Stones River National Battlefield

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Regimental File Donation Form

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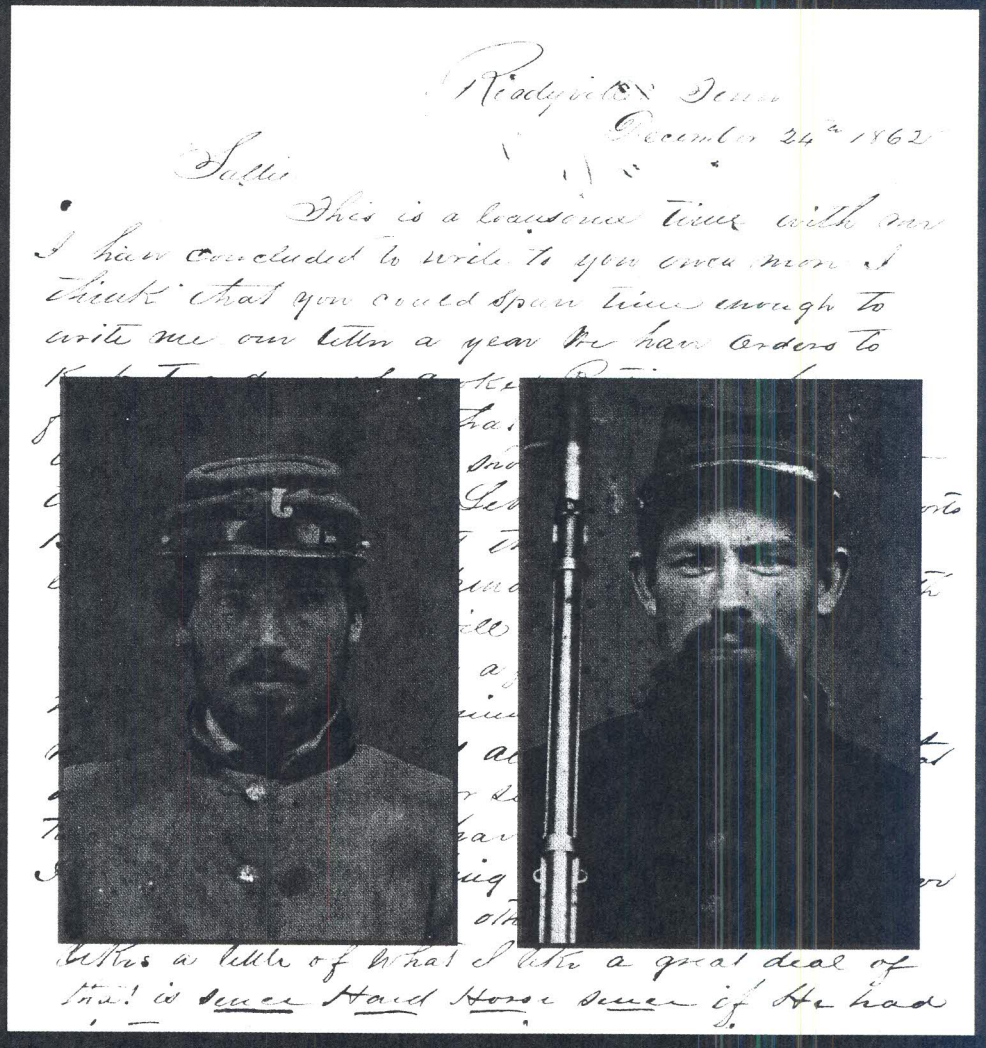
Significant Person's Name: Capt. John O'Brien 30th Ark Inf
Alex Spence 1st Ark Inf

Unit: Ton Spence 2nd Ark Mtd Rifles

List Contents of Donation Below:

Chapter on Murfreesboro from "Getting Used to Being Shot At" by Mark Christ
Chapter on Murfreesboro from "Things Got Beautifully Worse" Edited by Brian Robertson

Getting Used to Being Shot At



The Spence Family Civil War Letters

Edited by

Mark K. Christ

for Chattanooga Tenn. We shall have to go by way of Mobile & up through Georgia to get there. I do not know whether I will get to see Col Flanagans Regt. or not. Shall go to see them if they are any where near & I can hear of them. The whole army of Tupelo have left for various places.

We still hear of the Richmond battle. There is no doubt that what we have whipped them badly, but McClellans having surrended his whole army is all stuff.

If I have another chance, I shall write you again.

Tell all the Folks that want to write to their friends East of the Miss to send by way of Monticello Ark. as there is an agent here making arrangements to carry the mails across the River. You all write and direct yr letters to Chattanooga Tenn.

I am in hopes all are well. My love to all.

Your Son,

Alex E. Spence

• • •

Camp Near Tupelo Miss Aug 1st 1862

Dear Pa,

As I have an opportunity of sending a letter by Dr. Carter thot to write you a few lines.[56] We are still at this place but expecting orders every day for Chattanooga & tis said we will leave here next Tuesday. Nearly all the troops are leaving here for Tennessee. I shall go on with the Regiment when it moves but will probaly resign & go back home, as the surgeon tells me I am unfit for duty & may not be able to stand a march for a long while.

Tell Tom Ewing I saw a man who says his father was at Aberdeen since it was reported he was killed & by Dr. Carter I send his Saddle Bags back to him.[57]

The health of Our Co is very good. I am getting along very well. Think I will be able to stand camp life well, all except marching. As I wrote before, Tommy is at Chattanooga, well at last accounts.

I am in hopes all are well. Tell Mother not to be uneasy about me.

Give my love to all. Your Son,

Alex E. Spence

Chapter 4

"Two faces we shall never meet up with again . . .": Kentucky and Murfreesboro

As Alexander Spence recovered in Arkansas, Braxton Bragg settled on a bold plan for the Army of Tennessee. In late July, Bragg divided his Mississippi army in half. Leaving 32,000 men under Van Dorn and Price to hold central Mississippi, he took 34,000 men and embarked on an ambitious invasion of Kentucky in cooperation with 18,000 Confederate troops under Edmund Kirby Smith in eastern Tennessee. Among Kirby Smith's troops were the soldiers of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted), who were members of Brig. Gen. Evander McNair's brigade in J. P. McCown's division, a division to which they had belonged since crossing the Mississippi. The combined force planned to hit Don Carlos Buell's Army of the Ohio, and to welcome the thousands of Kentuckians Bragg was sure were waiting to fight for the Confederacy.[1]

Braxton Bragg led the Army of Tennessee in an invasion of Kentucky in 1862, then through harsh campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia. His inability to get along with his subordinates and to exploit his troops' hard-won victories caused morale problems and desertions throughout his command. (Courtesy of the Old State House Museum)

Beginning on July 23, 1862, Bragg started sending his divisions to Chattanooga along a circuitous rail route via Mobile, Alabama, and Atlanta; the transfer took some two weeks to conclude. On August 14, Kirby Smith left Knoxville and advanced into the Bluegrass State, followed two weeks later by Bragg's forces from Chattanooga. Smith's column bypassed a strong Federal garrison at Cumberland Gap, but on August 29 encountered a Yankee force under Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson at Richmond, located just seventy-five miles south of Cincinnati. The next morning Smith's 10,000 troops—which included the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted)—attacked Manson's 6,500 green recruits. The Yankees were forced back in a running, seven-mile battle that culminated in the capture of 4,303 Union prisoners. Kirby Smith then occupied Lexington, moving on to the capital at Frankfort by September 3. The Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles took positions well in advance of the main body of troops, marching to Georgetown on September 4 and establishing a camp five miles from Covington on September 10.[2]

