

A COURAGE AND DESPERATION RARELY EQUALED:
THE 36TH ARKANSAS INFANTRY REGIMENT
(CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY),
26 JUNE 1862--25 MAY 1865

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MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE
Military History

by

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This work is the regimental history of a single Confederate infantry regiment that conducted its military operations entirely in the western theater of the American Civil War as viewed through the lens of unit cohesion. The methodology used to build the history of the regiment, from which none existed, relies predominantly on two key primary historical collections: reports that are pertinent from the Official Records and archived microfilmed pay and muster records as well as a limited number of letters and quartermaster records that have survived the years. The intent then, as the framework of the regiment's operations are discovered, is to tell the history of the soldiers and events of this regiment and then draw general conclusions as to their cohesiveness and effectiveness directly from the interpreted recourses available. This is a work of rediscovering and retelling the forgotten story of an obscure Confederate infantry regiment that operated far from the general public view and attention as all eyes seemed to be transfixed on the dramatic battles to the east. This is the history of forgotten men who endured a great deal and sacrificed much while retaining their ability to conduct effective military operations.

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The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the student author and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College or any other governmental agency. (References to this study should include the foregoing statement.)

ABSTRACT

A COURAGE AND DESPERATION RARELY EQUALED: THE 36th ARKANSAS INFANTRY REGIMENT (CSA), 26 JUNE 1862--25 MAY 1865, by MAJ Jeffrey R. Price, 129 pages.

This work is the regimental history of a single Confederate infantry regiment that conducted its military operations entirely in the western theater of the American Civil War as viewed through the lens of unit cohesion. The methodology used to build the history of the regiment, from which none existed, relies predominantly on two key primary historical collections: reports that are pertinent from the Official Records and archived microfilmed pay and muster records as well as a limited number of letters and quartermaster records that have survived the years. The intent then, as the framework of the regiment's operations are discovered, is to tell the history of the soldiers and events of this regiment and then draw general conclusions as to their cohesiveness and effectiveness directly from the interpreted recourses available. This is a work of rediscovering and retelling the forgotten story of an obscure Confederate infantry regiment that operated far from the general public view and attention as all eyes seemed to be transfixed on the dramatic battles to the east. This is the history of forgotten men who endured a great deal and sacrificed much while retaining their ability to conduct effective military operations.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The western theater of the American Civil War can be characterized as a drastically different conflict than that of the operations in the eastern theater. Most certainly, it did not receive similar publicity either during the war, or, now looking back, as the famous battles and armies that fought in the east. However, there was little difference between the men who formed the ragged ranks of the Confederate regiments in either theater and the soldiers of the 36th Arkansas Infantry Regiment. The regiment operated entirely in the Western theater and can be characterized as entirely representative of the best the Confederate States could muster and form in line of battle on the field. These men of Arkansas have been characterized as having inherited all the frontier virtues of their forefathers. They were fearless and at times courageous beyond prudence.¹ The men of the 36th Arkansas lived, fought, and died more of disease than from enemy musketry while enduring almost unbelievable hardships and Spartan-like conditions of a frontier war. They spent most of their war marching across the neglected western theater with the other regiments of what the Confederates called the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Arkansas was an important part of the prewar agricultural potential of the nation. The State's collective desire to protect what Thomas C. Hindman, U.S. Congressman and eventual Confederate Major General, called the South's "peculiar institution" (slavery) and resolutions which were termed as the "southern will for self-determination,"² had all been approved at the 1856 Batesville Arkansas congressional nominating convention. These resolutions validated what most Southerners already thought, both slave and

nonslave holders, that free blacks constituted an imbalance to the existence and natural state of civilized society. Additionally, the southern states, as an institution, had accepted without reservation that servitude was the natural condition for Blacks and anything other than the maintenance of the status quo would have introduced a destabilizing force into the institution that would permanently and irrevocably destroy the tenuous economic and political balance of power that existed between Northern and Southern states.³ More importantly to the delegates of the Batesville convention were the economic interests of Arkansas as a developing frontier state which needed a growing labor force to cultivate the state's rich soil and would enable the state to assume a position in the union as the premier cotton producer. This goal was the desired end state for Congressman Hindman as the de facto leader of the political-economic Arkansas elite. In order to gain ground on the other cotton producing states and to remain an economic and politically viable entity sustaining growth, Arkansas needed to purchase slaves from other states and continue to import slaves from Africa. However, to the misfortune of Arkansas, both acts were under severe national legislative restriction. The common view, as stated by Congressman Hindman, was that congress did not have the mandate to legislate the right to buy and sell slaves just as it could not legislate the right to own and use them and that its interference was as intolerable in this case as it would be with the interference of any other kind of property or business transaction. For the South, as an institution, to avoid diminishing into an ever-increasing minority of the nation as a whole it needed to expand its influence and ideology into new territories. This meant a wider dissemination of both its people and all their accepted establishments. Even though recent decisions by the Supreme Court theoretically opened new territories up to slavery, the South needed slaves for any such

expansion. Far too much of the South's social-economic and political character depended on its institutions, including slavery, and they affected the entire population even the relatively poor, predominantly nonslave holding farmers that formed the soldiery of the 36th Arkansas. Whatever rhetoric was used to inflame the loyalty of these men to the "Southern Cause," at the core of the matter was a fire lit and fanned by elite Southern extremists. This aristocracy was wealthier, politically stronger, more powerful and predominately slave holding even though an elite minority in the South who eventually led the South to its destruction. These secessionist fires were further fueled by the abolitionist demands of Northern fanatics who often overlooked the abysmal conditions of the factories in their own states which produced such extreme proclamations as the one from Massachusetts textile workers proclaiming "negro slavery is far preferable and death sweet, rather than continued durance vile."⁴ Stuck in the middle of this ever deepening chasm of the socio-economics of the time were the men of the 36th Arkansas. They were products of their frontier environment and its agrarian existence,⁵ who answered the call of their elected officials to defend their homes the best that they could. This call came not only from hard core secessionists like Congressmen Hindman but from men like Governor Henry M. Rector, a reluctant endorser of rebellion, for "Arkansas to join the common councils of the South, for her protection and further safety."⁶ The men that formed the 36th Arkansas, as well as all the other Confederate regiments, answered this call to arms which led down a path of hardship and death as the pre-secession romantic views of a glorious war were crushed on untold battlefields, campsites and along countless muddy roads and all hopes of a quick war faded into year after year of bloody conflict.

Congressman Hindman's appointment as a Major General, Commander of State Troops, and Commander of the Trans-Mississippi District in early 1862 provided Major General Hindman an opportunity to use his considerable administrative and organizational powers in defense of his well-known political objectives. His first task was to consolidate control and eliminate over-lapping jurisdictions which had proved to be bureaucratically counterproductive as well as strategically disastrous to the ability to formulate unity of effort and one consolidated plan of defense to expel the Northern forces that had already occupied a significant portion of Northern Arkansas. Governor Rector was reluctant to turn over military control to the Confederate central government as the very idea seemed counter to the concept of states rights. However, military necessity prevailed and Major General Hindman's first act was to designate that there was to be no more state forces in the Trans-Mississippi District. He ordered that all white males between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five living in Arkansas were to enlist in voluntary infantry companies on or before 20 June 1862 or be subject to conscription.⁷ He also began to infuriate the general population with wide sweeping policy recommendations such as: "Every man between sixteen and sixty, who is able to serve the Confederacy in the army, whether in the ranks or as an artisan or mechanic, laborer, teamster, cook, hospital attendant, or in any other capacity, ought to be put in service without regard to avocation or other plea."⁸

While Major General Hindman tended to lean to the extreme measure, under his direction, the district became a model of a near self-sustaining organization. Lead mines were opened, preparations were made for iron smelting, furnaces and lathes were constructed, and machinery was made for manufacturing percussion caps and small arms.

