church. The other Appling house stood closer to Marietta along the Powder Spring Road, roughly 5,000 feet east of Old Mt. Zion Church.

Mr. J. Pledger gave B.C. Yates the following detailed information about the wartime appearance of the Appling plantation located south of Old Mt. Zion Church:

"Appling cleared his farm land south from his house to Olley's Creek and N.W. of his house to a draw a little more than half way from his house to Mt. Zion Church, taking in the high knob between his house and Mt. Zion. . . . The offset of land on the N.E. portion of the farm was also cleared and cultivated at the time of the battle."

The large frame Appling house south of Old Mt. Zion Church stood as late as 1939 in possession of the Hartley family. (The Hartleys owned "an unbroken tract of 600 acres" that had been owned earlier by Appling.) **B.C.** Yates noted that in 1939 a slave cemetery stood on a little knoll approximately 1/4 mile southeast of the house. (This knoll, or another one southeast of the house, was the site of "a considerable number of rifle pits.") The slave quarters, Yates stated, had been "scattered over the property." A white cemetery stood northwest of the house a short distance. The road leading from the Appling House to Powder Springs Road had been modified over time, noted Yates, as revealed in aerial photographs.

The Appling house south of Old Mt. Zion Church was one of several structures along Powder Springs Road considered for inclusion in the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. B. C. Yates, a U.S.N.P.S. historian, eventually advised against acquiring either the Appling or Oatman-McAdoo houses since he considered them "pretentious structures of plantation owners" that would not give park visitors an idea of the appearance of an average mid-nineteenth white farm dwelling. A photograph of this Appling house, along with correspondence from Yates regarding its condition, is in File No. 845.01.2, General Research, Kennesaw Mountain N.B.P. Library.

During the fighting along the Kennesaw line, the Appling residence south of Mt. Zion Church stood a short distance in the rear of Confederate earthworks stretching southward from the Powder Springs Road.

### **A. M. Ballinger/Bellinger House**

An 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map refers to this residence as that of "Mrs. Ballenger." In a dispatch dated "In the field, near Big Shanty, June 18, 1864," William T. Sherman refers to "Doctor Ballinger's or Widow Ballinger's" as the location of Union General **O. O.** Howard's 4th Corps.

Mrs. Ballenger was undoubtedly related to her neighbor, Dr. John S. Ballenger.

**1860 Census Data:** The 1860 census reveals that this was the residence of A. M. Bellinger, a 44-year-old woman born in South Carolina who owned \$1,600 real estate and \$2,400 personal estate. Also in her household was Laura, a 22-year-old woman; Caroline, a 21-year-old woman; Robert, a 16-year-old student; and William, a 14-year-old student. Everyone in the household except A. M. had been born in Georgia.

The 1860 Agricultural Schedule shows that A. M. Bellinger owned 70 "improved" and 90 "unimproved" acres of land. Her farm equipment was valued at \$30. She owned 3 horse, 2 milch cows, 2 working oxen, 6 other cattle, 19 sheep, and 21 head of swine. The total value of her livestock was \$600. She raised 85 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 2 bales of ginned cotton (400 lbs each), 25 lbs. of wool, 5 bushels of peas & beans, 5 bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 150 lbs. butter. The total value of products manufactured in the home that year was \$15 and \$78 worth of animals had been slaughtered.

General Wartime Description: The A. M. Ballenger residence stood on a crossroads between the Marietta-Dallas and Burnt Hickory Road, roughly 2,500 feet due south of the Josiah Wallace house. B.C. Yates noted that a modern house, owned by a "Mr. Bramlett," stood in the 1930s on the site of the "Widow Ballenger" house.

#### Dr. John S. Bellinger/Ballenger House

Sarah Temple states that "the Ballenger name was sometimes spelled "Bellinger" and "Bellenger" in Cobb County." (*First Hundred Years*, 510). The name appears most often on tombstones and in the census as "Bellinger." Temple further notes that it is not known exactly when the Ballenger family came to Cobb County. "Dr. John Ballenger was originally from South Carolina," she writes, "and mention is found of his name and that of his son, Dr. Moore S. Ballenger, in Cobb County, in the eighteen forties." In the 1851 Cobb County Tax Digest, John S. Ballinger is shown owning 5 slaves and 240 acres of land while his son Moore owned 5 slaves and 200 acres of land. Moore S. Bellinger (November 2, 1818- July 15, 1851) is buried in the Citizens' Cemetery in Marietta.

1860 Census Information: The 1860 census lists John Bellinger as a 62 year old physician born in Georgia. He owned \$6,000 in real estate and \$7,450 in personal estate. Also living in the Bellinger household were Elizabeth, a 60-year-old woman born in Georgia and J. S., a 22-year-old male.

John Bellinger owned eight slaves according to the 1860 Slave Schedule; a 52-year-old male, a 20-year-old female, a 19-year-old female, an 18-year-old male, a 15-year-old male, a 1 year-old male, a 1 year-old female, and a 3 month-old female.

In 1860, John Bellinger had 640 acres under his control. Of these, 245 acres were "improved" and 395 were "unimproved." His farm tools & machinery were valued at \$220. He owned 4 horses, 4 asses or mules, 4 milch cows, 4 working oxen, 18 other types of cattle, 7 sheep, and 28 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$1,460. He raised 200 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 5 lbs. of wool, 10 bushels of beans & peas, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 400 lbs. of butter. The total value of animals slaughtered during the year was \$351.

The 1864 Militia Lists/"Joe Brown Census" for Cobb County include a 26-year-old physician named J. F. Bellinger born in Georgia.

#### General Wartime Description

The BellingerMallenger residence stood on the south side of the Marietta-Dallas Road approximately 2,000 feet west of the entrance to modern Cheatham Hill Road.

Lucinda Hardage remembered that Dr. Ballenger "had a small log office across the [Dallas] road. The [cotton] gin stood south of the house." A map entitled "Sketch of [General Jefferson C.] Davis' Position, June 27, 1864" that appears in the Official Records Vol 38, Pt. I, 638 shows the Ballenger residence and gin immediately south of the Marietta-Dallas Road.

The Bellinger/Ballenger House may have served as a headquarters for Union General Joseph Hooker; a dispatch from Hooker appears in the Official Records addressed "Headquarters, Twentieth Corps, Ballinger's House, June 19, 1864- 5:30 p.m." Bellinger's house stood in the midst of the Union lines during the fighting at Kennesaw Mountain.

#### Martha Braswell House

The Braswell residence is marked "Braile" on Plate LX of the Official Records Atlas. Lucinda Hardage remembered that "the Widow Brassil lived on the Burnt Hickory Rd . . . Mrs Brasil was the daughter of Mr. [Josiah] Wallace, and she died young." In 1873 "Widow" Braswell received one hundred acres from her father "said land to be held in trust by her husband E. L. Braswell."

1860 Census Data: Only two individuals appear in the 1860 Cobb Census with the last name Braswell. M. A. Braswell was a 30-year-old Georgia-born woman working as a seamstress and living in the J. W. Perry household. E. L. Braswell was a 23-year-old grocer who owned \$100 real estate and \$1,500 personal estate. He lived in Marietta in the residence of hotel keeper G. W. Foote. (Note: An E.L. Braswell enlisted in Co. I, 63d Georgia Infantry on December 23, 1862 but was dropped from the muster rolls on March 4, 1863, having never reported to camp.)

#### Camp House(s)

Civil War-era maps show two Camp residences along an east-west road that intersected the Powder Springs Road a few thousand feet west of Mt. Zion Church. There are nine individuals named Camp listed in the 1860 Cobb County census; only one, William Banks Camp, appears to have lived on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield.

William Banks Camp was the son of Edmund Kennedy Camp (Feb 28, 1804- June 22 1848), who settled in Cobb County in 1832. (Edmund Kennedy Camp had two other sons and two daughters; it may be that his son-in-law Dave Adams lived in one of the Camp residences.) William B. Camp enlisted on May 15, 1862 in the "Veach Guards," Company H, 40th Georgia Infantry. He died at home of measles on July 2, 1862.

Julia A. Miles Camp (April 1, 1831-September 17, 1907) bur. Citizen's Cemetery, Marietta), widow of William B. Camp, appears on a list of women who received salt from the state of Georgia under a July 24, 1863 order of Governor Joseph E. Brown. At some point in the war, probably during the Atlanta Campaign, Julia Camp refugeed with her family to Columbia County, Georgia. When they returned to Cobb County they had to rebuild their house.

1860 Census Data: William B. Camp appears as a 29-year-old farmer with \$1,000 real estate and \$350 personal estate in the 1860 Cobb County census. Also living in the Camp house were Julia A., 29-years-old, M. E., a 10-year-old female student; E. C., a 9-

year-old student; L. D., an 8-year-old boy; N. B., a 4-year-old boy; W. R., a 2-year-old boy; and Isabella, a 2-month old girl.

The 1860 Agricultural Schedule reveals that William B. Camp owned 80 acres of land; 40 of it "improved" and 40 acres "unimproved." His farming equipment was valued at \$70. He owned 2 horses, 1 milch cow, 3 other head of cattle, 6 sheep, and 8 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$180. He had produced 21 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 25 bushels of oats, 2 bales of ginned cotton (400 lbs. each), 13 lbs. wool, 20 bushels of peas and beans, 15 bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, 200 lbs. of butter, 50 lbs of beeswax, and 50 lbs of honey. The total value of items manufactured in the home was \$25. The value of livestock slaughtered that year was \$55.

**General Wartime Description:** The Camp houses stood on the Kolb Farm battlefield; the Confederate divisions of Generals Thomas C. Hindman and Carter Stevenson advanced across the Camp farms on June 22, 1864 in their failed charge against the Union lines. After June 22, Confederate soldiers built extensive earthworks across the Camp property.

#### Carnes/Kearns House

This house is labelled on various Civil War-era maps as both "Carnes" and "Kearns." B.C. Yates noted that in 1941 a modern house stood on the site of the wartime structure.

**1860 Census Data:** A possible candidate for occupancy of this house is Joseph Carnes, a 33-year-old farmer with \$600 real estate. Also living in the Carnes household were Nancy, 25-years-old; Davis, a 7-year-old boy; and Laura, 4-year-old.

