

Chapter 5

Military Heritage

Military Heritage

Listed below are the ancestors of my wife Janet Haile Martin and I who served during the various conflicts of this country.

Revolutionary War

- **Samuel Martin** -
Private, Alexander's County, North Carolina State Militia
Captain, North Carolina State Militia, Cavalry (Dragoons), Gen Rutherford's Brigade
Captain, South Carolina State Troop, Cavalry (Dragoons), General Sumter's Brigade
- **Alexander Norton** - Virginia Line

War of 1812

- **Samuel Logan** - 2nd Regiment (Hillard's) East Tennessee Volunteers
- **Henry Logan** - 2nd Regiment Mounted Gunmen (Brown's) East Tennessee Volunteers
- **Alexander Logan** - 2nd Regiment Mounted Gunmen (Brown's) East Tennessee Volunteers
- **William Martin** - 8th Company, 2nd Meckleberg Regiment, North Carolina Militia.

Civil War

- **Leonard Travis Cranford** - Company B, 12th Regiment of Alabama Infantry, wounded at Petersburg, finished war in Union Hospital at Point Lockout, MD as POW.
- **James A. Cranford** - 2nd Battalion Hilliard's Legion (later merged to 59th Alabama Infantry Regiment) in 1862, died at the Division Hospital, Fair Ground #2, Atlanta, GA October 1863
- **George W. Haile** - Company A, 11th Regiment of Tennessee Infantry, captured at Missionary Ridge, POW for 18 months at Rock Island, IL.
- **Hyrum T. Jackson** - 10th Regiment of Arkansas Infantry, wounded at Shiloh, furloughed to AR, didn't return.
- **B. F. Jackson** - 10th Regiment of Arkansas Infantry, later reformed as 10th Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry
- **Jacob A Kever** - Co F, 37th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry
- **Isaac Logan** - 63d Regiment of Alabama Infantry, less than 17 years old
- **James Logan** - Co G, 2d Regiment of Alabama Cavalry
- **John Logan** - Co C, 59th Regiment of Alabama Infantry
- **Sidney Norton** - Co A, 6th Regiment of North Carolina Cavalry
- **George Washington Martin** - Co G, 38th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry
- **William Alexander Norton** - Wounded 5-5-1864 at Wilderness, VA, died of wounds 5-8-1864, 38th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry

World War I

- **Samuel Eugene Haile**
- **Bascom Earl Stuart**

World War II

- **Thomas Hoyle Martin** - Infantryman, 95th Division, Patton's Third Army, Europe
- **Raymond Martin** - B-24 Pilot, 15th USAAF, Italy. Flew 25 missions including Polesti oilfields, awarded DFC, rotated back to states.
- **Samuel Arthur Haile** - B-25 Gunner, USAAF, Pacific
- **Clellan Martin** - attended aircraft gunnery school and flight training, awarded pilot rating, war ended prior to deployment overseas

Vietnam

- **Tommy H. Martin** - Army Helicopter Pilot, 187th Assault Helicopter Company 67-68, 180th Assault Support Helicopter Company 70-71, awarded DFC and PH
- **Dennis Martin**, USAF, C-130 Loadmaster, Cam Ranh Bay 70-71
- **Samuel A. Haile Jr.** - Army Helicopter Crewchief, 25th Aviation Battalion, 25th Infantry Division 1967-68

The Civil War Era



The Civil War was the foremost defining event in the history of this nation. It had a profound effect on my ancestors. Many found in the war, losing brothers, uncles, and husbands. The effects of the war on the South caused many to migrate to the border states (Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri) or farther west.

The Cranford's came north from Coosa County, Alabama, the Norton's, Kever's, and later Hubert Martin, came west to Arkansas. Each was looking for a better opportunity. Some found it and stayed, others returned to whence they came. But the ravages of war necessitated the movement and at the same time provided the opportunity.

Arkansas had suffered less than some of the other states, plus it was still considered a frontier state, with land to homestead. Families migrated first to the bottom land, then to the hill country to escape the disease of the swampy area.

The small settlements of Wolf Bayou, Tumbling Shoals, and later Concord grew and attracted relatives from "back home" in Alabama and North Carolina.

More information about the Civil War service of my ancestors can be found in Southern Roots Volume II.