In addition, damaged and abandoned cannon and small arms left at the state's few armories were repaired through ingenious use of small, home-based, manufacturing. There was also the establishment of a chemical factory for the manufacturing of medicines. Eventually, in order to sustain the required growth and price controls, Major General Hindman implemented martial law throughout Arkansas saying it was required, even though unpopular: "[martial law] will be odious in the eyes of speculators, extortioners, refusers of Confederate money, evaders of conscription, deserters, harborers of deserters, spies, marauders, federalists, and that less respectable class. . . . Without martial law, loyal citizens and the fighting soldiers of the country, their wives and children, are literally the prey of the basest of the population."⁹ However, not all of Major General Hindman's policies were as unpopular as price controls, conscription or martial law; he was concerned with the treatment of the soldiers and requested a system of adequate and regular pay for the troops. "Poor men almost invariably make up our armies. Their wives and children, left without protection, are exposed to absolute suffering unless the men are regularly and adequately paid. No troops that I have known during the war have been paid with anything like promptness. Immense arrearages [*sic*] are now due the men of this corps. Their families are in great suffering."¹⁰

Within the atmosphere of raising an army and creating the social conditions of a military-industrial logistics system, from where nothing of the kind had previously been, the soldiers who became the 36th Arkansas Infantry Regiment were originally organized as the 20 June deadline approached. First known as McRae's Emergency Regiment, they were recognized as the 28th Infantry for a short period in early spring of 1862. As individual companies they grew in strength throughout June and July 1862 they were

reorganized into the 36th Arkansas. The soldiers were predominantly recruited from the rural counties and small towns and farms around the capitol of Little Rock. The majority of the soldiers was prewar farmers and laborers, but were generally literate, albeit to the low standard that was common in a frontier state. As with most Confederate regiments, the 36th Arkansas, under various task organizations during the war, was also known as the 2nd Arkansas Consolidated Infantry and the 2nd Trans-Mississippi Infantry Regiment. Many of the soldiers that filled the ranks had previous service with other Confederate units,¹¹ such as the 15th Northwest Arkansas Infantry, the 4th Arkansas Artillery and a plethora of other state units that had quickly formed in 1861. These soldiers formed a good foundation for the regiment with the vast majority of them having combat experience in Missouri, Kentucky and Northern Arkansas.¹²

¹Joseph H. Crute, *Units of the Confederate Army*, xiii.

²Neal and Thomas, *Lion of the South: General Thomas C. Hindman*, 65.

³*Ibid.*, 66.

⁴*Ibid.*.

⁵United States National Archives and Records Service, Rebel Records Department, *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who served in Organizations from the State of Arkansas, 36th Infantry*. Microfilm Series Number 317, Roll 226, 227, 228 and 229. Hereafter sited as *Rebel Records Microfilm*. Roll 227 contains, in part, interrogations of Confederate soldiers taken prisoner and oaths of allegiance interviews. No reports were found that reported any of the men of the 36th Arkansas owning slaves. The overwhelming theme of the many reports was one of Arkansas soldiers wanting to defend their homes against a Northern invader who was intent on limiting their rights and taking their property.

⁶Neal and Thomas, 82.

⁷Neal and Thomas 120.

⁸United States National Archives and Records Service, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* Series 1, Volume 22, 145 (hereafter cited as *OR*). General Hindman's recommendations to the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, December 1862. While recruitment laws were enacted, and were wide sweeping, they did not follow Hindman's recommendations in regard to the ages of conscription.

⁹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, 146. Continuation of General Hindman's recommendations to the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, December 1862.

¹⁰*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, 145.

¹¹*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227. According to the muster records 20 percent of the original cohort of soldiers had some prior Confederate service.

¹²*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

CHAPTER 2

THESIS METHODOLOGY

The intent of this thesis is to provide the battle history of a single Confederate infantry regiment throughout its operational lifespan and, based on an analysis drawn from their records, put forward conclusions of general unit cohesion and their overall effectiveness as a fighting organization. The 36th Arkansas Infantry Regiment was, by every account, a typical Confederate regiment with elected leadership of mostly little or no formal military background, experience or training. However, the officers who trained and led this regiment for three years managed to mold, from the stock of simple farmers and laborers, an effective combat organization that conducted operations within the framework of a challenging, dangerous and difficult theater. The basic building stock of the regiment is exemplified by one of its common soldiers, twenty-eight year old Private William Pitts Bennett of Company H. Although he was a literate man greatly interested in the politics of the day, no letters or writings of this farmer and sometime school teacher have survived the years, leaving us to speculate why a non-slave holding family-man would leave his wife, Elizabeth, and their baby boy to fight in the Confederate Army.¹ Only speculation can shed light on what may have compelled this man to set aside his comfortable life and take up arms against an army composed of his countrymen and fight for a cause that must have seemed so very distant to his pre-war life. However, Private Bennett must have been either extremely patriotic to his home state, supportive of the Confederate Cause, deathly loyal to his neighbors or some combination of it all in order to display the will to endure the hardship he faced. Private Bennett's experience is typical of that of his comrades. He reenlisted once, was furloughed once to harvest his

crops, and was eventually wounded in battle only to return back to the ranks after each break in his service to continue fighting. He survived an experience that can only be characterized as harsh and one filled with disease and generally uneventful duty with days of drilling and long marches punctuated by brief encounters of horrific combat. Although Private Bennett and his comrades participated in relatively few battles, and all in the Western theater far from the battles that seemed to gain all the attention, the combat they did experience was that of a new kind which made its bloody debut in the American Civil War. There was a kind of combat of unprecedented firepower and of new technologies and strategies used to produce unequalled casualties from tragically arcane tactics.

Along with the primary thesis question of this research are subordinate questions that, when answered, can help provide additional insight to the overall cohesiveness of the unit. These questions include factors that influenced the state of unit cohesion of the 36th Arkansas and are best illustrated within the framework of three categories: the leadership of the regiment, the collective discipline displayed by the soldiers of the regiment, and the combat results of the regiment. An evaluation of the leadership of the organization can be viewed from the training that had been provided, their success, promotion, and attrition rates as well as the combat results of their leadership. The collective discipline of the soldiers can be assessed through the conditions, actions, personnel strength and readiness rates at selected periods of time as well as all types of loss rates: killed, wounded, and missing in action, captured, absent without leave and deserted. Finally, the results of the battles and engagements and their conduct during the

fight as considered within the context of the situation will play a significant role in determining the overall cohesiveness of the unit.

