

Ancestral Line of Walter Maynard Moore 1898-1960

Moore Family of Limestone Springs and
Thicketty Creek area of Cherokee County.

Organization

- The study displays the ancestral line of Walter Maynard Moore in generational groups and small sections, making it easily readable. Some of these families had thirteen children.
- The data from Patrick Moore (1740 to 1781) forward is accurate, maybe not perfect, and based on citable research.
- There is a great deal of incorrect data online. This study is based on family sheets from Charles Moore's (Uncle Buck) Mormon Church records, copied from the family Bible.
- Our family tree includes some very colorful characters. Click on this website to see some of the stories collected over the years.

[Moore Family Research](#)

This is an old website that needs modernization.

Patrick Moore
1740-1781

Rev. Hugh Moore
1775-1834

John Moore
1800-1881

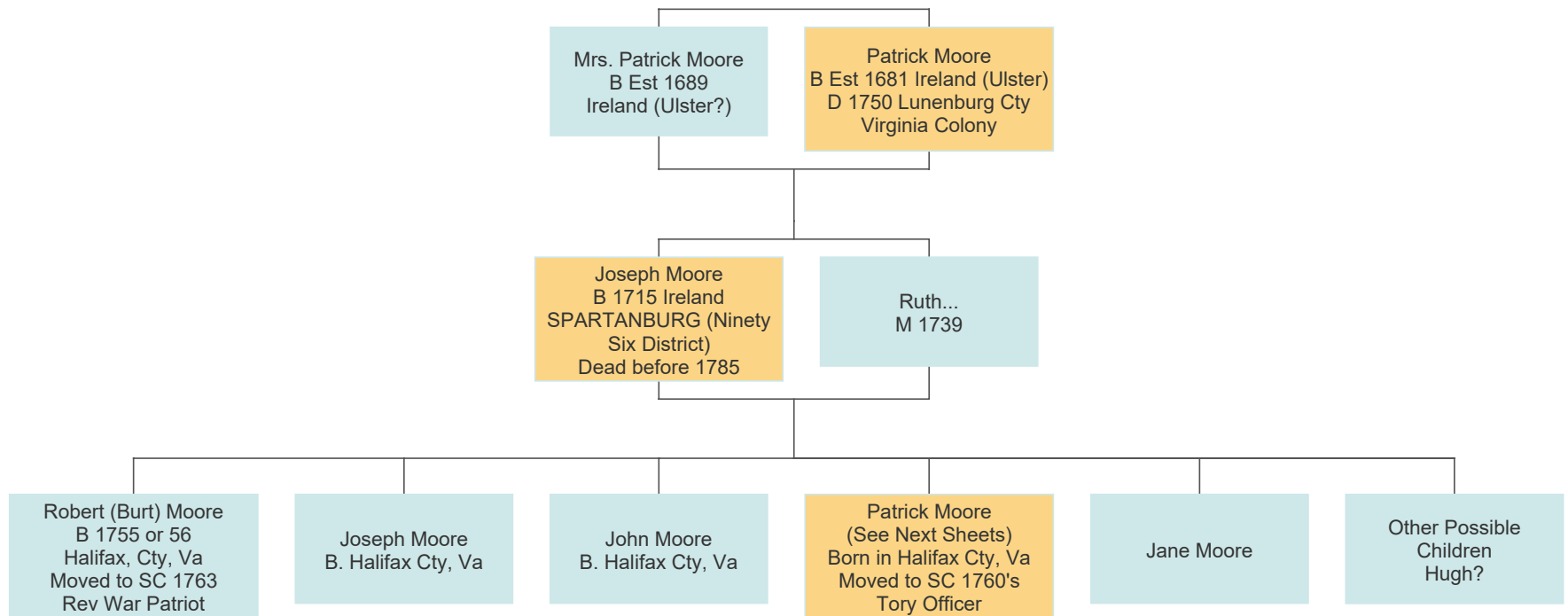
Charles Moore
1825-1889

Charles Moore
1861-1920

Walter Maynard
Moore
1898-1960

Direct Line of Walter Maynard Moore

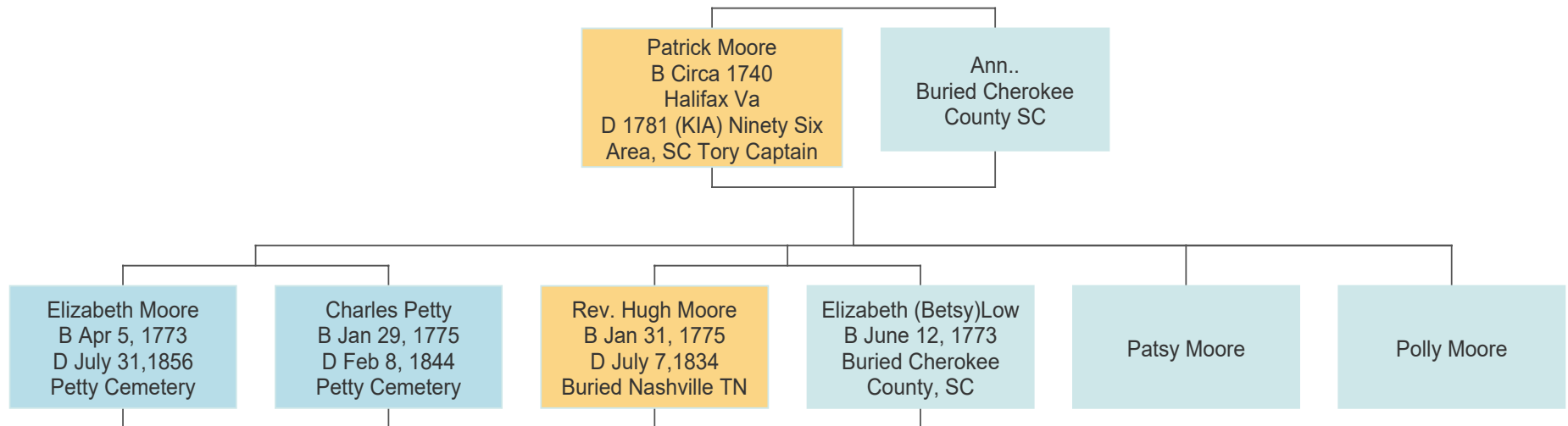
Possible Early Moore Family— Best Estimate w/o Proof



Patrick and Ann_____ Moore

Name	Year Born
Elizabeth Moore	1773
Rev. Hugh Moore	1775
Patsy Moore	
Polly Moore	

Patrick and Ann ? Moore



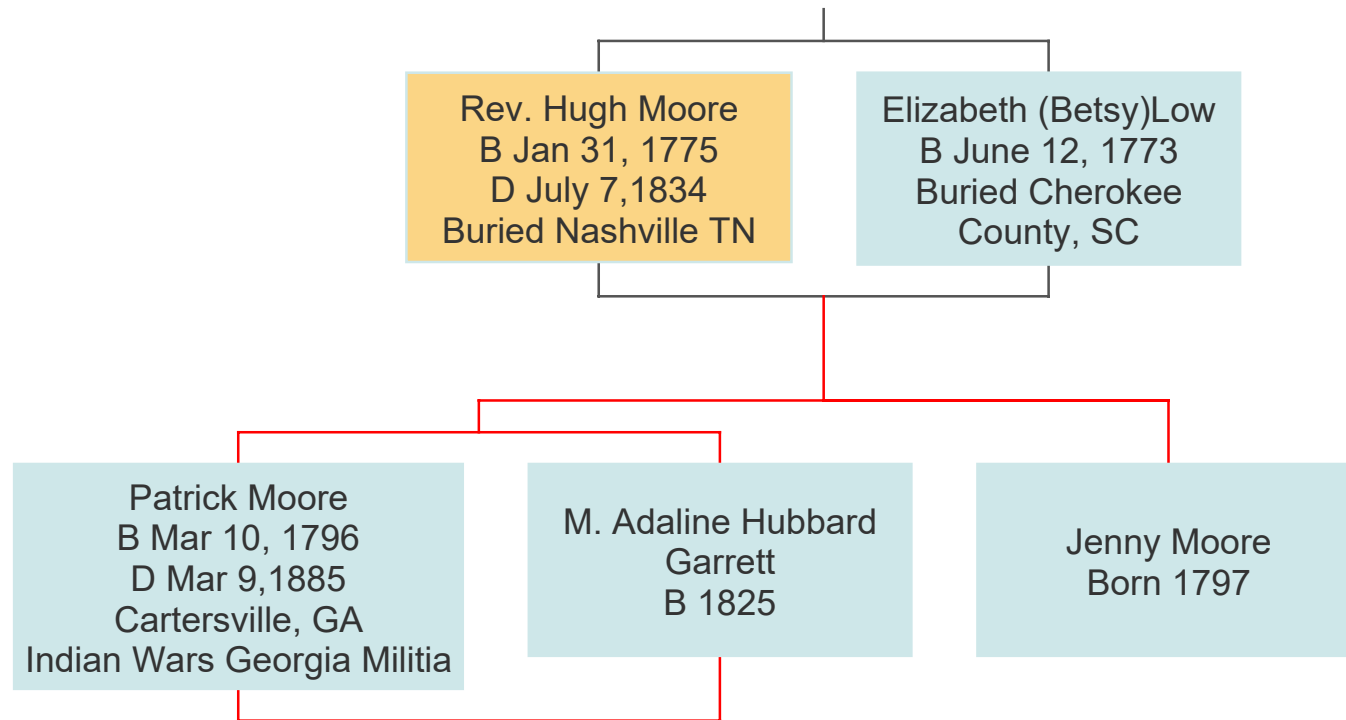
Notes on Patrick Moore

- In many accounts Patrick Moore, a Tory Officer, was the rank of colonel. British casualty lists state that he was killed in 1781 at the rank of captain.
- Hugh Moore (1823-1904) wrote to Dr. Lyman Draper, Revolutionary War Historian, stating that Patrick was a spy for the Patriots.
- Unlike other Tories, he was not forced to move to Canada and his land was not taken. Otherwise, this family would have developed in Canada.
- Patrick's 1783 will was executed by John Thomas, a Patriot leader and commander of the Spartan Rifles.

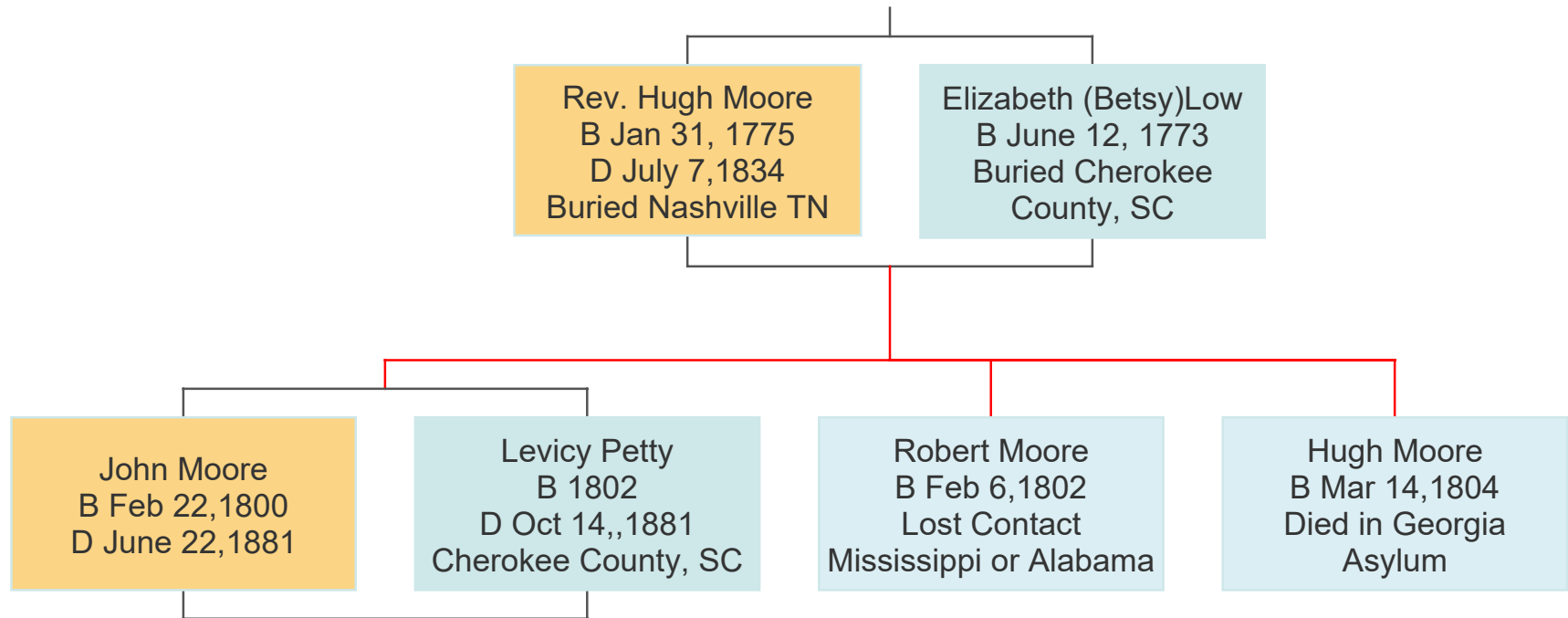
Rev. Hugh Moore and Betsy Low(e)

Name	Year Born
Patrick Moore	1796
Jenny Moore	1797
John Moore	1800
Robert Moore	1802
Hugh Moore	1804
Davis Moore	1808
Betsy Moore	1813