12th Regiment of Alabama Infantry

The 12th Alabama Regiment was organized at Richmond in July 1861, with members from Montgomery and Mobile, and Coffee, Coosa, De Kalb, Jackson, Macon, Morgan, and Pike counties. It was at once moved to the "Potomac front" and first brigaded under General Richard Ewell of Virginia, who was soon after succeeded by [General Robert Rodes](#), of Tuscaloosa. The regiment was near Manassas during the fall and winter, and it moved to Yorktown in the spring, 1862. It was under fire there and suffered lightly at Williamsburg. At Seven Pines, the regiment was in the advance that opened the battle, and it stormed the redoubt held by General Silas Casey's division, carrying three lines of works by successive charges, and losing 70 killed and 141 wounded. It participated to some extent in the other battles before Richmond (1862), and mustered 120 men for duty after the battle of Malvern Hill. Still under Rodes, and in General Daniel H. Hill's Division, and brigaded with the 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 26th Alabama regiments (Rode's Brigade), the 12th was in the advance into Maryland (fall, 1862). It bore a conspicuous part at Boonsboro, and also at Sharpsburg (Antietam), losing in these battles 27 killed, 69 wounded, and 33 missing. Retiring into Virginia with the army, the regiment wintered (1862-1863) on the Rappahannock. It was under fire but not actively engaged at Fredericksburg, II Corps (LTG Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson), D. H. Hill's Division, 1st Brigade (BG Robert Rodes), 12th Alabama (COL Samuel Pickens); but it was in the resistless column of Rodes at Chancellorsville (spring, 1863), where [Col. Edward O'Neal](#) led the brigade, and where the 12th charged 3 lines of breastworks and was badly mutilated. It skirmished at Brandy Station, and again led the way over the Potomac. At Gettysburg, it was on the extreme left and pressed the enemy in confusion through the town, then supported General George Pickett's assault, and afterwards covered the rear II Army Corps (LTG Richard Ewell), Rode's Division (MG Robert Rodes), O'Neal's Brigade (COL Edward A. O'Neal), 12th Alabama (COL Samuel Pickens). After the army retired into Virginia, the 12th was engaged in several skirmishes -- at Warrenton Springs, Turkey Run, etc. The winter (1864) was passed near Orange Court House, and the regiment, [Gen. Cullen Battle](#) now commanding the brigade, II Army Corps (LTG Richard S. Ewell), Rode's Division, Battle's Brigade (BG Cullen Battle), was hotly engaged at The Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and in the continuous skirmishing of Grant's advance movement to Cold Harbor. The 12th then again marched into Maryland when General Jubal Early threatened Washington. It participated at Winchester with very severe loss, and in the further operations of the corps in the Valley. On its return to Petersburg, it took part (now in General John Gordon's corps) in the struggles around that city, and surrendered at Appomattox in April, 1865. Of the original 1196, about 50 surrendered at Appomattox. And of the 321 recruits received, about 70 were there. Nearly 250 men died of wounds from battle; about 200 died of disease; and 202 were discharged. The battle-flag of the regiment was taken to Mobile after the war and is probably still there.

Field and staff officers: Cols. Robert T. Jones (Perry; KIA, Seven Pines); Bristor B. Gayle (Morgan; KIA, Boonsboro); Samuel B. Pickens (SC; wounded, Spotsylvania, Winchester); Lt. Cols. Theodore O'Hara (KY; transferred); B. B. Gayle (promoted); Samuel B. Pickens (wounded, Boonsboro; promoted); John C. Goodgame (Coosa); Majors E. D. Tracy (Madison; transferred); John C. Brown (Coffee; resigned); B. B. Gayle (promoted); Samuel B. Pickens (promoted); John C. Goodgame (promoted); Adolph Proskauer (Mobile; wounded, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania); and Adjutants Samuel B. Pickens (promoted); Junius L. Walthall (Mobile; transferred); and L. Gayle (VA)

Captains, and counties from which the companies came:

- Mobile: George Heuilly (until reorganization); Jule L'Etondal (died in service); T. H. Rogers (wounded, Winchester)
- Coosa: Joseph H. Bradford (until reorganization); John C. Goodgame (promoted); Henry W. Cox (KIA, Chancellorsville); Patrick Thomas (KIA, Appomattox)
- Mobile: Augustus Stykes (resigned); A. Proskauer (promoted); F. C. Fischer; E. Karcher
- Coffee: John C. Brown (promoted); T. C. Horn (resigned); E. Tucker (KIA, Sharpsburg); Davis (KIA, Gettysburg); J. McCassells (KIA, The Wilderness)
- DeKalb: W. Higgins (resigned); R. F. Patterson (resigned); W. L. Maroney (resigned); John Rogers (KIA, Spotsylvania); A. Majors (KIA, Snicker's Gap)
- Macon: R. F. Ligon (until reorganization); Robert H. Keeling (KIA, Seven Pines); J. W. McNeeley (wounded, Chancellorsville; transferred); Robert E. Park (wounded, Gettysburg, Winchester, and captured)
- Jackson: A. S. Bibb (until reorganization); P. D. Ross (wounded, Gettysburg)

- Morgan: B. B. Gayle (promoted); C. A. Darwin (KIA, Seven Pines); A. E. Hewlett (wounded, Winchester, and captured)
- Mobile: W. T. Walthall (transferred); John J. Nicholson (wounded, Seven Pines, The Wilderness)
- Macon: W. H. C. Price (until reorganization); D. H. Garrison (KIA, Sharpsburg); Thomas Fitzgerald (KIA, Chancellorsville); E. H. Rowell

History: "Diary of Robert E. Park," in *Southern Historical Society Papers*, I (1876), pp.370-86, 430-437; II (1876), pp. 25-31, 78-85, 173-180, 232-239, 306-315; III (1877), pp. 43-46, 55-61, 127-127, 183-189, and 244-254. Robert Emory Park , "Rodes' Brigade at Seven Pines," in *Land We Love* (Charlotte, NC), vol. IV (1867/68), pp.389-391. Robert Emory Park / *Sketch of the Twelfth Alabama Infantry of Battle's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps, of the Army of Northern Virginia* (Richmond: William Ellis Jones, printer, 1906). "War diary of Robert Emory Park, January 28th, 1863-January 27th, 1864," in *Southern Historical Society Papers*, vol. XXVI (1898), pp. 1-31.

The Commanders: Rodes Alabama Brigade

Robert Emmett Rodes, born in Lynchburg, VA, on 29 March 1829. He graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1848 and then served as an instructor until 1851 when he went to Alabama to begin a career as a civil engineer. He married and worked for the Northeast & Southwest Alabama Railroad as chief engineer, but just before the Civil War began, he accepted a professorship at VMI. Rodes was appointed Colonel in the 5th Alabama and fought at 1st Manassas after which he was commissioned Brigadier General, 21 October 1861. He, with his brigade, was part of Major General Daniel H. Hill's Division. During the Peninsular Campaign, Rodes' Brigade fought at Seven Pines (where Rodes was wounded), Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill and suffered 50% casualties. After Rodes' recovery, he led his brigade in rear guard action at South Mountain, MD; at Sharpsburg, his brigade helped hold the Confederate center at the "Bloody Lane" where Rodes was again wounded. Again, the brigade suffered severe losses, and it was not engaged at Fredericksburg. Fall and winter enlistments brought the ranks up once more, and Rodes was made division commander when Hill was sent to North Carolina. Rodes led Lieutenant General Stonewall Jackson's flank attack at Chancellorsville and won him a promotion to Major General. At Spotsylvania, Rodes led the brilliant counterattack at the "Mule Shoe", but four months later, 19 September 1864, at the third battle of Winchester, he was killed directing a counterattack that allowed Jubal Early's army to retreat safely.