The chief assumption of this theses is that in conducting this analysis accurate conclusions can be drawn from the, seemingly, disassociated information available. This assumption will prove critical since no known manuscripts, letters, or diaries of any of the soldiers or leaders of the 36th Arkansas exist. In order to draw conclusions about the state of the unit's cohesion, a heavy reliance is therefore placed upon the records that do exist. These records include microfilmed pay, muster, enlistment and reenlistment records and the few correspondences and Adjutant's records, internment records and quartermaster records from the National Archives. Even though enough of these records have been saved in order to fill four microfilm reels, academic and historical license must be taken within the context of the evidence to draw conclusions to support the intent of this thesis. While this chief assumption, which may initially appear to be insurmountable, will be mitigated by the many statistics and trends that can be discerned from these records it is this act of reconstructing history, from where little evidence exists, that is most important to the author and which is the driving motivation for this work.

A common understanding of unit cohesion is critical for the reading of this thesis. Therefore, unit cohesion, for the purpose of this work, is defined as: the result of the discipline, trust, confidence and the collective will displayed by a unit.² The regiment will be viewed through this lens and evaluated in accordance with the indicators after which a subjective evaluation of the general state of unit cohesion will be determined.

Discipline, within the context of this analysis, is therefore defined as: Leaders and soldiers that take the right action at the right time even if they don't personally want to do

it. This kind of discipline demands habitual and reasoned obedience and it is inherent that soldiers trust their leaders, understand and believe in the mission's purpose and value the team and their place in it while having the will to accomplish the mission.³ The trust that soldiers have, in their leaders and comrades to their left and right, is vital to discipline. As an indicator of cohesiveness, trust and the collective will is best displayed in such statistics as individual soldier's desertion rates and the ability of a unit to withstand and not break and run from battle. Only through trust and a strong collective will, stronger than each individual's fear and the natural tendency toward self-preservation, can a unit obtain cohesiveness.

The methodology used in this analysis will predominantly depend on the primary historical documents available. The Official Records and archived microfilm records preserved by the United States National Archives are the primary resource documents. This methodology will provide a framework in which to tell the history of this regiment and its general condition of cohesiveness directly from interpretation of the reports, records, and correspondence available with the least amount of external influence from the works of other historians. Obviously, significant influence from secondary sources is inevitable through background readings consulted for clarification of the wider context of the war. However, as much as is practical, the intent will remain to rely on the primary documentation foremost.

This is a work of rediscovery and it has been most intriguing to the author and hopefully will be to the reader as well. The historical facts brought to light here were well known at one time to the men of the regiment and their families but have until now been lost to the years that separate the telling and retelling of battles fought and hardships

endured. Even though the subject is that of a single regiment, that was operational for only a short time, this history possesses the ability to provide important lessons that may still be applied today. It also possesses the ability to enable the reader to systemically discover and apply specific observations, made at this micro level, to the larger and more general level by which to gain a clearer view of the total experience of the Confederate Army in the West.

¹*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227; and letter from Mrs. La Vesta Bennett Cargal, granddaughter of Private William P. Bennett, date unknown. Personal source and author's interview with Mr. Jered Bennett of Quitman, Arkansas, great grandson of Private William P. Bennett, conducted 25 August 2002. Private Bennett is the great, great grandfather of the author.

²FM 22-100, para. 3-9.

³*Ibid.*, para. 3-8.

CHAPTER 3

THE HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT

The 36th Arkansas Infantry Regiment was activated as a regiment on 26 June 1862 and commanded by an officer elected by the soldiers of the ranks, Colonel Dandridge McRae. The regiment was assigned to the 1st Division in Major General Thomas Hindman's 1st Corps, Army of the Trans-Mississippi.¹ Colonel McRae was an 1849 graduate of the Corps of Cadets at South Georgia College and had been a lawyer and leader in the militia prior to the war as well as being vastly interested in the political environment of Arkansas. A strong believer in State rights, he could not be classified as a Southern, fire-eating, secessionist like the politician now turned soldier, Thomas Hindman. In fact, McRae had been defeated and politically overshadowed by Hindman in a landslide election at the Batesville, Arkansas convention for the 1858 Democratic congressional nomination for Arkansas' first congressional seat.²

Colonel McRae first organized a volunteer cavalry troop, The Border Rangers, in Searcy Arkansas in April 1861 where he was elected and served as Captain. He commanded the troop through its initial training in garrison at Pittman's Ferry, Arkansas until his election as Lieutenant Colonel in command of the 3rd Battalion Arkansas Infantry on 15 July 1861. He led his battalion in action at the Battle of Wilson's Creek Missouri on 10 August 1861 and was commended for his coolness under fire and his leadership of his soldiers. In December 1861 Colonel McRae's battalion was augmented with additional volunteer infantry companies and reorganized into the 21st Arkansas Infantry Regiment and he was promoted to colonel. The regiment was transferred to Missouri under the command of the Army of the West but shortly after the transfer,

Colonel McRae was granted a transfer back to his adopted state to take command of the then forming 28th Infantry Regiment.³ The 28th Infantry was in the process of mustering companies and conducting its initial training near Fort Smith, Arkansas on what the locals called the Mazzard Prairie, which had become a mass of humanity of enlisted and conscripted soldiers, since that January.⁴ Initially, his new infantry regiment was poorly equipped to meet the challenges of either their harsh environment or their well-armed and well-fed enemy. However, they had been supplied with Springfield Army rifles that had been captured at the Battle of Manassas and transported west and shortly the soldiers of the regiment gained a reputation as some of the most disciplined and martial looking then training on the prairie.⁵ As the month of June 1862 closed and the ranks of the regiment began to fill, they were redesignated as the 36th Arkansas Infantry in an attempt to bring order to the mass of mustering units where many regimental numbers had been duplicated. Just as his old unit had been, the regiment was assigned to the 1st Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Trans-Mississippi. Colonel McRae was subsequently appointed as the brigade commander and Major John Edward Glenn, who had been serving in the regiment and was also a combat veteran of Wilson's Creek, was elected as the replacement regimental commander.

Glenn, like McRae, had also been a lawyer prior to the war. Born in Newberry, South Carolina on 15 November 1828 as the son of the town doctor, he married the daughter of the town judge and prior to the 1860 census moved his wife and young son to Prairie County Arkansas and reestablished his law practice. Colonel Glenn first served the Confederacy as the Major of the 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment (State Troops) and

volunteered for regular Confederate service in the spring of 1862 as the 36th Arkansas was forming. He served as the regimental commander until 15 September 1863.

Both Colonels Glenn and McRae received military training in the pre-war Arkansas State Militia where they both had served in leadership positions. The militia was required to muster annually where all able-bodied men, by law, participated for a few days of annual inspections and drill. Even though most men did not take an active role in militia drill, despite the law, men such as McRae and Glenn, as members of the bar and closely tied to the social and political fabric of the community, both participated and were noted as being enthusiastic in their duty.

July 1862 found the regiment with increasing strength and high morale. The regiment had mustered 885 officers and soldiers and had suffered only 3 deaths to illness and boasted of no desertions. The total strength of the regiment was now 872 as 9 soldiers had to be discharged with poor health, one soldier for example, Private T. G. Bland of C Company, having served only one day before the decision was made by his chain of command that he was not healthy enough to serve. The muster records do not indicate Private Bland's condition.⁶

As summer approached, the living conditions for the regiment had begun to turn for the worse as field sanitation became a significant problem. The regiment began to suffer its first losses to disease in a battle that eventually cost the regiment the lives of 125 soldiers or 11 percent of the total strength of all the soldiers that served in regiment throughout the entire war.⁷ As the soldiers of the regiment continued to drill on the prairie throughout that summer and into the fall another 33 soldiers succumbed to disease. However, the small epidemics that seemed to frequently sweep through the encampment

did not sway the vast majority of the soldiers from reenlisting. On 1 November 1862, 98 percent of the soldiers of the 36th Arkansas reenlisted, their initial enlistment having ended, for a period of three years or the remainder of the war. On 5 November Colonel McRae was promoted to brigadier general as he continued to command the 1st Brigade.