**General Wartime Description:** The Carnes house stood on the south side of Stilesboro Road roughly 7,000 feet west of the current U.S.N.P.S. Visitor Center. Confederate trenches, abandoned on June 19 when the Army of Tennessee fell back to the Kennesaw line, crossed Stilesboro Road immediately west of the Carnes House.

#### Johanna M. Cass House

Lucinda Hardage remembered that "Widow Cass" moved to Cobb County from Savannah. Cass lived in a "small frame house with two room and a veranda" located "near [a]spring, as well as on [a] hill where [the] Eaton place is shown." Lucinda recalled that "the widow was a Catholic, [and] sat on horseback to hear [the] preacher at New Salem [the Baptist Church just across Burnt Hickory Road from the Cass residence]." Cass would listen to sermons but not enter the church.

B.C. Yates recorded Hardage saying that Cass:

"returned to Savannah [date not given] and left an old man to watch the house. A woman living in a cabin near the spring broke into the house, robbed, and burne it. The old man was saved with difficulty. Later the woman [Cass?] moved to Smyrna. Sickness in the [Cass] family disclosed expensive sheets, blankets, etc. When Mrs. Cass [was]questioned she said she had once been rich. One man could not lift [the] trunks thrown out the window during [the] fire."

The Michael L. Cass living in the Johanna M. Cass household is probably the same Michael L. Cass who graduated from Georgetown University, Washington D.C. in the class of 1860. He enlisted as a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, Georgia Regulars in February 1861, serving until he died of disease in Savannah, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

1860 Census Data: Johanna M. Cass appears on the 1860 Chatham County (Savannah), Georgia census as a 38-year-old proprietor of the City Hotel with \$18,000 in real estate and \$18,000 in personal estate. She had been born in Cork, Ireland. Also living in the household were five other individuals with the last name Cass, including Michael L., a 20-year-old attorney with \$500 personal estate; Mary C., a 16-year-old student; Louis I. A., a 9-year-old male student; and Agnes, a 5-year-old female student. All of the Casses except for Johanna had been born in Savannah.

Johanna M. Cass's Savannah household/hotel had 33 boarders (none with the last name Cass) on the 1860 census, including a medical student, bookkeepers, chambermaids, clerks, engineers, & various merchants.

General Wartime Description: The Johanna Cass house stood on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road less than one thousand feet northwest of New Salem Church. An 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map lists as "vac" [vacant] a structure that is probably the Cass House.

#### Casey House

Lucinda Hardage remembered that "Casey was a widow who had two daughters." A Lucinda Casey appears on an 1863 list of women in Cobb County who were wives of soldiers and were receiving salt from the state of Georgia.

1860 Census Data: This was probably the home of Lucinda Casey, a 44-year-old woman born in South Carolina. Also living in the household were Louisa Casey, a nine-year-old girl; Nancy M., a 7-year-old girl; and Haseltine, a 5-year-old girl. All three of the girls had been born in Georgia and attended school within the past year.

General Wartime Description: According to Plate LX, 1 of the OR Atlas, the Casey residence stood a short distance south of the Burnt Hickory Road roughly 1 1/4 mile west of New Salem Church. This plate also shows Confederate entrenchments running through the yard of the Casey residence. A residence marked "Casey" appears a short distance north of the Burnt Hickory Road immediately west of Dr. Ballenger's on Plate LXV, 2, in the OR Atlas.

#### John Channell House

Civil War-era maps and the 1860 census spell the family surname "Channel," but local sources, including B. C. Yates and Sarah Temple, spell it "Channell." B.C. Yates visited the site of the John Channell house in 1941. At that time he noted that the site was "marked by [a] spring and other remains." The site was on the west side of John

Ward Road "below Thomas's hdqts."

**1860 Census Data:** John Channel was a 46-year-old farmer with \$500 real estate and \$650 personal estate in 1860. Also living in the Channel household were Elizabeth Channel, a 41-year-old woman born in South Carolina; T. J., a 19-year-old male farm laborer; H. M., a 19-year-old male farm laborer; G. W., a 16-year-old farm laborer; M.C., a 14-year-old female; M. E., a 12-year-old female; J. M., a 9-year-old male; W. M., a 6-year-old male; E.W., a 3-year-old male; and P.V., a 1-year-old male. Everyone in the household with the exception of Elizabeth Channel was born in Georgia.

According to the 1860 Agricultural Schedule, John Channel owned 40 acres of improved land. His farm implements and machinery were worth \$50. He owned 4 horses, 2 milch cows, 2 working oxen, 3 other cattle, 9 sheep, and 30 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$534. He raised 92 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 4 bales of cotton (400 lbs. each), 40 lbs. of wool, 5 bushels of peas & beans, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 bushels of sweet potatoes, 200 lbs. of butter, and 100 lbs. of honey. The total value of homemade manufactured goods in the household was \$50. The total value of animals slaughtered during the year was \$100.

**General Wartime Description:** B.C. Yates noted that Channells "did not refugee." The house stood in front of the trenches occupied by Union General John Geary's division on June 22, 1864. Five days later the house stood within the lines of Geary's advanced position.

Yates also noted that the Channel property included land lot 42, 19th District, 2nd Section. T. M. Kirkpatrick sold this property to Willis L. Guess on January 13, 1874.

### **Christopher House**

The Christopher house, which stood on the south side of Burnt Hickory Road between the G.W. Hardage and Cyrus York Houses, appears on a map produced by Confederate officer Walter Morris, chief engineer for General Leonidas Polk. (This map is reproduced as Plate XCVI, No. 5 in the Official Records Atlas.) B.C. Yates noted that Christopher was "a tenant on the Hardage farm."

**1860 Census Data:** The only Christopher that appears in the 1860 Cobb County census is H. F. Christopher, a 34-year-old illiterate male farm laborer. Also living in the Christopher household was Narcissa, a 26-year-old illiterate woman; David, a 13-year-old boy; E. C., a 6-year-old girl; John W., a 4-year-old boy; Bird, a 2-year-old boy; and J[?]. T., a 3-month old boy.

**General Wartime Description:** An 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map lists as "vac" [vacant] two structures along the south side of Burnt Hickory Road between the Cyrus York House and New Salem Church. One of these, the building closest to the York House, is probably the Christopher residence. The Christopher House stood in the path of the Union advance against Pigeon Hill on June 27; it seems unlikely that it survived the battle.

### **Cooper's Tannery**

Only one source, an 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map, identifies this building as "Cooper's Tan Yard." Federal maps label it simply "tanyard." Plate LIX, No. 3 in the O.R. Atlas identifies two structures as "Cooper" located some distance from a structure labelled "tanyard."

As late as 1954 the large crumbling two-story rock walls of this tannery stood on Kennesaw Road north of Marietta. B. C. Yates believed that the tannery had been built roughly twenty years before the war and might have been used to house Union prisoners in June 1864. According to an article in the April 1, 1954 issue of the Cobb County Times, the building was used as a tannery until 1875, when it became a shoe factory operated by the Wilder family. (The Wilders lived in the nearby mansion known as "Oakton.") In 1959 the owner of the tannery ruins knocked most of them down as a safety measure.

It is unclear who owned and operated this tannery at the time of the Civil War. The April 1, 1954 Cobb County Times article states that the Wilder family of "Oakton" (see Wilder House entry) owned and ran the business. The 1976 "Historic Cobb County Building and Site Inventory" states that John H. Glover may have operated this tannery along with his much larger tannery on Atlanta Street. An unpublished typescript entitled "Oakton," dealing with the Wilder family mansion, claims that the rock building was erected after the Civil War and operated as a shoe factory by John R. Wilder and J. B. Glover. As late as 1978 one of the vats from the tanyard and a portion of the old rock tannery ruins was visible from "Oakton."

**1860 Census Data:** The 1860 Georgia Manufacturers Census lists three leather manufacturers in Cobb County. The total amount of capital invested in these establishments was \$75,600. The cost of raw material used that year was \$30,650. The tanneries employed a total of 37 male workers at an annual cost of \$6,576. The annual value of goods produced at the tanneries was \$55,050.

A total of five Cooper households appear in the 1860 Cobb County census. Two of them are listed as living in Marietta. The head of one of these households was J. F. Cooper, a 45-year-old "civ[il] engineer" born in New York. He owned \$15,000 in real estate and \$7,700 in personal estate. Also living in this household were S. F., a 35-year-old woman; M. F., a 17-year-old girl; J. T., a 16-year-old male student; C. F., a 14-year-old male student; G. G., a 12-year-old female student; T. J., a 3-year-old boy; and F. R., a 1-year-old boy. All these Coopers with the exception of J. F. were born in Georgia.

The head of the other Cooper household in Marietta was J. M. Cooper, a 24-year-old laborer. Also living in the household was E. N., a 17-year-old woman. Both had been born in Georgia and were married during the census year.

### **Dobbs House**

The large Dobbs family included some of the pioneer settlers of Cobb County. By 1860 there were households with the Dobbs surname scattered throughout Marietta and Cobb County. At least fifteen entries for Dobbs appear in the 1860 Ga. Census index. Seven individuals named Dobbs appear on the 1860 Cobb County Slave Schedules.

It is unclear from the 1860 census exactly which Dobbs family inhabited the residence

located on Powder Springs Road roughly 1,000 feet northeast of Old Mt. Zion Church. (Postbellum deed records might help determine the identity of this particular Dobbs family.)

The 1864 Militia Lists (also known as the "Joe Brown Census") show three Dobbs still residing in Cobb County; J. M. Dobbs, a 36-year-old wagon maker; E.A. Dobbs, a 38-year-old potash maker; and W. Dobbs, a 57-year-old farmer. All three men had been born in Georgia.

B.C. Yates noted that a modern house stood on the site of the Dobbs residence in the 1930s, but that some of the old outbuildings still remained.

### Eaton House

Lucinda Hardage dimly recalled the Eaton house as "a frame building, [with] four or five rooms."