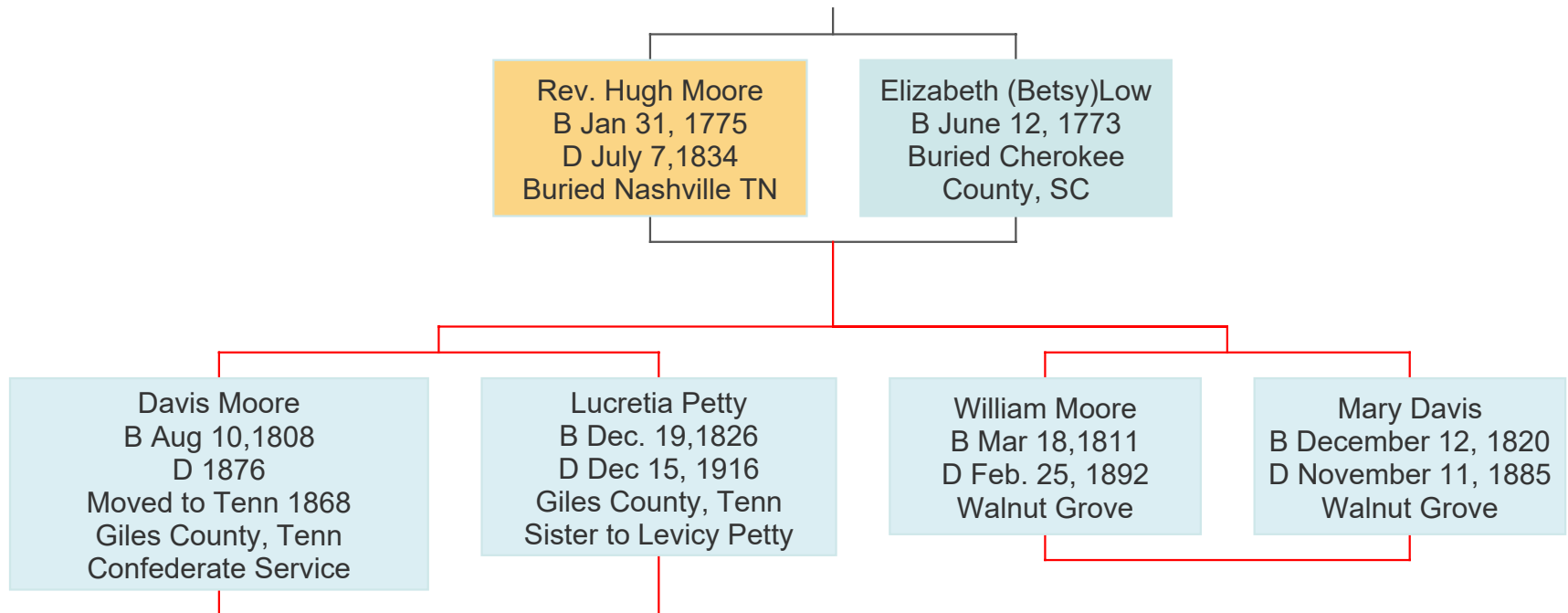
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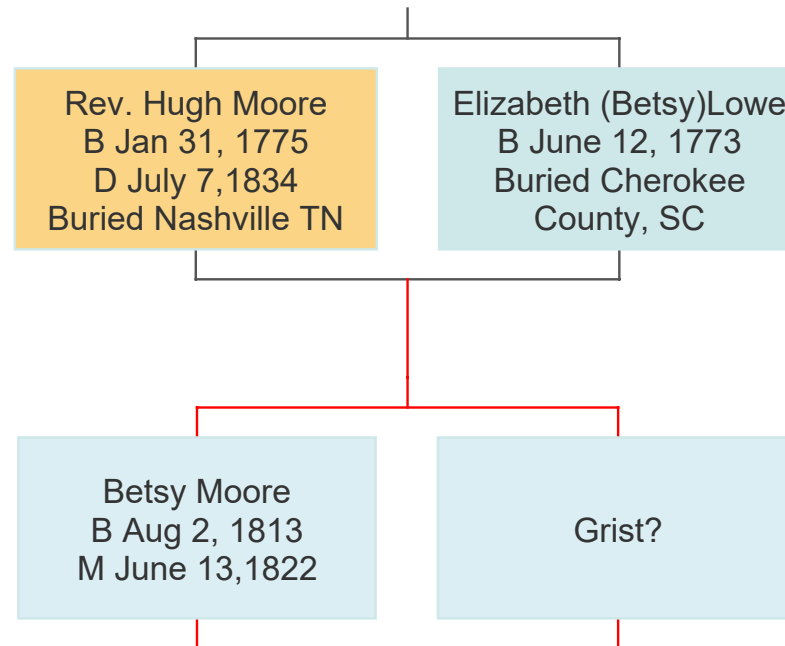
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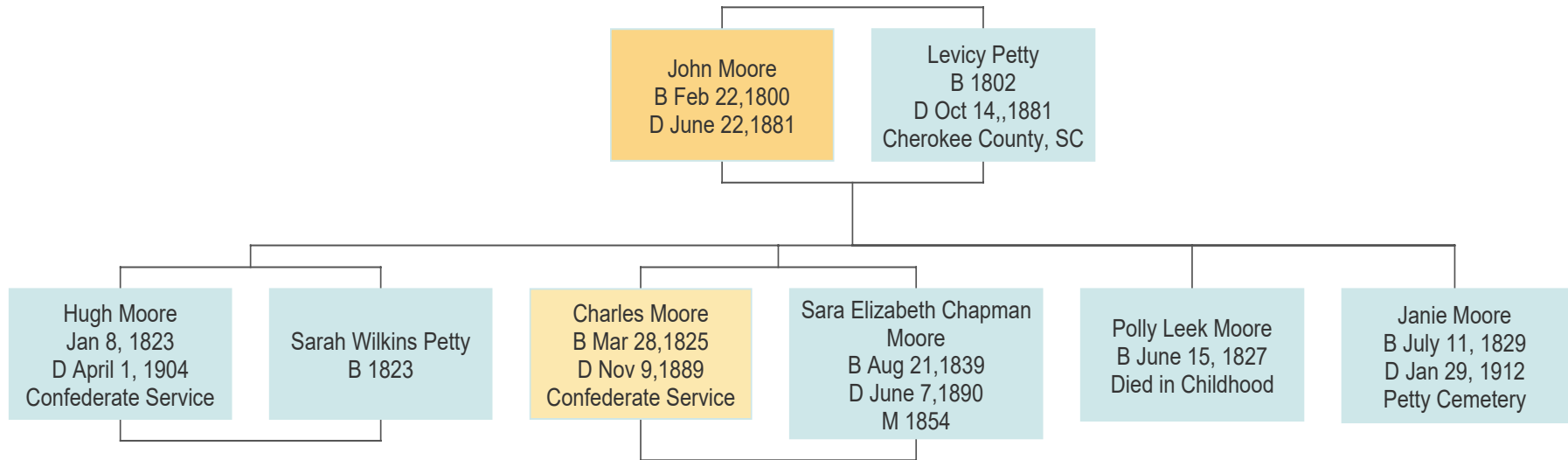
Notes on Rev. Hugh Moore

- He was a circuit-riding Baptist preacher who founded Gilead Baptist Church near Jonesville and pastored Goucher and State Line Baptist Churches.
- He worked for the federal government, getting former Revolutionary War soldiers to sign up for pensions. He became involved in a scheme to create fake pensions and keep the money. He was tried and imprisoned in Nashville, Tennessee.
- He died in a cholera outbreak in prison and was buried in a mass grave in the Nashville City Cemetery. Recently, markers were placed to remember these men.

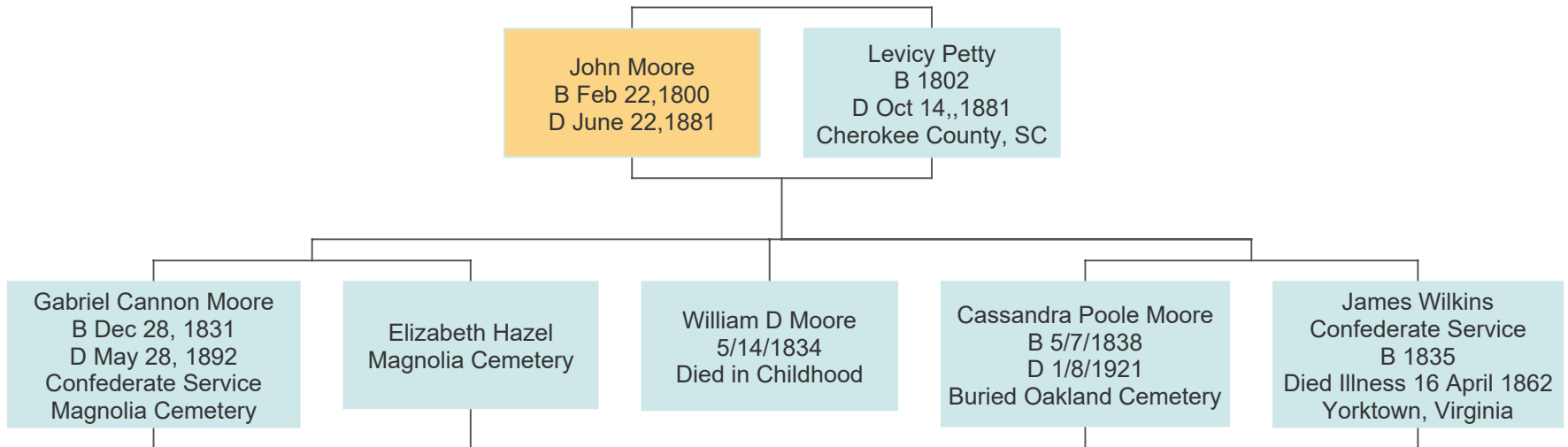
John Moore and Levicy Petty

Name	Year Born
Hugh Moore	1823
Charles Moore	1825
Polly Leak Moore	1827
Jane Moore	1829
Gabriel Cannon Moore	1831
William D. Moore	1834
Cassandra Poole Moore	1838
James Petty Moore	1841
Elizabeth Cordelia Moore	1846

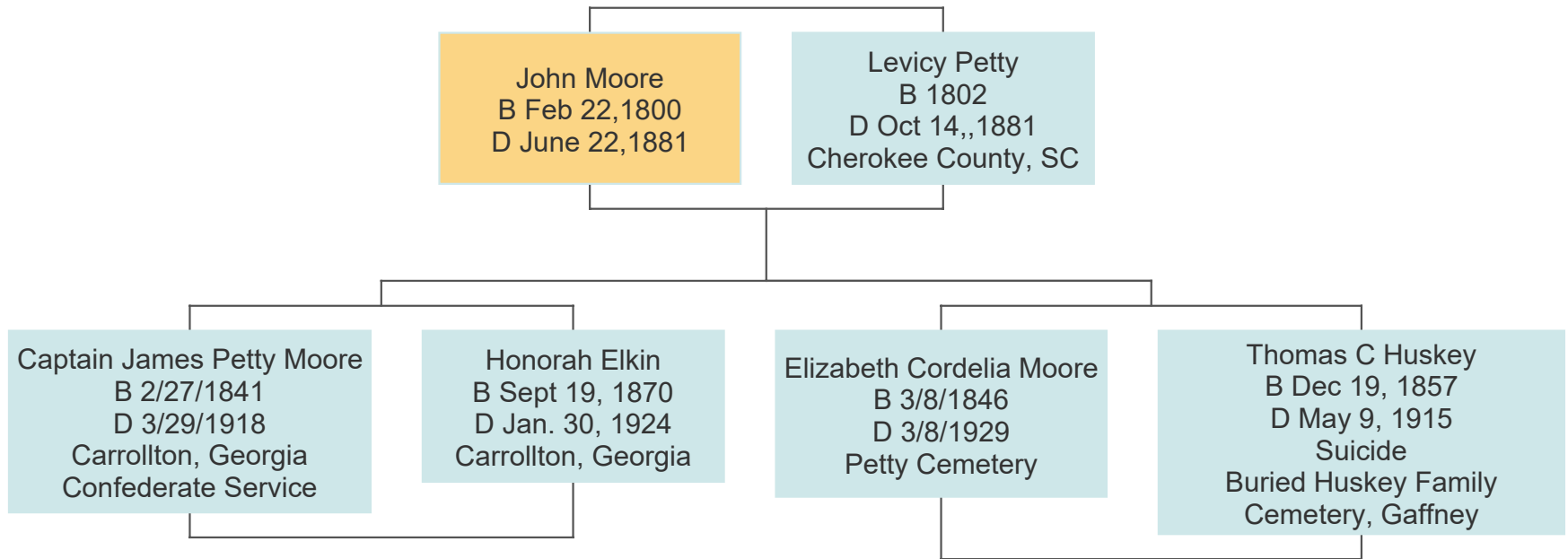
John Moore and Levicy Petty



John Moore and Levicy Petty



John Moore and Levicy Petty



Civil War Service of the Sons of John Moore and Levicy Petty

- Outline of the Civil War Service of the sons of John Moore and Levicy Petty Moore.
- All served in the 5th Reg, SCVI and the Palmetto Sharpshooters, Army of Northern Virginia, Confederate States Army 1861-1865.
- The brothers were wounded, but all came home. A brother-in-law died of disease near Yorktown in 1862.
- The information contained in this outline is derived directly from, *A Biography of the Struck Eagle, Brigadier General Micah Jenkins* by James J. Baldwin III, *Broken Fortunes* by Randolph W. Kirkland, Jr., and individual service records for each man.

1/Lt and Pvt. Hugh Moore (1823-1904)¹⁹

1/Lt. and Pvt. Hugh Moore	
Date	Action/Description
April 12, 1861	Bombardment of Ft. Sumter
July 10, 1861	<i>Entered Confederate service on July 10, 1861, as 2/Lt in Company I, 6th S. C. Infantry; Capt. W. D. Camp's company, Summerville, S. C. Enlisted with cousin, Charles P. Petty; Petty was 1/Lt of company. Petty resigned 31 August 1861; died 20 July 1862.</i>
June and July 1861	6 th Reg. was mustered into Confederate service and broken up into other units. Capt. W. D. Camp is shown as commander of Company I, 5 th SCV in April of 1862.
July of 1861	Unit is shown at Camp Pettus in Virginia. At some time between July 10 and end of the month, the unit was transported to Virginia.
July 1861	<i>Present at Camp Pettus.</i>
August 20, 1861	<i>Hospitalized due to fever at farmhouse 2 1/2 miles from the camp.</i>
July to August of 1861	Unit moves to Camp near Germantown. (Not Maryland Germantown, Maryland just north of Washington, DC, and would have been in Yankee hands; camp named, "Camp Germantown.")
September 1861	Unit Present at Camp Germantown.
September 1861	<i>Shown as sick while at Camp Germantown.</i>
September 24, 1861	<i>Resigned; resignation takes effect on October 1, 1861.</i>
April 16, 1862	<i>Brother-in-law, James Wilkins, dies of illness near Yorktown.</i>
November 20, 1862	<i>Enlisted as 1/Lt, Company H, 7th Reg. South Carolina Volunteers (reserve) at Columbia, South Carolina (state fairgrounds); brother, Charles Moore, was in Company L during this same period.</i>
December 12, 1862	Unit encamped at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.
February 17, 1863	<i>Reserve enlistment completed.</i>
February 24, 1864	<i>Enlisted by his brother, Capt. James Petty Moore, as private in Company H, PSS, in Spartanburg, SC Given a recruit bounty.</i>
End February 1864	Longstreet's divisions moved from New Market to Bulls Gap, Tenn.
March 1864	Hampton Legion (regiment) removed from Jenkins' brigade and sent to S.C. to obtain new horses and new recruits. Jenkins was left with 1 st and 2 nd Rifles, the 5 th , PSS, and the 6 th .
End of March 1864	Field's command containing Jenkins' brigade left Bull's Gap and marched to Zollicofer, Tenn., just below Bristol. Passed through Andrew Johnson's hometown of Greeneville, Tenn., in a snow storm.
April 1, 1864	Reached Zollicofer, Tenn.
April 11, 1864	Longstreet ordered to return to Army of Northern Virginia.
April 17, 1864	Jenkins' brigade departed Tennessee for Charlottesville, Virginia.
April 19, 1864	Jenkins' brigade camped in an open field within sight of the University of Virginia.
April 26, 1864	Brigade moved into camp within seven miles of Gordonsville, Virginia.