In the meantime, the well equipped, but predominantly untrained, Union Forces which had moved into Arkansas from Missouri, as a means of further protecting that Union held state, remained encamped and quietly content in the northwest corner of the state near Maysville. However, the fact that Union soldiers were occupying a portion of the state did not go unnoticed and by the first week of December, Major General Hindman decided he possessed enough combat power “to drive out [the] invader or perish.”⁸ At about this same time, over seven thousand uniforms had been issued to the soldiers of the Trans-Mississippi Department, further proving Major General Hindman’s organizational genius, and allowing for at least one set to be issued to every soldier. British Enfields and Richmond rifles were now in the hands of the infantry and were the crowning achievement of his masterful militarization of the state. Unfortunately for the Confederates, there still existed significant shortfalls in the fledgling logistics system in Arkansas as reported by the General, “These meager supplies had been accumulated with extreme difficulty by hauling in wagons of the general train and regiments 80 miles, my transportation being very limited, the country around me entirely exhausted, and the river too low for navigation.”⁹ Even considering the shortages of food, ammunition, shoes, uniforms, and arms, which prevented Major General Hindman from equipping his entire force and which limited his ability to engage the enemy no more than to a single day’s fight, Hindman marched his troops toward battle. On 3 December 1862 the 36th

Arkansas, benefiting from additional recruits that fall, had a strength of 1042 officers and soldiers. The regiment with the remainder of their division, which had been designated as the main force, marched from their training ground to Van Buren, Arkansas then north to Batesville, Arkansas as part of a total force of nine thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry and twenty two pieces of artillery. Batesville, along the White River, was not only strategically important for the Confederacy for its agricultural resources and potential recruitment grounds, but the area formed the hub of a road network that ran through the northwest corner of the state and allowed easy access to the capital. The attacking Confederates, full of the confidence that comes with having an ignorance of battle, wearing new uniforms and carrying efficient weapons, marched toward their first action. Still ringing in their ears were the words of Major General Hindman's defiant proclamation:

Remember that the enemy you engage has no feeling of mercy or kindness toward you. His ranks are made up of Pin Indians, free negroes, Southern Tories, Kansas jayhawkers, and hired Dutch cut-throats. These bloody ruffians have invaded your country; stolen and destroyed your property; murdered your neighbors; outraged your women; driven your children from their homes, and defiled the graves of your kindred. If each man of you will do what I have here urged upon you, we will utterly destroy them. We can do this; we must do it; our country will be ruined if we fail. A just God will strengthen our arms and give us a glorious victory.¹⁰

The regiment's first battle, Prairie Grove, would mark the beginning of a combat odyssey for the 36th Arkansas in which they would be called to endure every hardship of war. At the front of the Union thrust into northwest Arkansas were the soldiers of the division commanded by Brigadier General James G. Blunt. Blunt had, so far, enjoyed success in several small skirmishes, all involving less than his division strength, in the push from Missouri into Arkansas. Brigadier General Blunt's aggressive reconnaissance

that first week of December to Cane Hill is where he ran into strong defensive Confederate positions and where the men of the 36th first engaged the enemy. The Confederates fought several small skirmishes by primarily falling back from one strong defensive position to another as Brigadier General Blunt's force of five thousand were forced to maneuver to outflank them over the difficult terrain of the Boston Mountains. As Major General Hindman finally disengaged his forces across the mountains to relative safety, the confidence of the Confederates grew as is reflected in his brief report:

I threatened the enemy's right and front at Cane Hill; moved on his left to cut off re-enforcements, which I attacked and drove back, and then took position at Prairie Grove, and fought the whole army with the following result: My loss is about 350 killed, wounded, and missing. The Federal loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded, about 300 prisoners (including a large number of officers), a train of 20 wagons, and 4 stand of colors. We hold the battlefield. A flag has this moment been sent in by the enemy, asking a truce of twelve hours to bury his dead and care for his wounded. I have granted it.¹¹

While no surviving reports by either Brigadier General McRae or Colonel Glenn of their action at either Cane Hill or the subsequent withdrawal across the Boston Mountains remain, the men of the 36th Arkansas were bathed in their baptism of fire in the hills of Northwest Arkansas. Their success, even though costing the regiment: two soldiers killed in action, one wounded and two captured, must have swelled their ranks with the promise of future victories. Brigadier General Blunt's report was as brief as Hindman's and as telling; in part it read: "The enemy did not stop in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are probably, ere this, across the Arkansas River. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large proportion of others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effect of my artillery."¹²

John Marrow owned a small farm southeast of Cane Hill along the Cove Creek Road, which was the major avenue of approach through the valley of the Prairie Grove

area. The most commanding terrain around is the-1,700-foot Reed's Mountain which provided a dominating view in all directions for several miles. If the Confederates were to defeat Blunt's force, Reed's Mountain would have had to be taken. A cavalry skirmish on 5 December produced a Confederate advantage but a Union covering force of infantry still held the mountain. On 6 December, the 36th Arkansas, along with the remainder of Major General Hindman's force, conducted a forced march back across the Boston Mountains and encamped on Marrow's Farm. Having an overwhelming force and controlling the key terrain, Major General Hindman's troops began work on entrenchments to defend their positions, making the most of their limited resources of men and materiel. Meanwhile Brigadier General Blunt received reinforcements and supplies which increased his combat power to almost that of two divisions. Hindman could only counter the increasingly superior Union advantage with a risky plan to engage the two forces separately, before they could combine their strength, thus fighting each Union division with a superior force. On the morning 7 December, the Confederate force, leaving Colonel Monroe's brigade to tend the campfires of the bivouac site as a deception, marched out of their defensive positions toward the reinforcing enemy. The men of the 36th Arkansas marched at the front of McRae's Brigade, which was the lead Confederate infantry force, as part of the main effort while the corps cavalry screen engaged the Union cavalry along the Cove Creek Road pushing them back into the main force of the reinforcing Federals. The reinforcing Federals, most having marched all night to reach the battlefield, first engaged dismounted Confederate cavalry in a skirmish that bought enough time for the main infantry force to come up and form line of battle. The infantry deployed along a low wooded ridge just north of Prairie Grove Church. Fagan's

brigade was the base of the position with McRae's Brigade deployed in column, allowing for rapid movement in any direction, on the left flank. Hindman arrived at the division's position at 10:00 A.M. and approved, commenting that he "found the position taken by General Shoup an exceedingly strong one. It was upon the edge of a hill, densely wooded, descending abruptly to Crawford's Prairie, half a mile in width."¹³