The exact identity of the Eaton family is unknown. There was apparently an Eaton family living south of Marietta between Smyrna Camp Ground and Ruff's Mill. Alexander Eaton (August 7, 1809-March 1, 1905) is buried in the Smyrna City Cemetery. A J. W. Eaton served in the "Cobb Mountaineers," Company I, 7th Georgia Infantry. A Mrs. William Eaton appears on a July 1863 list of soldier's widows living in Cobb County who had been supplied with salt by the state of Georgia.

**1860 Census Data:** There are no Eatons in the 1860 Ga. Census Index listed as living in Cobb County.

**General Wartime Description:** The Eaton House stood on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road less than 1,000 feet northeast of New Salem Church.

### Edwards House

Lucinda Hardage remembered two Edwards families; she believed that the head of one of them was named Allen. Mr. T. E. Green told B.C. Yates that Edwards owned "at least 160 acres."

**1860 Census Data:** At least two entries in the 1860 Cobb County census could refer to Allen Edwards. One is "A. C. Edwards," a 24-year-old farm laborer who owned \$475 in personal estate. Also in his household were M. J., a 27-year-old illiterate female; J. L., a 5-year-old male; M. E., a 4-year-old female; A. M., a 2-year-old male; and Charles, a 4-month-old male. All members of this household were born in Georgia.

The other possible Allen Edwards is **A. D. Edwards, a 56-year-old farmer born in South Carolina who owned \$200 real estate and \$100 personal estate. The other members of this household were J. C., a 48-year-old illiterate female born in South Carolina; T. A., a 24-year-old illiterate female born in Georgia; G.C., a 22-year-old female; Tabitha, 19-years-old; Mary, a 17-year-old student; Leanna, a 15-year-old female student; A. F., an 11 year old student; and J. C.C., an 8 year old male student.**

**General Wartime Description:** The Edwards residence stood south of Burnt Hickory Road a short distance east of the Casey House. Plate LIX, No. 3 of the O.R. Atlas shows two Edwards residences, the one mentioned above and another located a short distance to

the west within the Confederate earthworks of the Mud Creek Line.

A reference to one of the Edwards' residences appears in the Official Records, 38, Pt. III, 73. It describes the contents of an undated Confederate message sent sometime between June 10-20, 1864 that had been captured by the Federals. The message, sent from Confederate staff officer P. B. Lee to General John B. Hood, states, "enemy advancing double-quick from wooded hill in front of Edwards' house."

### **Erwin House**

**1860 Census Data:** No one with the surname "Erwin" appears in the 1860 Georgia Census Index as living in Cobb County.

**General Wartime Description:** The Erwin House stood on the south side of Powder Springs Road roughly 2,500 feet northeast of Old Mt. Zion Church. This may be the same residence as one labelled "vac[ant]" on an 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map.

### **Finley/Finlay House**

**This house is identified as the "Finley" residence on an 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map.** The possibility exists that this house and the Wilcox residence were the same building; comparisons of several Union and Confederate maps seem to place the buildings in the same location.

**1860 Census Data:** The only Finley/Finlay that appears in the 1860 Cobb County Census is J. P. Finlay, a 35-year-old farmer born in North Carolina. Also living in the household were M. J., a 27-year-old female born in Georgia; J. J., a 7-year-old male born in Georgia; N. J., a 5 year-old male born in Georgia, R.G., a 3-year-old male born in Georgia; R.C., a 1-year-old female born in Georgia; and Isaac A. Albriton, a 77-year-old native of South Carolina.

**General Wartime Description:** This house stood in a cleared field south of the Marietta-Dallas Road a short distance east of the Ballinger/Bellinger House. Immediately east of the Finley residence were Confederate trenches occupied by Hiram Granbury's Brigade.

### **Folds House**

**B.C. Yates noted that several local men** thought that Folds was a tenant rather than a landowner. Census records seem to support this observation.

**1860 Census Data:** Eli Folds was a 68yearold illiterate farmer. Also living in the Folds household were Elizabeth, a 50-year-old illiterate woman; Margaret, a 14-year-old girl; Enoch, a 13-year-old boy; M. E., a 10-year-old girl; and H. W., a 17-year-old male.

**General Wartime Description:** Union General Joseph Hooker apparently established his headquarters at one point near the Folds residence. A dispatch in the Official Reports addressed "Head Quarters Twentieth Corps Near Holes' House, Ga., June 21, 1864- 5:30 p.m." states that "my headquarters to-night are near Holes' house." The "Holes' House" is probably a reference to the Folds residence. The Folds house stood approximately

1,500 feet southwest of the signal tree used by General William T. Sherman as his headquarters on June 27, 1864. Union trenchlines ran through the yard of the Folds residence.

### J. Foster House

A map drawn by Walter Morris, chief engineer on the staff of Confederate General Leonidas Polk, lists this as the "J. Foster" residence.

1860 Census Data: Only one Foster whose first name starts with "J" appears on the 1860 Cobb County census. He is John Foster, a 50-year-old cotton factor who owned \$7,500 real estate and \$48,000 personal estate. Also living in the Foster household were F. M., a 33-year-old woman; E. M., a 17-year-old male student; W. P., a 4-year-old girl; L., a 4-year-old girl; and M, a 1-year-old girl.

John Foster appears on the 1860 Agricultural Schedule as owning 120 acres of land, 60 acres of it "improved" and 60 acres "unimproved." The total value of his farm is listed as \$2,500. The total value of his farming implements is \$70. He owned 3 horses, 1 ass or mule, and 3 milch cows. The total value of his livestock was \$800. He had raised 40 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of oats, 20 lbs. of tobacco, 200 bushels of peas & beans, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 5 bushels of sweet potatoes, 25 bushels of barley, and 100 lbs. of butter. The value of livestock slaughtered during the year was \$15.

General Wartime Description: The J. Foster house stood on the eastern side of the Cassville-Stilesboro Road roughly 1,000 feet south of the Root House.

### Josiah Greer House

Josiah Greer was born in Greenville, South Carolina on October 11, 1793. He died on February 2, 1866. His wife, Amelia Goldsmith Greer, was also born in Greenville on September 8, 1800. She died July 24, 1863. The Greers, along with several of their children and kinfolk, are buried in the Greer Family Cemetery, located a short distance north of the Greer House site.

B.C. Yates interviewed Josiah and Amelia Greer's son-in-law, identified only as "J. Pledger," for details about the Greer residence. Pledger said it was a one-room-log house made of red oak with a low loft. John Ward, one of the Greers' other son-in-laws, purchased the Greer property after the Civil War and built a new house on the place. The old log house was left standing, being used for many years as a smoke house & storage building for provisions. The log house was about 30 feet square.

1860 Census Data Josiah Greer was a 65-year-old farmer in 1860, owning \$2,000 real estate and \$500 personal estate. Also living in the Greer household were Millie Greer, a 59-year-old woman; J. L., a 38-year-old carpenter who owned \$1,400 personal estate; Catharine, 27-years-old; T.G., a 23-year-old male student; J. C., a 21-year-old dentist; and Lucy K., a 19-year-old student. Josiah, Milly, J. L., and Catherine were born in South Carolina; T. G., J. C., and Lucy were all born in Georgia.

Josiah Greer owned 160 acres in 1860; 80 acres were "improved" while 80 were "unimproved." The value of his farming implements was \$100. He owned 3 horses, 3

milch cows, 2 working oxen, 4 other cows, 2 sheep, and 25 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$360. He raised 125 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of Indian corn, 4 bales of ginned cotton (400 lbs. each), 10 lbs. of wool, 10 bushels of peas & beans, 5 bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 40 lbs. of butter. The value of products manufactured in the home in 1860 was \$35. The value of animals slaughtered in 1860 was \$95.

**General Wartime Description:** The Greer residence stood roughly 4,200 feet north of the Kolb House. During the June 22, 1864 battle of Kolb Farm, the Greer house stood less than 1,000 feet in front of the Union trenchlines in the path of the advance of Confederate General Thomas C. Hindman's division.

According to "J. Pledger," Josiah Greer and his neighbor John Channel stood in the chimney on the south side of the Greer house "to avoid danger during the battle," their families having fled elsewhere. (Presumably Pledger is referring to the June 27, 1864 engagement.)

#### Guess Rouse

Henry (1800-1867) and Jerusha (1810-1892) Guess are buried in the Shiloh Cemetery on the Marietta-Dallas Road.

**1860 Census Data:** In 1860, Henry Guess, age 60, was the head of this household. He was an illiterate farmer born in North Carolina whose real estate was valued at \$5,000 and his personal estate at \$5,200. The other occupants of the house were: Jerusha, age 49, born in North Carolina; B.F., a 20-year-old male farm laborer; M.S., an 18-year-old female student; S. E., a 16-year-old female student; W[illis] L., a 13-year-old male student; J.N., an 11-year-old male student born in Georgia; H. N., a 9-year-old boy; and J. A., a 7-year-old boy born in Georgia. All the occupants of the house except for Henry and Jerusha Guess were born in Georgia.

Henry Guess owned four slaves in 1860; an 18-year-old male, a 16-year-old female, a 14-year-old female, and a 12 year-old female.

According to the 1860 Agricultural Schedule for Cobb County, Henry Guess had 400 acres under his control; 130 acres were "improved" and 270 acres "unimproved." His farming implements and machinery were valued at \$150. He owned 8 horses, 3 milch cows, 2 working oxen, 6 other types of cattle, and 4 sheep. The total value of the livestock was \$800. During the year, Guess raised 230 bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 2 bales of ginned cotton (each weighing 400 lbs), 30 lbs. of wool, 15 bushels of Irish potatoes, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 100 lbs. of butter. The total value of Guess livestock slaughtered that year was \$292. The total value of homemade goods manufactured in the household that year was \$60.