1/Lt and Pvt. Hugh Moore (1823-1904)²⁰

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Date	Action/Description
April 29, 1864	Longstreet's divisions reviewed in an emotional ceremony by Gen. Lee welcoming them back to the Army of Northern Virginia. Longstreet assumed command of the First Army Corps which contained Field's division and Jenkins' brigade.
May 5, 1864	Both units engaged in the Battle of the Wilderness.
May 6, 1864	<i>Wounded in the shoulder; same day that brother, Capt. Moore, was wounded in the head.</i>
May 6, 1864	Gen. Longstreet wounded and Gen. Jenkins killed by William Mahone's brigade of Virginians in friendly fire accident. Col. Coward of the 5 th Reg. wounded in the arm. Jenkin's brigade now under command of Col. Bratton.
May 7, 1864	Gen. Jenkins' body transported to South Carolina. Gen. R. H. Anderson named to command Longstreet's First Corps. (Anderson was from SC and commanded the Jenkins' brigade, now Bratton's brigade earlier in the war).
May 7, 1864	Bratton's brigade moved towards Spotsylvania Courthouse.
May 8-12 1864	Both units enameled at Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse.
May 21, 1864	First Corps, including both. units, moved due south towards Hanover Junction.
May 27, 1864	Bratton's brigade pulled from lines around Hanover Junction and marched south to below Ashland.
May 28, 1864	Brigade stopped two mile east of Atlee's Station and four miles south of Pamunkey River.
May 31-June 4, 1864	Battle of Cold Harbor; both units engaged.
June 9, 1864	Brigade resting at Gaines' Mill.
June 13, 1864	Bratton's brigade moves to Frayser's Farm.
June 16, 1864	Bratton's brigade separated from the Field's division and move down the James River and picket toward the river in the vicinity of Deep Bottom. Reopened the road between Petersburg and Richmond.
June 17, 1864	Fields and Pickett's divisions attacked to regain the Howlett Line at the Yankee strongpoint at Mrs. Clay's Farm.
June 18, 1864	Bratton's brigade moved through Petersburg and took up constructing defenses by night near Baxter Road.
Late June 1864	Field's brigades rotated trench duty.
Late June 1864	Col. Bratton promoted to Brig. Gen.
July 28, 1864	Field's division including both units was dispatched to Fussell's Mill to meet an expected enemy advance. This was a Yankee feint to cover the mine explosion under the Petersburg line on July 30, 1864. The explosion occurred only 100 yards from where the brigade had been located before being shifted.
August 14, 1864	Yankee troops begin operations against Field's division in defenses east of Richmond. Field's line was broken and the 5 th Reg. moved from the line to White's Tavern on the Darbytown Road.
Aug 11st 16, 1864	5 th SCVI drove Yankees out of line and closed the breach.
Aug 11st 24, 1864	Field's division returned to Petersburg and held in reserve.
Aug-Sept 1864	Units were used to help construct defenses around Petersburg.
September 29, 1864	Field's division marched to protect Fort Gilmer, under attack.
September 30, 1864	Field's division, including Bratton's brigade, involved in disastrous attack to retake Ft. Harrison.

1/Lt and Pvt. Hugh Moore (1823-1904)²¹

1/Lt. and Pvt. Hugh Moore	
Date	Action/Description
October 7, 1864	Darbytown Road and New Market Road fights engaged both units. Field's division took heavy casualties.
<i>October 7, 1864</i>	<i>Wounded slightly.</i>
October 7, 1864	Bratton's brigade returned to Darbytown Road to erect works.
October 13, 1864	Yankee forces attack Field's works and were repulsed. Both units engaged.
October 17, 1864	All able-bodied men placed on the line. Support troops moved to line.
October 19, 1864	Longstreet assumes command of First Corps.
October 27, 1864	Capt. Lyle of 5 th SC captures 600 Yankee prisoners.
November 1864	Construction of winter Quarters begins.
December 22, 1864	Bratton's brigade shifted to meet expected attack near Gordonsville. No attack happened and returned to winter Quarters on December 24.
Winter of 1865	Picket duties in lines and trenches around Petersburg. Very little fighting.
March of 1865	Lee fails to break out of salient and attack by Maj. Gen. Gordon fails. Pickett defeated by Yankees at Five Forks.
April 2, 1865	Bratton's brigade pulled from Richmond to Petersburg.
April 2, 1865	Under cover of darkness, Confederates pull out of Petersburg and Richmond. Bratton's brigade as part of Field's division serves as a rear guard.
April 2-3, 1865	Lee's forces march towards Amelia Court House. Bratton's brigade engages in brief skirmish northwest of Petersburg. Bratton's brigade crosses the Appomattox River and learn that their Quartermaster wagons have been captured.
April 5, 1865	Lee's moves from Ameila Courthouse with Longstreet's column in the lead. Bratton's brigade skirmishes with Yankee cavalry at Jetersville.
April 6, 1865	Bratton's brigade reaches Rice's Station seven miles southeast of Farmville. ^{Gen.} Ewell's and Gen. Anderson's Corps are captured.
April 7, 1865	5 th Regiment crossed the Appomattox River over the decks of two boats tied together and made their way to Farmville with the rest of Bratton's brigade.
April 7, 1865	Last engagement of the war for Bratton's brigade occurred when Yankee troops attempted to tum the flank on Mahone's division. Many Yankee prisoners were taken. After the battle, they resumed march towards Lynchburg.
April 8, 1865	Lee's remaining forces moved towards Appomattox Court House with Longstreet's Corps acting as a rear guard.
April 9, 1865	Bratton's brigade began felling trees and constructing breastworks. The first unit to meet Gen. Lee after the surrender was Bratton's brigade.
<i>April 9, 1865</i>	<i>Surrendered and Paroled at Appomattox Courthouse. No company designation shown on parole list</i>
April 12, 1865	Formal Ceremony of surrender. The Palmetto Sharpshooters stacked their arms and surrendered in front of the 16 th Michigan.
April 13, 1865	Bratton's brigade was marched to Danville, Virginia.

1/Lt and Pvt. Hugh Moore (1823-1904)²²

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Date	Action/Description
April 16, 1865	Bratton's brigade marched 22 miles to Pittsylvania Court House, Virginia.
April 20, 1865	Bratton's brigade reaches Charlotte, NC. Brigade dissolved as a unit; men return to SC by pairs.

1/Lt. Charles Moore (1825-1889)

1/Lt. Charles Moore	
Date	Action/Description
Nov. 20, 1862	Enlisted Company L, 7th South Carolina Reserves
Dec. 26, 1862	Promoted to 2/Lt., Company L.
Jan 15, 1863	Promoted to 1/Lt., Company L
Dec. 20, 1862	Stationed at Mt. Pleasant, SC

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore (1831-1892)²⁵

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore	
Date	Action/Description
April 12, 1861	Bombardment of Ft. Sumter; 5 th Reg. SCVI ordered to active duty.
April 13, 1861	<i>Enlisted in Capt. Joseph Walker's Spartan Rifles of 5th Regiment under Col. Micah Jenkins.</i>
April 13, 1861	5 th Reg. boards train for Columbia. Entire regiment formed and camped at Columbia fairgrounds.
April 15, 1861	5 th Reg. leaves Columbia by train; enters Charleston and camped at the race course outside the city.
April 19, 1861	5 th Reg. moved by steamer from Broad Street wharf to Sullivan's Island. Began a training program on island and helped rebuild Ft. Moultrie and build defenses on island.
May 23, 1861	Gov. Pickens reviewed 5 th Reg. on Sullivan's Island. The men were urged to convert their enlistments to the Confederate Army. Those that did convert would be sent to Virginia. 900 men converted enlistments and accepted a furlough.
May 28, 1861-June 3, 1861	<i>Men of 5th Reg. were on furlough. Gabriel on furlough.</i>
June 3, 1861	5 th Reg. assembled in Orangeburg by the Edisto River.
June 4, 1861	<i>5th Reg. mustered into Confederate Army service. G. C. Moore mustered into Confederate Army as private in Company K, 5th Reg., SCVI.</i>
June 5, 1861	Boarded train for Virginia service.
June 10, 1861	5 th Reg. reaches Richmond; marches through city to Camp Davis.
June 11, 1861	5 th Reg. reviewed by Jefferson Davis.
June 17, 1861	5 th Reg. ordered to Manassas Junction and placed under command of Gen. Beauregard. Reviewed by Jefferson Davis one final time.
June 18, 1861	5 th Reg. leaves for Manassas.
June 19, 1861	5 th Reg. arrives at Manassas.
June 21, 1861(?)	5 th Reg. assigned to Third Brigade under Brig. Gen. David Jones.
July 4, 1861	5 th Reg. reviewed by Generals Jones and Beauregard.
July 17, 1861	5 th Reg. moved out of Camp Walker and marched across Bull Run to two miles south of Centreville.
July 21, 1861	First Battle of Manassas.
July 25, 1861	5 th Reg. joined with other South Carolina units in reorganization still under command of Major General David Rumph Jones.
July 24, 1861	5 th Reg. moved to Fairfax Courthouse to Camp Pettus.
September 3, 1861	5 th Reg. makes armed reconnaissance 20 miles beyond lines to Great Falls.
September 4, 1861	Returns to camp; begins rotation to Munson's Hill-five miles from Washington, D.C.
September 28, 1861	Moved from Munson's Hill to Camp Pettus.
Mid October 1861	Camped along Bull Run near McLean's Ford.
October 21, 1861	5 th marched to Leesburg.
October 28, 1861	5 th back in camp near McLean's Ford.

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore (1831-1892)²⁶

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore	
Date	Action/Description
October and ending November 16, 1861	Army of Northern Virginia, Potomac District, was reorganized into four divisions, One of the new divisions, the Third, was placed under the command of Maj. Gen. James Longstreet. Gen. Jones' Second Brigade which contained the 5 th Reg. SCVI was assigned to the division.
November 28, 1861	Maj. Gen. Longstreet reviewed his division; battle flags designed by Gen. Beauregard were presented to each regimental commander.
December 31, 1861	5 th performed picket duty in Germantown, Virginia, near Fairfax Courthouse.
December 1861	In response to most volunteer enlistments expiring in April of 1862, the Confederate Congress passes the "Furlough and Bounty Act" which provided a bounty of fifty dollars, a furlough of up to 60 days, and free transportation to and from home to reenlist for three years or for the war. It also allowed soldiers to reorganize into new regiments and elect their own company and regimental officers. This lead to a massive organization of the Confederate Army.
January 1862	Ordered to establish winter quarters at Centreville, Virginia. Turned in tents and build wood huts for quarters.
February 1862	Gen. Beauregard replaced by Gen. Joe Johnston. Brig. Gen. Richard H. Anderson assumed command of the Second Brigade, which included the 5 th , replacing Gen. D.R. Jones.
March 8, 1862	5 th withdrew (along with entire army) to Orange Courthouse (March 22, 1862) and only three companies of reenlisted formed the 5 th SCVI under Jenkins.
April 1862	Confederate Congress passes the Conscription Act requiring that all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35 be drafted for a period of three years or for the war. Men who did not reenlist faced the threat of being conscripted.
April 14, 1862	5 th Reg. reaches Richmond, Virginia.
April 16, 1862	Jenkins forms the Palmetto Sharpshooters which consisted of five companies of the 5 th SCVI, four companies from the 4 th SCVI, and three companies from the disbanded 9 th SCVI. The 5 th Reg. also reorganized containing five of its original companies plus five from other regiments and enlistees. All remained under command of Gen. Anderson. The Second Brigade now consisted of the 5 th Reg. under Col. Giles, 6 th Reg. under Col. Bratton; 4 th Reg. under Major Mattison, and the Palmetto Sharpshooters (PSS) under Jenkins.
April 1862	Renamed Army of Northern Virginia under command of Lt. Gen. Joe Johnston.
April 16, 1862	PSS leaves by steamer and landed at Yorktown, Virginia.
April 16, 1862	<i>Brother-in-law, James Wilkins, dies of illness near Yorktown.</i>
April 18, 1862	5 th Reg. leaves by steamer and landed at Yorktown. Both PSS and 5 th Reg. placed on rotation in trenches east of Yorktown.
April 23, 1862	<i>Promoted from corporal to 3rd Sgt. and moved to Company I, 5th Regt, SCVI.</i>
May 1, 1862	PSS relieved men of the 5 th Reg.
May 3, 1862	5 th and PSS, part of Longstreet's division marched to Williamsburg.
May 5, 1862	Battle of Williamsburg; both units engaged. First battle for PSS.
May 6, 1862	Both units, as part of Gen. Anderson's brigade serving as a rear guard, began muddy, slow withdraw up the peninsula towards Richmond.

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore (1831-1892)²⁷

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore	
Date	Action/Description
May 8, 1862	Both units as part of Anderson's brigade rested at a place called Mill Stream.
May 17, 1862	Both units as part of Anderson's brigade reached Richmond.
May 20, 1862	PSS (5 th Reg. probably as well) sent to Chafin's Bluff on the north bank of the James River, eight miles due south of Richmond to prevent Yankee navy from shelling Richmond. After several days, units returned to camps near Fairfield Race Course.
May 29, 1862	Maj. Gen. Longstreet presented a battle flag to the PSS for conduct in Battle of Williamsburg.
May 31, 1862	Both units were on the march as part of Longstreet's Division towards Seven Pines.
May 31, 1862	Both units engaged in Battle of Seven Pines. Col. Giles commander of 5 th Reg. killed in action. Lt. Col. Andrew Jackson assumed command of 5 th Reg. Col. John Bratton of the 6 th Reg. was captured by Yankees.
May 31, 1862	Gen. Johnston wounded.
June 1, 1862	Lt. Gen. Robert E. Lee assumes command of the Army of Northern Virginia.
June 7, 1862	Longstreet recommends Anderson for promotion to Maj. Gen. and Jenkins for Brig. Gen.
June 30, 1862	<i>Home on furlough; sick.</i>
By July 10, 1862	Both units had returned to old camp at Fairfield Race Course northeast of Richmond. Fighting reached a lull due to losses and illness among the troops.
July 22, 1862	Col. Micah Jenkins was promoted to Brig. Gen. and given command of the Second Brigade.
August 11, 1862	Gen. Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia and divided it into two commands, one under Longstreet and the other under Jackson. Anderson was promoted to Major Gen. and given a division. Jenkins became brigade commander and Joseph Walker (from Spartanburg) became a colonel of the PSS.
August 14 and 15, 1862	Jenkins' brigade left Richmond and were taken by train to Gordonsville, Virginia.
August 18, 1862	Moved from Gordonsville; April 20, 1862 crossed the Rapidan River at Raccoon Ford.
August 24, 1862	Camped at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Crossing of Rappahannock River. Longstreet's divisions remained in this defensive position as a feint.
August 26, 1862	Longstreet's divisions, including both units, was sent on a circular march northwest to Salem and then due east to Thoroughfare Gap. Jenkins' brigade was temporarily assigned to Kemper's division.
August 29, 1862	Jenkins' men slept on their rifles..
August 30, 1862	Both units engaged Battle of Second Manassas. Gen. Jenkins wounded; Walker assumes command of brigade. Company K of Palmetto Sharpshooters had five men from Wofford College killed by a single shell.
August 31, 1862	Both units engaged in burying the dead and tending to the wounded.
September 2, 1862	Longstreet moved units to Dranesville and turned northwest towards Leesburg.
September 3, 1862	Jenkins' brigade marched into Leesburg, Virginia.
September 6, 1862	Both units crossed the Potomac into Maryland at White's Ford.
September 8, 1862	Both units arrived in Frederick, Maryland.

