



WAR HERO

ANDREW JACKSON “JACK” MOORE

Poison Spring, Arkansas

CONFEDERATE WAR

Andrew Jackson Moore (FS# KPSY S7P) had quite a successful life, most of the time being engaged in farming. He was an overseer, later owning 25 slaves and was of the Democratic party. Andrew died in a Union Military Prison following a serious sickness in 1864.

Physical description of Andrew while a private in the Confederate Infantry August 1862. “When he was 49 years old, he was 5’ 9”, dark complexion, green eyes, dark hair.”

From Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas by Goodspeed on Nevada County combination of Andrew and his son William Eli Moore: William E. Moore, one of the leading citizens of Nevada County, and a resident of Redland Twp. was born in Marion, Alabama, June 2, 1853, a son of Andrew J. and Mary Wimpey, natives of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. William and Ida, his wife, were married in Ouachita, Arkansas. Andrew and Mary Ann married in Georgia, moved to Alabama, then Tippah County, Mississippi. They settled in Ouachita County, Arkansas. Andrew and his family were church members, he worshiped with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and Mary Ann with the Primitive Baptist Church. The father

was quite successful in life, most of the time being engaged in farming. He was also an overseer and owned 25 slaves and stated so in the Slave Census in LaFayette Twp. when he moved to Arkansas. As he was one of the most practical men in that county, he always commanded a good salary.

In Andrew’s political views, he affiliated with the Democrat party.

There were 13 children born to his marriage, seven living. The saddest thing to happen was the deaths of both Andrew and his wife, Mary Ann. Andrew died while serving in the Civil War and Mary Ann died about a year later. Andrew was 52 and she was 50 years old. We don’t know why she died but the children were left orphans. William and Charity, older children of Andrew and Mary Ann, took in the younger children. William and Charity lived next door to each other.

Andrew’s enlistment August 1862: Andrew J. Moore for Company B of Col. Grinstead’s Reg enlisted at Camden to serve three years. His Muster Roll Card is #44988743. He took the oath at Memphis 7 October 1863.

The Battle of Poison Spring was fought in Ouachita County, Arkansas on April 18, 1864 as part of the Camden Expedition, during the American Civil War. The Engagement at Poison Spring was a battle in which Confederate troops ambushed and destroyed a Union foraging expedition. After black Union troops had surrendered, many were killed by the Confederate troops.

Andrew was discharged at the Battle of Poison Spring which was in Ouachita County, practically in Andrew's back yard. He re-enlisted under Dobbins Reg Arkansas Cav. so that his wife would have a pension.

The burial register said "Andrew Moore" was captured in Woodruff County, Arkansas, October 30 1864, and confined until November 15, 1864. Andrew is listed on the Roll of Prisoners of War camp and was confined at Military Prison Little Rock Arkansas from Nov 10-15 1864. He was received in the hospital on December 9, 1864 after having been transferred to the Alton Military Prison Prisoner of War III Reg No 195 pg 98. He was taken to the Prisoner of War camp, Alton, Illinois Prison. He died on 17 December 1864 and was buried in the Confederate Cemetery.

The Confederate as well as the Union soldiers were running out of food and supplies, which appears to have resulted in illness for these weakened prisoners.

After some research it was found that Alton Prison was not a great place, originally Illinois State Prison.

Closed in 1860, then used as a Prison of War Camp, Alton Federal Military Prison was harsh, hot, humid, wet, overcrowded, poor sanitation, poor nourishment, inadequate clothing, pneumonia, dysentery, and smallpox.

Cathy Farris, descendent of Andrew Jackson Moore, did extensive military research. As her cousin, Cheryl Jane Munn, also a descendent of Andrew Jackson Moore, I acknowledge her dedication to this line of research.

Karen Clifford, Accredited Genealogist and President/CEO, used DNA to determine the validity of our connection to Andrew Jackson Moore. The people at Pro-Genealogists believe that the DNA was telling them that James Walker Moore is the closest connection to your ancestor. And that he was the son of Thompson Moore, Thompson's father was Arbin Moore. This has been years in the making but well spent time. I pulled a lot of the information from Cathy Farris' research. Unfortunately, she died during the COVID pandemic. The Moore line now goes back to the 1400s. I am Cheryl Jane Munn, genealogist and author of a number of family history books, finishing my last one at this time 19 February 2023.