The First Arkansas, marching with Bragg's column, headed north from Chattanooga on August 28. The advance Southern units encountered fortified Union troops at Munfordville, Kentucky, on September 14, and were driven back after suffering 288 casualties to the Yankees' 72. Both forces were reinforced over the next two days, but the 4,000 Northerners surrendered on September 17 after their commander witnessed the Rebels' strength under a flag of truce.[3] Bragg advanced toward Louisville, arriving at Bardstown on September 30, but Buell beat the Rebels to that Ohio River town, where he began receiving tens of thousands of reinforcements. With a force of some 60,000 men, the Yankee commander marched against the 40,000 Southerners under Bragg and Smith, disrupting the installation of a Confederate governor for Kentucky on October 4. About 16,000 men on the Confederate left, under Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, a former Episcopalian bishop, fell back from Bardstown and took up positions around Perryville on October 7. There, Polk's men fought advance elements of the Yankee army for possession of several pools of the only readily available water in a section of Kentucky that had suffered drought conditions during the summer.[4]

The next day, October 8, the two armies fought a confused, shifting battle in which the Confederate left broke the Federal right and the Union left was victorious against the Confederate right. The First Arkansas saw limited action in an attack against the Union left, but was sent packing through the streets of Perryville by a determined Yankee counterattack.

The Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted), still with Kirby Smith, was not engaged at Perryville. Bragg, belatedly realizing he was vastly outnumbered, retreated during the night to rejoin Kirby Smith, ultimately conducting a difficult retreat through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee. The cautious Buell did not pursue vigorously and was soon replaced by Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans.[5]

While encamped at Cumberland Gap, the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted) lost its popular colonel. Confederate Arkansas held gubernatorial elections on October 6, two days before the fighting at Perryville. Harris Flanagin had been nominated as a candidate against incumbent governor Henry M. Rector and James S. H. Rainey of Camden. Flanagin received 18,187 votes, easily outpacing Rector's 7,419 and Rainey's 708. Flanagin's resignation was accepted on October 25, and Lt. Col. James A. Williamson assumed command of the regiment.[6] The First Arkansas also saw changes, as it was transferred to Brig. Gen. Lucius Polk's brigade in Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne's division, part of the newly designated Army of Tennessee. Under Cleburne, the regiment would endure some of the heaviest combat in the western theater and gain a hard-earned reputation as a fighting outfit.[7]

Following the Kentucky Campaign, Tom Spence, the former sheriff of Clark County, sought a leave of absence to take care of business in Arkansas, a request that Bragg refused. A week later, Tom Spence was dead.

After retreating from Kentucky, Bragg positioned much of his army around Murfreesboro, Tennessee, to protect the important railroad center at Chattanooga from Rosecrans' Federal army at Nashville. Rosecrans moved from Nashville on December 26, 1862, advancing his forces toward Murfreesboro, thirty miles south. Bragg placed his army north of Murfreesboro, in positions on both sides of Stones River, as his cavalry continuously harassed the Yankee columns.[8] The two armies finally confronted each other outside of Murfreesboro, with both commanding generals planning attacks on their opponent's right flank.[9]

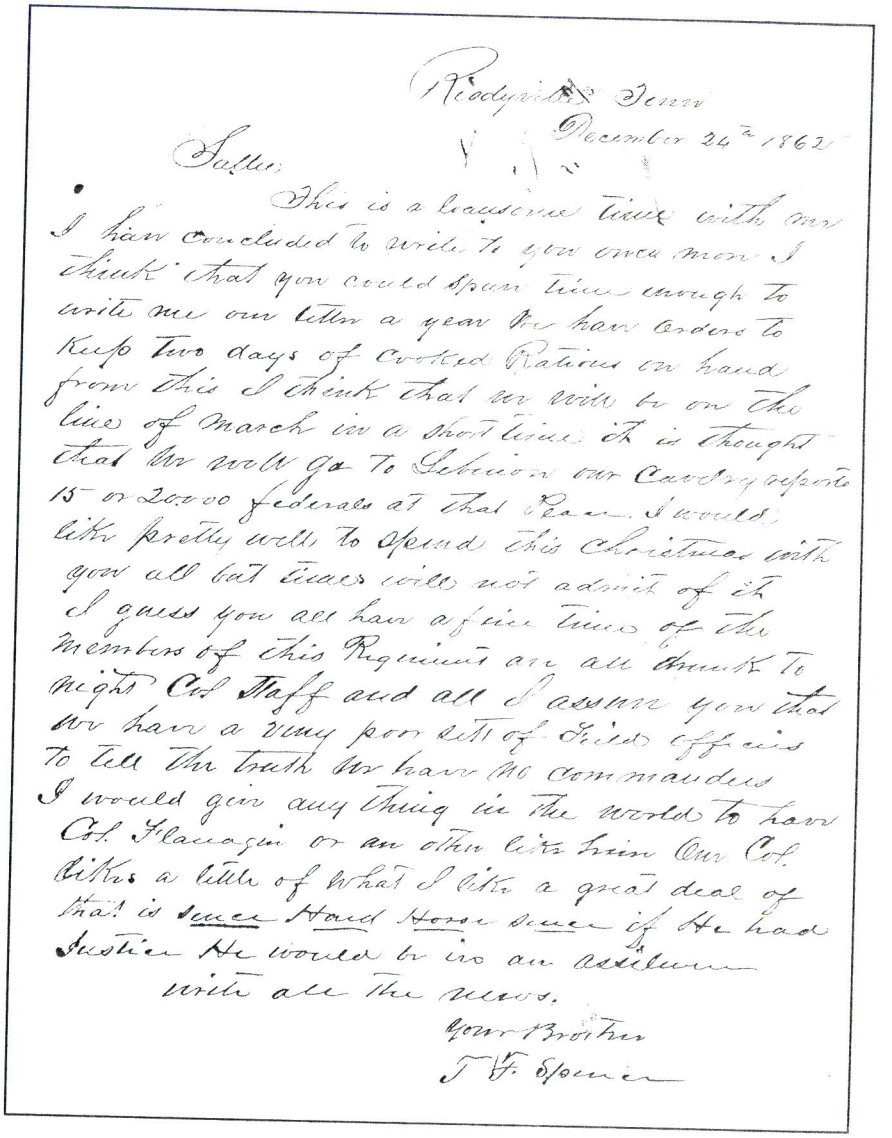
Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee's corps deployed on the Confederate left, with Brig. Gen. John Porter McCown's division in the forefront. McCown's troops, including Brig. Gen. Evander McNair's brigade, with which the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted) served, slept c their arms on the evening of December 30, barred from building fires during the freezing night by their proximity to the Union army.[10] Cleburne's men formed up five hundred yards behind the front lines, and the Spence brothers spent

the night before the battle of Murfreesboro within shouting distance of each other.