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore (1831-1892)²⁸

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore	
Date	Action/Description
September 10, 1862	Both units march towards Hagerstown, Maryland.
September 13, 1862	Both units reach Hagerstown, Maryland.
September 14, 1862	Longstreet arrived at the Boonsboro Pass. After several tiring movements, the
September 14-15, 1862	Brigade, both units, withdrew from South Mountain towards Sharpsburg. Both units were ordered to cover the Confederate withdrawal.
September 15, 1862	Brigade was withdrawn from South Mountain and moved towards Sharpsburg.
September 17, 1862	Both units engaged in Battle of Sharpsburg.
September 19, 1862	Jenkins' brigade buried dead and cared for wounded. Acted as a rear guard while division withdrew across the Potomac. Brigade withdrew across Potomac.
End of September 1862	Camped six miles from Winchester, Virginia.
October 27, 1862	Jenkins' Brigade assigned to Pickett's division in Longstreet's command. General D.R. Jones health prevented staying in the field, so his brigades were divided among the other divisions.
October 27, 1862	Brigade left Winchester and marched to Culpepper.
October 30, 1862	Arrived at Culpepper.
November 16, 1862	Infantry companies of Hampton Legion assigned to Jenkins' brigade. Asbury Coward named commander of the 5 th Reg. replacing temporary commander Lt. Col. Andrew Jackson who resigned because of wounds. John Wesley Goss was promoted to Lt. Col. Col. John Bratton returned after being exchanged to be commander of 6 th Reg. Brigade had losses due to pneumonia.
November 21, 1862	Brigade left Culpepper and arrived outside Fredricksburg two days later.
December 11-14, 1862	Battle of Ferrisburgh, both units engaged.
December 16, 1862	5 th sent two companies under Mai. Wylie to scout the town Ferrisburgh.
December 1862	Stalemated armies settled into camps around Ferrisburgh. Brigade was in camp near Telegraph Road.
Mid January 1863	Jenkins' brigade was moved to a new camp at Hamilton's Crossing 3 miles south of Fredricksburg. Smallpox forced two companies of the 5 th to be sent away from the brigade.
January 30, 1863	Jenkins' brigade returned to winter quarters near Fredricksburg.
February 15, 1863	Jenkins' brigade, as part of Pickett's division, left Fredricksburg and marched towards Richmond.
February 19, 1863	Brigade moved into camp near Chester Station.
February 21, 1863	Brigade moved several miles further south near Petersburg.
March 5, 1863	Jenkins' brigade transferred to Gen. Samuel French's division in Southern Virginia.

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore (1831-1892)²⁹

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore	
Date	Action/Description
March 9, 1863	Departed Petersburg and marched south.
March 13, 1863	Crossed Blackwater River and arrived Suffolk area; center was village of Franklin.
March 17, 1863	Attacked by Yankee cavalry across the river from Franklin. Continued to skirmish with Yankee cavalry.
April 10, 1863	Brigade marched south to combine with French's forces at the village of South Quay.
April 11- May 3, 1863	Siege of Suffolk, Virginia.
May 6, 1863	Jenkins' brigade returned to Blackwater camp.
May 16, 1863	Brigade engaged in two day skirmish with enemy at Carrsville.
Late May 1863	Jenkins' brigade placed under command of Gen. D. H. Hill. French transferred to the West.
June 22, 1863	Jenkins' brigade moved to camp near Petersburg.
June 24, 1863	Gen. Hill reviewed the brigade at New Market Race Course outside of Petersburg.
July 18, 1863	Brigade transferred to command of Gen. Elzey to assist in defense of Richmond.
August 31, 1863	Promoted to 2nd Sgt, Company I, 5th Reg., SCVI
September 11, 1863	Brigade transferred to Gen. John Bell Hood's division.
September 14, 1863	Brigade departed from Petersburg by rail. Moved to Raleigh, NC; Charlotte, NC; Chester, SC; Orangeburg, SC; Augusta, GA; Atlanta, GA; and finally Chattanooga, TN.
September 20, 1863	Arrived at Ringgold, TN; too late for Battle of Chickamauga. 5 th did make it to creek after battle and Rosecran's army had retreated.
September 22, 1863	Jenkins wounded in face by shell; brigade prepared to move out to Lookout Mountain.
Early October 1863	5 th Reg. along with 1st Reg. sent on reconnaissance mission across Chattanooga Creek.
October 26, 1863	Yankees captured Brown's Ferry crossing as a result of Gen. Law's incompetence.
October 28-9, 1863	Battle of Lookout Mountain; both units engaged.
October 29, 1863	Withdrew in good order across Lookout Creek towards camps on Lookout Mountain.
November 5, 1863	Brigade left camp on Lookout Mountain and began march along railroad to Cleveland, Tennessee.
November 8-9, 1863	Departed Cleveland, Tennessee, for Sweetwater, Tenn.
November 11, 1863	Entire brigade arrived at Sweetwater and marched to Loudon, Tenn.
November 14, 1863	PSS companies B and D secured crossing of river and bridgehead.
November 15, 1863	PSS and 5 th arrived Lenoir's Station and seized two hills without fighting.
November 16, 1863	Captured Lenoir's Station and supplies. Marched hard to catch retreating Yankees driving them to Campbell's Station 13 miles southwest of Knoxville.

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore (1831-1892)³⁰

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore	
Date	Action/Description
November 17, 1863	Longstreet's divisions had arrived on the outskirts of fortifications of Knoxville.
November 29, 1863	Battle of Knoxville; fortunately none of Jenkins' men involved in disastrous attack on Ft. Loudon.
December 4, 1863	Withdrew by night march from Knoxville to Blain's Crossroads.
December 9, 1863	Arrived Rogersville, Tennessee.
December 15, 1863	Jenkins' brigade encountered Yankee force at Rutledge; incompetence on Gen. Laws and McLaws prevented attack; both relieved.
December 17, 1863	Returned to Rogersville, Tennessee.
December 24, 1863	Brigade moved to winter Quarters at Morristown, Tennessee.
January 2, 1864	5 th Reg. along with another regiment and cavalry marched to Dandridge, Tenn. Yankees left area without a fight and 5 th under Coward returned to Morristown.
January 17, 1864	Jenkins' brigade under Col. Bratton engaged a Yankee force at Dandridge, Tenn.
End of January 1864	Jenkins' brigade vacated winter quarters in Morristown and moved to New Market about 27 miles northeast of Knoxville.
February 12, 1864	Charles W. Fields was promoted to Major General and named as commander of Hood's division where Jenkins had been acting commander.
End February 1864	Longstreet's divisions moved from New Market to Bulls Gap, Tenn.
March 1864	Hampton Legion (regiment) removed from Jenkins' brigade and sent to S.C. to obtain new horses and new recruits. Jenkins was left with 1st and 2 nd Rifles, the 5 th , PSS, and the 6 th .
End of March 1864	Field's command containing Jenkins' brigade left Bull's Gap and marched to Zollicofer, Tenn., just below Bristol. Passed through Andrew Johnson's hometown of Greeneville, Tenn., in a snow storm.
April 1, 1864	Reached Zollicofer, Tenn.
April 11, 1864	Longstreet ordered to return to Army of Northern Virginia.
April 17, 1864	Jenkins' brigade departed Tennessee for Charlottesville, Virginia.
April 19, 1864	Jenkins' brigade camped in an open field within sight of the University of Virginia.
April 26, 1864	Brigade moved into camp within seven miles of Gordonsville, Virginia.
April 29, 1864	Longstreet's divisions reviewed in an emotional ceremony by Gen. Lee welcoming them back to the Army of Northern Virginia. Longstreet assumed command of the First Army Corps which contained Field's division and Jenkins' brigade.
May 5, 1864	Both units engaged in the Battle of the Wilderness.
May 6, 1864	Gen. Longstreet wounded and Gen. Jenkins killed by William Mahone's brigade of Virginians in friendly fire accident. Col. Coward of the 5 th Reg. wounded in the arm. Jenkin's brigade now under command of Col. Bratton.
May 7, 1864	Gen. Jenkins' body transported to South Carolina. Gen. R.H. Anderson named to command Longstreet's First Corps. (Anderson was from SC and commanded the Jenkins' brigade, now Bratton's brigade earlier in the war).
May 7, 1864	Bratton's brigade moved towards Spotsylvania Courthouse.
May 8-12 1864	Both units engaged at Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse.
May 21, 1864	First Corps, including both units, moved due south towards Hanover Junction.

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore (1831-1892)³¹

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore	
Date	Action/Description
May 27, 1864	Bratton's brigade pulled from lines around Hanover Junction and marched south to below Ashland.
May 28, 1864	Brigade stopped two mile east of Atlee's Station and four miles south of Pamunkey River.
May 31-June 4, 1864	Battle of Cold Harbor; both units engaged.
June 9, 1864	Brigade resting at Gaines' Mill.
June 13, 1864	Bratton's brigade moves to Fraser's Farm.
June 16, 1864	Bratton's brigade separated from the Field's division and move down the James River and picket toward the river in the vicinity of Deep Bottom. Reopened the road between Petersburg and Richmond.
June 17, 1864	Fields and Pickett's divisions attacked to regain the Howlett Line at the Yankee strongpoint at Mrs. Clay's Farm.
June 18, 1864	Bratton's brigade moved through Petersburg and took up constructing defenses by night near Baxter Road.
Late June 1864	Field's brigades rotated trench duty.
Late June 1864	Col. Bratton promoted to Brig. Gen.
July 28, 1864	Field's division including both units was dispatched to Fussell's Mill to meet an expected enemy advance. This was a feint to cover the mine explosion under the Petersburg line on July 30, 1864. The explosion occurred only 100 yards from where the brigade had been located before being shifted.
July 30, 1864-August 18, 1864	<i>Hospitalized in Richmond due to wounds caused by "ambustion." Could he have been with other SC units at mine explosion and burned on July 3, 1864?</i>
August 14, 1864	Yankee troops begin operations against Field's division in defenses east of Richmond. Field's line was broken and the 5 th Reg. moved from the line to White's Tavern on the Darbytown Road.
August 16, 1864	5 th SCVI drove Yankees out of line and closed the breach.
Aug!!August 24, 1864	Field's division returned to Petersburg and held in reserve.
Aug-Sept 1864	Units were used to help construct defenses around Petersburg.
September 29, 1864	Field's division marched to protect Fort Gilmer, under attack.
September 30, 1864	Field's division, including Bratton's brigade, involved in disastrous attack to retake Ft. Harrison.
October 7, 1864	Darbytown Road and New Market Road fights engaged both units. Field's division took heavy casualties.
October 7, 1864	Bratton's brigade returned to Darbytown Road to erect works.
October 13, 1864	Yankee forces attack Field's works and were repulsed. Both units engaged.
October 17, 1864	All able-bodied men placed on the line. Support troops moved to line.
October 19, 1864	Longstreet assumes command of First Corps.
October 27, 1864	Capt. Lyle of 5 th SC captures 600 Yankee prisoners.
November 1864	Construction of winter Quarters begins.

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore (1831-1892)³²

2nd Sgt. Gabriel Cannon Moore	
Date	Action/Description
December 22, 1864	Bratton's brigade shifted to meet expected attack near Gordonsville. No attack happened and returned to winter quarters on December 24.
<i>February 19-Endo/ Feb. 1865</i>	<i>Absent on furlough.</i>
Winter of 1865	Picket duties in lines and trenches around Petersburg. Very little fighting.
March of 1865	Lee fails to break out of salient and attack by Maj. Gen. Gordon fails. Pickett defeated by Yankees at Five Forks.
April 2, 1865	Bratton's brigade pulled from Richmond to Petersburg.
April 2, 1865	Under cover of darkness, Confederates pull out of Petersburg and Richmond. Bratton's brigade as part of Field's division serves as a rear guard.
April 2-3, 1865	Lee's forces march towards Amelia Court House. Bratton's brigade engages in brief skirmish northwest of Petersburg. Bratton's brigade crosses the Appomattox River and learn that their Quartermaster wagons have been captured.
April 5, 1865	Lee's moves from Amelia Courthouse with Longstreet's column in the lead. Bratton's brigade skirmishes with Yankee cavalry at Jetersville.
April 6, 1865	Bratton's brigade reaches Rice's Station seven miles southeast of Farmville. Gen. Ewell's and Gen. Anderson's Corps are captured.
April 7, 1865	5 th Regiment crossed the Appomattox River over the decks of two boats tied together and made their way to Farmville with the rest of Bratton's brigade.
April 7, 1865	Last engagement of the war for Bratton's brigade occurred when Yankee troops attempted to turn the flank on Mahone's division. Many Yankee prisoners were taken. After the battle, they resumed march towards Lynchburg.
April 8, 1865	Lee's remaining forces moved towards Appomattox Court House with Longstreet's Corps acting as a rear guard.
April 9, 1865	Bratton's brigade began felling trees and constructing breastworks. The first unit to meet Gen. Lee after the surrender was Bratton's brigade.
<i>April 9, 1865</i>	<i>Surrendered and Paroled at Appomattox Court House.</i>
April 12, 1865	Formal Ceremony of surrender. The 5 th SCVI stacked their arms and surrendered in front of the 16 th Michigan.
April 13, 1865	Bratton's brigade was marched to Danville, Virginia.
April 16, 1865	Bratton's brigade marched 22 miles to Pittsylvania Court House, Virginia.
April 20, 1865	Bratton's brigade reaches Charlotte, NC. Brigade dissolved as a unit; men return to SC by pairs.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)³³

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
April 12, 1861	Bombardment of Ft. Sumter; 5 th Reg. SCV ordered to active duty.
April 12, 1861	<i>Enlisted, as a private, at Spartanburg, S. C., in 5th Regiment, Spartan Rifles in the Company of Capt. Joseph Walker.</i>
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. boards train for Columbia. Entire regiment formed and camped at Columbia fairgrounds.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. leaves Columbia by train; enters Charleston and camped at the racecourse outside the city.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. moved by steamer from Broad Street wharf to Sullivan's Island. Began a training program on island and helped rebuild Ft. Moultrie and build defenses on island.
April 12, 1861	Gov. Pickens reviewed 5 th Reg. on Sullivan's Island. The men were urged to convert their enlistments to the Confederate Army. Those that did convert would be sent to Virginia. 900 men converted enlistments and accepted a furlough.
April 12, 1861	<i>Men of 5th Reg. were on furlough. James P. Moore at home on leave.</i>
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. assembled in Orangeburg by the Edisto River.
April 12, 1861	<i>5th Reg. mustered into Confederate Army service. James P. Moore mustered into Confederate Army in 5th Reg., SCVI.</i>
April 12, 1861	Boarded train for Virginia service.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. reaches Richmond; marches through city to Camp Davis.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. reviewed by Jefferson Davis.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. ordered to Manassas Junction and placed under command of Gen. Beauregard. Reviewed by Jefferson Davis one final time.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. leaves for Manassas.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. arrives at Manassas.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. assigned to Third Brigade under Brig. Gen. David Jones.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. reviewed by Generals Jones and Beauregard.
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. moved out of Camp Walker and marched across Bull Run to two miles south of Centreville.
April 12, 1861	First Battle of Manassas.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)³⁴