**General Wartime Description:** The Guess House stood just north of the Marietta-Dallas Road roughly 3,000 feet west of the entrance to modern Cheatham Hill Road. It was an important landmark in the fighting along the Kennesaw line; Union Major General George H. Thomas, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, noted that two divisions of **0.0**. Howard's Fourth Corps took a position on June 20, 1864 "across the Dallas and Marietta Road, near Guess' house" in order to allow other Union troops to

shift southward. Union troops constructed earthworks in the immediate vicinity of the Guess residence. [O.R. 38, I, 150]

### George Washington Hardage House

Lucinda E. Hardage (January 14, 1848-July 13, 1940) remembered her family moving into this house from another house she referred to as "the Orchard Place" (see Hardage House #2/"the Orchard Place") located due south of Pigeon Hill when she was 5 years old (ca. 1852). Lucinda's father, George Washington Hardage, had actually swapped homes with his older brother John. (John moved into the "Orchard Place.") Lucinda recalled that the dwelling she moved into at age 5 was,

"a 2-story house, [with a] low ceiling in [the] second story, where [the] boys liked to sleep. [It included] six rooms with a veranda, the kitch being separate from the house. . . . The house originally was a two[-]room log house, with one room added on the front, and three rooms added on the back. Add'l rooms were frame."

George W. Hardage (August 22, 1806-May 7, 1889), his wife Mary A. Hardage (Dec 10, 1814-January 29, 1908) and several other members of the Hardage family are buried in the New Salem Cemetery.

1860 Census Data: George W. Hardage was a 53-year-old South Carolina-born farmer in 1860. He owned \$4,500 in real estate and \$3,500 in personal estate. His wife Mary Ann Cook Hardage was 46-years-old and illiterate. Their children are listed as Louisa, a 20-year-old woman; T[homas] J[efferson]., a 20-year-old farm laborer; J[esse] N., a 16-year-old boy; L[ucinda] E., a 12-year-old girl; J. M., a 10-year-old son; W[illiam] P[arks]., an 8-year-old son; C. E., a 4-year-old son; and A. G., a 1-year-old daughter. Everyone in the household except for George W. was born in Georgia.

George W. Hardage owned 360 acres in 1860; 130 acres were "improved" and 230 were "unimproved." The value of Hardage's farm implements was 4175. He owned 2 asses or mules, 4 milch cows, 8 other cows, and 16 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$453. He raised 150 bushels of wheat, 450 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 2 ginned bales of cotton (400 lbs. each), 100 lbs. of sweet potatoes, 150 lbs. of butter, and 50 lbs of honey. The total value of goods manufactured in the home was \$15. The value of animals slaughtered during the year was \$152.

George W. Hardage appears on the 1864 Georgia Militia Lists ("Joe Brown Census") as a 57-year-old farmer who owned a shotgun and a horse.

### General Wartime Description:

At least two of George Washington Hardage's sons served in the Confederate Army. Thomas J. Hardage enlisted as a sergeant in the "Confederate Guards," Company D, 7th Georgia Infantry on May 4, 1861. He eventually rose to the rank of captain, being wounded three times during the course of the war and surrendering at Appomattox. He died in Marietta May 25, 1924 and is buried in the Marietta Confederate Cemetery. Jesse N. Hardage enlisted in Company O, Phillips' Legion Infantry Battalion on May 31, 1862. He transferred to his brother's company in the 7th Georgia on June 20, 1863. Jesse's service record shows him absent without leave as of February 16, 1865.

The Hardage residence served as the headquarters of several Confederate generals

during the second week of June 1864. (Mary A. C. Hardage and two of her small children had left by then, but other members of the family remained.) The first officer to visit, according to Lucinda Hardage, was Confederate cavalry General John Kelly. Kelly, Hardage remembered, "was very fond of my two little brothers and would have them come into his tent every day and entertained them some way."

Kelly departed sometime prior to or on June 10, his place being taken by Confederate General Leonidas Polk. In Leonidas Polk, William Polk provides a splendid physical description of the Hardage residence that served as his father's last headquarters:

It was a frame house, with the body of it partitioned into two rooms. A piazza extended along the front of the dwelling, and one end of it was boarded in so as to form a room, which was set apart for him [General Polk]. It was furnished with a single bed, a small table, and a chair. . . . In front of the house, a little to one side . . . was a large tent, which was his adjutant-general's office, while the wooded slope of an adjacent lot was whitened with the tents and enlivened by the camp-fires of his general staff and his escort."

Polk maintained his headquarters at the Hardage house until June 14, when he was killed by a Federal artillery shell on Pine Mountain. Lucinda Hardage remembered Polk's body being brought back to her family's house where it remained briefly "under two big oak trees in the front of our front yard." Polk's successor, General William W. Loring, also used the Hardage House as a headquarters. The Hardages fled their house sometime between June 17-19 when Johnston's Confederates fell back to the Kennesaw line.

#### Hardage House #2/ "the Orchard Place"

When George Washington Hardage first moved to Cobb County from Hall County, Georgia in 1836, he settled on property along an Indian trail that eventually became Burnt Hickory Road. After clearing land by day, Hardage and his wife worked on constructing a one-room log house with a dirt floor. This cabin stood south of the Burnt Hickory Road somewhere near the base of Little Kennesaw Mountain. Soon after the birth of Lucinda Hardage in 1848, George W. Hardage moved his family into another house that stood a short distance east of the older cabin. Many years later Lucinda referred to this second residence as "the Orchard Place." (Park historian B.C. Yates referred to "the Orchard Place" as "Hardage House #2.")

Lucinda Hardage barely remembered the "Orchard Place" in her old age. "Part of it may have been of logs," she recalled, "although the front and veranda of the house were constructed of boards." In 1852, George Washington Hardage decided to trade houses with his older brother, John. (Lucinda claimed, without elaborating, that her father moved because several members of his family "were suffering from malaria.") George moved his family out of "the Orchard Place" and into a house lived in by John Hardage, his older brother, that stood a little over 4,000 feet west of "the Orchard place" on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road. (See George W. Hardage House) John Hardage moved into "the Orchard Place," apparently living there while he operated a sawmill on Noses' Creek. (See John T. Hardage Sawmill.) Census records seem to indicate that George W. Hardage legally owned both houses.

**General Wartime Description:** An 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map lists as vacant two structures immediately south of Burnt Hickory Road between the Cyrus York House and New Salem Church. One of these, the building closest to New Salem Church, is probably "the Orchard Place." It seems unlikely that "the Orchard Place" survived the fighting at Kennesaw, given its location immediately in front of the Confederate entrenchments astride Burnt Hickory Road.

### **John T. Hardage Sawmill**

Lucinda Hardage said her father, George Washington Hardage, bought the land around his sawmill on Noses' Creek before the Civil War, paying \$18 per acre for it. He paid for the land by selling the lumber he sawed at the mill. Lucinda remembered that the mill, identified as an "old steam mill" on Plate LX, 1 of the O.R. Atlas, was built in 1853. She also recalled "riding the lumber carriage at the mill." B.C. Yates noted sometime in the 1930s or 40s that the mill dam on Noses' Creek was still visible.

At the time of the Civil War, George W. Hardage's older brother, John "lived in a small house north of the mill." (See Hardage House #2, the "Orchard Place.") Notes taken by B.C. Yates seem to indicate that George owned the house despite his brother's residence there.

**1860 Census Data:** J. T. Hardage appears in the 1860 Census as a 65-year-old day laborer born in South Carolina. Also living in the household was Jane Hardage, a 53-year-old woman born in South Carolina, and S. E., a 29-year-old woman born in Georgia.

**General Wartime Description:** The Hardage saw mill stood on Noses' Creek roughly 3,000 feet north of the modern day entrance to Cheatham Hill Drive.

### **Howe House**

This house appears on several maps located on the north side of the Burnt Hickory Road just a short distance north of the intersection of Burnt Hickory and the Marietta-Dallas Roads. An 1864 Confederate Engineer Map seems to indicate that the house was vacant by that date.

**1860 Census Data** No one named Howe appears in the 1860 Ga. Census Index living in Cobb County.

### **Johnson House**

In a January 1939 article on Lucinda Hardage, Kennesaw Mountain Park Historian B.C. Yates related calling on "Miss Lucinda" for help in locating the Johnson residence. "Miss Lucinda" related her memories of the house with such detail and accuracy that within 15 minutes Yates was able to locate the vicinity of the house site "and by pottery, nails, and various evidences verify its exact location. (Unfortunately, the article does not give details of the Johnson House site's location.)

**1860 Census Data:** The probable occupants of this house were the R. A. Johnson family. R.A. Johnson was a 40-year-old-male merchant born in South Carolina. He

owned \$1,500 in real estate and \$6,000 in personal estate. The other members of the household included S. E., a 29-year-old woman; M.W., a 14-year-old female; and J.I., a 12-year-old girl. Everyone in the house except for R. A. Johnson had been born in Georgia.

**General Wartime Description:** The Johnson House stood roughly halfway between Stilesboro and Burnt Hickory Roads roughly 3,500 feet north of the Cyrus York House.

### **Julian House**

The Julian House stood immediately east of the Canton Road roughly two miles north of downtown Marietta. During the fighting along the Kennesaw line, the far right flank of the Confederate position, defended by General Joe Wheeler's cavalry, was in the vicinity of the Julian House.

**1860 Census Data:** No entries for the name Julian appear in the 1860 Cobb County Census. Sarah Temple makes only one mention of a Julian in First Hundred Years (page 399); an African-American man named Jim Julian ran for Marietta City Council in 1871.

### **George W. Kirk House**

The house of George W. Kirk (September 17, 1825- June 14, 1904) appears in the background of an 1864 George A. Barnard photograph reproduced in a number of volumes dealing with the Atlanta Campaign. (One of the best reproductions of the image appears as figure 30 in Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign (New York: Dover Publications, 1977).) The Kirk House was a log cabin with a "dog trot," or breezeway, through the middle. Lucinda Hardage remembered the Kirk house as "two rooms with a hallway between, through which shot passed during the battle." The leaning pole located to the right of the cabin in the photograph was, in the opinion of B.C. Yates, a mill used for grinding cane.

Yates noted that in the 1930s two chimney piles remained at the Kirk House site and that a "Mr. Gilbert" had filled up the Kirk family well. The well had been "to the left and rear of the house, very close to the house."

George W. Kirk and several members of his family are buried in the New Salem Cemetery.