At 5:30 A.M., the Rebels quietly formed into ranks, loaded their weapons, and moved forward. McNair's brigade slammed into Brig. Gen. Edmund N. Kirk's Yankees, sending them fleeing from the field. McCown's division pursued the routed Yankees, rolling up the remainder of the Union left and driving them back. As at Shiloh, the Confederate success was tempered by confusion. McCown drifted toward the left, leaving Cleburne's division, which thought it was following McCown, exposed to Yankee fire. McNair moved to the right in support of Brig. Gen. St. John Liddell's Arkansas brigade of Cleburne's division. The Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted) charged three hundred yards toward the Union reserves who were facing Liddell, smashing through an intervening split-rail fence and again driving the Yankees from their position in a fight Cleburne described as "short and bloody, lasting about twenty-five minutes." Lieutenant Colonel Williamson wrote in his after action report, "I regret to have to report that Capt. T. F. Spence, an officer and a gentleman, was instantly killed in this charge."[11]

Lucius Polk's brigade, meanwhile, was surprised to encounter stiff Federal resistance in a cedar brake, having believed that they were moving in support of McCown's division. The Southerners drove their foes from the grove but continually encountered stiff resistance as the Bluecoats stubbornly gave way before the Confederate onslaught.[12] The First Arkansas and Fifth Confederate Regiments of Polk's command overran four guns of a Union battery before running into another defensive position in a cedar glade studded with limestone rocks that created a natural breastwork. "The enemy in this place made a most obstinate stand, and it was only after a bloody fight and one repulse that we succeeded in moving them," Polk reported.[13] Moving from there, Polk actually broke through the main Union line but was "driven back in great confusion, and with the heaviest loss we had sustained during the day, their batteries near the railroad and infantry making fearful havoc in our ranks as we retreated." Polk fell back to a line in a cedar glade on a nearby hill, where the exhausted Rebels dug in. The Federal line along the Nashville Pike held. As at Shiloh, a day that had featured great Southern successes ended in stalemate.[14] Neither the First Arkansas nor the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted) would see further action of note in the battle.

On New Year's Day, the two armies eyed each other warily, but no real combat occurred until January 2, when Bragg attacked Union troops on



Readyville Tenn
December 24th 1862

Sallie

This is a loansome time with me I have concluded to write to you once more I think that you could spare time enough to write me our letter a year We have orders to keep two days of cooked Rations on hand from this I think that we will be on the line of March in a short time it is thought that We will go to Lebanon our Cavalry reports 15 or 20000 federals at that Place. I would like pretty well to spend this Christmas with you all but times will not admit of it I guess you all have a fine time of the members of this Regiment are all drunk to night Col Staff and all I assure you that we have a very poor sett of Field officers to tell the truth We have no commanders I would give any thing in the world to have Col. Flanagin or an other like him Our Col. likes a little of what I like a great deal of that is since Hard Horse since if He had Justice He would be in an assilum

write all the news.

Your Brother
T F. Spence

Tom Spence's last letter home, written on Christmas Eve, a week before his death at the battle of Murfreesboro, shows he was homesick and depressed after the failure of the Kentucky Campaign and the return of his commander, Harris Flanagin, to Arkansas. (Courtesy of the Old State House Museum)

his right. Four brigades of Confederates slammed into the Union left, initially driving the Yankees back but then falling victim to forty-five Federal cannon massed on a hill west of Stones River, which smashed the Rebel assault "with terrible slaughter, fully 2000 of our men being killed and wounded in this attack."[15] The Southern attack accomplished little more than an expanded casualty list. At 11 P.M. on January 3, Bragg's army sullenly fell back toward Tullahoma, Tennessee, thirty-six miles to the south.

Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland lost 1,730 killed, 7,802 wounded, and 3,717 captured or missing of the 43,400 troops that he commanded at the start of the fighting at Murfreesboro. Casualties in Bragg's Army of Tennessee totaled 1,294 killed, 7,954 wounded, and 1,027 captured or missing of the 37,712 men who went into battle on New Year's Eve, 1862.[16] The Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles suffered 10 killed, 99 wounded, and 11 missing in the fighting at Murfreesboro. The First Arkansas Infantry Regiment lost 11 dead, 90 wounded, and 1 missing in the battle. Among the dead was Isaac W. "Babe" Cook, Alex Spence's friend, who "was literally severed in two, by a cannon ball."[17]

A Clark County newspaper noted the high toll the county paid at Murfreesboro:[18]

> Our Heroes
>
> Mr. Henry Waldrop of this place, who was in the battle of Murfreesboro during the entire engagement, says it was perhaps the most desperate battle of the war. He sends us a list of casualties of the soldiers from Clark County. In addition, Mr. Hearn furnishes us, through a letter of Mr. A. Spence, other names from which we make the following list:
>
> *Killed.*—Capt. Thos. F. Spence, Isaac Cook, ——— McCauley, Erasmus D. Christ [*sic*].[19]
>
> *Wounded.*—Capt. W. A. Alexander, in the neck, mortally; James Tarver, Jeff Thompson, Simeon Dunn, W. Gorham, J. Witcher, ——— Andrews, ——— Hemphill, severely; W. H. Tweedle, W. B. W. Brown, slightly.[20]
>
> The news of the death of our gallant and noble young Spence, Cook and others, will fill this community with sadness. The bereaved parents and relatives have the deepest and tenderest sympathies of the people of this county. Well have the gallant sons of Clark borne themselves on every battlefield, in this, the most momentous contest the world has yet witnessed. Coming generations will remember them with gratitude and admiration. Their country can never repay them.

Thomas Spence's body was returned to Arkansas after the war and buried in Arkadelphia's Rose Hill Cemetery.[21]

• • •

Among the soldiers in Kirby Smith's column in Kentucky was Robert E. Hearn, a young trooper in the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment.[22] Hearn's brother, Alfred, was married to Sallie Spence Hearn, and two of his letters are included in the Spence family papers.

> Sept 9th 1862
> Miss Sue A Hearn,[23]
>
> Dear niece, I am now seated on the ground, nothing for my horse to eat after marching all night. The boys around me are all sleep. We are now 35 miles south of Louisville and on a march, but I do not know where to; we have been fighting and skirmishing for more than a week. I never saw such destruction as there was at the battle of Richmond. It is needless for me to tell you anything about the fight, for Jack Harlan says he will go to see you all and he can tell you more than I can write.[24] I have nothing to write. Will told you all when he went home and Mr. Harlan can do the same. I have no time to write. I am listening every moment for the horn to sound to start. We are now marching toward Lebanon Ky where we expect to have a fight; there is 1000 Federals and we have only 1500 cavalry, but I believe they intend to fight them.[25] I picked up several things on the battlefield and among them was several types of young Ladies. I only speak of this to show you the Yankees threw ever thing away in there flight. Tell Orin he must come to see me the first chance.[26] I would give any thing to see or hear from home. It is not necessary for me to tell you that we have seen a hard time. Just ask Jack Harlan, Orin or Gran one night come to see me.[27] Sue, you wrote to me about Rufus and I expect you know more about him than I do. This leaves all the days news.
>
> I remain your affectionate uncle.
> R. E. Hearn

Kiss mother, Susan and little Orin for me.[28] Give my respects brother Whits family and sister, Rufus and Will & all enquring friends.[29]

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Tom Spence's two letters written during the Kentucky Campaign reflect the changing fortunes of the Confederate invaders, particularly in regard to the availability of food.