Edward Asbury O'Neal, born 20 September 1818, in Madison County, Alabama Territory, he attended LaGrange College (graduated 1836) and began the practice of law in Florence, AL, in 1840. He was active in local politics and the secession movement. At the outbreak of war in 1861, he joined the 9th Alabama Infantry and elected major, then lieutenant colonel. In 1862, he received a commission as colonel of the 26th Alabama Regiment and fought in Virginia through 1863 (Peninsular, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg campaigns). O'Neal took command of Rodes' Brigade when Rodes was promoted to division command. However, his performance did not qualify him for promotion. At Gettysburg, for example, he kept to his 26th Regiment and allowed the other brigade regiments to flounder. His brigadier's commission was delayed and General Robert E. Lee appointed Brigadier General Cullen A. Battle brigade commander, angering O'Neal enough that he requested a transfer. President Jefferson Davis canceled the promotion and sent O'Neal and his regiment to the Atlanta front. After the fall of that city, O'Neal was relieved, sent to duty with the Conscription Bureau in Alabama, and served out the war there. O'Neal resumed his legal and political activity during the Reconstruction period and was elected governor of Alabama in 1882 and 1884. After he retired to Florence, he died there, 7 November 1890.

Cullen Andrews Battle, born 1 June 1829, in Powelton, Georgia. Without formal military training, Battle was a capable combat officer who learned the art of war with his troops. He distinguished himself as first a regimental, then a brigade commander. Battle moved with his family to Eufaula and entered the state university to study law. He became an attorney in 1852 and was an ardent secessionist. He joined a local militia company and offered his services to Alabama immediately after the state seceded. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the 3rd Alabama Infantry Regiment and saw his first action at Seven Pines. He was then promoted to colonel and the regiment joined Rodes' Brigade where Battle continued to serve until war's end. At South Mountain, 14 September 1862, Battle faced 3 veteran Federal brigades while defending a barren hill north of the gap. In the onslaught, the

3rd Alabama broke, but Battle reacted with cool efficiency; likewise, at Antietam defending the "Bloody Lane," Battle and his men fought courageously. Rodes' Alabama Brigade, held in reserve, saw limited action at Fredericksburg, but at Chancellorsville, Battle participated in the division's surprise attack against the Union right flank. His performance at Gettysburg earned him promotion to brigadier general (on 25 August, dating from 20 August, 1863) and command of (now) Battle's Alabama Brigade. During the battles of 1864, the Alabamians suffered heavy casualties at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and in the Shenandoah Valley. In this last campaign, Battle led his brigade in a brilliant counterattack at 3rd Winchester before he was severely wounded at Cedar Creek (19 October 1864). The wound was incapacitating throughout the rest of the war. After the surrender, Battle resumed his law practice in Alabama. He was elected to Congress in 1868 but refused to take the "ironclad oath." He eventually moved to New Berne, North Carolina, where he edited a newspaper. He died in Greensborough, 8 April 1905.

Leonard Travis Cranford
Civil War Service Record
Company B, 12th Regiment of Alabama Infantry

L. T. (Trav) Cranford actually had two enlistment's in the 12th Alabama. The first started in March 12, 1862. He enlisted at Coosa County, Alabama to serve 3 years and was paid a bounty of \$50.00. It indicates he was born in Perry County, Alabama, in October of 1862 he was 22 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall and his occupation was a farmer.

- Yorktown Siege - April - May 1862

He entered the Chimborazo Hospital No 3, Richmond, VA on April 17, 1862 and was transferred to the C.S.A. General Hospital, Farmville, VA on May 22, 1862.

- Williamsburg - May 5, 1862
- Seven Pines - May 31-June 1, 1862
- Gaines' Mill - June 21, 1862
- Malvern Hill - July 1, 1862
- South Mountain - September 14, 1862
- Antietam - September 14, 1862

He was discharged with a Certificate of Disability for Discharge on October 3, 1862. His condition was pulmonary hemorrhage following measles.

- Fredericksburg - December 13, 1862

He enlisted again on February 15, 1863 at Adams Store, Alabama for the period of the War.

- Chancellorsville - May 1-4, 1863
- **NOTE:** During the march to Gettysburg, Gen Rodes Brigade, including the 12th Alabama, lead the vanguard. They pushed as far north as Carlisle Barracks. The northernmost point reached by the Confederate Army. They then turned back to join Gen Lee at Gettysburg.
- Gettysburg - July 1-3, 1863
- The Wilderness - May 5-6, 1864
- Spotsylvania Court House - May 8-21, 1864
- North Anna - May 23-26, 1864

- Cold Harbor - June 1-3, 1864
- Lynchburg Campaign - June 1864
- Monocacy - July 9, 1864
- Winchester - September 19, 1864 - wounded, left thigh
- Fisher's Hill - September 22, 1864
- Cedar Creek - October 19, 1864
- Petersburg Siege - December 1864 - April 1865

Wounded on April 2, 1865 at the Battle of Petersburg, VA. Admitted to the General Hospital, Howard's Grove, Richmond, VA. There he was captured after the surrender at Appomatox and transferred via US Steamer Mary Powell to the Point Lookout, MD hospital. He is listed there on the Roll of Prisoner of War, May 12, 1865.