The first Union infantry attempt to ford the Illinois River to the far front of McRae's troops failed as the Confederates were able to bring their limited artillery to bear. They were, however, successful in fording the river a quarter mile to the north of the initial site and right in front of the 36th Arkansas and the remainder of McRae's Brigade. Two Union infantry regiments and one battery quickly forded the river and went into action against the defending Confederates. The Union battery, once unlimbered, decimated a battery to McRae's front and then began placing concentrated fire on his brigade. By 1:00 P.M., all the Confederate guns had been either disabled by counter battery fire or withdrawn from the field, leaving only unsupported Confederate infantry. The Union infantry, having sufficiently massed on the south side of the river for an attack and then having resting during the artillery duel, began an advance against the orchard on the high ground which had been providing limited protection and concealment for Fagan's Brigade. The Federal soldiers were, according to Major General Hindman:

aided by a tremendous artillery fire, the infantry of Herron's command advanced against the position held by Shoup and Mar-maduke. It was permitted to approach within 60 yards, and then, as it charged, making gallantly past one of our batteries, and having it a moment in possession, Fagan's Arkansas brigade, part of McRae's brigade, and the Missouriians, under Shelby, delivered a terrific fire from their shot-guns, rifles, and muskets, and charged the enemy furiously.¹⁴

The first two Union regiments began their attack slowly, but the advance gained momentum as they swept up hill past the Borden farm, which was next to Marrow's.

However, the Federal advance was halted as they reached the center of the orchard and within small arms range of Fagan's Brigade, where they were met with a massive frontal volley of fire. With the flank of the Union advance exposed to McRae's Brigade, the soldiers of the 36th Arkansas opened with a devastating volley of fire on the soldiers of the Wisconsin and Iowa Regiments and forced them to withdrawal. McRae's Brigade then swept down the hill sending the surviving Union infantry fleeing to the protection of their artillery which, in turn, fired double canister into the advancing Confederates. Shattered by the massive power of the Federal artillery, the Confederates were forced to withdrawal back across the cornfields and back into the orchard which was littered with the bodies of Blue and Gray soldiers alike. Considering the battle not yet decided, the Union infantry charged back up the high ground two more times, resulting in both the 26th Indiana and the 37th Illinois effectively being rendered combat ineffective. The final blow to the Union forces was another counter-attack from Brigadier General McRae's left most regiment, probably the 39th Arkansas, along with all of Fagan's Brigade to the left, which served to secure that portion of the field for the Confederates. However, further Confederate advances were unsuccessful as their attempt at exploitation was repulsed by strong Union artillery fire. By 3:00 P.M., both sides had fought themselves to a standstill, neither having gained any more ground than they had possessed at the start of the general engagement. Late in the afternoon, Brigadier General Blunt's remaining forces, having finally realized the deception, entered the field too late to affect the day's events but in time to ensure that any Confederate advantage could not be pressed further. Night found the field of battle locked in stalemate. The Union artillery had saved the day for the Federals and the gunners and infantrymen spent that cold December night

reinforcing and extending their line to the west in preparation for the expected following days fight. Major General Hindman's report of the day's action in part read: "A furious cannonade was kept up by the enemy until near sunset; then a last attack of his infantry was directed against the line held by Frost. This was a most determined effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. It signally failed, and the enemy paid dearly in killed and wounded for the attempt. At dark the battle closed, leaving us masters of every foot of the ground on which it was fought . . . our loss in killed was 164; wounded, 817; missing, 336."¹⁵

The battle of Prairie Grove cost the 36th Arkansas the lives of three soldiers: Privates Akin and Arwine both from Company C and Jennings from Company I; Private William T. Akin was just 16 years old. The regiment also lost two soldiers, Privates Robert Perry of Company B and George Norde of Company F, as prisoners.¹⁶ Overall the regiment had performed as they were required, as good, even disciplined line infantry. In fact, of all the Confederate regiments represented on the field that day, the commanding general singled out only one for poor conduct: "Of all the troops engaged on our side, Adams' Arkansas regiment alone dishonored itself. It was well armed, ably commanded, and surrounded by good soldiers from the same State, setting it an example of courage and patriotism; but, after delivering a single fire, the greater part of the men broke ranks, threw down their arms, and shamefully fled, many of them even deserting to the enemy."¹⁷ The 36th Arkansas had, by any standard, performed well. They kept their composure and remained under the control of their officers while participating in the repulse of three assaults and advancing on two counterattacks.

Daybreak of 10 December 1862 found the 36th Arkansas and the rest of the main force, in less than a desirable position, having few operational artillery pieces and almost no ammunition for cannon or rifle. Once again Major General Hindman used deception and slipped from Union grasp with the same campfire ruse combined with blankets wrapped around the wheels of artillery and their wagons to silence the withdrawal. The Confederates limped back to the safety of Van Buren, Arkansas and the relative protection of the rest of the army. Amazingly, the Union forces displayed extreme cautiousness and did not to pursue the withdrawing Confederates which, in effect, allowed them to evacuate disabled cannon and wounded soldiers for another day's fight. However, the campaign did not leave Major General Hindman completely unscathed, and his tenure of command was not as fortunate as his battlefield exploits. He had pushed his luck way too far on both the field and in enacting too many unpopular laws. The popular, and equally talented, Missouri Confederate officer that many of the men of the 36th Arkansas knew of well, Major General Sterling Price, would soon replace Hindman.

The shallow Confederate victory bought them only a little more time in northwest Arkansas. By the end of the month, the Confederates left Van Buren after minor skirmishing which allowed the Union forces to occupy that corner of the state. The weak Confederate army was forced to move rapidly to the southeast to Des Ark, Arkansas, placing themselves in a position to protect the capital. The losses to the Confederate's in both manpower and material was significant and was viewed by the Department's command as too high a price for the inconclusive Prairie Grove fight. The 36th Arkansas had paid part of that price in the withdrawal and loss of northwest Arkansas. Eight soldiers too sick to travel, had to be left to the care of the advancing Federals and an

unknown fate at Alton Illinois Military Prison.¹⁸ The regiment left that corner of the state with a strength of 1041 officers and men after having made up for their losses with a last-minute local recruiting drive before giving away that portion of the populace to Federal control. While the battle of Prairie Grove was a tactical defeat for the Union it would simply be lost within the context of the larger Union operational victory, proving once again, that Southern tenacity was no match for Northern artillery.

The winter of 1863 was an especially cold one and the shacks the troops built around their trenches defending Des Ark, Arkansas provided little protection against the harsh elements. The ranks of the regiment fluctuated as sickness again swept over the troops. While the regiment had fared very well in their efforts to fill their ranks, on average they could only muster no more than 800 soldiers as sickness seemed to hang over then entire corps.¹⁹ A few new recruits reported and soldiers began returning from furlough found their way back into camp just west of the town. During that slow operational period, several officers of the 36th Arkansas, including First Lieutenant James Bradshaw of D Company, were granted leave to visit family. However, in First Lieutenant Bradshaw's case, his family lived in Van Buren; now under Federal control. Undeterred, First Lieutenant Bradshaw took the fifteen days leave that Colonel Glenn had approved and went home to visit his family, in the Union controlled area. However, his hometown must not have been held onto too tightly by the Federals as he returned back to camp on the appointed date.²⁰