Camp near George Town, Ky
Sept. 18th, 1862

Dear Pa,

We arrived at this place on last night on the retreat from Covington. I cannot say where we will make a stand, not far from hear, I hope. This is a fine country, can get any thing that we want to eat. I think if the Regiment was to stop for a few days, I would get well. I have feaver every day. Col. Flanagan has got me a horse to ride. I will keep up as long as I can. Their was but one man killed in our Regiment at Richmond. He was Captain of a company from Hemsted county.[30] I was sick on the day of the fight, not able to partake of it. Capt. Callaway commanded my company. Their was two men wounded, H. L. Cash & D. T. McCallum, slightly.[31] I have not seen Alex. He is with his Regiment under Bragg. Write me all the news the first chance. Tell all to write.

Your Son,
Tom F. Spence

• • •

Cumberland Gap
October 24th 1862

Dear Pa & Mother,

We are now in camp at this place but do not know how long we will stay. This Place is one of the Best fortified places in the world.[32] I have not seen Alex yet but have heard that he has Resigned. Capt. Calloway saw him four or five days ago, says that he cannot walk well.[33] I am not pleased with this place for winter Quarters. Their has been two many Troops camped hear. I had to wash my clothes to day for the first time. It got pretty hard, for I am hardly able to get about anyway. I received a letter from Liza by Capt. Edwards.[34] She wrote all the news. I don't know that I ever read a more interesting on about five lines [*sic*]. Write all the news. Direct letters to this place. Tell Paynter to sell our land if he can get 25¢ per acre.[35]

I would like for Mother to have me some clothes made this winter. It is almost impossible to get clothing hear. I will try and come home this winter. Tell Sallie I did not get her letter, to write again. Mr. Kingsbury can tell you all the news about the army. We are short of any thing to eat, the first time I ever suffered for anything to eat in life was this trip.[36]

Your Son,
T. F. Spence

• • •

Having enlisted in the heady days of 1861, Tom Spence abandoned his duties as Clark County sheriff, leading him to seek a furlough in late 1862 to take care of his legal obligations at home.

Camp near Readyville Tenn[37]
December 22 1862

H. S. Bradford[38]
Maj. & A A Genl

I have the honor to ask for leave of absence for sixty days for the following purpose to wit:

I was Sheriff of Clark County Arkansas at the time of my enlistment which was on the 15th day of July 1861. I have not been able to go back and attend to any of my business. There was another Sheriff elected in October last. The Judge of the County Court has ordered me to make a settlement.[39] My business is all unsettled. I am not the only one that will suffer but others that have gone my security if I fail to comply.
I have the honor to be respectfully yours
T. F. Spence
Capt. Co. E, 2d Ark. Reg Dis. Mtd. Riflemen[40]

• • •

Spence's request for leave received approval from his regimental, brigade and corps commanders, but Braxton Bragg overruled them and ordered that he stay with the army, prompting an appeal to the Secretary of War.

Readyville Tenn
December 23rd 1862

Secretary of War,

Enclosed you will find my application for leave of absence which one Brigadier and Major General reccommends. Gen. Bragg Disapproved in the application. You will find that Military and Civil authorities come in

contact shall my securities suffer on account of my not being allowed to return to Arkansas and Settle with the County Court. My leave will not interfear with the company in the least for the space of time I ask.

Your Obedient Servant etc.,

T. F. Spence

If you wish to know anything of caracter, I prefer you to A. H. Garland, Charles B. Mitchell of Arkansas, also to W. P. Chilton and J. L. M. Curry of Alabama. I suppose they are in Richmond by this time.[41]

T. F. Spence

• • •

A week before his death at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Tom Spence was homesick and depressed about conditions in the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted).

Readyville Tenn
December 24th, 1862

Sallie

This is a loansome time with me. I have concluded to write to you once more. I think that you could spare time enough to write me one letter a year. We have orders to keep two days of cooked Rations on hand. From this I think that we will be on the line of march in a short time. It is thought that we will go to Lebinon.[42] Our cavalry reports 15 or 20,000 federals at that Place. I would like pretty well to spend this Christmas with you all, but times will not admit of it. I guess you all have a fine time. Of the members of this Regiment all are drunk to night, Col., Staff, and all. I assure you that we have a very poor set of Field officers. To tell the truth, we have no commanders. I would give anything in the world to have Col. Flanagan or an other like him. Our Col. likes a little of what I like a great deal of, that is *sence, hard horse sence.* If he had justice, he would be in an assilum.[43]

Write all the news.

Your Brother,

T. F. Spence

• • •

Alex Spence wrote home several months after the battle of Murfreesboro about the death of his brother and his friend.

Camp, 1st Ark Regt. Near Tullahoma, Ten.
Sunday, March 22nd 1863

Dear Sallie

This being Sunday Evening I thought I could not pass off the time more agreeably than by writing home, but it does really seem useless for me to write home as I get no letters. One letter from Mr. Elder is all now I have recd in several months. Why you all do not write I can not imagine—others get letters from Arkadelphia, but I get none though I write some of you every few days. As I know of no opportunity of sending this by hand, I shall mail this and trust to luck in its reaching you all. I have no news to write. Our Army is all at this place quietly resting, awaiting for the Federals to advance. For Several days we have had beautiful weather, ground drying off very fast. The roads are getting very good, and if the Yankees intend advancing, I suppose they will do so in a very few days. Well, Sallie, before I was in the battle at Shiloh, I was very anxious to be in a fight. Since then I have not been so anxious, but I must confess, I am rather anxious to meet the Federals once more. And I suppose in a very few days I shall have my wish gratified.[44] Were I certain this letter would reach you, I have a good many things I would write. I am in hopes, though, I will have an opportunity of sending a letter by hand before the next battle. God only Knows how I will come out in the next battle, but you all need never be uneasy about me in the least. If I get out Safe, I will write you all immediately. If I should fall, some of my friends will write the tale. I should like very much to be with you all at home this Sunday evening, but there is two faces we shall never meet up with again on this earth. I Know you all are troubled enough at home. I have not heard from them since you all recd the news of Tommys & Babes death. I almost dread to hear from there now.

I heard there was a fight near Hot Springs Ark. I hope the last one of those Jayhawkers, Deserters, Traitors were Killed. I am afraid there is a good many of that Kind in Arkansas.[45] I hope since Genl Price has gone to Arks there will be a great change in her prospects.[46] I have about given up all hopes of getting home this spring anyway. I think after next fight our Regt will be consolidated with some Arkansaw Regiment & some of the officers temporarially relieved from duty and Col Collquitt has promised that I shall be one of that number.[47] I don't want to get out of service. Am content to remain for the war.

A few days ago I met up with Henry Morris, the oldest one of Uncle John Morris sons. He belongs to a Cavalry Co. near here. Is 53 years old so he tells me. He has several sons in the army near here.[48]

I shall look for a "big pile" of letters by Mr. Waldrop & McCabe. Am in hopes all of you have written. Capt. Jep. Stansell left here over two months ago. I am in hopes he has visited Arkadelphia and will bring me some letters.[49]

I am in hopes Pa will send me a negro boy on the receipt of this. I want you all to write. I shall continue to write every few days. Has Mr. Hearn, Pete & Miss Sarah Ann forgotten me? It seems they never write me. I am in hopes this will find all well. Does Bettie and Little Lizzie grow much? Tell all the folks to write.

My love to all. Your affectionate Bro.

Alex E. Spence

Direct me—
Col. Colquitts 1st Ark. Regt.
Genl Polks Brigade Genl Cleburnes Division
Hardees Corps Tullahoma, Tenn

Tell Mother I *missed* the pound cake she has on Sundays—today.