- Appomatox Court House - April 9, 1865

On July 19, 1865 he took the Oath of Allegiance and was transferred to Jackson Hospital, Richmond, VA on July 21, 1865. He was discharged in September 1865.

46th Alabama Infantry Regiment

The 46th Alabama Infantry was organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, on 20 May 1862. It recruited men from the counties of Blount, Coosa, Henry, Macon, Montgomery, Pike, and Randolph. Shortly after, it was sent to East Tennessee and had casualties in the fight at Tazewell. The regiment was in the march into Kentucky, in Gen'l Carter L. Stevenson's Division, but it did no fighting. When the Army returned to Tennessee, the 46th was placed in Gen'l Thomas H. Taylor's Brigade with the 20th, 23rd, 30th, and 31st Alabama, under Gen'l Edward D. Tracy. In December, with all of Stevenson's Division, the regiment was sent to Mississippi. In the battle of Port Gibson, where its brigadier fell, the regiment suffered severely. A few days later, it was engaged at Baker's Creek (Champion's Hill), again with many casualties, and where half of the regiment was captured, including the field officers. The remainder were besieged in Vicksburg and were captured with the fortress. Losses there were 15 k and 45 w. Exchanged and then reorganized at Demopolis, AL, with Gen'l Edmund Pettus in command of the brigade, the 46th rejoined the Army of Tennessee. It lost considerably at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and made winter quarters at Dalton, GA, with an effective force of 367 men and 266 arms. It was engaged at Crow's Valley, with several casualties, and it was involved in almost constant fighting from Dalton to Atlanta. At Jonesboro, it suffered many casualties. Then, marching with Gen'l John Bell Hood into Tennessee, it was one of the three regiments that made the brilliant fight at Columbia, where its losses were considerable. The 46th lost several k and w at Nashville, and quite a number were captured. It was the rear guard on the retreat and was complimented by Gen'l Hood in special orders for its services then. Transferred to North Carolina, the 46th was engaged at Kinston and Bentonville, with severe loss in the latter. The regiment was consolidated with the 23rd and 31st Alabama regiments, 9 April 1865, at Smithfield, NC, with J. B. Bibb of Montgomery as colonel, (Col. Woods was transferred to the 19th Alabama), Osceola Kyle as Lt. Col, and J. T. Hester of Montgomery as major. The 46th, now designated the 23rd Alabama, was surrendered at Salisbury by Major George E. Brewer, who had commanded it for two years, with no more than 75 men. Field and staff officers: Col. Michael L. Woods (Montgomery; captured at Baker's Creek); Lt. Col. Osceola Kyle (Coosa; captured at Baker's Creek); Major James M. Handley (Randolph; captured at Baker's Creek); and Adjutants William S. Turner (Montgomery; resigned); Thomas Riggs (Dallas; KIA, Baker's Creek); Lt. House (Coosa; acting; KIA, Vicksburg); A. J. Brooks (Coosa; wounded, Kennesaw); Lt. George McFarland (acting; KIA, Jonesboro)

Francis M. Finch

Company C, 46th Regiment of Alabama Infantry

- Elected as 4th Sergeant upon formation in Coosa County, Alabama

(Cousin of L.T. Cranford, nephew of Mary Ann Fountain Finch, mother of L. T. Cranford)

Hilliard's Legion

Hilliard's Legion was organized with three infantry, one artillery, and one cavalry battalion, consisting of about 3,000 men, at Montgomery, 25 June 1862. The 5th Cavalry Battalion transferred to the 10th Confederate Cavalry Regiment on 30 Dec 1862. The Legion was broken up and divided as the 59th and 60th Alabama Infantry Regiments, and the 23rd Sharpshooters Battalion, 25 November 1863. The first commander was Col. Henry Washington Hilliard (1808-1892, a North Carolina lawyer and Alabama legislator), and the field officers were: Cols. A. H. Bradford and Jack Thorington. Additional information can be found in Lewellyn Shaver / A History of the 60th Alabama Regiment, Gracie's Alabama Brigade.

2nd Battalion, Hilliard's Legion The 2nd Infantry Battalion was organized with six companies at Montgomery on 25 June 62. It was consolidated with the 4th Artillery Battalion and designated as the 59th Infantry Regiment at Charleston, TN, 25 Nov., '63. Its field officers were Col. Bolling Hall, Jr., and Major William T. Stubblefield. The unit's assignments were as for the 1st Battalion except that for the period Dec. 62-March 63 the unit was assigned to Gracie's Brigade, Dept. of East Tennessee. The Battalion fought at Chicamauga (19-20 Sept., 63) and the Siege of Chattanooga (Sept.-Nov 63).