The task organization of the brigade remained the same as there was little for the troops to do save drill and picket duty, both being especially distasteful activities for the men. Unauthorized gambling was, for many, the pastime of choice. The muster and pay

records of the regiment reflect several fines levied and fatigue duty given as punishment for the un-soldierly conduct. Most notably, H Company's Private L. M. A. Bailey, who had served as Second Lieutenant in B Company 37th Arkansas and had been reduced by general court martial for failure to fulfill his duty, was fined \$18 for "gaming in camp".²¹ Private Bailey, however, must have taken the entire episode in stride as he continued to serve the regiment, other than this instance as a generally good soldier, till February 1864 when his last muster record shows him "present for duty."²²

By the end of February 1863, the regiment remained encamped at Des Ark with the remainder of its brigade. The brigade's task organization, barring a few minor changes and various commanders, remained the same for the rest of the war.²³ The 32nd Arkansas Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Lucien C. Gause; the 36th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel James M. Davie; the 39th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel J. W. Rogan; and Marshall's Arkansas Battery, commanded by Captain John G. Marshall.²⁴ In early March 1863, the brigade marched to Camp Bowen, near Little Rock, and took up defensive positions in a portion of the capital's protective shield. Their days were occupied with more drill and working on the earthworks of the defenses. The harsh winter had cost the regiment the lives of an additional sixteen soldiers to sickness but only three desertions.²⁵ Two of the deserted privates, the Heffington brothers of Company I, had slipped away on the night of 27 December due to bad weather no attempt to catch him was mounted.²⁶ The regiment's schedule continued unchanged until April 1, 1863 when they received a division movement order instructing them to march to the Cunningham Lake area six miles west of Little Rock.²⁷ Once there, the division was formed and on April 23, the division

crossed the Arkansas River and began a march to Jacksonsport.²⁸ Once there, the regiments of the division were to link-up for further movement east.

The elected officers of the regiment, as with every other Confederate officer in Arkansas, had been issued a copy of Hardee's Infantry Drill Manual to study and to reference in the drill of their soldiers. This was an unorganized and highly informal method of officer training but as the Army matured examination boards were established to test the officers. This test included a practical demonstration of the knowledge of the tactics manual. These boards generally followed Major General Hindman's suggestion that, up till now, was selectively, if not generally, ignored since the end of the Prairie Grove campaign. The general had commented on the ability of a large percentage of the officers corps and proposed:

Undoubtedly there are serious defects in our military system. Chief among these is the rule of electing to the lowest commissioned officer and promoting to those above in companies and regiments. It combines mobocracy [*sic*] and primogeniture in such proportions that it seems almost a miracle that anything of discipline or efficiency survives. As a substitute, I would propose this, that whenever a vacancy does occur in a company or regiment, an examining board of three capable officers be appointed by the division or corps commanders; that, without regard to rank or restriction to the command, all persons desiring the vacant place be invited to appear before the board within a given time to be examined as to character and qualification, and that the board recommend and the division or corps commander immediately assign to duty the one found best qualified and most meritorious, conditioned that he shall not draw pay till the assignment be approved by the War Department. As auxiliary to this, division or corps commanders should be authorized to order before a similar board any regimental or company officer deemed incapable, neglectful, or otherwise unfit, and, on the report of the board against him, to suspend him from duty and cause the place to be immediately filled, as in the case of any other vacancy, and on the approval of the proceedings by the War Department. The delinquent officer should invariably be put in the ranks as a private soldier.²⁹

In April 1863, General Order number 108 of the Trans-Mississippi Department solidified Hindman's recommendation and required that all elected officers be re-

confirmed by a vote of the company in which they served. This was done in an attempt to ensure that the officers maintained the confidence of their men and was a vote that Second Lieutenant William Gilmore of B Company, 36th Arkansas, must have known his commission could not survive. Having been elected to the position on 11 June 1862, on 9 April 1863 Lieutenant Gilmore submitted, with his mark, a letter to his company commander requesting that his resignation be approved and that he be allowed to go back to the ranks as a private soldier and continue to serve. Gilmore felt he was “incapable of fulfilling with honor to myself and to the justice of the service” his duties. Undoubtedly, William Gilmore’s service as an officer in the regiment must have been a personal embarrassment, and probably increasingly difficult, as he was unable to either read or write.³⁰ Back in the ranks, however, after approval of his resignation, Private Gilmore served his company till the end of the war fighting in every engagement in which the 36th Arkansas was involved.³¹ While Gilmore must have known that he was not fit for service as an officer, First Lieutenant Robert Harville of Company A, 36th Arkansas did not. After receiving a no confidence vote from the men of his company, he was relieved for incompetence but, like Gilmore, continued to serve in the ranks as a private soldier for the remainder of the war.³²

On 22 June 1863 the regiment, as the lead element of the brigade, began a march north on a converging route with the remainder of the divisions. Both the route of march and the weather did not help the Confederate forces’ movement. The movement order stipulated that all regiments would travel as light as possible with no heavy stores or wagons from the link-up point.³³ The night of 26 June 1863 found the regiment still leading the brigade as they were attempting to cross the Camp Cache River after moving

almost due east from Little Rock. Their destination was Arkansas' most important cotton port along the Mississippi River the Union held town of Helena, Arkansas. The soldiers carried only two days rations and one blanket in addition to their, already reduced, ammunition and arms load due to the insufficient stocks of supplies. Brigadier General McRae, in several reports to Major General Price, made his position clear; the poor conditions of the road, lack of bridging and ammunition did not afford him with either confidence or optimism. Despite these conditions, McRae's Brigade was one of only two that managed to seize their assigned objective during the upcoming attack.³⁴ Movement of the attacking forces slowed to a crawl as the weather continued to worsen and the roads became almost impassable. The brigade's train of wagons was, however, unable to cross key bridges and transverse the roads along the route of march due to the terrible condition of the roads and the state of disrepair of the bridges. The late spring rains which had produced mountains of mud, combined with the dark and the exhaustion of his soldiers had rendered movement an almost impossible task. As the rain continued to fall, McRae sketched out a simple note to his division commander reporting his desperation and delay. He received no response to his note, because there was nothing his commander could do to help.³⁵ The soldiers of the brigade continued to struggle all night and through the next morning. At 1 P.M. on 27 June an exhausted McRae reported the details of the crossing of the river and that there were now no other obstacles in his way that would keep his troops from the upcoming battle.³⁶

On 1 July at 4:35 p.m. at a farm outside Moro, Arkansas, just south of Helena, McRae reported to the division commander that he would camp at the "Hog-tooth," which was the local name for a specific bend in the river, not far from the end of his

march route. Six soldiers from the regiment, four from Company F and two from company K, decided that they wanted no part of the upcoming fight and quietly slipped out of camp that night. The brigade trains, as reported to the commander, would arrive late that night and the troops would be given some time to rest and “put in order” weapons and ammunition.³⁷ McRae already knew the plan of attack and he also knew that any advantage or rest he could give his men would be required.