Chapter 5

"We gained a great Victory at Chickamauga . . .": Tullahoma to Ringgold Gap

Bragg's army established winter quarters between Murfreesboro and Tullahoma, building heavy fortifications at Wartrace and Shelbyville to keep Rosencrans and his army from advancing toward Chattanooga. For months, the methodical Rosecrans gathered supplies and pondered his next move under increasing pressure from Washington to advance.[1]

On June 24, Rosecrans set forth from Murfreesboro against Bragg, sending his four infantry corps and one cavalry corps to traverse different gaps in the Cumberland foothills. Furthest west was Guy's Gap, about six miles west of Bellbuckle Gap, in the Confederate center, which provided access for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad toward Wartrace. Liberty Gap, near which Cleburne's division was stationed, lay a mile east of there and Hoover's Gap lay four miles further east. Rosecrans determined to feint toward the east and west to keep Bragg off balance, then hit hardest from the east through Hoover's Gap. Just as the Federals set forth, a rain that one Yankee described as "no Presbyterian rain, . . . but a genuine Baptist downpour" began to fall. It would continue to rain for more than two weeks, increasing the misery of the troops as they struggled through the glutinous mud.[2]

On June 25, as one Yankee column moved toward Shelbyville on the Confederate left and another forced two Rebel brigades away from Liberty Gap, Union mounted infantry armed with repeating Spencer rifles slashed through the Southern defenses at Hoover's Gap. The next day, the Yankees continued assaulting Bragg's right at Hoover's Gap, forcing the Rebels to abandon their center defenses. Cleburne's men fell back from their positions near Liberty Gap on June 27 to avoid being cut off by the advancing Yankees. He reported that "the men had no changes of clothing, no tents, and could not even light fires to dry themselves. Many had no shoes, and others left their shoes buried in the deep mire of the roads." By June 29, the wily Rosecrans had maneuvered Bragg's men into falling back on fortifications around Tullahoma. A day later, Bragg decided that Tullahoma,

52. There is no record of a soldier named Dickerson in the First Arkansas Infantry Regiment. Private Elisha Brown of Company B was discharged on July 1, 1862. The only other record pertaining to him notes that he lost his weapon at Shiloh, "no excuse given." Service Records, Roll 46. John S. T. Hemphill was not discharged as Yancey indicates. The twenty-five-year-old farmer was severely wounded in the left chest and captured during the battle of Murfreesboro on December 31, 1862. He was taken to the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky, then transferred to City Point, Virginia, where he was exchanged on March 27, 1863. He was promoted to second corporal after Murfreesboro, but the damage to his lung kept him in hospitals and disabled camps for the duration of the war. Service Records, Roll 48.

53. Yancey is probably referring to Frederic M. Greene, the former second lieutenant of Company B, and George W. McIntosh, the company's former first lieutenant, both of whom had resigned. Service Records, Rolls 48, 49.

54. John D. McCabe, twenty-three, enrolled in Company F of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles on July 27, 1861, at Camp McRae and was elected first sergeant. He was promoted to captain of Company F on July 18, 1862, and was wounded "slight in head" at Murfreesboro. McCabe was sent back to Arkansas on recruiting detail in February 1863 and apparently never returned to the regiment. Company muster rolls have no record of his serving as third lieutenant. Service Records, Roll 20. Joel Dickinson, twenty-three, also enrolled in Company F on July 27, 1861, and was elected second corporal. He was promoted to second lieutenant on July 19, 1862. Dickinson's brother, Shadrick, was among the men detailed to return the regiment's horses home after the Second Arkansas was dismounted and he was pressed into service with the Thirty-seventh Arkansas Infantry under the orders of T. C. Hindman. Shadrick Dickinson was captured in the July 4, 1863, battle of Helena, Arkansas, leading Joel Dickinson to request a fifty-day furlough in December 1863 to protect their families, who were located between the Union and Confederate armies in Arkansas and "liable to be plundered and insulted by the thieves and ruffians of each." Dickinson apparently never returned to the regiment and was dropped from the muster rolls by August 1864. Service records, Roll 18.

55. Spence probably crossed the Mississippi River at Gaines Landing, which was located about forty miles southeast of Monticello and twelve miles north of Lake Village in southeast Arkansas. Richard M. Venable, *Topographical Map of the District of Arkansas, Complied from Surveys and Military Reconnaissances by Order of Lieut' Col. H. T. Douglas, Chief Engineer, Dept.* (Washington, D.C.: War Department, 1865).

56. Though his service records list his occupation as "clerk," Alex may be referring to George Carter, who enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry Regiment but transferred to the Clark County Light Artillery on May 26, 1862. He was listed as a doctor in several articles in Arkadelphia's *Southern Standard* newspaper in the early twentieth century. Carter served as a private and a corporal in the artillery battery. He was captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on June 27, 1863, and held at Federal prison camps at Camp Chase, Ohio, and Fort Delaware, Delaware, before being exchanged on March 7, 1865. Service Records, Roll 42; *Clark County Historical Journal* (1998): 134, 139.

57. Stephen Saunders Ewing, Tom Ewing's father, was indeed still alive at his home in Aberdeen, Monroe County, Mississippi, at this time. He died after the war, and his will was read in 1871. Betty Couch Wiltshire, comp., *Mississippi Index of Wills, 1800–1900* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1989), 62.

Chapter 4: "Two faces we shall never meet up with again . . .": Kentucky and Murfreesboro

1. James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), 515–16. Bragg brought fifteen thousand extra rifles along on his invasion to arm the anticipated influx of Kentucky recruits.

2. In addition to the captured troops, Union losses at Richmond included 206 killed and 844 wounded. Confederate casualties totaled 600; the Second Arkansas lost 2 killed and fatally wounded, 3 wounded, and 2 captured in the battle. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, 517; James Lee McDonough, *War in Kentucky: From Shiloh to Perryville* (Knoxville, Tenn.: University of Tennessee Press, 1994), 129–46 *passim;* Leeper, *Rebels Valiant*, 107–11.

3. The First Arkansas was present at the surrender, having arrived on September 17. Thomas Lawrence Connelly, *Army of the Heartland: The Army of Tennessee, 1861–1862* (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1967), 228–30; Sutherland, *Reminiscences of a Private*, 91.

4. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, 519; Joseph Wheeler, "Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky," in vol. 3, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, ed. Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buell (New York: Century Company, 1887; Secaucus, N.J.: Castle, undated), 15.

5. Paul Hawke, "Perryville, Kentucky," in *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, 125–27; McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, 519–20. Private William Bevens of Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, reported the regiment's involvement at the Battle of Perryville: "When called into action we crossed a bridge in the center of town, formed a line and advanced to the top of the hill. Our battery was planted and had begun its work when we received orders to recross the bridge and occupy our former lines. We had to retreat under battery fire, and after we had got our battery over the bridge we marched along the pike. The enemy opened on us with grape and canister and did deadly work. We double-quicked into line and their sharpshooters gave us a terrible assault from behind the houses. But when our line was formed, our sharpshooters deployed and our battery opened fire, they had to retreat. So the battle went on, but finally we had to give up the struggle and evacuate the town." Sutherland, *Reminiscences of a Private*, 99. Casualties were

high at Perryville. Of the 22,000 Union troops involved, Buell lost 845 killed, 2,851 wounded, and 515 missing or captured, a total of 4,211. About 16,000 of Bragg's men were engaged, and some 20 percent became casualties, with 510 killed, 2,635 wounded, and 251 missing, a total of 3,396 soldiers. There is no individual breakdown of casualties from the First Arkansas Infantry. *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War,* 3: 30, Hawke, "Perryville, Kentucky," 127.