59th Alabama Infantry Regiment

The 59th Alabama Infantry Regiment was formed by the consolidation of the Second and Fourth Battalions of Hilliard's Legion. The Legion was organized at Montgomery, 25 June 1862, and consisted of five battalions, one of which was mounted, and being detached in a short time thereafter, became part of the Tenth Confederate Regiment. The Second Battalion, six companies, was commanded by Lt. Col. Bolling Hall of Autauga and Major W. Stubblefield of Coosa; the Fourth Battalion was commanded by major John D. McLennan of Barbour. The Legion proceeded to East Tennessee, nearly 3000 strong, under its commander, Col. Hilliard of Montgomery. Proceeding to Cumberland Gap, it was part of the force that besieged that position. In October, the Legion was a part of the force that occupied Kentucky, a fatiguing march. It passed the winter and summer following in East Tennessee, during which time Col. Jack Thorington of Montgomery (First Battalion) succeeded Col. Hillards, and in April 1863 it was attached to Gen'l Gracie's Brigade. The Legion was in the Battle of Chickamauga where it lost more than half its number; the flag of the Second Battalion, for example, had 81 bullet holes. Moving into East Tennessee, Col. Thorington having resigned, the Legion was divided into the 59th and 60th Alabama Regiments, and 23rd Battalion, at Charleston, 25 Nov 1863. The 59th was in the investment of Knoxville and the fights at Dandridge and Bean's Station, with some casualties, especially at the latter. In April 1864, the regiment reached Richmond and shortly after took part in the battle of Drewry's Bluff and the fight with Sheridan. From June until the March following, the 59th was in the trenches of Petersburg or in the numerous conflicts on the flank and rear of the army, losing a number at Hatcher's Run and White Oaks Road. As part of Gordon's Corps, Bushrod Johnston's Division, the regiment was engaged at Appomattox and there surrendered.

Field and Staff Officers: Col. Bolling Hall, Jr. (Autauga; wounded, Chickamauga, Drewry's Bluff); Lt. Cols. John D. McLennan (Barbour; KIA, Drewry's Bluff); George W. Huguley (Chambers); Majors George W. Huguley (promoted); Lewis H. Crumpler (Coosa); and Adjutant Crenshaw Hall (Autauga; wounded, Drewry's Bluff)

Captains, and counties from which the companies came:

- Randolph: John C. Hendrix (died in service); S. E. A. Reaves (wounded, Drewry's Bluff)
- Autauga: John F. Wise (resigned); John E. Hall (wounded, Petersburg)
- Tallapoosa: J. W. Dillard (died in service); John Porter
- Pike: E. L. McIntyre (resigned); John C. Henley
- Dale: W. H. Stuckey; W. J. Peacock
- Coosa: Lewis H. Crumpler (promoted); W. R. Davie

- Barbour: James Lang (wounded, twice)
- Butler: J. R. Glasgow (resigned); Louis Harrell (resigned); H. H.. Rutledge (KIA, Drewry's Bluff); Zach Daniel (KIA, Hatcher's Run)
- Butler: R. F. Manly (wounded, Drewry's Bluff, Hatcher's Run (and captured))
- Coosa: W. D. Walden (KIA, Chickamauga); R. H. Gullledge

History: James Heath Barrow / *Word from Camp Pollard, C.S.A.* (West Point, GA : Davidson, 1978)

James A. Cranford

2d Battalion, Hilliard's Legion

Company C, 59th Regiment of Alabama Infantry

- Entered service with 2nd Battalion Hilliard's Legion (later 59th Alabama Infantry) in 1862
- Died at the Division Hospital, Fair Ground #2, Atlanta, GA October 1863

(Brother of L. T. Cranford)

North Carolina Confederate Units

Sixth North Carolina Cavalry

65th North Carolina State Troops

Norman Sidney Sylvester Norton

Company A, 6th Regiment of North Carolina Cavalry

Organizational Structure

The 6th North Carolina Cavalry regiment was officially organized by the consolidation of the 5th and 7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalions on August 3, 1863 under terms of special order 183, paragraph 16, from the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. An error in this order designated the unit the 66th North Carolina State Troops, and it was referred to as such until the error was noticed and corrected in late 1863 by Confederate officials, though it was properly numbered by the North Carolina Adjutant General. Another matter of confusion was that companies were not redesigned until early 1864, and for several months there were two company As, two company Bs, etc. The discussion of the individual units shows the previous designations of each company. Most companies have four clothing receipt rolls which fill in some details omitted in the muster rolls.

Field and Staff

No muster rolls for the field and staff of this regiment survive today. Regimental officers were:

- George Nathaniel Folk - Colonel
- Alfred Hunter Baird - Lieutenant Colonel
- Thaddeus P. Siler - Major
- J. J. Spann - Major
- Martin B. Moore, Quartermaster

Company A

Company A, was formerly Company F, 7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion, and has the distinction of being the only regular Confederate Army unit from Johnson County, Tennessee. Captain Barton Roby Brown recruited this company. Extant muster rolls cover the periods:

- June 30 to August 31, 1863, lists 58 men, located at Loudon, Tennessee.
- August 31 to December 31, 1863, lists 51 men, located at Camp Erwin, near Rutherfordton, North Carolina.
- December 31, 1863 to May 1, 1864, lists 62 men, posted near Kinston, North Carolina.
- April 30 to August 31, 1864, lists 81 men, stationed at Williamston, North Carolina.
- An undated roster, apparently for September 1 to October 28, 1864, lists 74, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.

Company B

This company, from Ashe County, North Carolina, was formerly Company D, 5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. Extant musters for this company while serving in the 6th cover the periods from:

- April 30 to August 31, 1863, lists 96 men, stationed in "east Tennessee."

- August 31 to December 31, 1863, lists 62 men, stationed at Rutherfordton, North Carolina.
- December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864, lists 87 men, located in "eastern North Carolina."
- April 30 to August 31, 1864, lists 96 men, stationed at Kinston.
- August 31 to October 31, 1864, lists 104 men, stationed near Kinston.

Company C

Company C, formerly Company D, 7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion, was consolidated with the Artillery Company attached to the 7th Battalion. Extant musters for this company cover these periods:

- November 1, 1862 to February 28, 1863, lists 90 men, located at Zollicoffer, Tennessee.
- June 30 to August 31, 1863, lists 92 men, station not noted.
- August 31 to December 31, 1863, lists 62 men, located at Rutherfordton, North Carolina.
- December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864, lists 82 men, stationed at Kinston, North Carolina.
- April 30 to August 31, 1864, lists 73 men, stationed at Kinston.
- August 31 to October 31, 1864, lists 69 men, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.