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
April 12, 1861	5 th Reg. joined with other South Carolina units in reorganization still under command of Mayor General David Rumph Jones.
July 24, 1861	5 th Reg. moved to Fairfax Courthouse to Camp Pettus.
September 3, 1861	5 th Reg. makes armed reconnaissance 20 miles beyond lines to Great Falls.
September 4, 1861	Returns to camp; begins rotation to Munson's Hill-five miles from Washington, D.C.
September 28, 1861	Moved from Munson's Hill to Camp Pettus.
Mid-October 1861	Camped along Bull Run near McLean's Ford.
October 21, 1861	5 th marched to Leesburg.
October 28, 1861	5 th back in camp near McLean's Ford.
October and ending November 16, 1861	Army of Northern Virginia, Potomac District, was reorganized into four divisions, One of the new divisions, the Third, was placed under the command of Maj. Gen. James Longstreet. Gen. Jones' Second Brigade which contained the 5 th Reg. SCVI was assigned to the division.
November 28, 1861	Maj. Gen. Longstreet reviewed his division; battle flags designed by Gen. Beauregard were presented to each regimental commander.
December 31, 1861	5 th performed picket duty in Germantown, Virginia, near Fairfax Courthouse.
December 1861	In response to most volunteer enlistments expiring in April of 1862, the Confederate Congress passes the "Furlough and Bounty Act" which provided a bounty of fifty dollars, a furlough of up to 60 days, and free transportation to and from home to reenlist for three years or for the war. It also allowed soldiers to reorganize into new regiments and elect their own company and regimental officers. This led to a massive organization of the Confederate Army.
January 1862	Ordered to establish winter quarters at Centreville, Virginia. Turned in tents and build wood huts for quarters.
February 1862	Gen. Beauregard replaced by Gen. Joe Johnston. Brig. Gen. Richard H. Anderson assumed command of the Second Brigade, which included the 5 th , replacing Gen. D.R. Jones.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)³⁵

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
March 8, 1862	5 th withdrew (along with entire army) to Orange Courthouse (March 22, 1862) and only three companies of reenlisted formed the 5 th SCVI under Jenkins.
April 1862	Confederate Congress passes the Conscription Act requiring that all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35 be drafted for a period of three years or for the war. Men who did not reenlist faced the threat of being conscripted.
<i>April 8, 1862</i>	<i>Promoted to corporal</i>
April 14, 1862	5 th Reg. reaches Richmond, Virginia.
April 16, 1862	Jenkins forms the Palmetto Sharpshooters which consisted of five companies of the 5 th SCVI, four companies from the 4 th SCVI, and three companies from the disbanded 9 th SCVI. The 5 th Reg. also reorganized, containing five of its original companies plus five from other regiments and enlistees. All remained under the command of Gen. Anderson. The Second Brigade now consisted of the 5 th Reg. under Col. Giles, 6 th Reg. under Col. Bratton; 4 th Reg. under Major Mattison, and the Palmetto Sharpshooters (PSS) under Jenkins.
<i>April 16, 1862</i>	<i>Moved to Company H, Palmetto Sharpshooters in reorganization of brigade.</i>
April 1862	Renamed Army of Northern Virginia under command of Lt. Gen. Joe Johnston.
April 16, 1862	PSS leaves by steamer and landed at Yorktown, Virginia.
<i>April 16, 1862</i>	<i>Brother-in-law, James Wilkins, dies of illness near Yorktown.</i>
April 18, 1862	5 th Reg. leaves by steamer and lands at Yorktown. Both PSS and 5 th Reg. placed on rotation in trenches east of Yorktown.
May 1, 1862	PSS relieving men of the 5 th Reg.
May 3, 1862	5 th and PSS, part of Longstreet's division marched to Williamsburg.
May 5, 1862	Battle of Williamsburg; both units engaged. First battle for PSS.
May 6, 1862	Both units, as part of Gen. Anderson's brigade serving as a rear guard, began muddy, slow withdraw up the peninsula towards Richmond.
May 8, 1862	Both units as part of Anderson's brigade rested at a place called Mill Stream.
May 17, 1862	Both units as part of Anderson's brigade reached Richmond.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)³⁶

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
May 20, 1862	PSS (5 th Reg. probably as well) sent to Chafin's Bluff on the north bank of the James River, eight miles due south of Richmond to prevent the Yankee navy from shelling Richmond. After several days, units returned to camps near Fairfield. Race Course.
May 29, 1862	Maj. Gen. Longstreet presented a battle flag to the PSS for conduct in Battle of Williamsburg.
May 31, 1862	Both units were on the march as part of Longstreet's Division towards Seven Pines.
May 31, 1862	Both units engaged in Battle of Seven Pines. Col. Giles commander of 5 th Reg. killed in action. Lt. Col. Andrew Jackson assumed command of 5 th Reg. Col. John Bratton of the 6 th Reg. was captured by Yankees.
May 31, 1862	Gen. Johnston wounded.
June 1, 1862	Lt. Gen. Robert E. Lee assumes command of the Army of Northern Virginia.
June 2-7, 1862	<i>Hospitalized due to dysentery.</i>
June 7, 1862	Longstreet recommends Anderson for promotion to Maj. Gen. and Jenkins for Brig. Gen.
June 26, 1862	Both units as part of Longstreet's division left camp outside Richmond and marched towards Mechanicsville.
June 27, 1862	Both units engaged in Battle of Gaines' Mill. Near dark, both regiments were engaged in a sharp battle with the 16 th Michigan and the 83 rd Pennsylvania. Both Yankee regiments were routed in the fight and the colors of the 16 th Michigan were captured. Colors of the 16 th Michigan were presented to S. C. Gov. Pickens by Jenkins.
June 29, 1862	Both units as part of Longstreet's division marched fifteen miles to intercept The Yankees marching out of White Oak Swamp. The division had marched from Gaines' Mill to a position on Darbytown Road.
June 30, 1862	Longstreet assumed command of the attack; division command passed to Anderson and the brigade command of PSS and 5 th passed to Jenkins.
June 30, 1862	Both units engaged in Battle of Frayser's Farm. Both units suffered heavy casualties and did not participate in Battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862.
By July 10, 1862	Both units had returned to old camp at Fairfield Racecourse northeast of Richmond. Fighting reached a lull due to losses and illness among the troops.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)³⁷

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
August 11, 1862	Gen. Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia and divided it into two commands, one under Longstreet and the other under Jackson. Anderson was promoted to Major Gen. and given a division. Jenkins became a brigade commander and Joseph Walker (from Spartanburg) became a colonel of the PSS.
<i>August 13, 1862</i>	<i>Elected 2nd Lt in Company H, Palmetto Sharpshooters.</i>
August 14 and 15, 1862	Jenkins' brigade left Richmond and were taken by train to Gordonsville, Virginia.
August 18, 1862	Moved from Gordonsville; April 20, 1862, crossed the Rapidan River at Raccoon Ford.
August 24, 1862	Camped at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Crossing Rappahannock River. Longstreet's divisions remained in this defensive position as a feint.
August 26, 1862	Longstreet's divisions, including both units, was sent on a circular march. northwest to Salem and then due east to Thoroughfare Gap. Jenkins' brigade was temporarily assigned to Kemper's division.
August 29, 1862	Jenkins' men slept on their guns.
August 30, 1862	Both units were engaged in the Battle of Second Manassas. Gen. Jenkins wounded; Walker assumes command of brigade. Company K of Palmetto Sharpshooters had five men from Wofford College killed by a single shell.
August 31, 1862	Both units engaged in burying the dead and tending to the wounded.
<i>September 2, 1862</i>	<i>Promoted to 1st /Lt on the death (KIA) of 1/Lt D. J. V. Martin (buried in Culpepper, Virginia).</i>
September 2, 1862	Longstreet moved units to Dranesville and turned northwest towards Leesburg.
September 3, 1862	Jenkins' brigade marched into Leesburg, Virginia.
September 6, 1862	Both units crossed the Potomac into Maryland at White's Ford.
September 8, 1862	Both units arrived in Frederick, Maryland.
September 10, 1862	Both units march towards Hagerstown, Maryland.
September 13, 1862	Both units reach Hagerstown, Maryland.
September 14, 1862	Longstreet arrived at the Boonsboro Pass. After several tiring movements, the men were positioned at the top of South Mountain near the White House Hotel. Brigade was engaged in a sharp fight called the Battle for South Mountain.
September 14-15, 1862	Brigade, both units, withdrew from South Mountain towards Sharpsburg. Both units were ordered to cover the Confederate withdrawal.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)³⁸

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
September 15, 1862	Brigade was withdrawn from South Mountain and moved towards Sharpsburg.
September 17, 1862	Both units engaged in Battle of Sharpsburg.
September 19, 1862	Jenkins' brigade buried dead and cared for wounded. Acted as a rear guard while division withdrew across the Potomac. Brigade withdrew across Potomac.
End of September 1862	Camped six miles from Winchester, Virginia.
October 27, 1862	Jenkins' Brigade was assigned to Pickett's division in Longstreet's command. General D. R. Jones health prevented staying in the field, so his brigades were divided among the other divisions.
October 27, 1862	Brigade left Winchester and marched to Culpepper.
October 30, 1862	Arrived at Culpepper.
November 16, 1862	Infantry companies of Hampton Legion assigned to Jenkins' brigade. Asbury Coward named commander of the 5 th Reg. replacing temporary commander Lt. Col. Andrew Jackson who resigned because of wounds. John Wesley Goss was promoted to Lt. Col. Col. John Bratton returned after being exchanged to be commander of 6 th Reg. Brigade had loses due to pneumonia.
November 21, 1862	Brigade left Culpepper and arrived outside Fredericksburg two days later.
December 11-14, 1862	Battle of Fredericksburg, both units engaged.
December 16, 1862	5 th sent two companies under Maj. Wylie to scout the town of Fredericksburg.
December 1862	Stalemated armies settled into camps around Fredericksburg. Brigade was in camp near Telegraph Road.
January and February of 1863	Home on furlough.
February 3, 1863	Promoted to Capt, Company H, Palmetto Sharpshooters.
March -April and July- October 1863	Shown on records as commanding Company H, PSS.
March 5, 1863	Jenkins' brigade transferred to Gen. Samuel French's division in Southern Virginia.
March 9, 1863	Departed Petersburg and marched south.
March 13, 1863	Crossed Blackwater River and arrived Suffolk area; center was village of Franklin.
March 17, 1863	Attacked by Yankee cavalry across the river from Franklin. Continued to skirmish with Yankee cavalry.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)³⁹

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
April 10, 1863	Brigade marched south to combine with French's forces at the village of South Quay.
April 11- May 3, 1863	Siege of Suffolk, Virginia.
May 6, 1863	Jenkins' brigade returned to Blackwater camp.
May 16, 1863	Brigade engaged in two-day skirmish with enemy at Carrsville.
Late May 1863	Jenkins' brigade was placed under command of Gen. D. H. Hill. French transferred to the West.
June 22, 1863	Jenkins' brigade moved to camp near Petersburg.
June 24, 1863	Gen. Hill reviewed the brigade at New Market Racecourse outside of Petersburg.
July 18, 1863	Brigade transferred to command of Gen. Elzey to assist in defense of Richmond.
September 11, 1863	Brigade transferred to Gen. John Bell Hood's division.
September 14, 1863	The Brigade departed from Petersburg by rail. Moved to Raleigh, NC, Charlotte, NC. Chester, SC; Orangeburg, SC; Augusta, GA; Atlanta, GA; and finally Chattanooga, TN.
September 20, 1863	Arrived at Ringgold, TN, too late for Battle of Chickamauga. 5 th did make it to creek after battle and Rosecrans's army had retreated.
September 22, 1863	Jenkins wounded in face by shell; brigade prepared to move out to Lookout Mountain.
Early October 1863	5 th Reg. along with 1 st Reg. sent on reconnaissance mission across Chattanooga Creek.
October 26, 1863	Yankees captured Brown's Ferry crossing as a result of Gen. Law's incompetence.
October 28-9, 1863	Battle of Lookout Mountain; both units engaged.
October 29, 1863	Withdrew in good order across Lookout Creek towards camps on Lookout Mountain.
November 5, 1863	Brigade left camp on Lookout Mountain and began march along railroad to Cleveland, Tennessee.
November 8-9, 1863	Departed Cleveland, Tennessee, for Sweetwater, Tenn.
November 11, 1863	Entire brigade arrived at Sweetwater and marched to Loudon, Tenn.
November 14, 1863	PSS companies B and D secured crossing of river and bridgehead.
November 15, 1863	PSS and 5 th arrived Lenoir's Station and seized two hills without fighting.
November 16, 1863	Captured Lenoir's Station and supplies. Marched hard to catch retreating Yankees driving them to Campbell's Station 13 miles southwest of Knoxville.
November 17, 1863	Longstreet's divisions had arrived on the outskirts of fortifications of Knoxville.
November 29, 1863	Battle of Knoxville; fortunately, none of Jenkins' men were involved in disastrous attack on Ft. Loudon.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)⁴⁰

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
December 4, 1863	Withdrew by night march from Knoxville to Blain's Crossroads.
December 9, 1863	Arrived Rogersville, Tennessee.
December 15, 1863	Jenkins' brigade encountered Yankee force at Rutledge; incompetence on Gen. Laws and McLaws prevented attack; both relieved.
December 17, 1863	Returned to Rogersville, Tennessee.
December 24, 1863	Brigade moved to winter quarters at Morristown, Tennessee.
January 2, 1864	5 th Reg. along with another regiment and cavalry marched to Dandridge, Tenn. Yankees left area without a fight and 5 th under Coward returned to Morristown.
January 17, 1864	Jenkins' brigade under Col. Bratton engaged a Yankee force at Dandridge, Tenn.
End of January 1864	Jenkins' brigade vacated winter quarters in Morristown and moved to New Market about 27 miles northeast of Knoxville.
February 12, 1864	Charles W. Fields was promoted to Major General and named as commander of Hood's division where Jenkins had been acting commander.
February 24, 1864	<i>Enlisted brother, Hugh Moore, as private in Company H, PSS, in Spartanburg, SC, according to muster roll of Hugh Moore.</i>
End February 1864	Longstreet's divisions moved from New Market to Bulls Gap, Tenn.
March 1864	Hampton Legion (regiment) removed from Jenkins' brigade and sent to S.C. to obtain new horses and new recruits. Jenkins was left with 1 st and 2 nd Rifles, the 5 th , PSS, and the 6 th .
End of March 1864	Field's command containing Jenkins' brigade left Bull's Gap and marched to Zollicoffer, Tenn., just below Bristol. Passed through Andrew Johnson's hometown of Greeneville, Tenn., in a snowstorm.
Anril 1, 1864	Reached Zollicoffer, Tenn.
Anril 11, 1864	Longstreet ordered to return to Army of Northern Virginia.
Aoril 17, 1864	Jenkins' brigade departed Tennessee for Charlottesville, Virginia.
April 19, 1864	Jenkins' brigade camped in an open field within sight of the University of Virginia.
April 26, 1864	Brigade moved into camp within seven miles of Gordonsville, Virginia.
April 29, 1864	Longstreet's divisions reviewed in an emotional ceremony by Gen. Lee welcoming them back to the Army of Northern Virginia. Longstreet assumed command of the First Army Corps which contained Field's division and Jenkins' brigade.
Mav 5, 1864	Both units engaged in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)⁴¹