6. Dougan, *Confederate Arkansas,* 95; Leeper, *Rebels Valiant,* 114.

7. Lucius Polk, a nephew of Leonidas Polk, and the Irish-born Cleburne both were from Helena, Arkansas. Polk had served with Cleburne since 1861, rising from the ranks to assume command of Cleburne's brigade. Warner, *Generals in Gray,* 243–44. Cleburne learned his craft as a soldier in a British regiment prior to his emigration to the United States and was renowned as a stubborn, savage fighter. Warner, *Generals in Gray,* 53–54. The Army of Tennessee resulted from a consolidation of Bragg's Army of Mississippi and Kirby Smith's Army of Kentucky. Peter Cozzens, *No Better Place to Die: The Battle of Stones River.* (Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1990), 31.

8. The cavalry under Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler rode completely around the Union army, capturing and destroying four Federal wagon trains and capturing one thousand Yankee soldiers. James Lee McDonough, "Cold Days in Hell: The Battle of Stone's River," *Civil War Times Illustrated* 25, no. 4 (June 1986): 20.

9. Grady McWhiney, "Stones River, Tennessee," in *The Civil War Battlefield Guide,* 151.

10. Cozzens, *No Better Place to Die,* 73.

11. Cozzens, *No Better Place to Die* , 83–96; *OR,* vol. 20, pt. 1, 845, 950. After the battle, Lycurgas Sallee of Company C, First Arkansas Infantry Regiment, went to a field hospital to check on his brother, George, also of Company C, who had been wounded. After being told his brother was beyond aid, Sallee remained with him until he died. While Sallee was there, "an ambulance came to the door to take the body of Capt. Spence of Co. B 1st Ark. [actually Company E, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles] to Col. Butlers apple orchard for interment but was informed that it was by the Masons and could not allow me to go." Lycurgas Sallee to Comrade J. A. Reeves, February 26, 1910, Sallee Collection, Small Manuscript Collection, Box 15, No. 8, Roll 9, Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock.

12. William Mathews, bearing the colors of Company G of the First Arkansas, saw his first action at Murfreesboro. While chasing the retreating Federals, Mathews said, "Boys, this is fun." A comrade replied, "Stripes, don't be so quick, this is not over yet; you may get a ninety-day furlough yet." Twenty minutes later, the color bearer's arm was "shot to pieces." Sutherland, *Reminiscences of a Private,* 113–15.

13. Lt. Col. Don McGregor of the First Arkansas was mortally wounded in this assault. Captain William A. Alexander of Company B also was among the fatalities at Murfreesboro; Alex Spence would succeed him as captain on January 20, 1863. *OR,* 20: 854; Hammock, *With Honor Untarnished,* 80; Service Records, Roll 51.

14. *OR,* 20: 852–54.

15. McDonough, *Cold Days in Hell,* 42–44. David Urquhart, "Bragg's Advance and Retreat," in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War,* 3: 607.

16. *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War,* 3: 611–12.

17. *OR,* 20: 680–81; *Washington (Arkansas) Telegraph,* February 25, 1863, p. 2. Lycurgas Sallee of Company C, First Arkansas Infantry, wrote after the war that the regiment "entered a deep draw parallel to Nashville Pike, when the 15th Ky. Federal Reg't. suddenly appeared over a sharp ridge in front of our regiment, the 1st Arkansas. They were at short range and a volley from our regiment literally cut them down killing their Major. Soon after our Major Don McGregor was shot in the thigh dying soon. While in this draw and pressing forward in a dense cedar brake and under an awful fire of artillery all shots passing over our lines save two, one killing Backus of Co. C. and one killing Babe Cook of Co. B." Lycurgas Sallee to Comrade J. A. Reeves, February 26, 1910.

18. The newspaper from which this clipping came is unidentified, but the reference to "Henry Waldrop of this place" and the list of Clark County casualties indicate it was located in Arkadelphia. Two newspapers were published in Arkadelphia in 1863, *The War Times,* a Baptist newspaper that Rev. N. P. Moore published, and the *Arkadelphia Intelligencer,* which John Messenger published for about ten months. Richter, ed., *Clark County: Past and Present,* 35.

19. Robert A. McCauley enlisted as a private in Company B on April 5, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi, and was killed in action December 31, 1862, at Murfreesboro. Service Records, Roll 49. Erastus G. Chrice enlisted as a private in Company B, First Arkansas Infantry, on May 19, 1861, at Lynchburg, Virginia. The twenty-two-year-old farmer died January 3, 1863, from wounds suffered December 31, 1862, at the battle of Murfreesboro. Service Records, Rolls 46, 47.

20. James Tarver, twenty-one, enrolled as a private in Company E, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, on July 27, 1861, at Camp McRae, Arkansas. He was wounded severely in the hip at Murfreesboro and died from that wound on January 17, 1863. Isaac Jeff Thompson, nineteen, enrolled as a private in Company E on October 15, 1861. Though wounded severely in the head at Murfreesboro, he was back with the unit by March 1863. Simeon Dunn, twenty-four, enrolled as a private in Company E on July 27, 1861. He also suffered a severe head wound at Murfreesboro but returned to the unit and was wounded again on July 26, 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign. John W. Andrews, an eighteen-year-old farmer, enrolled in Company B, First Arkansas Infantry, on May 19, 1861. He was severely wounded in the face at Murfreesboro and sent to a hospital at Rome, Georgia. His wound rendered him unfit for service, and he was discharged from service on March 3, 1863. Andrews, a native of Maury County, Tennessee, was five feet, eleven inches tall and had a fair complexion, hazel eyes, and brown hair.

William H. Tweedle, twenty-two, enrolled as a private in Company E, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, on July 27, 1861. He was wounded in the thigh at Murfreesboro and promoted to first corporal, the promotion to date from November 10, 1862. Tweedle deserted on January 8, 1864. William B. W. Brown, twenty-on, enrolled as a private in Company E on July 27, 1861. He was wounded severely in the arm at Murfreesboro, then captured at Corinth on January 24, 1863. Brown was exchanged at City Point, Virginia, on April 1, 1863, but died from diarrhea on April 22, 1863. Service Records, Rolls 17, 18, 21, 46.

21. Tom Spence apparently was much loved by his friends and comrades. Writing years after the war, a Clark Countian noted that "the mere mention of this name will stir feelings of emotion in the breast of not a few, as it does in the breast of the writer. As schoolmate, companion and boyhood friend, as fellow-soldier and messmate, in all these relations, he was admirable, superb. . . . The survivors of Company 'E' will keep green the memory of Tom Spence, until they too in turn shall receive the last order to stack arms." N. S. and H. B. Arnold Jr., "Old Clark County," *Clark County Historical Journal,* (1986 [1988]): 54. The *Southern Standard,* Arkadelphia's preeminent postwar newspaper, published Spence's lengthy eulogy ten years after his 1865 reburial in Arkadelphia; it is included in this volume as Appendix 3. "Eulogy on Capt. T. F. Spence," *Arkadelphia, (Arkansas) Southern Standard,* June 19, 1875, p. 1.