Company D

Company D was formerly Company E, 7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. Extant musters for this company cover these periods:

- November 1, 1862 to March 1, 1863, lists 96 men, located at Zollicoffer, Tennessee.
- July 1 to August 31, 1863, lists 85 men, stationed at Loudon, Tennessee.
- September 1 to December 31, 1863, lists 75 men, stationed at Rutherfordton, North Carolina.
- December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864, lists 74 men, stationed at Kinston, North Carolina.
- April 30 to August 31, 1864, lists 64 men, posted near Kinston.
- September 30 to October 31, 1864, lists 43 men, posted near Kinston, North Carolina.

Company E

Company E was formerly Company A, 7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. Extant musters for this company cover the following periods:

April 30 to August 31, 1863, lists 111 men, but the unit's station not recorded on the roll. September 1 to December 31, 1863, lists 90 men, but the location of the company was unrecorded. January 1 to April 30, 1864, lists 71 men, stationed near Kinston. April 30 to August 31, 1864, lists 71 men, stationed at Kinston. September 30 to October 31, 1864, lists 76 men, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.

Company F

Company F was formerly Company B, 7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. This company was from Clay County on the Georgia border. Extant musters for this company while serving in the 6th cover the period.

- January 1 to February 28, 1863, lists 100 men, located near Zollicoffer, Tennessee.
- June 30 to August 31, 1863, lists 104 men, but the station was not recorded.

- September 1 to December 31, 1863, lists 108 men, located at Rutherfordton, North Carolina.
- December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864, lists 54 men, stationed at Kinston, North Carolina.
- April 30 to August 31, 1864, lists 62 men, located at Kinston.
- September 30 to October 31, 1864, lists 59 men, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.

Company G (1st Organization)

Company G was the artillery company attached to the 7th Cavalry Battalion. Extant musters for this company while serving in the 6th is for the period June 30, 1863 to December 31, 1863 and lists 43 men.

Company G (2nd Organization)

Company G, formerly Company C, 7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion has extant musters roll which converge:

- June 30 to August 31, 1863, lists 90 men stationed near Blountville, Tennessee.
- August 31 to December 31, 1863, lists 56 men, stationed at Rutherfordton, North Carolina.
- December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864, lists 55 men, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.
- May 1 to August 31, 1864 and lists 31 men located near Kinston.
- September 1, to October 31, 1864 and lists 35 men.

Company H

Company H was formerly Company C, 5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. Extant musters for this company cover these periods:

- April 30 to August 31, 1863, lists 57 men stationed near Cumberland, Tennessee.
- August 31 to December 31, 1863, lists 26 men, stationed at Erwin's Camp Ground, North Carolina.
- December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864, lists 29 men, posted at Shiloh Church North Carolina.
- April 30 to August 31, 1864, lists 76 men, camped near Kinston.

Company I

Company I was formerly Company A, 5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. Extant musters for this company cover these periods:

- April 30 to December 31, 1863, lists 88 men, but the location was not stated.
- December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864, lists 9 men, near Kinston.
- April 30 to August 31, 1864, lists 17 men, stationed near Kinston.
- June 31 to September 1, 1864, lists 30 men, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.
- August 31 to October 31, 1864, lists 16 men, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.

Company K

Company K was formerly Company B, 5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. Extant musters for this company while serving in the 6th cover the period.

- August 31 to December 31, 1863 and lists 11 men, but the location of the company was not stated on the roll.

- December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 and lists 32 men, when stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.
- April 30 to August 31, 1864 and lists 30 men, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.
- June 31 to September 1, 1864 and lists 69 men, stationed near Kinston, North Carolina.

37th North Carolina State Troops

Jacob A. Kever

Company A, 37th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry

The unit was enlisted at Jefferson, North Carolina, the county seat of Ashe County on Aug. 27, 1861. It was formed of residents of Ashe County and called "Ashe Beauregard Riflemen". The unit was mustered into state service on Nov. 20, 1861, and was assigned to the 37th Regiment North Carolina Troops as Company A.

The 37th had a long and glorious battle campaign. In March of 1862 they fought at New Bern, North Carolina, and in May and June they were in Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill and Fraziers's Farm, Virginia. Summertime saw conflicts in Richmond, Second Manassas, Ox Hill and the Bloodiest day in American History at Sharpsburg, Maryland. The 37th was involved in major battles at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Petersburg to name a few. On April 9, 1865 the 37th was present and accounted for at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, For laying down of arms and surrender to Federal troops to end the war between the states.

38th North Carolina State Troops

History not available at this time

George Washington Martin

Company C, 38th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry

- Enlisted March 27, 1863, conscripted, Gaston County, NC, by Lt Dickey
- April 1864 listed as "home on special furlough, expires May 1, 1864"
- Sent to hospital on June 21, 1864
- Listed as present for duty September 1864
- Listed on a register of prisoners disposed of by the Provost Marshal General, Army of the Potomac, March 18, 1865. Listed as a rebel deserter. There are a couple of consecutive slips showing various transfers into Maryland.
- March 24, 1865 listed as having taken the oath and transferred to Sullivan County, Md
- Appears on a register of patients at C.S.A. General Hospital, Danville, Virginia. Something is wrong with his right leg and left knee, but the first word is illegible.
- *Note:* It is probable he was captured as a straggler because of the leg and knee problem. It was common then to take an oath not to return to service unless a proper exchange was documented, then to be released to return home.