The entire operation had started with a simple correspondence from Lieutenant General T. H. Holmes to the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, General E. Kirby Smith saying: “I believe we can take Helena. Please let me attack it.”³⁸ The campaign ended with an equally simple, but terribly horrific, note from General Smith to the Confederate capital: “General Holmes reports that he attacked Helena at daylight on the 4th instant, and was repulsed with a heavy loss.”³⁹

The fourth of July 1863 was the eighty-seventh birthday of a nation that was now torn apart. One side was struggling to be separate and the other fighting to regain its former political integrity. On that same day, in the Eastern Theater of the war, General Lee began his fateful withdrawal from Gettysburg on congested and mud-obstructed roads back to the relative safety of the South. His withdrawal, though probably not then realized, would not end until he reached Appomattox Court House some twenty-two months later. In the Western Theater of the war, General Grant’s siege finally brought Vicksburg to its knees which, it could be argued, effectively cut the Confederacy in half and sealed her doom.⁴⁰ Overshadowed by the actions at both Gettysburg and Vicksburg, but no less insignificant to the soldiers in Blue or Grey that fought there, a desperate Confederate attack on the Union strong hold at Helena Arkansas also failed. The intent of

the attack was aimed at either regaining control of at least one city along the Mississippi River, anticipating Vicksburg's fall, or possibly of relieving some of the pressure and diverting the Union death grip on the besieged city which could prolong its life in the Confederacy. By capturing Helena, it was reasoned, the Confederates would be in a position to block Union gunboats and riverboats carrying supplies and reinforcements to Grant, and if Vicksburg fell they would still have a foothold in Arkansas and on the Mississippi River. However, by the end of that day, the Confederate Army could count one more defeat while the Union Army could begin to see the light of possible victory precipitated by their ability to engage in a war of attrition with a foe that was increasingly discovering they could no longer compete with the massive resources of their northern enemy.

The Union soldiers that had occupied the Mississippi River port town for over a year hated the place, calling it "Hell-in-Arkansas."⁴¹ It was already a hot and humid place and could manage to be both dusty and muddy at the same time. It was far from the homes of the northern soldiers and, the worst thing from their point of view was, there was no relief for them in sight. The townspeople there hated the "Yankees" and the Federal soldiers openly despised the old men, women and children that remained in the once thriving town. The Federal soldiers there knew that all the young men of the town were off in the Confederate Army and they were correct in their assumption. Many of the men of the 36th Arkansas that camped just a few miles from the town that evening and had marched down those broken down, mud soaked, lanes were Helena boys. They were coming to take back their town.⁴²

The Confederate plan of attack on Helena was a desperate and ill conceived one that suffered from a lack of tactical, operational, and strategic relevance. In short, the underlying reasons for the attack summed up the attitude of many of the senior officers of the Confederate Army in those days. Duty bound to continue the fight against a strengthening enemy while hoping against the odds for the fortunes of war to again bring them favor and success. They had to attempt something, anything. The attack on Helena was a gamble, and a poor one, and after a single assault on the first morning of battle, it was resolved. All that was left for the Confederate commanders to do was to try to conserve what men they could and withdrawal to the relative safety further south and continue their struggle another day with what they could only have hoped would be better results.

The doomed attack on Helena can be seen as a microcosm of the overarching tragedy of the American Civil War. This was a tragedy of combat between countrymen of the same republic. The soldiers on each side were compelled to do their duty, practically; they could not have done anything less and have expected to return to their homes with some sense of honor after the war, no matter the end result. The officers that led the men of the regiment had been elected by the men, trusted by them and they all knew each other. Many were related, they grew up together, had attended church together and their wives and children were all back home together. After the war, they had to live with the public opinion of their wartime actions. Even worse for the men that would not return, their final actions would have to speak for themselves, as they would not be there to defend themselves.

Clearly, the decision to attack Helena was not wise and the plan of attack suffered from gross inadequacies. Just as clearly, the decision not to press the ill-fated attack after the first failed day was probably the most sound in an environment of unsound options. While the brigade's objective that day was carried, it could not be secured. It's possible, if the attack had been properly pressed along the entire front and with the required artillery support, that the town could have been taken. However, it would have been taken with a significantly higher cost in lives than was paid. Even if Helena had been taken, after Vicksburg fell, Union troops and gunboats freed-up from the siege down the river could have moved to retake Helena with a vengeance.⁴³ Similarly, a Union counter-attack could have easily been launched by reserve units of the force near, but not engaged, at Vicksburg being quickly transported via barge along the river. The combination of fresh troops and massive firepower would have been no match for the Southern troops who would have been critically short of ammunition, lacking both adequate reconstitution and artillery to present anything more than a token defense. The loss of life would have been even more catastrophic and sacrificed for the same flawed strategic gains that plagued the attack from the beginning. Still, the men of the 36th Arkansas had slopped through the mud towards Helena and there was nothing else that could have been done.

The Union District of Eastern Arkansas, commanded by Major General Benjamin M. Prentiss, was a subordinate command of the Union XIII Army Corps which was headquartered near Vicksburg. Major General Prentiss' forces defending Helena totaled 4,129 officers and men and included ten 10-pound field guns, three 32-pound guns mounted in Fort Curtis and eight 12-pound guns positioned in pairs within four fortified batteries that formed the towns defensive network.⁴⁴ The Union regiments defending

Helena were primarily from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana with two regiments from Missouri. Their defenses surrounded Helena on its three exposed sides and were tied to the Mississippi River on both the north and south ends of the town. To reinforce the town's defenses, the Union gunboat USS *Tyler* patrolled and commanded the river and could bring its considerable firepower to bear on any assault. The fortifications of the town proper had been built around two major terrain features: Hindman Hill (named for the town's most famous son, Confederate Major General T. C. Hindman, and whose wife still lived in their house there which was now the Union headquarters) on the town's northeast side and Graveyard Hill, on the town's eastern side. Around these two hills the Federals had constructed five strong points and one classically constructed redoubt known as Fort Curtis, named after the officer that commanded the Union attack on the city, its 32-pound naval cannons mounted on wooden turntables. The four smaller field gun positions were known as Battery A through Battery D. Additionally, a cavalry brigade and the 2nd Arkansas Infantry (African Descent) as well as the 1st Missouri Infantry were positioned well to the north of the majority of the town's defenses as a counter-attack force.⁴⁵ However, this force was never called into action. Major General Prentiss, through intelligence reports, had gained an early understanding of the potential for an attack on his garrison. As a precaution, he ordered the garrison at stand-to by 2:30 a.m. each morning starting on June 25.⁴⁶ The Union defenders at Helena had prepared and were ready, certainly ready for the unsupported frontal infantry attack that was offered.

The Confederate plan of attack lacked the proper support for the formidable defensive fortifications that the Union garrison had been building for over a year. The

assessment of the defensive force was between 4,000 and 5,000 at best, and served to provide the final encouragement needed for the approval of the plan.⁴⁷ On the evening of 3 July, five days after the planned date of the attack, all the forces were finally in place, having conducted an almost non-stop forced march over the last three days. Late that evening, Lieutenant General Holmes issued his attack order where he described the attack on Helena “will be made to-morrow morning at daylight.”⁴⁸ He instructed that Major General Price would be in command of only McRae’s and Parsons’ brigades and that they would “proceed by the best route, assume position, assault and take the Graveyard Hill at daylight.”⁴⁹ The cavalry brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Walker, would move along the Sterling Road northwest of town, and “hold himself in position to resist any troops that may approach Reiter’s Hill, and, when the hill is captured, he will enter the town and act against the enemy as circumstances may justify.”⁵⁰ Brigadier General Fagan, acting independently of the remainder of Price’s Division, would “proceed by the best route, assume position, assault, and take the batteries on Hindman’s Hill at daylight.”⁵¹ Unfortunately for the Confederate attackers, the terrain that Lieutenant General Holmes had selected for his main effort was laced with deep ravines that split Fagan’s troops from the remainder of the attacking infantry force. The plan continued with Brigadier General Marmaduke moving to “assault and take Reiter’s Hill at daylight,”⁵² by the best route available to him. Additionally, the troops were to take at least two days’ cooked rations in their haversacks and the baggage wagons, except ammunition trains, were to be sent to the rear, and parked beyond Lick Creek.⁵³ As final instructions from Holmes, he ordered that the assaulting infantry brigades were not to take along their artillery as the conditions of the roads combined with Union emplaced

obstacles prevented their mobility. The attacking infantry would not have any advantage provided by preparatory fires except for the elements attacking on the extreme flanks of the Confederate line due to the rough terrain along the planned direction of attack.