**1860 Census Data** George W. Kirk appears on the 1860 census as a 33-year-old farmer with \$600 real estate and \$300 personal estate. Also living in the Kirk household were S. J., a 30-year-old woman; C. J., a 12-year-old female student; M[ark]. L., a 6-year-old student; E. F., a 5-year-old male student; M.C., a 3-year-old girl; and N.A. a 2-month-old boy.

G.W. Kirk owned 45 acres in 1860; 15 of them "improved," and 30 of them "unimproved." The value of his farming implements was \$65. He owned 1 ass or mule, 2 milch cows, 2 working oxen, 1 other type of cattle, and 9 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$223. He had raised 40 bushels of wheat, 125 bushels of Indian corn, 5 bushels of peas & beans, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 25 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 75 lbs. of butter. The value of animals slaughtered during the year was \$97.

General Wartime Description: The George W. Kirk residence stood roughly 3,000 feet north of the Cyrus York House on Burnt Hickory Road. A road connecting Burnt Hickory and Stilesboro Roads ran through the yard of the Kirk residence.

The Kirk House served for a brief period of time as the headquarters of Confederate General William W. Loring, who succeeded Leonidas Polk as commander of one of the Army of Tennessee's three infantry corps in the Army of Tennessee. When Union troops from General Absalom Baird's division approached the vicinity on June 19, they had a sharp skirmish "near Kirk's house" before getting into position near the base of Kennesaw Mountain. The Barnard image clearly shows a line of entrenchments constructed by Union soldiers stretching across the Kirk farm.

#### Thomas M. Kirkpatrick House

Thomas McKee Kirkpatrick (June 25, 1809-December 25, 1882) was a native of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He moved to Cobb County in the 1830s after residing in Dekalb County, Georgia. By the 1850s he was a wealthy planter and slaveowner heavily involved in local business pursuits in Marietta. In the 1851 Tax Digest, Kirkpatrick is shown as owning 15 slaves and 1,215 acres of land. (1st 100 Yrs, 534)

Judge Kirkpatrick appears on the 1864 Cobb County Militia Lists ("Joe Brown Census"). He remained an important figure in Marietta politics and business after the Civil War and is buried in the Citizens' Cemetery in Marietta.

1860 Census Data: Thomas M. Kirkpatrick appears as a farmer on the 1860 Cobb County census with \$10,000 real estate and \$ 446,750 personal estate. Also living in the Kirkpatrick household was Parthenia Pace Kirkpatrick, the 46-year-old wife of Thomas; P[auline] L., a 23-year-old woman; R. H., an 18-year-old woman; J. W., a 16-year-old farm laborer; S. N., a 14-year-old female; L. P., a 12-year-old female; A. E., a 10-year-old female; and N. E., a 2-year-old female. All of the family members except for Thomas were born in Georgia.

Thomas M. Kirkpatrick owned 41 slaves in 1860. Their sex and ages are as follow: a 50-year-old male, a 46-year-old male, a 45-year-old female, a 40-year-old male, a 36-year-old female, 35-year-old female, a 32 year-old male, a 30-year-old female, two 28-year-old males, a 29-year-old female, a 28-year-old female, a 27-year-old male, a 25-year-old male, a 22-year-old male, a 20-year-old male, a 20-year-old female, three 19-year-old females, a 19-year-old male, a 17-year-old male, a 15-year-old male, two 15-year-old females, a 12-year-old male, a 12-year-old female, an 11-year-old male, a 10-year-old female, a 10-year-old male, an 8-year-old male, an 8-year-old female, a 7-year-old female, a 6-year-old female, a 4-year-old female, a 2-year-old male, a 1-year-old male, two-1-year-old females, a 9-month-old male, and a 3-month-old female.

According to the 1860 Agricultural Census, Thomas Kirkpatrick owned 1,000 acres of land; 300 of it was "improved" while 700 of it was "unimproved." His farm machinery and tools were valued at \$200. He owned 4 horses, 10 asses or mules, 5 milch cows, 2 working oxen, 10 other head of cattle, and 83 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$1,500. During the previous year he had raised 150 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 6 bales of cotton (400 lbs. each), 7 bushels of peas and

Beans, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes, 250 lbs. of butter, 2 lbs. of beeswax, and 200 lbs. of honey. The total value of animals slaughtered was \$395.

**General Wartime Description:** A statement in the Official Records made by J.C. Moore, a Union scout, says that on June 19, 1864 Confederate Army commander Joseph E. Johnston had moved his headquarters to within a half mile of Marietta, "on account of the shells from Federal batteries coming over Kennesaw Mountain." This move probably brought Johnston to Judge Kirkpatrick's residence. Another Union scout named J.M. Glass noted that on June 24 he "came past General Johnston's headquarters one mile this side of [the] center of Marietta, on Burnt Hickory Road."

Sarah Temple states that Johnston had moved his headquarters by June 24, 1864 to "within about a mile of Marietta, generally believed to the residence of Judge Thomas Kirkpatrick." Johnston was known to have occupied the Kirkpatrick House, Temple noted, "and it seems evident he went to it from the [Cyrus] York house."

The large Kirkpatrick house stood on the south side of the Marietta-Dallas Road (now Whitlock Avenue at this point) approximately one mile west of the Marietta square. The house burned sometime in the early 1900s, although a single-story stucco-over-brick building used as a servants' quarters still stands at the intersection of Whitlock Avenue and Kirkpatrick Drive. The Kirkpatrick house stood immediately north of the servants' quarters.

### **Valentine Kolb House**

Valentine Kolb, the tenth child of Peter and Theney Gates Kolb, was born September 22, 1804 and died December 14, 1863. (A "Mrs. Pledger" told B.C. Yates that Kolb had died from blood poisoning contracted after being bitten by a slave he had slapped.) Valentine Kolb married Eliza Ghatt (b. September 25, 1817-d. December 14, 1894) in Meriwether County, Georgia. The Kolbs, along with a number of their children, are buried in the Kolb Family cemetery adjacent to the Kolb farmhouse on the south side of the Powder Springs Road. One of Valentine & Eliza's sons, Wilds Kolb (August 7, 1837-March 27, 1862), died in Atlanta while serving in the Confederate Army and is buried in the Mt. Zion Church Cemetery. (Wilds Kolb might be the W.M. Kolb that served in Company B, 5<sup>th</sup> Georgia State Guard Infantry Battalion.)

**1860 Census Data:** Valentine Kolb appears in the 1860 census as a 55-year old farmer with \$6,500 real estate and \$12,266 personal estate.. Also living in the household were Eliza, 42-years-old; C.T., a 24-year-old female teacher; L.V., a 17 year-old female student; C.J., a 13-year-old male student; S.L., a 10-year-old female student; C.E., an 8-year-old female student, P.V., a 5-year-old boy, and N.G., a 2-year-old boy. Everyone in the household was born in Georgia.

In the 1851 Cobb County Tax Digest, Valentine Kolb is shown as owning 10 slaves. By 1860, according to the slave schedules of the census, he owned thirteen slaves; a 49-year-old male, a 34-year-old female, a 30-year-old male, a 25-year-old female, a 20-year-old male, an 18-year-old male, a 17-year old female, a 15-year-old male, a 12-year-old female, a 6-year old female (labeled "mulatto" in the slave schedule), a 4-year-old male, a 1-year-old male, and a 1-year-old female.

a 1-year-old male and a 1-year-old female.

Valentine Kolb had owned 600 acres in 1851, according to the Cobb County Tax Digest. In 1860, according to the Agricultural Census Schedule, he owned 523 acres; 250 of them were "improved" and 273 "unimproved." His farming implements were worth \$700. He owned 9 horses, 2 asses or mules, 5 milch cows, 2 working oxen, 13 other cattle, 8 sheep, and 25 swine. His livestock was valued at \$1,366. He produced 160 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of Indian corn, 40 bushels of oats, 16 bales of ginned cotton (400 lbs. each), 50 lbs. of wool, 50 bushels of peas & beans, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 60 bushels of sweet potatoes, 400 lbs. of butter, 1 ton of hay; 50 gallons of molasses (notation in the census that it was made from "s"- sorghum?), 6 lbs. of beeswax, and 50 lbs. of honey. The value of products manufactured in the home that year was \$20. The value of animals slaughtered during the year was \$306.

**General Wartime Description:** The Kolb plantation stretched across both sides of the Powder Springs Road approximately 3 1/2 miles southwest of Marietta. Roughly 200 yards northwest of the Kolb House and north of the Powder Springs Road stood a frame cotton gin and cotton press. Union Sergeant Frank Elliot, a gunner in Battery M, 1st New York Light Artillery, described the gin as "a two-story building about 24 to 40 feet in size." A large engine occupied part of the building's first story. During the battle of Kolb's Farm on June 22, 1864, Elliot and other Union artillerymen shelled the Kolb cotton gin in a successful effort to drive out Confederate riflemen hiding in the building.

Also standing on the north side of Powder Springs Road opposite the Kolb House were stables, mule lots, and slave quarters. A blacksmith shop stood southeast of the Kolb House.

It is interesting to note that several members of the Union Army's high command referred to the Kolb plantation as "Mrs. Kolb's" house or farm; they had obviously learned of Valentine Kolb's death from a local source. During the fighting on June 22, 1864, referred to by Federals as the battle of "Kolb's farm," Union General Joseph Hooker dated all of his official dispatches from "Kolb's House," although his headquarters were undoubtedly some distance west of the house. The Kolb residence was used as a Union field hospital after the June 22 fighting.

Sherman's troops camped again on the Kolb Farm during the first week of October 1864 as they pursued the Army of Tennessee into northwest Georgia.

### Lee House

The Lee House appears on Plate **LIX**, No. 3 in the O.R. Atlas a little less than 1/2 mile east of the "tannery." (See "Cooper's Tannery" entry.)

**1860 Census Data:** Only one Lee appears in the 1860 Cobb County census. He was Franklin Lee, a 42-year-old man (no occupation listed) born in Georgia. Also living in the Lee household was E., a 33-year-old woman born in South Carolina; Martha, an 11-year-old girl; S.R., a 4-year-old boy; and S., a 3-year-old girl. All the children had been born in Georgia.