William Alexander Norton

Company G, 38th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry

- Appears on a Company Muster-in and Descriptive Roll of Capt George W. Sharpe's Company (Rocky Face Rangers), 38th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry (State Troops), from Alexander County. He was born in Alexander County NC, was 21 years old, a farmer, 5 feet 8 inches tall. He enrolled for active service on November 21, 1861 and was mustered into service on December 31, 1861 at Camp Mangum by Capt G. W. Sharpe.
- Promoted to corporal April 18, 1862.
- Listed as absent sick July 1862
- Promoted to 3rd Sergeant September 13, 1862
- Appears on a list of prisoners paroled at Centreville, Va, October 9, 1862
- Appears on a ***Roll of Honor*** for Co G, 38th NC
- ***Note:*** I have a copy of his pay record. It shows that he was paid on November 2, 1863 for July 1 - October 31, \$17 per month, \$68 total pay and includes his signature.
- Wounded May 5, 1864 at Battle of Wilderness, Va
- Died of wounds May 8, 1864

James F. Sharpe

Company G, 38th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry

(Married to Exie Kever)

THE CIVIL WAR COMES TO WOLF BAYOU

Reprinted from Wolf Bayou and Healing Springs Township by Louie Clark, with permission

In the beginning of the conflict between the states most of the people in this area went about their business as usual. Since most of them had migrated from southern states they were in touch with relatives "back home" where the war was more active and news of the fighting filtered into the area and interest began to build as the war effort moved on.

When the call for volunteers came in 1861 several young men from our area answered by going to Batesville or Jacksonport to enlist. They felt they had a duty to protect Arkansas from the invading "Yankees" as the threat of attack seemed imminent. Sometimes a group of men in a community would enlist a whole company. One of these men was E.N. Floyd who lived down toward the Floral community (the post office was then Pleasant Plains) some twelve miles from Wolf Bayou. He traveled throughout our area enlisting men to serve. On July 17, 1861 he took his company to Jacksonport and it became official. Many thought a few months would finish this war for good and everyone would be home to harvest the crops they had planted earlier.

NOTE: This unit probably joined the 1st Arkansas Infantry which was formed at Jacksonport. Jacksonport no longer exists, the closes town is now Newport.

Not everyone in this company was from our community but many of them are relatives so I have listed them. They are:

E.N. Floyd, Captain	J.H. Moore, 1st Lt.	H.L. Ward, 2nd Lt.
Thos. A.M. Ellis, 3rd Lt.	A.J. Chilcutt, 1st Sgt.	John R. Berry, 2nd Sgt.
Thos. G. Sharp, 3rd Sgt.	J.A. Blount, 4th Sgt.	Samuel Johnson, 1st Cpt.
S.A. Floyd, 2nd Cpl.	Howell H. Moore, 3rd Cpl.	Joshua T. Patton, 4th Cpl.
William Barker	Berry E. Benson	Moses J. Berry
Helick Bohannon	William B. Carter	Alexander Carroll
Jonathan Coleman	Wesley A. Curtis	William S. Curtis
Thos. R. Davis	T.G. Gilmore	S.H. Glenn
William T. Glenn	William Gillam	Silas G. Grooms
William G. Griffin	John R. Hammett	Jas A. Herron
Jas. R. Herron	Marcus G. Herron	F.B. Higginbotham
Brance Hutson	Elmore D. Jeffrey	John W. Kennedy
Robert M. Kingston	John L. Lacy	F.D. Lewis
Steven C. Mann	James Matherly	Eli B. Matthews
Jesse A. Mauldin	H.T. Mauldin	Samuel W. McBride
Isaac McCarver	John McCormick	Nicholas Mize
Jas. A. Moody	John W. Murphy	John Myers
A.M. Neeld	Robert E. Neeld	Geo. T. Pearce
Chas. B. Perry	Wilson H. Rackley	Joseph Reed
Mitchell Reed	Samuel Richards	James L. Roach
John Roach	B.G. Sherman	E. Shewmake
Thos. J. Shewmake	Eli W. Stone	James B. Taylor
Frank Tidwell	John Tidwell	H.C. Ward
H.N. Webb	John C. Williams	Jas. R. Wright

Illness killed more than the fighting did and when a company was reduced drastically in number the remaining men were sent to new companies. You will find many of them serving in several different regiments throughout the war. I could not determine how many lost their lives either to illness or injury. Only their families would know after all these years. some just never returned.

A number of people felt loyal to the Union although Confederate sympathy was by far the majority. Slavery was not the real reason for our participation in the war because most of the families had never had a slave. Most just felt a southern government could rule on southern interests, mostly agriculture, far better than a government so far

away as to be almost foreign who had northern industrial interests uppermost in mind. There were many politicians who encouraged this way of thinking and used it to their advantage as well as stirring up a rebellion. Most Southerners felt they were more capable of making decisions than they were given credit for. We know now that this country could not have survived separation but the idea had appealed to many at that time.

Records of this War, especially in Arkansas, are very sketchy and details of companies, where they went, who was injured or killed are almost impossible to find. Most of what we know has been handed down through stories from one generation to the next. We all remember someone who had a story about the Civil War.

As the companies were organized and filled the young men and a few older ones left home with anticipation and excitement at the thought of real combat. They felt they would soon put an end to Yankee interference for good.

As the war went on it became more difficult to raise the needed volunteers for additional companies. By now the enlisted men who had left home for just a short time had been gone far longer than they intended and had been sent to faraway places like Tennessee where very intense fighting was going on. Supplies were not as plentiful as they should be and most were getting very homesick. Some deserted after awhile and refused to go back. Some families in our area hid their young men so they wouldn't have to go.