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
<i>May 6, 1864</i>	<i>Wounded in the head.</i>
May 6, 1864	Gen. Longstreet wounded and Gen. Jenkins killed by William Mahone's brigade of Virginians in friendly fire accident. Col. Coward of the 5 th Reg. wounded in the arm. Jenkin's brigade now under command of Col. Bratton.
May 7, 1864	Gen. Jenkins' body transported to South Carolina. Gen. R.H. Anderson named to command Longstreet's First Corps. (Anderson was from SC and commanded the Jenkins' brigade, now Bratton's brigade earlier in the war).
May 7, 1864	Bratton's brigade moved towards Spotsylvania Courthouse.
May 8-12 1864	Both units engaged at Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse.
May 21, 1864	First Corps, including both units, moved due south towards Hanover Junction.
May 27, 1864	Bratton's brigade pulled from lines around Hanover Junction and marched south to below Ashland.
May 28, 1864	Brigade stopped two mile east of Atlee's Station and four miles south of Pamunkey River.
May 31-June 4, 1864	Battle of Cold Harbor; both units engaged.
June 9, 1864	Brigade resting at Gaines' Mill.
June 13, 1864	Bratton's brigade moves to Frayser's Farm.
June 16, 1864	Bratton's brigade separated from the Field's division and move down the James River and picket toward the river in the vicinity of Deep Bottom. Reopened the road between Petersburg and Richmond.
June 17, 1864	Fields and Pickett's divisions attacked to regain the Howlett Line at the Yankee strongpoint at Mrs. Clay's Farm.
June 18, 1864	Bratton's brigade moved through Petersburg and took up constructing defenses by night near Baxter Road.
Late June 1864	Field's brigades rotated trench duty.
Late June 1864	Col. Bratton promoted to Brig. Gen.
<i>July 1, 1864</i>	<i>Arrested for talking to the enemy and exchanging papers over the lines. No disposition of case and shown back on active duty July/August of 1864.</i>

Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)⁴²

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
July 28, 1864	Field's division including both units was dispatched to Fussell's Mill to meet an expected enemy advance. This was a feint to cover the mine explosion under the Petersburg line on July 30, 1864. The explosion occurred only 100 yards from where the brigade had been located before being shifted.
August 14, 1864	Yankee troops begin operations against Field's division in defenses east of Richmond. Field's line was broken and the 5 th Reg. moved from the line to White's Tavern on the Darbytown Road.
August 16, 1864	5 th SCVI drove Yankees out of line and closed the breach.
August 24, 1864	Field's division returned to Petersburg and held in reserve.
Aug-Sept 1864	Units were used to help construct defenses around Petersburg.
September 29, 1864	Field's division marched to protect Fort Gilmer, under attack.
September 30, 1864	Field's division, including Bratton's brigade, involved in disastrous attack to retake Ft. Harrison.
October 7, 1864	Darbytown Road and New Market Road fights engaged both units. Field's division took heavy casualties.
October 7, 1864	Bratton's brigade returned to Darbytown Road to erect works.
October 13, 1864	Yankee forces attack Field's works and were repulsed. Both units engaged.
October 17, 1864	All able-bodied men placed on the line. Support troops moved to line.
October 19, 1864	Longstreet assumes command of First Corps.
October 27, 1864	Capt. Lyle of 5 th SC captures 600 Yankee prisoners.
November 1864	Construction of winter quarters begins.
December 22, 1864	Bratton's brigade shifted to meet expected attack near Gordonsville. No attack happened and returned to winter quarters on December 24.
January and February 1865	<i>Home on furlough. On last company roll for January and February 1865.</i>
Winter of 1865	Picket duties in lines and trenches around Petersburg. Very little fighting.
March of 1865	Lee fails to break out of salient and attack by Maj. Gen. Gordon fails. Pickett defeated by Yankees at Five Forks.
April 2, 1865	Bratton's brigade pulled from Richmond to Petersburg.
April 2, 1865	Under cover of darkness, Confederates pull out of Petersburg and Richmond. Bratton's brigade as part of Field's division serves as a rear guard.

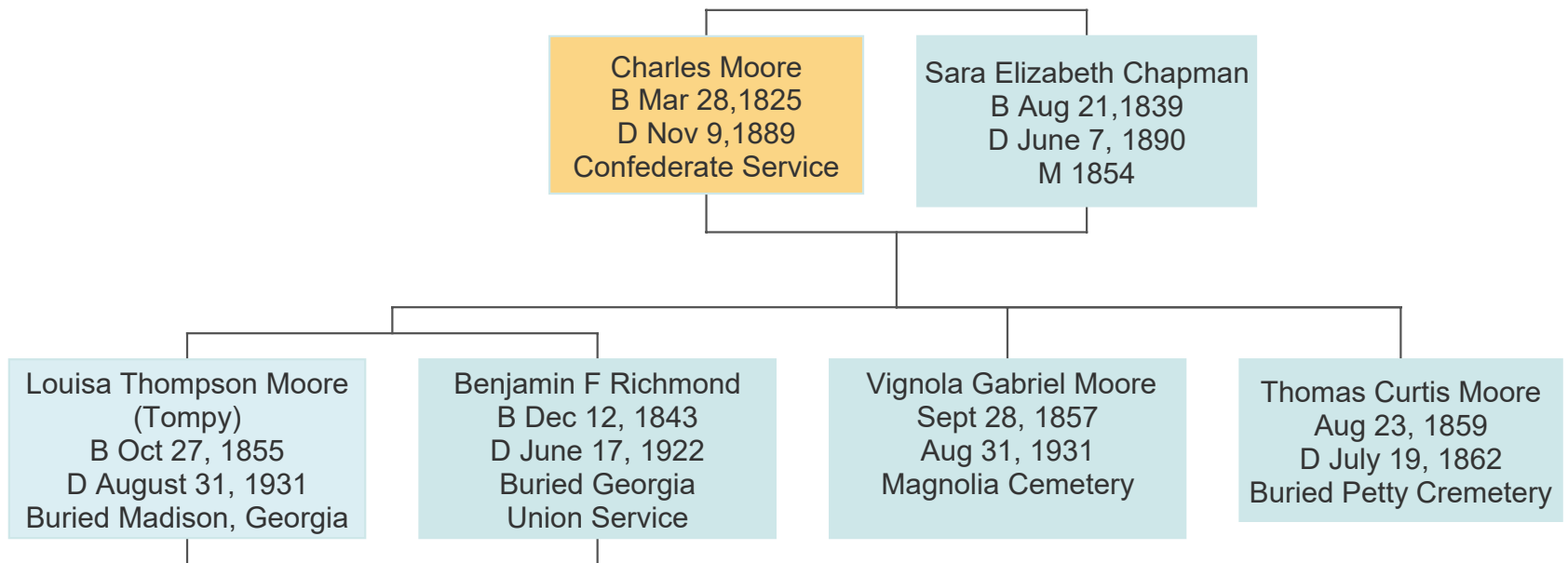
Capt. James Petty Moore (1841-1918)⁴³

Capt. James Petty Moore	
Date	Action/Description
April 2-3, 1865	Lee's forces march towards Amelia Court House. Bratton's brigade engages in brief skirmish northwest of Petersburg. Bratton's brigade crosses the Appomattox River and learns that their quartermaster wagons have been captured.
April 5, 1865	Lee's moves from Amelia Courthouse with Longstreet's column in the lead. Bratton's brigade skirmishes with Yankee cavalry at Jetersville.
April 6, 1865	Bratton's brigade reaches Rice's Station seven miles southeast of Farmville. Gen. Ewell's and Gen. Anderson's Corps are captured.
April 7, 1865	5 th Regiment crossed the Appomattox River over the decks of two boats tied together and made their way to Farmville with the rest of Bratton's brigade.
April 7, 1865	Last engagement of the war for Bratton's brigade occurred when Yankee troops attempted to turn the flank on Mahone's division. Many Yankee prisoners were taken. After the battle, they resumed march towards Lynchburg.
April 8, 1865	Lee's remaining forces moved towards Appomattox Court House with Longstreet's Corps acting as a rear guard.
April 9, 1865	Bratton's brigade began felling trees and constructing breastworks. The first unit to meet Gen. Lee after the surrender was Bratton's brigade.

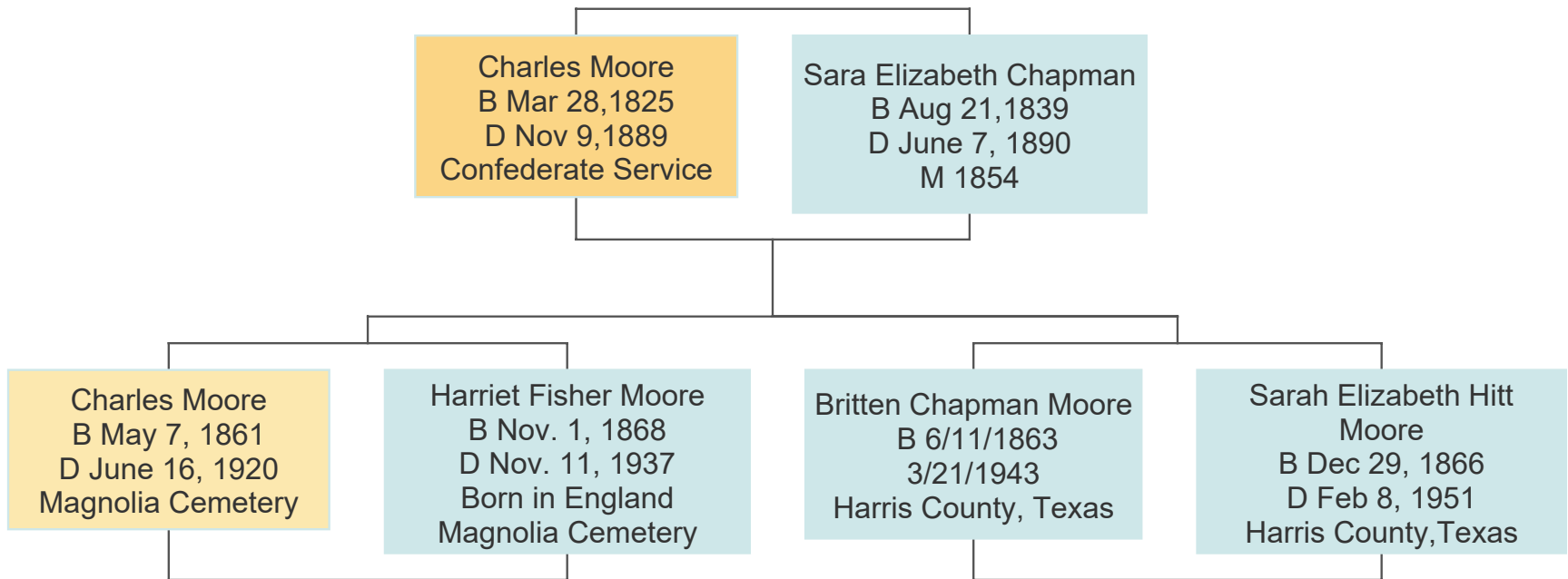
Charles Moore and Sara Elizabeth Chapman

Name	Year Born
Louisa Thompson Moore	1855
Vignola Gabriel Moore	1857
Thomas Curtis Moore	1859
Charles Moore	1861
Britten Chapman Moore	1863
Levicy Moore	1867
Elizabeth Cordelia Moore	1869
Lillian M. Moore	1871
John Moore	1873
Janie Boyd Moore	1875
Susan F. Moore	1877
Rebecca Pearl Moore	1878

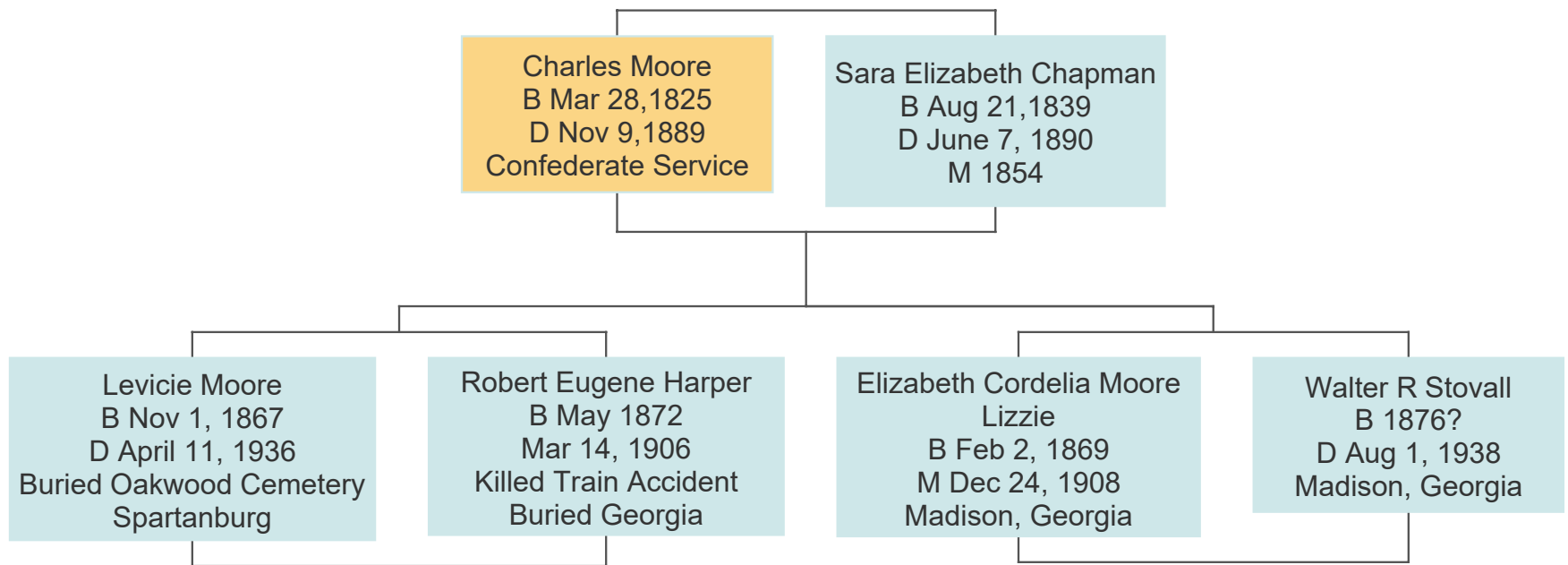
Charles Moore and Sara Elizabeth Chapman