### George N. Lester House

George N. Lester (March 13, 1824-March 30, 1892) served as captain of the "Kennesaw Infantry," Company B, 41st Georgia Infantry from March 4, 1862 to Feb 19, 1863. During that time he was captured and lost an arm at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky on October 8, 1862. Following his resignation, Lester served from September 19, 1863 to December 9, 1863 as colonel of the 7th Georgia State Guards. He resigned from this position after being elected to serve in the Confederate States Congress.

Lester and his wife Margaret (October 22, 1836-June 9, 1892) are buried in the Citizens Cemetery, Marietta, Ga.

**1860 Census Data:** George N. Lester was a 35-year-old South Carolina-born lawyer in 1860. He owned \$2,500 in real estate and \$6,000 personal estate. Also in the household was his wife Margaret, age 24 years; M. J., a four-year-old female; and D. P., a 3-year-old male. Everyone except George N. Lester had been born in Georgia.

Lester owned three slaves in 1860; a 55-year-old female, a 17-year-old female, and a 5-month-old boy.

### **General Wartime Description**

The Lester residence stood on the north side of the Powder Springs Road roughly 2,000 feet northeast of Old Mt. Zion Church. B.C. Yates noted that some outbuildings from the Lester place still stood in the 1930s.

### **McDonald House**

**1860 Census Data:** There were three McDonald households in the 1860 Cobb County census. The family living in the McDonald house on Bell's Ferry Road was probably that of John McDonald, a 45-year-old farmer who owned \$500 real estate and \$350 personal estate. Also living in the McDonald household were Catherine, 45-years-old; W. N., an 18-year-old farm laborer; John, a 14-year-old student; Sarah, an 11-year-old student; Henry, a 9-year-old student; and M. J., a 4-year-old girl. Everyone in the household with the exception of M. J. was born in South Carolina.

### **General Wartime Description**

The McDonald house stood immediately west of Bell's Ferry Road roughly two miles north of downtown Marietta. During the fighting on the Kennesaw line Confederate trenches crossed Bell's Ferry Road in the vicinity of the McDonald house.

### **Mt. Zion Church/Brush Arbor**

Old Mt. Zion Church stood immediately south of the Powder Springs Road roughly 6,000 feet east of the Kolb Farmhouse. A little over 2,000 feet east of the Kolb Farmhouse stood the Zion Church Brush Arbor. Old Mt. Zion Church was an important landmark in the June 22, 1864 battle of Kolb's Farm. (Most wartime Confederate accounts refer to the engagement as Mt. Zion Church.) Carter L. Stevenson's division advanced westward from Mt. Zion Church during the afternoon of the 22d and that night General Hood assembled his troops around the church after their bloody repulse.

### **Mote House**

**1860 Census Data:** The 1860 Cobb County census lists two families named "Moate."

The head of one household was Elizabeth Moate, a 50-year-old woman born in South Carolina. Living with her was K.S. Moate, a 12-year-old boy born in Georgia.

J.S. Moate, a 29-year-old male farm laborer, was the head of the other household. Living with him were Narcissa Moate, a 24-year-old illiterate woman, D.A., a 4-year-old girl; and M.        a 1-year-old girl. 1111c.s,f the family members were born in Georgia.

**General Wartime Description:** The Moate/Mote house stood on the northern side of the Powder Springs Road approximately 2,000 feet northeast of Old Mt. Zion Church. The house does not appear on most Federal maps, but is listed as "Mote" on an 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map.

### **Mullin/Mullins House**

This residence is listed as "Wid. Mullins" on Plate LXV, 2 in the Official Records Atlas. Other Union maps list it as "Mifflin."

**1860 Census Data:** There were four individuals with the last name Mullins living in Cobb County in 1860; none are good candidates for occupancy of this residence. One possibility is F.M. Mullins, a 26-year-old man living in the household of **B.S.** Johnson in 1860. This is probably the Frank M. Mullins (October 22, 1835-Jan 29, 1887) buried in Citizens' Cemetery, Marietta. Frank M. Mullins' wife, Sarah E. (July 25, 1844-Nov 24, 1911) is buried next to him.

**General Wartime Descriptions:** Most maps place the Mullin house at or just north of the intersection of the Dallas-Marietta and Burnt Hickory Roads. An 1864 Confederate Engineer map indicates that the house might have been vacant by that time.

### **New Salem Church**

The New Salem Baptist Church was founded ca. 1860, the first church building being a log structure. Lucinda Hardage, whose family attended New Salem, remembered the building being used as a Confederate Army hospital as early as June 14, 1864. Before falling back southward on July 2, Confederate soldiers had torn down the church to utilize its logs in the trenches. The New Salem congregation built a new log structure on the same site, eventually replacing it with an unpainted frame structure with double doors. In 1883 the congregation began work on a larger, more spacious structure located at a new location halfway between Kennesaw and Pine Mountains.

The site of New Salem Church is located within Kennesaw Mountain National Military Park on the south side of Burnt Hickory Road roughly 1,500 feet east of Pigeon Hill. The foundation of the church (probably the postwar frame building) is visible today. Also visible in the immediate vicinity of the foundation are the graves of numerous members of the early congregation, including a number of slaves. Most of these graves are either unmarked or marked with simple field stones.

### **Oatman/McAdoo House**

This Greek Revival House, known as "Melora," stands on a hill north of Powder Springs Road a few miles west of Marietta. Melora was sold along with 72 acres by merchant Dillard W. Young to Isaac M. Springer on January 14, 1861. On January 6,

1863 Springer sold the residence to William G. McAdoo, a refugee from Knoxville, Tennessee. Ten months after McAdoo and his family moved into the house a son, William Gibbes McAdoo, was born on October 31, 1863. The younger McAdoo became Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury, a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1924 and 1928, and a U.S. Senator from California from 1933 to 1939.

William G. McAdoo Sr. sold "Melora" to S. B. Oatman of Fulton County on February 3, 1864. Although Oatman apparently owned the house at the time of the battle of Kolb's Farm on June 22, 1864, Union Army reports written by Brigadier General Alpheus Williams and several of his subordinates in the First Division of the Twentieth Corps refer to the property as the "Atkinson Plantation" or "Mr. Atkinson's House." This is undoubtedly a reference to Col. A. S. Atkinson, who purchased the plantation from Oatman on September 3, 1868. It is known that the Atkinsons lived in Marietta during the Civil War.

Colonel Atkinson's wife, Mary Anne McDonald Atkinson, was a daughter of former Georgia Governor Charles J. McDonald (July 9, 1793-December 16, 1860). Charles J. McDonald's estate transferred seventeen complete land lots and portions of several others, all in the second section of the 19th District, to his daughter Mary Anne. (This property lay south of the Marietta-Dallas Road and north of the Powder Springs Road.) **1860 Census Data: S.B.** Oatman appears in the 1860 Fulton County, Georgia (Atlanta) census as a 43-year-old marble agent from Vermont. (The census gives no figures for Oatman's personal or real estate.) He was living in the household of D.H. Judson, a marble dealer originally from Connecticut.

A.J. Atkinson appears on the 1860 Camden County, Georgia census as a 45-year-old lawyer with \$8,000 real estate and \$42,100 personal estate. Also living in the Atkinson household were Wary]. A[nne]., 43-years-old; John A., 16-years old; Burwell, 11-years-old; Annie, 17-years-old; **D.D.**, a 2-year-old boy; Rhodney, a 7-year-old boy; L., a 10-year-old girl; and E.U. a 4-year-old girl.

**General Wartime Description:** A division of the Union Army's Twentieth Corps under Union Brigadier General Alpheus S. Williams moved onto the "Atkinson Plantation" on June 20, 1864. On the 21st these Union soldiers fortified their position, building earthworks across the Atkinson plantation and through the yard of the house. On June 22, 1864, Williams advanced his line eastward toward the Valentine Kolb Farm, leaving the Atkinson Plantation in the rear of the Union lines during the battle that took place that day.

Samuel C. Atkinson, a son of S. A. & Mary Anne Atkinson, related in a 1936 letter to B. C. Yates that Federal soldiers had used the frame upper stories of "Melora" as a hospital and the stone first floor as a stable. Union earthworks extended through the yard on both sides of the house and also through the grove in front of the house.

The Oatman-McAdoo house was one of several structures along Powder Springs Road originally considered for inclusion in Kennesaw Mountain **N.B.P.** In a 1939 letter, B.C. Yates recommended that the Park Service not purchase the Oatman-McAdoo or Appling houses since they were "pretentious structures of plantation owners" and would not convey the appearance of a dwelling inhabited by an "average" white Southern family at the time of the Civil War. Photographs and correspondence relating to the Oatman-McAdoo house appear in File 845.01.2, General Research Files, Kennesaw

Mountain N.B.P. Library.

### Root House

A map drawn by Walter Morris, chief engineer on the staff of Confederate General Leonidas Polk, lists this residence as "Root's Old Place."

B.C. Yates noted that modern development made it impossible to determine the exact location of this house along the Marietta-Cassville Road.

**1860 Census Description:** The only Root listed in the 1860 Cobb Census is William Root, a 45-year-old druggist with \$8,700 real estate and \$2,000 personal estate. He was born in Pennsylvania. William Root, one of the earliest citizens of Cobb County, owned the first drug store in Marietta. (A biographical sketch of Root appears on pages 119-120 of Temple's First Hundred Years.). Also living in the Root residence were Hannah R. Simpson Root, a 50-year-old woman born in South Carolina; W. K., an 18-year old male student; J. L., a 16-year-old male student; H.S., a 12-year-old female student; and M. H., a 9-year-old female student. All of the children were born in Georgia.

William Root appears on the 1860 Agricultural Schedule as owning 435 acres of land; 100 acres of it "improved" and 345 "unimproved." The value of his farming implements was \$100. He owned 2 horses, 2 asses or mules, 3 mulch cows, 3 other types of cattle, and 18 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$700. He raised 65 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 25 lbs. of butter. The value of animals slaughtered during the year was \$125.