In June of 1862 the conscription Act was put into force saying all able-bodied men had to serve in military duty either for the Confederate or Union army. A number of men volunteered along with their neighbors for the time had come when you didn't have a choice. If you didn't join and were found at home you were put into a company not of your choosing and more than likely a Union company. If you resisted you could be shot on the spot.

At this time Batesville was occupied by the Union Army and a number of people switched their loyalty to the Union thinking they would fare better by being sympathetic to them. Many thought they could remain neutral and after the Conscription Act began to panic. Some slipped into Missouri early and others were turned back at the state line by Confederate picket lines. (A few from our area did go to Missouri for a short time.) Several Wolf Bayou men served in the Union Army and it is thought that they were forced to since many of them deserted at the first chance and joined Confederate forces.

Wolf Bayou was on the main road between Batesville and Clinton and about twenty five miles from Batesville. The road was widely used by military personnel of both sides so skirmishes were almost certain to happen and people living along this road were getting very edgy. Almost all the families had half-grown boys at home and occasionally a boy of fourteen would be pressed into service.

Foraging parties of both armies scoured the countryside for about sixty-five miles radius from Batesville searching for forage for animals and foodstuff for soldiers. People in our area tried to hide livestock and supplies in the woods for safekeeping but with little success. There were soldiers who knew the area, even the most remote spots.

In 1863 bands of guerilla soldiers began to form, mostly to protect the people left at home from foraging soldiers, mostly Union. The Conscription Act was not being enforced effectively and leaders from both sides recruited men from each community to report all those who were not serving. The guerilla bands took exception to this also vowing to protect their communities. A small skirmish near Crossroads, now Drasco, and another one near Devil's Fork involved soldiers and guerillas. They were effective in getting the Union Army out of Batesville by raiding the foraging parties so often that supplies got critically short and the army was forced to move on.

In the summer of 1864 some 4,000 soldiers, both Union and confederate, occupied Batesville which was again under the Union forces. Foraging practices were again the prime concern of the people living in our area. Guerilla bands had also recruited undesirable members and they had sometimes turned to stealing supplies from their neighbors selling them to the armies for enormous profits. They also turned in information on injured soldiers at home and any other information that could earn them profit. Many times they worked both sides of the war. They began to make their own rules and some communities really were terrorized by them. Wolf Bayou had an incident or two, very minor compared to other areas in the county.

Other soldiers serving military duty were:

Abner Chastain

Joseph Chastain

G.W. Cannon

John A. Knight

Leroy F. Knight

Martin V. Knight

John R. Lacy	W.C. Lindsey	Calvin Chastain
W.J. Cannon	G.W. Davis	J. Martin
W.C. Lindsey	Daniel S. Martin	J.T. Parten
J. Stewart	Wyatt Davis	Calvin J. Fuller
David Glenn	Sam Stewart	James A. Stone
A.H.S. Tidwell	James A. West	R.D. West

In an interview with Calvin Chastain in 1908 a Newport reporter asked him to relate an experience he remembered during the Civil War and he told them that he was in General Price's raid through Missouri, and in a battle near Kansas City he says the federals were getting the best of them when they got orders to retreat. He had been detailed to supply ammunition and was riding a small animal, and had it pretty well loaded down, and was riding behind the company, presenting a clear target for the enemy. The bullets whistled by him like hail. When the battle was over he was asked what he thought while he was being shot at and he replied, "I thought if my time had come to die I would be killed, if not, I would live".

Another interesting story that has been handed down about the war is of another native son, Isaac Cannon. He was twenty-two years old when the Conscription Act forced able bodied men to take one side or the other and serve in the army. Isaac was determined he would not be forced to take either side. He was an accomplished hunter and woodsman, and decided to hide in the remote and unsettled area on the forks of Big Creek just a few miles from his home. He, like many other people in the area, thought the War would only last a few months at the most. He loaded a few provisions, his dog, a hunting knife and a gun and went into hiding. He knew the country well and figured he could survive quite well for a long time if he had to.

One day when Isaac and his dog were hunting squirrel a big bear surprised him. The dog jumped the bear and the fight was on. Isaac could tell the bear was winning the fight and about to kill his dog so he took his knife and jumped onto the bear's back while the dog held its attention . He stuck the knife in the bears neck cutting the jugular vein then jumped off and ran as fast as he could. The fight stopped and the bear lumbered down the hill a few hundred yards and then stopped in his tracks. He was dead. 25

The man and his dog enjoyed that bear meat. It was a welcome change from the squirrel and rabbit they had been living on. No one remembers how long Isaac Cannon stayed in the woods . One member of his family says he did fight in the war.

In May 1865 a surrender of all Confederate forces in Arkansas was effected and in June 1865 all Confederate soldiers, considered to be prisoners of war, were to be paroled at Jacksonport. A parole was a necessary end or the soldier would be forever considered an enemy of the united States. Col. C.W. Davis of the United States Army paroled the prisoners and supplied enough rations of sugar, salt, coffee, vinegar and hard bread to last each man a day and a half.

At Jacksonport that day the last organized force of the Confederacy was disbanded and many were paroled. A large number of men refused to surrender and many were never paroled. The War was discussed and replayed for several decades and for some it never ended.

Now the ragged remnants of humanity were free to go back to their homes and families. our area had been devastated not by fighting but by foraging and the lack of manpower to make crops. Farms had been neglected and everything was in very short supply. There was no other choice but to start over.

The South had been beaten, the economy was in shambles but we were not in the condition that our friends and relatives in Tennessee, Kentucky and the Carolinas were and the people here began to tell of all that was available here to anyone who needed a new start. Good land was cheap and a hardworking family could get back on their feet in no time at all.