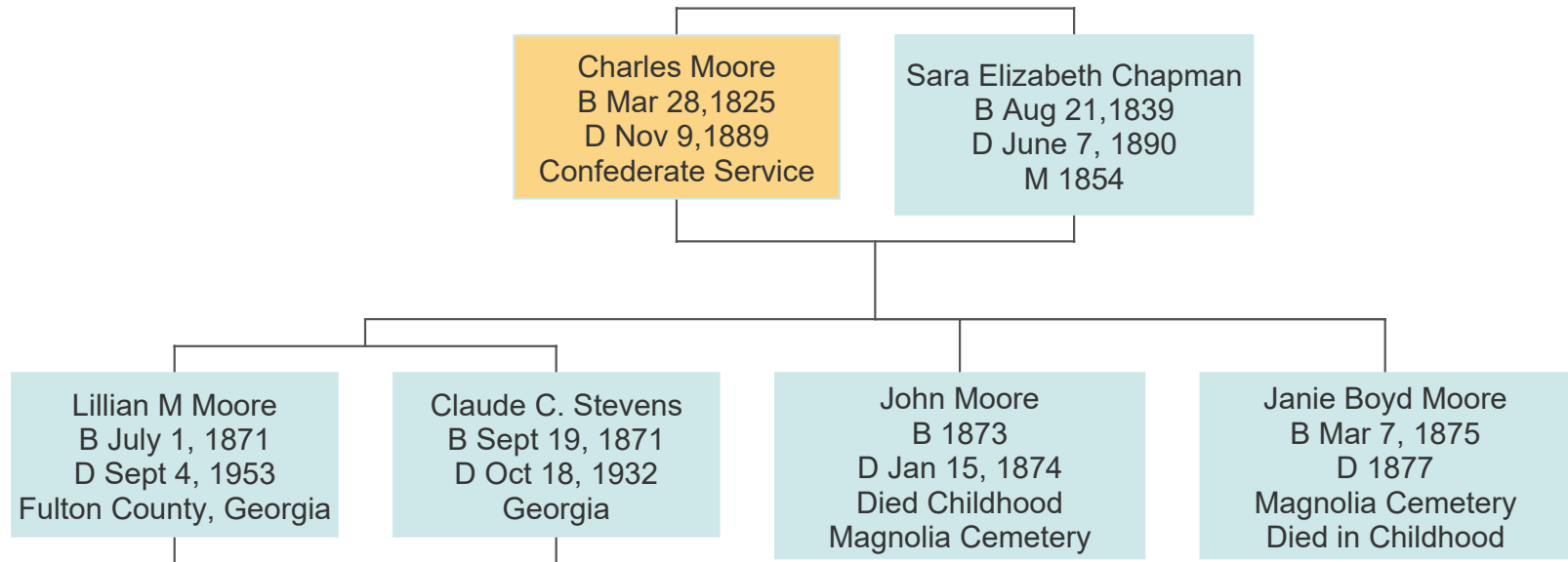
Charles Moore and Sara Elizabeth Chapman



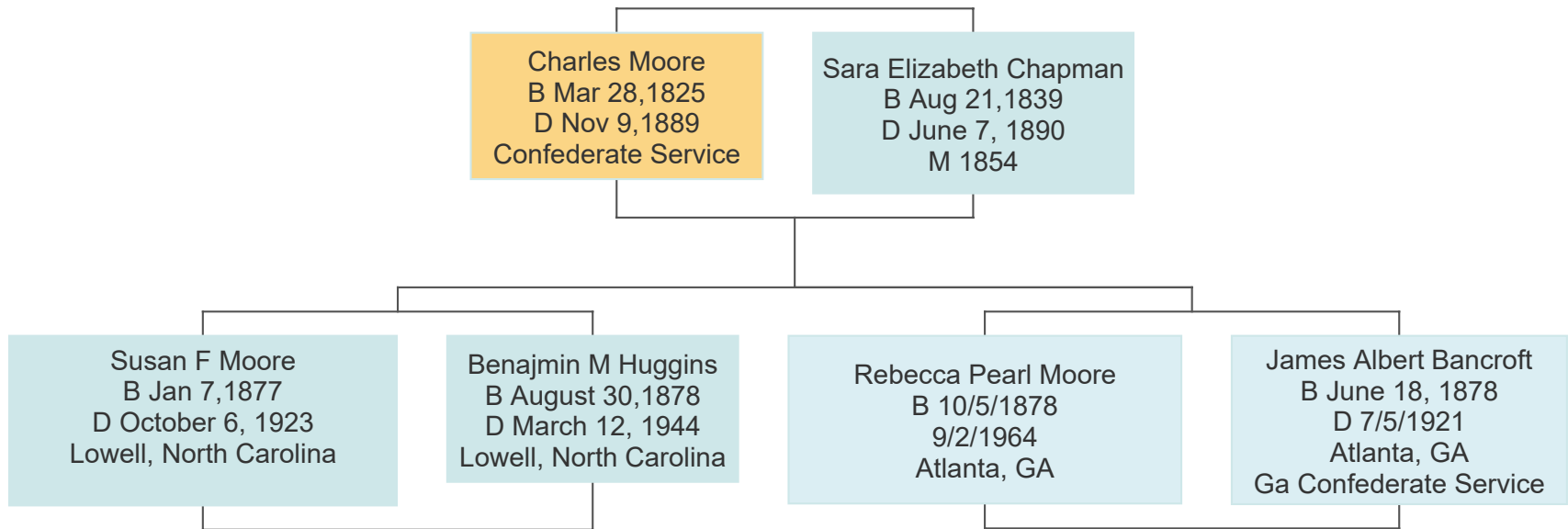
Charles Moore and Sara Elizabeth Chapman



Charles Moore and Sara Elizabeth Chapman



Charles Moore and Sara Elizabeth Chapman



Notes on Charles Moore 1825-1889

MR. CHARLES MOORE was born March 28th, 1825, near Limestone Springs, but for many years he resided in Spartanburg, S. C.

When the news was heard on the 29th of November that he had been instantly killed by an engine, the whole community was inexpressibly shocked, but in the home where he was loved, the anguish was bitter.

Mr. Moore was a man of great energy and of marked characteristics. As a business man his industry was wonderful.

To his family and neighbors he was kind and thoughtful to a great degree. Some two weeks before his death there was a marked change in him. He was more thoughtful and gentle in his demeanor, and to several he expressed himself in such a manner as to lead them to suppose he was preparing for his final end. Did some premonition of approaching death affect him thus? Who can say?

All of his children, eight in number, were present, together with many relatives and friends, Sunday, December 1st, when his remains were laid in the old cemetery to await the final resurrection.

We will close this tribute to his memory, with the lines he seemed to cling to all his life—

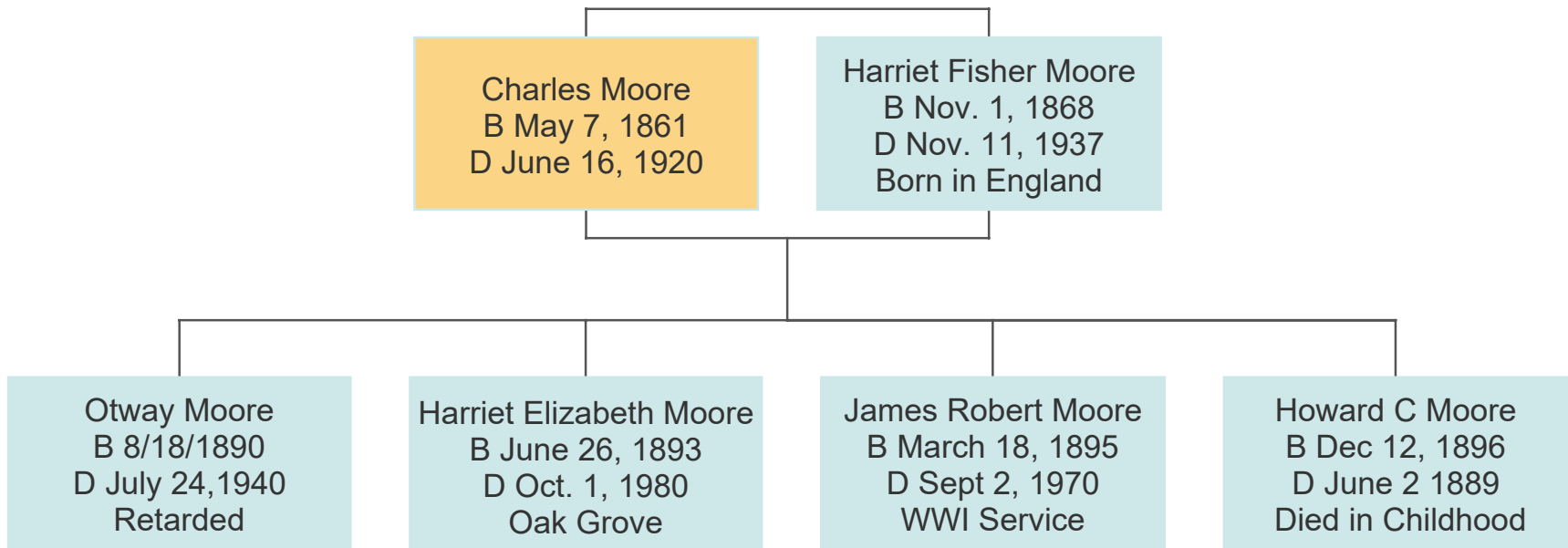
"Just as I am—without one plea,
But that thy blood was shed for me,
And that thou biddest me come to thee,
O Lamb of God, I come."

A FRIEND.

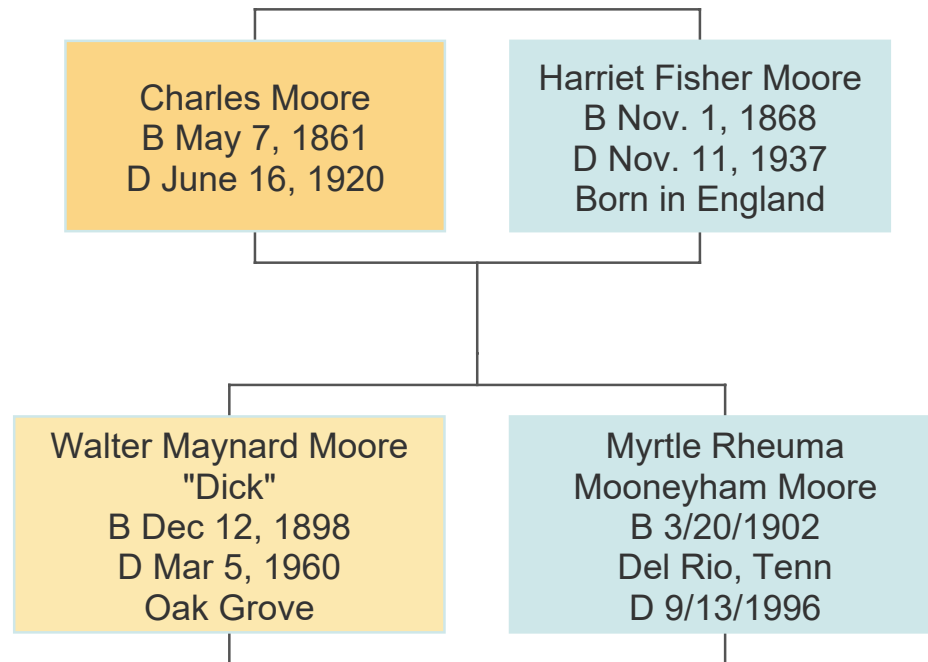
Charles Moore and Harriet Fisher

Name	Year Born
Otway Moore	1890
Harriet Elizabeth Moore	1893
James Robert Moore	1895
Howard C. Moore	1896
Walter Maynard Moore	1898
Charles Moore	1900
Susan Moore	1902
John Carlisle Moore	1906
Infant Girl	1908
Infant Boy	1912