**General Wartime Description** The Root residence appears on the western or northern side of the Cassville-Stilesboro Road roughly 2,500 feet southeast of the site of the current U.S.N.P.S. Visitor Center. The main line of Confederate trenches east of Kennesaw Mountain crossed the Cassville-Stilesboro Road in the immediate vicinity of the Root House.

### Smith Manning House

Construction work on the Greek Revival Smith-Manning residence began in 1839 and was completed by 1842. It was built by Dr. Sidney Smith (1800-1856), a physician who moved to Marietta from Beaufort, South Carolina looking for a more healthy climate. At the time of Smith's death in 1856 he owned an estate of several hundred acres and sixty slaves valued at over \$36,000.

The Smith house is unique in that the exterior walls on the first floor are 24 inches thick and constructed of rock quarried within site of the house. The interior walls are brick and are 12 inches thick. The second floor is frame.

**1860 Census Data:** It is unclear from the 1860 Cobb County census who owned the Smith House at that time.

**General Wartime Description:** Union and Confederate maps refer to this structure as the "Smith Place." It stood roughly halfway between the Burnt Hickory and Marietta-Dallas Road along a north-south running road or drive. (The modern address is 360 Manning Road SW, accessible off of Dallas Highway.) It stood roughly 4,000 feet east of the Confederate entrenchments. During the fighting on the Kennesaw line, the Smith House served for some time as the headquarters of Confederate Lieutenant General William J. Hardee, one of three corps commanders in the Army of Tennessee.

### **Springer House #1**

Union and Confederate maps show two Springer residences on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield. The group of buildings referred to here as Springer House #1 stood approximately 1,500 feet due south of the "Dead Angle" in the Confederate earthworks at Cheatham Hill. See Springer House #2 for a description of the location of the other Springer buildings.

B.C. Yates noted that chimney piles stood at the site of Springer House # 1. He further noted that an abstract of the title to this property remained in Springer's name in 1867.

**1860 Census Data:** Two households named Springer appear in the 1860 Cobb County census. Only one of these, J. M. Springer, probably lived on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield. J. M. Springer was a 32-year-old male Missionary Baptist Preacher. He had been born in South Carolina and owned \$1,500 real estate and \$2,500 personal estate. Also living in the household were O. A. Springer, a 30-year-old female born in South Carolina; J. H., a 6-year-old male born in New York; I. E., a 4-year-old male born in Connecticut; and W. W., a 1-year-old male born in Connecticut. Three individuals named Benedict also lived in the Springer household; **J. J. Benedict**, a 23-year-old male land trader born in South Carolina who owned \$1,000 personal estate; S.W. Benedict, a 21-year-old male teacher born in South Carolina; and T. G. Benedict, a 16-year-old male student born in South Carolina.

J. M. Springer owned two slaves in 1860; a 14-year-old female and an 11-year-old male.

**General Wartime Description:** The Springer residence stood on ground traversed by elements of Union General John W. Geary's division on June 27, 1864. Skirmishers from the 5th Ohio Infantry of Geary's command drove back enemy skirmishers that morning, "capturing a small house [Springer residence] upon the immediate right of the hill on which the enemy was strongly entrenched." When Geary realized that Union troops at the Springer House could enfilade the Confederate line to the north, he sent forward reinforcements to throw up earthworks and an artillery battery (the 13th New York Battery) to open on the enemy.

Captain Robert Kirkup of the 5th Ohio Infantry noted that as his command built earthworks near the Springer building, the Confederates opened a furious cannonade, eight shells striking the houses. Toward evening, Kirk-up's men "tore down the two houses in [the] neighborhood to secure [their] position and strengthen the works." Although the 13th New York Battery retired that evening to the main Union lines, the 5th Ohio remained in the works on the Springer knoll for three days engaged in heavy skirmishing with the Confederates.

### **Springer House #2**

One of the two residences labelled "Springer" on Civil War-era maps stood on the south side of Powder Springs Road approximately 3,000 feet east of the Kolb house. There are only two Springers on the 1860 Cobb County census and only one, J. M. Springer (see above) apparently lived in this area. B. C. Yates noted that local citizens living in the 1930s and 40s did not recall this Springer place.

**General Wartime Description:** This residence stood immediately west of Confederate trenches stretching southward from the Powder Springs Road.

### **Tierce House**

**1860 Census Data:** There are two listings for the name Tierce in the 1860 Cobb County census. One is for E. C. Tierce, a 23-year-old female seamstress born in South Carolina. The head of the other Tierce household was R. Tierce, a 61-year-old Virginia-born male farmer with \$500 real estate and \$350 personal estate. Living with R. Tierce were S., a 58-year-old woman born in South Carolina; S., a 6-year-old female student; and W. a 4-year-old girl. The two children were born in Georgia.

**Wartime Description:** The Tierce residence stood at the intersection of the Stilesboro and Cassville Roads, immediately across Stilesboro Road from the modern U.S.N.P.S. Visitor Center.

### **Tucker House**

This structure is referred to as the "Widow Tucker" house on an 1864 Confederate Engineer Map as well as Plate LXV, No. 1 in the Official Records Atlas. B.C. Yates noted that there was a modern house on the site and that it was impossible to determine the exact location of the Tucker residence due to post Civil War development in the area.

**1860 Census Data:** There are five entries under the name Tucker in the 1860 Cobb County census. One of the possible candidates for occupancy of this house is David A. Tucker, a 35-year-old illiterate carpenter born in North Carolina. He owned \$800 in personal estate. Also living in the David Tucker household were Mary Tucker, a 31-year-old illiterate woman born in North Carolina; E. J., a 5-year-old girl born in Georgia; W.F. a 2-year-old boy born in Georgia; C. L. an eleven-month-old baby born in Georgia; and C. A. Tucker, a 37-year-old female seamstress born in North Carolina.

David Tucker appears on the 1864 Militia Rolls ("Joe Brown Census") as a 39-year-old wagon maker born in North Carolina.

A Margaret Tucker appears on a list of individuals living in Cobb County who had received salt under the Governor's orders dated July 24, 1863. Margaret Tucker was listed as a widow who had a son or sons in the service.

### **Josiah Wallace House**

The Josiah Wallace (often misspelled as Wallis) House was built in 1853 and is the only antebellum house remaining in what was known as the New Salem community (after New Salem Church). Lucinda Hardage related that the house stood "on a hill on the same side of . . . [Burnt Hickory] road" as the Hardage residence and that Wallace lived

there during the war. The Wallace house, she noted, was the "same as before [the] War, except a room has been added on the back and a veranda built[;] the House had a narrow porch during the War."

B.C. Yates ascertained from deed records that Wallace owned two 160 acre tracts of land running west from the Hardage property toward Mud Creek. Wallace gave the land to his daughters; 100 acres to Mrs. Brazil (See Martha/E. L. Braswell House); 80 acres to Mrs. Anderson; and 100 acres to Mrs. Bob Ballenger.

**1860 Census Data:** Josiah Wallace appears on the 1860 Census as a 52-year-old man (no occupation listed) who owned \$4,000 real estate and \$7,100 personal estate. Also living in this household were **J. A.**, a 47-year-old female; **M.A.E.**, a 14-year-old female student; **G.A.**, a 10-year-old female student; and **J.C.**, a 6-year-old female. All family members were born in Georgia

The 1860 Agricultural Census shows Josiah Wallace owning 400 acres; 100 of them "improved," and 300 "unimproved." His farm machinery was valued at \$75. He owned 3 horses, 5 mulch cows, 2 working oxen, 3 other cows, and 21 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$525. He raised 265 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn; 66 bushels of oats, 3 bales of ginned cotton (400 lbs. each), 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, 300 lbs. of butter, and 40 lbs of honey. The total value of homemade manufactured goods in the household that year was \$8. The total value of animals slaughtered on the Wallace farm that year was \$199.

**General Wartime Description:** The Wallace House stands on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road roughly 6,000 feet west of Pigeon Hill. It was likely used as a hospital by both the Confederate and Union Armies. (Lucinda Hardage, whose family home stood a short distance east of the Wallace House, said that there was a Confederate hospital "in the house next to ours.") In a dispatch dated "In the field, Big Shanty, June 18, 1864," William T. Sherman mentioned the need to seize ground "from Cheatham's to Latimore's, Brand's and Wallace's." Around 10:30 A.M. the next morning, skirmishers from Union General David Stanley's division were "going into position opposite [the] enemy at right angles with [the] Marietta road at Wallace's house." The Wallace house served as a headquarters for Union General O. O. Howard from June 19-22, 1864. Sherman visited the Wallace residence around 5:30 p.m. on June 22 while surveying the position of his various armies.

Lucinda Hardage remembered that the Wallace House was badly damaged during the fighting along the Kennesaw line, most of the interior partitions being ripped out to provide room for wounded soldiers.

### **Wilcox House**

Lucinda Hardage remembered that "Wilcox was an Englishman, and a doctor."

**1860 Census Data:** The 1860 census lists the occupants of this household as Thomas Wilcox, a 58-year-old-man and Louisa Wilcox, a 61-year-old female, both born in England. No occupation is listed for either member of the household.

**General Wartime Description:** The Wilcox residence stood south of the Marietta-

Dallas Road immediately west of present-day Cheatham Hill Drive. (See the map in Pocket 11, Folder 5, Kennesaw Mountain N.B. P. Map Case.) The Wilcox residence may be the same building marked "Finley/Finlay" on some Civil War-era maps. (See the entry for the Finley/Finley house.)

#### John R. Wilder House/ "Oakton"

Judge David Irwin built this house, located at 653 Kennesaw Road, around 1840. In 1852 Savannah merchant John R. Wilder purchased the building from George Allen of Beaufort, S.C.. At that time the building was a 5-room Greek Revival cottage with white columns on the front situated on a tract of land about 20 acres in size.

Wilder came to Georgia from New England in the 1820s. (His obituary in the November 6, 1879 Marietta Journal says that he was originally from Massachusetts.) He and his business partners in Savannah became "well known ocean steamship agents." (One source lists Wilder as a cotton agent.) Like numerous other wealthy low-country denizens, Wilder maintained his residence in Savannah, living in Marietta in the summers.