22. Robert E. Hearn, who was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, on December 7, 1838, enlisted as a private in Company B, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, at Camp Cheatham in Tennessee on November 28, 1861. He was promoted to second lieutenant on July 15, 1863. R. E. Hearn would die of wounds received near Dalton, Georgia, on May 9, 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign. Hearn Family Group Record—Ancestral File [database on-line] accessed August 6, 2001, available at http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/af/family_group_record.asp?familyid=1198205 (hereafter cited as Hearn Family Group Record—Ancestral File); Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Tennessee, National Archives Microcopy No. 268, Roll 18.

23. Susan A. Hearn, born around 1847 in Wilson County, Tennessee, was the daughter of William F. Hearn, an older brother of the writer of this letter, Robert E. Hearn. Her younger brother was Rufus D. Hearn, the Arkansas artillerist mentioned in many of the Spence family letters. Hearn Family Group Record—Ancestral File.

24. There were two Harlans in the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, neither listed in the service records as "Jack," though it may have been a nickname. George W. Harlan, a farmer from Wilson County, served with Robert E. Hearn in Company B, having enrolled at Hartsville, Tennessee, on November 7, 1861. He was discharged from service on December 6, 1862. George Harlan was five feet, eleven inches tall and had a fair complexion, blue eyes, and dark hair. The other Harlan was Edward F. Harlan, who enrolled in Company H at Camp Cheatham, Hartsville, Tennessee, on November 28, 1861. Service Records, Microcopy No. 268, Roll 17.

25. Lebanon, Kentucky, is about sixty miles southeast of Louisville. The armies did not fight there during the 1862 Kentucky Campaign. Cowles, comp., *OR Atlas,* Plate 118, 1.

26. Orin Dillon Hearn, an older brother of R. E. Hearn, was born December 11, 1827, in Wilson County, Tennessee. He enrolled as a private in Company H, Seventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment, on July 9, 1861, at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee. He was discharged on July 8, 1862, after hiring a substitute to serve in his place. Hearn Family Group Record—Ancestral File; Service Records, Microcopy 268, Roll 145.

27. Granderson Turner Hearn, an older brother of R. E. Hearn, was born March 11, 1830, in Wilson County, Tennessee. He, too, served in Company B of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, having enrolled as a private on October 11, 1862, at Lebanon, Kentucky. He served through the war, surrendering May 9, 1865, at Washington, Georgia, and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States on June 15, 1865. Granderson Hearn was five feet, eleven inches tall and had a fair complexion, light hair, and blue eyes. Hearn Family Record Group—Ancestral File; Service Records, Microcopy No. 268, Roll 17.

28. R. E. Hearn's mother was Elizabeth Turner Hearn, born May 17, 1788, and married to Ebeneezer Hearn on November 28, 1816. His sister, Susan Turner Hearn, was born February 25, 1835, in Wilson County, Tennessee. "Little Orin" is Orin H. Belcher, the son of Susan Turner Hearn and her husband, Sutton E. Belcher. Orin Belcher was born January 20, 1861. Hearn Family Record Group—Ancestral File.

29. "Brother Whit" is Whitson Page Hearn, born April 11, 1820, in Wilson County, Tennessee. "Sister" is likely Louisa F. Hearn, born January 29, 1824, in Wilson County, and the only Tennessee member of the family not mentioned earlier in the letter. "Rufus" is Rufus W. Hearn, born December 25, 1821, in Wilson County, Tennessee. Hearn Family Record Group—Ancestral File.

30. Charles Carter enlisted as second lieutenant of Company H of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles on August 4, 1861, at Crane Creek, Missouri. He was elected first lieutenant on September 23, 1861, and then promoted to captain when the company reorganized on May 8, 1862. Carter was killed at Richmond, Kentucky, on August 30, 1862. Service Records, Roll 17.

31. Hessekiah L. Cash, nineteen, enrolled as a private in the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles on October 15, 1861, at Camp Holloway. He was five feet, eight inches tall and had a fair complexion, light hair, and gray eyes. Cash was paroled at Raleigh, North Carolina, on June 22, 1865. Service Records, Roll 17. Daniel T. McCallum, twenty-two, enlisted as third sergeant of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles on July 27, 1861, at Camp McRae. He was elected brevet second

lieutenant on December 21, 1862. McCallum was wounded in the right hip in 1864 and requested leave of absence on April 27, 1865. He signed his parole on May 16, 1865. Service Records, Roll 20.

32. The fortifications at Cumberland Gap were strengthened by both Union and Confederate troops to defend the strategically important gateway between east Tennessee and eastern Kentucky. At the beginning of the Kentucky campaign, Kirby Smith flanked the Federal defenders out of the works at Cumberland Gap by crossing into Kentucky at Big Creek Gap to the west,avoiding a lengthy siege. Leeper, *Rebels Valiant,* 103; McDonough, *War in Kentucky,* 80–81; George W. Morgan, "Cumberland Gap," in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War,* 3: 62–69 *passim.*

33. Jonathan Calloway wrote home on October 27, 1862: "I saw the first Arkansas regt. a few days since they all look dingy—they have no advantage in looks over 'the Western rabble' Uniforms have done and played out They have seen hard times as well as ourselves—Lt. Alex Spence's wound has rendered him unable to do service." Jonathan Callaway to J. H. Thomas, October 27, 1862. Alex Spence did tender his resignation on November 17, 1862, but apparently was persuaded to remain in service. Service Records, Roll 51.

34. Tom Spence probably is referring to William J. Edwards of Company B, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, who was the regiment's adjutant at the time, though not a captain. Edwards, twenty-three, was mustered into service on July 15, 1861, at a camp near Bentonville, where he was elected second lieutenant. He is listed in muster rolls as acting adjutant by that fall, was then promoted to first lieutenant and made inspector general on June 30, 1862, and finally was promoted to adjutant on September 23, 1862. Service Records, Roll 18.

35. B. Painter, a thirty-two-year-old Virginia native, was a gunsmith in Arkadelphia in 1860. He owned $3,000 in real and $425 in personal property, and it is possible that he owned some of the real estate in partnership with Tom Spence. *Arkansas 1860 Census,* 15.

36. The retreat from Kentucky was a harsh one for most of the Confederate soldiers involved, who had to travel through a sparsely populated region that already had been picked over by both armies. One officer reported that he had to place armed guards to protect the fodder for the army's horses and mules, but that hungry soldiers still would search for kernels of shelled corn from areas where the stock had been fed, then "wash it and parch it. I did it several times myself." McDonough, *War in Kentucky,* 311.

37. Readyville, Tennessee, was located about twelve miles east of Murfreesboro. Cowles, comp., *OR Atlas,* Plate 30, 2.

38. Major Hiram S. Bradford served as acting adjutant general for John Porter McCown's division and was a close personal friend of Tennessee governor Isham Harris. Joseph H. Crute, *Confederate Staff Officers, 1861–1865* (Powhatan, Va.: Derwent Books, 1982), 136–37; Connelly, *Army of the Heartland,* 41.

39. Tom Spence was elected Clark County sheriff in 1860 but abandoned the office when he enlisted in the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles. His brother-in-law, Joshua Elder, was elected Clark County sheriff in 1862. An article in the 1986 *Clark County Historical Journal* surmises that Elder also finished out Spence's unexpired term before being elected himself. Nicholas Dyer, who also was Arkadelphia's postmaster, was serving the last of his six terms as Clark County judge in 1862. N. S. and H. B. Arnold Jr., "Old Clark County," *Clark County Historical Journal,* (1986 [1988]): 46–47; Richter, ed., *Clark County Arkansas Past and Present,* 71, 531.