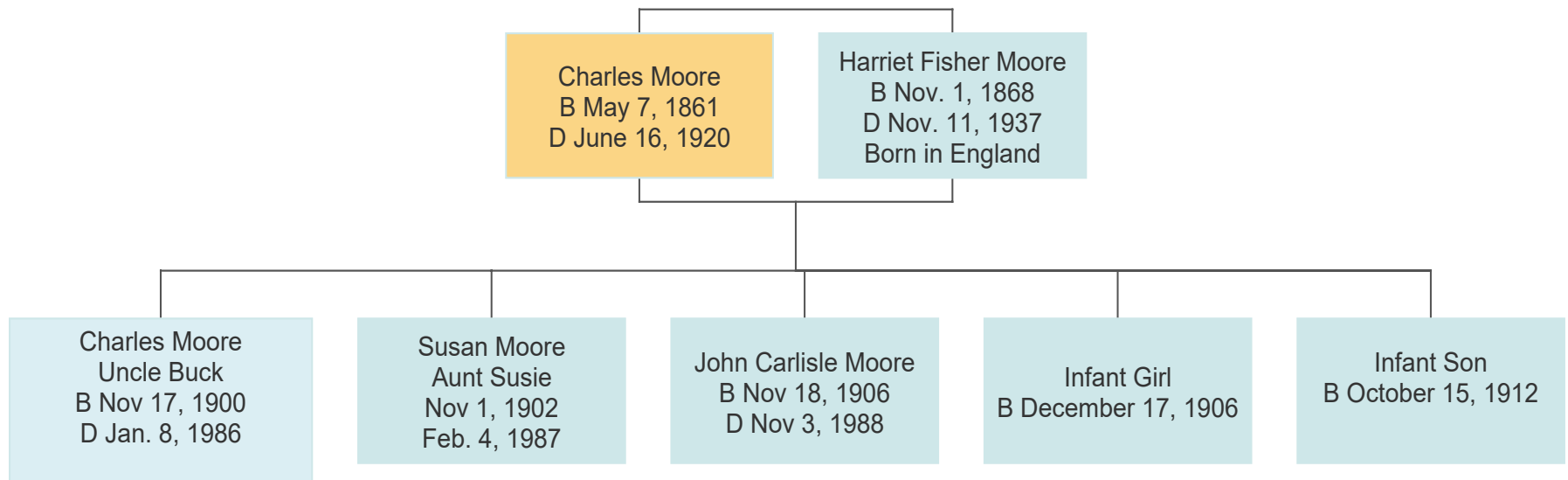
Charles Moore and Harriet Fisher



Charles Moore and Harriet Fisher



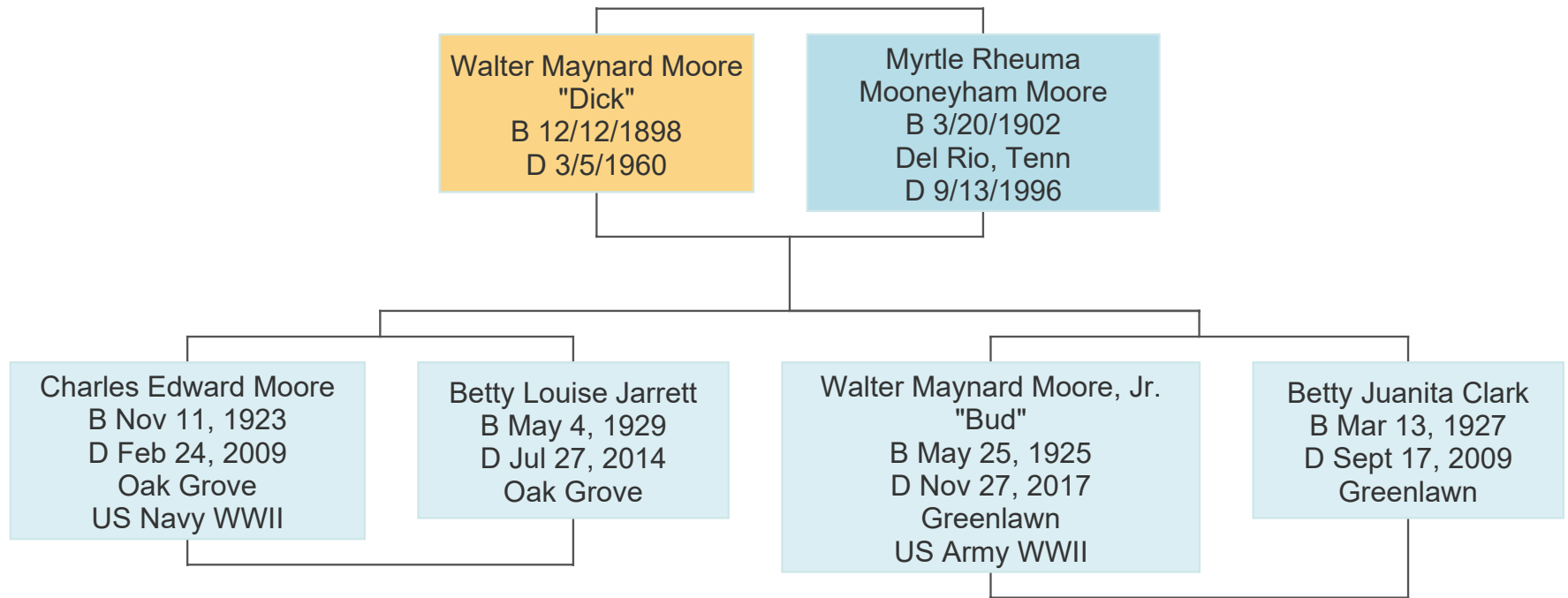
Charles Moore and Harriet Fisher



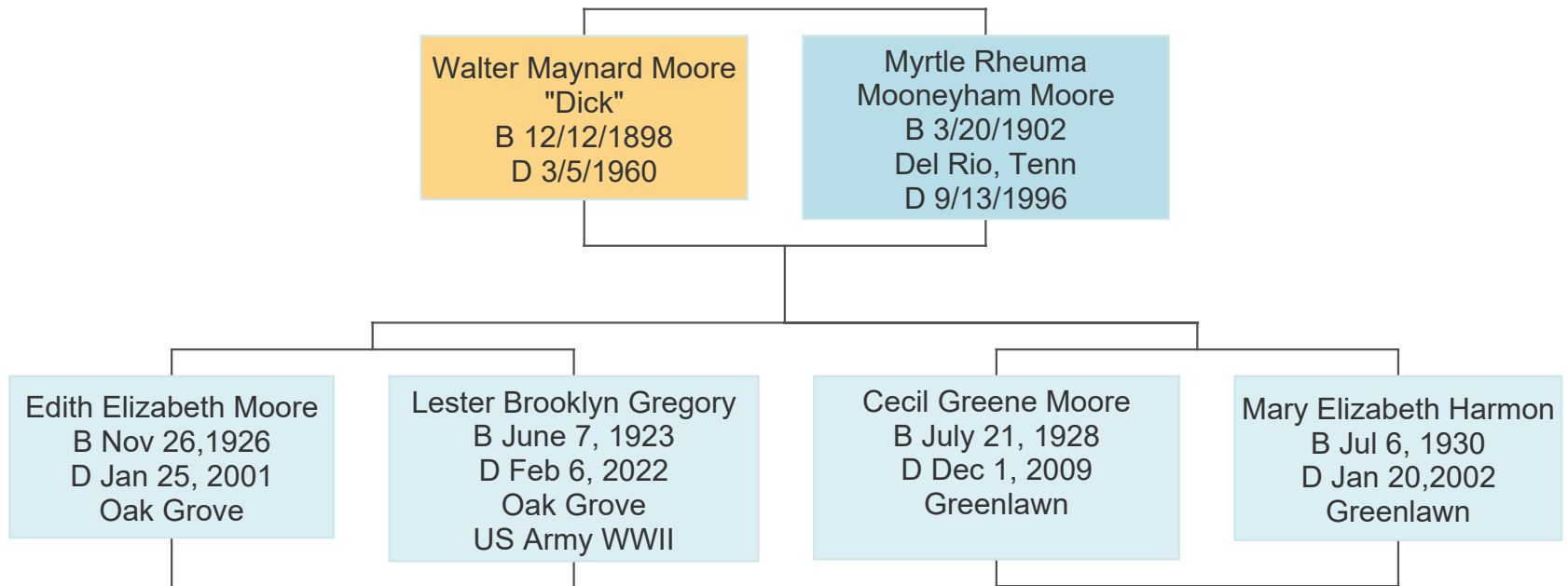
Walter Maynard Moore and Myrtle Rheuma Mooneyham

Name	Year Born
Charles Edward Moore	1923
Walter Maynard Moore, Jr.	1925
Edith Elizabeth Moore	1926
Cecil Greene Moore	1928
Helen Virginia Moore	1930
Donald Boyd Moore, Sr.	1932
Ralph Dean Moore	1935
William Lee Moore	1937
Richard F. Moore	1939
Barbara Ann Moore	1942

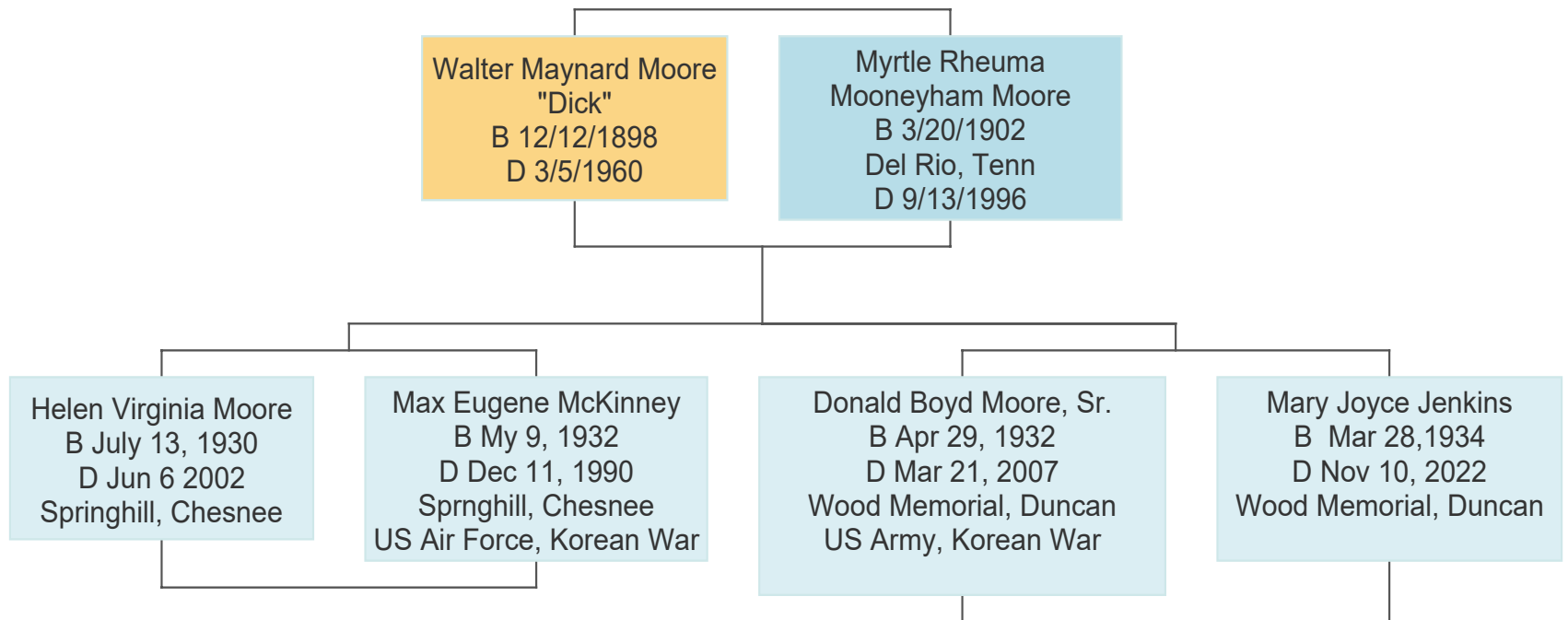
Walter Maynard Moore and Myrtle Rheuma Mooneyham



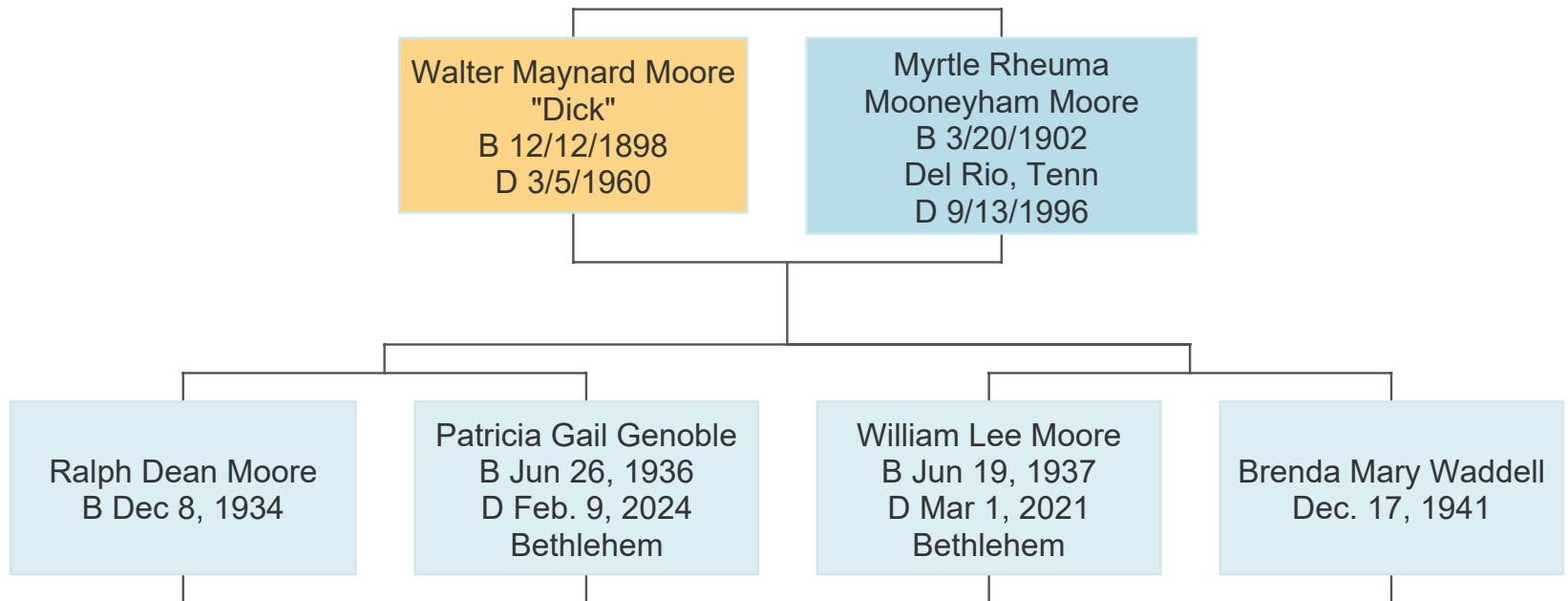
Walter Maynard Moore and Myrtle Rheuma Mooneyham



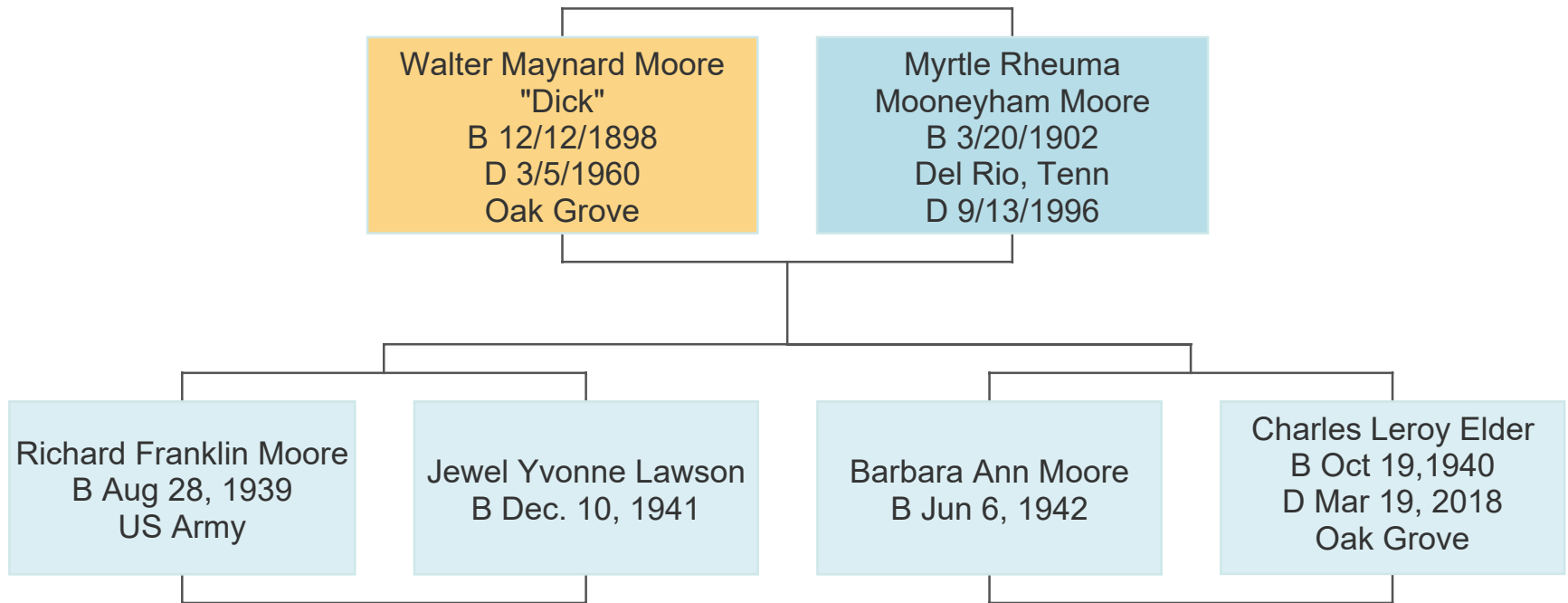
Walter Maynard Moore and Myrtle Rheuma Mooneyham



Walter Maynard Moore and Myrtle Rheuma Mooneyham



Walter Maynard Moore and Myrtle Rheuma Mooneyham



Greatest Generation

- Walter Maynard and Myrtle Mooneyham Moore raised ten members of America's Greatest Generation.

Sons Who Served the Nation	Branch	Sons-In-Law Who Served	Branch
Charles E. Moore	Navy	Lester B. Gregory	Army
Walter M. Moore (Bud)	Army	Max E. McKinney	Air Force
Donald B. Moore	Army		
Richard F. Moore	Army		