John R. Wilder died at "Oakton" on November 2, 1879. He is buried next to his wife, Sarah West Wilder (d. December 22, 1866) in the Glover vault at St. James Episcopal Church in Marietta. (J. B. Glover had been Wilder's postwar business partner.)

1860 Census Data: John R. Wilder appears in the 1860 Chatham County (Savannah) Census as a 45-year-old Connecticut-born merchant who owned \$500 real estate and \$20,000 personal estate. He lived in the Pulaski House, a business owned by William T. Wiltberger.

General Wartime Description: Oakton, which is on the National Register of Historic Sites, stands on Kennesaw Avenue a short distance northwest of Marietta. On June 21, 1864 "Oakton" served as the headquarters of Confederate General William W. Loring, who commanded General Leonidas Polk's Corps after that officer's death at Pine Mountain on June 14. According to Temple's First Hundred Years, Union officers later occupied the house after Mrs. Wilder had fled.

#### Willoughby House

The Willoughby House stood roughly two thousand feet south of Powder Springs Road and almost due south of Mt. Zion Church. The Willoughby home was close to one of the Appling family houses, probably the one owned by Walter A. Appling. (See separate entry for Appling Houses.) A local resident named J. Pledger told B. C. Yates that Willoughby was "Aplin's overseer." Pledger also recalled that the Willoughby site showed evidence of habitation- "wells, chimney piles, etc."

**1860 Census Data:** No one named Willoughby appears in the 1860 Cobb County census.

#### Cyrus B. York House

Cyrus B. York had been living in Cobb County for at least twelve years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War: his name appears on an list of managers overseeing the

election of a militia colonel in 1849. The house York and his family lived in during the Civil War stood on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road roughly two thousand feet west of Pigeon Hill. Lucinda Hardage remembered that the York residence was two stories tall "with large trees around it." After the war, another house was built on the site of the burned York residence. Today the site of the York House is marked with a Georgia State Historic Marker that reads "General J.E. Johnston's Headquarters."

1860 Census Data: Cyrus B. York appears on the 1860 census as a 38-year-old farmer with \$3,600 real estate and \$5,509 personal estate. Also living in the York household were E. J., a 28-year-old woman; G.F., a 10-year-old girl; L. N., a 9-year-old girl; J. F., a 7-year-old girl; C. W., a 5-year-old boy; John, a 3-year-old boy; Emma, a 1-year-old girl; and Thomas Arwood, a 22-year-old farm laborer. Everyone in the household was born in Georgia.

Cyrus York owned one slave in 1860, a 20-year-old female.

The 1860 Agricultural Schedule reveals that Cyrus York owned 200 acres of land; 60 "improved" acres and 140 "unimproved" acres. The value of his farm machinery was \$45. He owned 2 horses, 2 milch cows, 2 working oxen, and 30 swine. The total value of his livestock was \$285. During the year he had produced 75 bushels of wheat, \$375 bushels of Indian corn, 66 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of peas & beans, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 80 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 150 lbs of butter. The total value of animals slaughtered during the year was \$105.

Cyrus York appears as a 42-year-old farmer in the 1864 Militia Enrollment Lists ("Joe Brown Census.")

**General Wartime Description:** Confederate Army commander General Joseph E. Johnston occupied the York House as his headquarters from June 10 to June 19, 1864, when he moved farther east to the Thomas M. Kirkpatrick residence. Union soldiers thereafter moved onto the York farm, building a line of earthworks across the Burnt Hickory Road just a short distance west of the house. Lucinda Hardage claimed that when her family returned after the war they found that the York residence had been destroyed. Apparently Confederate artillerists had fired on the building and burnt it down in an effort to drive out Northern sharpshooters posted inside.

## List of Sources

**Appling Houses-** 1860 Cobb County Population Census, pp. 232, 260, 265; 1860 Cobb County Slave Census, p. 84; Map in Pocket 11, Folder 4, Map Case, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (hereinafter cited as KEMO); B.C. Yates notes, File 845.01.2, KEMO; Sarah Temple, The First Hundred Years A Short History of Cobb County, in Georgia (reprint; Athens: Agee Publishers, 1989), 529 (cited hereinafter as 1st Hundred Years).

**Bellinger, A. M.-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 290; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 5; Official Records of the War of the Rebellion (cited hereinafter as OR), 38, IV, 509; B.C. Yates notes, File 845.01.2, KEMO,

**Bellinger, John-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 261; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 1; 1860 Cobb County Slave Census, p. 84; 1864 Ga. Militia Enrollment Lists; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; O.R. 38, I, 638; O.R. IV, 523; 1st Hundred Years, 56, 510, 534, 606.

**Braswell-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 234; 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 235; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO.

**Camp-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 264; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 1; Ga Commissary General's Department, List of Families Supplied with Salt, Drawer 73, Reel 4 (microfilm), Ga. State Archives; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; Lillian Henderson, Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, (cited hereinafter as Roster), Vol. N, p. 405,

**Carnes-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 289; B. C. Yates notes, KEMO.

**Casey-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 286; 1st Hundred Years, 611; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, (cited hereinafter as O.R. Atlas), Plate LX, Plate LXV, No. 2.

Cass- 1860 Chatham County, Ga. Pop. Census; 1864 Confederate Engineer Survey Map, Map Case, KEMO; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; Lillian Henderson, Roster, Vol. I, p. 325.

**Channel, John-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, 262; 1860 Ag. Census, p. 1; Map in Pocket 11, Folder 5, Map Case, KEMO; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO;

**Howe-** O.R. Atlas, Plate LIX.

**Johnson-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 288; "Miss Lucinda Hardage will be 91 On Saturday," January 1939 newspaper clipping in "Lucinda Hardage" vertical file, Ga. Room, Cobb County Public Library.

**Kirk-** 1860 Cobb Co. Pop. Census, p. 287; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 5; 1st 100 Years, 263, 755; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; O.R. 38, I, 739; II, 30; Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign, George N. Barnard (New York: Dover Publications, 1977), Plate 31.

**Kirkpatrick-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 293; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 5; 1860 Cobb County Slave Schedule, p. 87; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; O.R., 38, IV, 550, 584; 1st Hundred Years, 48, 59, 308, 629; Cobb County Historic Building and Site Inventory, Site #30, Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library.

**Kolb-** A great deal of information on the Kolb farmhouse and family can be found in the U.S.N.P.S Structural Report of the Kolb Farm, compiled by Ed. Bearss, on file in the KEMO Park Library. 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 264; 1860 Cobb County Slave Census, p. 84; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 1; 1st Hundred. Years, p. 549; Vertical File Folder marked, "CC- Biography: Kolb," Vertical File, Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library; Thomas Broadfoot, comp. Ga. Confederate Soldiers, Vol. **II** (Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1998); O.R. 38, II, pp. 31, 337; IV, pp. 561, 562, 563, 573; O.R. 39, III, p. 94.

**Lee-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 207; O.R. Atlas, Plate LIX, No. 3

**Lester-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 264; 1860 Cobb County Slave Census, p. 84; 1864 Ga. Militia Enrollment Lists; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; Cobb County Cemeteries, Vol. I, 347; Lillian Henderson, Roster, Vol. 4, p. 434.

**McDonald-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, pp. 34,.52.

**Mote-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 261, 262.

**Mount Zion Church-** O.R. 38, III, p. 814

**Mullin/Mullins-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 48; O.R. Atlas, Plate LIX, Plate LXV, No. 2; Cobb County Cemeteries, Vol. I, p. 317; 1st Hundred Years, 638.

**New Salem Church-** Clipping from May 14, 1994 Marietta Daily Journal in Vertical File labelled "Churches/Misc. II," Vertical File, Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; 1st Hundred Years, p. 264; "Miss Lucinda Remembers," ts. in Vertical File marked, "CC- Biography, Lucinda Hardage," Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library; Lucinda Hardage obituary, PW-59, Historic Files, KEMO.

**Oatman/McAdoo-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 12; 1860 Camden County, Ga. Pop. Census, p. 14; 1860 Fulton County Pop. Census, p. 710; B.C. Yates notes, File 845.01.2, KEMO; O.R. 38, II, 31, 99, 469, 475; IV, 548; Historic Cobb County Buildings and Site Survey, # 89, unpublished study, Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library; 1st Hundred Years, 544.

**Root-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 18; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 5

**Smith-Manning-** Historic Cobb County Building and Site Inventory, Site #31, unpublished study, Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library.

**Springer-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 263; 1860 Cobb County Slave Census, p. 84; O.R., 38, II, 134, 173, 481

**Tierce-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, pp. 17, 117

**Tucker-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 288; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO; C.S .Engineer Survey Map, KEMO; O.R. Atlas, LXV, 1864 Ga. Militia Enrollment Lists.

**Wallace-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 290; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 5; B.C.Yates notes, File 845.01.2, KEMO; O.R., 38, I, 198, 597, 882; IV, 509, 520, 521, 557-8; Ga. Historical Marker at Wallace House Site; "Miss Lucinda Remembers," ts. in Vertical File marked "CC: Biography, Lucinda Hardage," Vertical File, Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library.

**Wilcox-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 261; B.C. Yates notes, KEMO

**Wilder-** 1860 Chatham County Pop. Census, p. 188; Ga. Historical Marker on Kennesaw Avenue, Marietta; 1st Hundred Years, p. 131; Typescript entitled "Oakton," comp. 1963 by Barbara Goodman, in vertical file labelled "Buildings- Wilder Goodman House," Vertical File, Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library; "Oakton Home Harks Back to Area's Resort History," Marietta Journal, November 17, 1968; "Historic Home in Cobb Holds Memories," Marietta Journal, January 2, 1978; "Death of John R. Wilder," Marietta Journal, November 6, 1879; Historic Cobb County Building and Site Inventory, Site #33, unpublished study, Ga. Room, Marietta Public Library.

**Willoughby-** B.C. Yates notes

**York-** 1860 Cobb County Pop. Census, p. 286; 1860 Cobb County Slave Census, p. 86; 1860 Cobb County Ag. Census, p. 5; 1864 Ga. Militia Enrollment Lists; 1st 100 Years, 263, 308, 528; Ga. Historical Marker at York House Site; O.R. 38, III, pp. 913, 914.