40. Only a typewritten transcription of this initial leave request is known to exist; there is not an original copy in the Spence Family Collection at the Old State House Museum.

41. Tom Spence is referring to four members of the Confederate Congress as character witnesses. Augustus Hill Garland (1832–1899) of Arkansas served as a member of the 1861 Provisional Confederate Congress, then as a representative in the regular Congress. He ran for a seat in the Confederate Senate in 1863 but was defeated, though he was reelected to the House. Garland became a senator in 1864, being appointed to complete the unexpired term of Sen. Charles B. Mitchell. Garland later served as governor of Arkansas, as a U.S. senator, and as attorney general in Pres. Grover Cleveland's first cabinet. Charles Burton Mitchell (1815–1864) of Arkansas was serving in the United States Senate in 1861, but went South in early May and was expelled from that body. He was elected to the Confederate Senate and served there through both Confederate congresses, focusing his efforts on often-futile attempts to aid Arkansas and the Trans-Mississippi Department. He died at Little Rock on September 20, 1864, between sessions of Congress. William Paris Chilton (1810–1871) of Alabama was a former state legislator and chief justice of the state Supreme Court and served as a representative in the Provisional Confederate Congress and both regular congresses. Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825–1903) was serving in the U.S. House of Representatives when the Civil War broke out, leaving that post to serve in the Provisional Confederate Congress. After serving in the House in the first Confederate Congress, Curry lost a Senate bid and served on the staffs of generals Joseph E. Johnston and Joseph Wheeler with the rank of lieutenant colonel of cavalry. After the war he served as a college president and as an ambassador to Spain in the administrations of Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt. Curry spent much of his effort in the years following the Civil War promoting and achieving advances in public education for both white and black students in the states of the old Confederacy. Ezra J. Warner and W. Buck Yearns, *Biographical Register of the Confederate Congress* (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1975), 47–48, 67–70, 95–96, 176–77.

42. Lebanon, Tennessee, was about twenty-five miles northwest of Readyville and twenty-six miles northeast of Murfreesboro. Cowles, comp., *OR Atlas,* Plate 118, 1.

43. Tom Spence's harsh criticism of James A. Williamson, who succeeded

commander of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles the latter was elected governor of Arkansas, does not seem ord, which indicates he was a respected member of the regi- rolled in the Second Arkansas as first lieutenant of Company 1, at Crane Creek, Missouri, and was elected captain of the nber 25 of that year. The regiment elected him lieutenant rganized at Corinth on May 8, 1862. He was not appointed ovember 5, 1863, a promotion confirmed on February 16, as wounded at Resaca, Georgia, on May 18, 1864, and his leg Atlanta hospital. Williamson apparently did not share Tom's eemed genuinely saddened by the young captain's death at ce Records, Roll 21; *OR*, vol. 20, pt.1: 950.

tually be another three months before Alex would have an Federal soldiers again. Rosecrans would not begin the march eesboro, Tennessee, until June 23, 1863, beginning the gn. Long, *The Civil War Day by Day*, 370.

rring to the skirmish at McGrew's Mill, fought February 15, Lt. Col. William A. Crawford, former captain of Company E s Infantry Regiment, led some 250 volunteers against a band apt. Andy Brown, an Arkadelphia Unionist. Brown's force, kers" and "a party of deserters and disloyal citizens" had been rses, and mules in the Ouachita Mountains northwest of Confederates attacked Brown on the Walnut Fork of the hat was then Montgomery County, killing eleven, wounding nd capturing about twenty while suffering one dead and four nd twenty-seven survivors of his band made their way to ch 9, 1863, where some joined the First Arkansas Infantry d wagons, horses, and mules were returned to their original f ownership. Frank Arey, "The Skirmish at McGrew's Mill," *rical Journal*, (2000): 63–65.

ce crossed the Mississippi on March 18, 1863, and on April 1 n infantry division. If Price changed Arkansas's prospects, it e manner that Alex Spence had hoped. Price would lead his ous attack at Helena on July 4, 1863, abandon Little Rock and ansas that September, and lead his army to destruction in a issouri in late 1864. Albert Castel, *General Sterling Price and e West* (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press,

rkansas Infantry would not consolidate until July 1864, when Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry Regiment. Joseph H. Crute Jr., *rate States Army* (Midlothian, Va.: Derwent Books, 1987), 42. wenty-two, a school teacher, enlisted as second lieutenant of rkansas Infantry, on May 19, 1861. A graduate of the Georgia

military institute at Marietta, Colquitt was promoted to major when the First Arkansas reorganized. He was seriously wounded at Shiloh and was captured by Union troops on the way home on furlough after the battle but escaped after two weeks. The native of Columbus, Georgia, was promoted to colonel of the First Arkansas on July 21, 1862. Colquitt was wounded July 22, 1864, in the battle of Atlanta, resulting in the loss of his right leg. He served the rest of the war in post duty at West Point, Mississippi. After the war, he lived in Monticello and Little Rock. He was elected Drew County judge in 1866 but was removed from office eighteen months later during the turmoil of Reconstruction. He would serve as Pulaski County tax assessor and in 1899 and 1901 was elected state land commissioner. He later was involved in the real estate business. Service records, Roll 47; Harrell, *Confederate Military History of Arkansas*, 459–60; *Confederate Veteran* 13 (May 1905): 240i.

48. I was unable to find any information about this soldier.

49. J. Walker Stansell was a thirty-seven-year-old farmer and native of South Carolina who lived with his wife and six children in Arkadelphia in 1860. He enlisted on July 23, 1861, in Patrick Cleburne's Yell County Rifles, which later became part of the First (Cleburne's) Arkansas Infantry, a unit later designated the Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry. The Fifteenth Arkansas was consolidated first with the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry in December 1862, then with the Second Arkansas Infantry in September 1863, and finally with the Twenty-fourth Arkansas Infantry in December of that year. In July 1864 the regiment consolidated with the First Arkansas Infantry Regiment, of which Alex Spence was a member. Stansell was appointed assistant regimental commissary on November 15, 1861, which resulted in his promotion to captain if his experience mirrors that of Jonathan Callaway of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles. He was on detached duty, gathering stragglers in Mississippi, from November 1862 to April 1863. After his return, he served with the corps commissary department. McLane, *Clark County Census*, 83; Service Records, Roll 142; Crute, *Units of the Confederate* Army, 51; Richter, ed., "The Letters of Harris Flanagin," 102.

Chapter 5: "We gained a great Victory at Chickamauga . . .": Tullahoma to Ringgold Gap

1. Foote, *The Civil War*, 2: 663.
2. Foote, *The Civil War*, 2: 666–68.
3. William M. Lamers, *The Edge of Glory: A Biography of General William S. Rosecrans, U.S.A.* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1961), 273–89; *OR*, vol. 23, pt. 1: 587; McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, 669. No reports of killed and wounded exist for the Confederate army in the Tullahoma Campaign, but the total probably is small. Michael R. Bradley, *Tullahoma: The 1863 Campaign for Control of Middle Tennessee* (Shippensburg, Pa.: Burd Street Press, 2000), 92.
4. Lt. Gen. Daniel Harvey Hill took command of Hardee's Corps, which