Brigadier General McRae, as did most of the other brigade commanders, advanced his artillerymen, without their cannon, behind the line of battle with the hope of employing them in the use of captured Union guns. However, there are no reports of any of the brigade commanders being able to affect that part of their plan, all the Union guns that were captured having been spiked by their retreating crews. Lieutenant General Holmes attacked Helena that morning with a total strength of 7,646 soldiers organized in 12 infantry regiments and one cavalry brigade.⁵⁴

The night of 3 July the Confederate forces spent most of their time moving into their attack positions, and then awaiting daylight in a light rain and heavy fog. Brigadier General McRae recounted his brigade was to “assault and take the fort upon the Graveyard Hill at daylight upon the morning of the 4th.”⁵⁵ By an agreement between the two officers, Brigadier General Parsons’ Brigade was to move first and to the front until he got into position “so as to enable him to rush past the fortification [the objective] by way of the ravine south of the Graveyard Hill, and then charge the fort in reverse.”⁵⁶ However, as soon as Brigadier General Parsons was in position, he was to allow McRae’s Brigade was to move to the left and charge the works in front simultaneously so that the assaulting infantry force would attack in concert with their combat power massed. Late that evening before the assault, McRae was furnished with five local guides to assist in their movement and final positioning. He sent three of these guides to Brigadier General Parsons.⁵⁷ Brigadier General McRae’s Brigade began their march to their attack positions

at 12 a.m. that night with a company of sharpshooters under command of Captain C. N. Biscoe of Hart's Regiment, who was familiar with the area, forward of the brigade's movement. Before daylight, the brigade was halted within one and a half miles of the objective, Graveyard Hill, and waited on daylight as the other attacking columns still moved into position.⁵⁸ The approach route had taken the brigade through dense underbrush and over steep hills which only served to take his soldiers beyond fatigue as their movement rate slowed. Due to the deep ravine, Major General Price was unable to see Brigadier General Fagan on the north. In his report after the battle he stated he was fearful his command would arrive too early and spoil the attack. However, he did not send word to Fagan that he had halted his advance, which was progressing as planned, and had already engaged Union pickets. Lieutenant General Holmes, who was accompanying Price's column, did not object to the halt that not only held up half the assault on the key positions on Graveyard Hill but caused the entire attack to be initiated piece-meal, without unity of effort, in two separate waves.⁵⁹ It was one hour after daylight before Major General Price could initiate his attack with his entire division. Brigadier General McRae reported that "after forming into columns of divisions, we again moved on. As soon as the enemy's fire opened, General Parsons sent back for another guide, those sent with him having deserted him. I sent one, and the one that remained with me shortly after left me."⁶⁰ To his front were three Union positions set on separate ridges which would have to be assaulted prior to assaulting is objective. After struggling with what might be the correct route, he led his soldiers in a "general rush was made into the fort and the works were carried. This assault was made from the north. The enemy were driven from the works and pursued into the verge of the town."⁶¹ At that

same time Brigadier General Parsons' brigade entered into the fort, he having charged about the same time as my brigade, thus rendering the capture of the position certain,⁶² except that they were exposed to fire from Graveyard Hill which had not yet been attacked. In accordance with the plan, Brigadier General Fagan had attacked Hindman Hill at daylight and was receiving massive and accurate enfilading fire from the Graveyard Hill. But, once the full force of the assaulting infantry had joined the attack a "great shout" was heard by several Union officers and men as all the Confederates were consumed in the attack.⁶³ As part of Brigadier General McRae's report he recounted some of his actions in the assault:

Lieutenant-General Holmes rode up and ordered me at once to the assistance of General Fagan, who was attacking the fort upon the south of Graveyard Hill. I at once went to the fort and ordered my officers to assemble their men; but before they were able to do so, General Holmes again, in a peremptory manner, ordered me to the assistance of General Fagan. I had not more than 200 men with me. With them I charged down the hill, aiming to assault the north front of the fort; but when I arrived at the foot of the hill the fire of the enemy was so withering that with the force I had it was madness to attempt to scale the hill, the hollow being raked by artillery situated opposite its mouth, and completely enfiladed with rifle-pits in point blank range. I therefore deployed my men and commenced firing upon the rifle-pits and works, which were being attacked by General Fagan, aiming to make as great a diversion as possible. I remained here until I was informed that the enemy had retaken the works on Graveyard Hill, when I sent Captain [P.M.] Cobbs, of Hart's regiment, with his company, to General Fagan, and to inform him that I was unable to attack the works in front, being now exposed to fire in rear as well as flank. I crossed over the narrow ridge in front of the fort attacked by General Fagan, and the fire was so great and severe that the men were compelled to cross this ridge singly. When I reached the crest of the hill, I discovered General Fagan's men in a rifle-pit in front of the main works, and they seemed too few, even re-enforced with what men I had, to accomplish anything, and within a short time I saw them rush out of the rifle-pits into a deep gorge immediately in their rear. Discovering the enemy moving around the crest of the hill, and fearing that I would be surrounded, I retreated into the ravine between the two forts attacked, and reorganized what command I had with me, and then moved to the rear, forcing every straggler that I found to fall into the ranks. The first field officer that I met was Colonel [A. T.] Hawthorn, at some huts where some of General Fagan's wounded were, and in a short time General Fagan came up. After moving a short distance from here, I met General Holmes. I

must here call your attention to the fact that the information concerning the localities, strength of the enemy, &c., was very erroneous. The ground over which we moved was almost entirely impracticable; the crest of the hill so narrow that it would have been murder to have attempted to have assaulted along it; the sides of the hill, full of gulches, with almost perpendicular sides, and that covered with fallen timber, so placed as to most impede an approach; the day one of the hottest; our column not only exposed to a storm of shell, but for a long way (say 600 yards) to a fire of canister and grape, front and flank, as well as from sharpshooters from rifle-pits, which were placed by the enemy to protect every possible approach. Under all this I am proud to say that my little brigade of less than three regiments, and these small, moved steadily, without faltering, upon the foe, protected by fortifications and artillery, and the hill up which the final rush was made was so steep and slippery that it was almost impracticable. For all that, with a wild shout they rushed up it, drove the concealed enemy from his position, and seized his works. I am happy and proud to state that the officers and men in my brigade did their whole duty, and where all did so well a distinction is difficult.⁶⁴

Brigadier General McRae closed his report by commenting on some of the officers and men of the 36th Arkansas and their assault on the Graveyard Hill, "Major [J. M.] Davie, gallantly leading his men, fell shot through the thigh in front of the fort. Captain [W. C.] Robinson, acting major, fell mortally wounded in front of his men. There also fell Captain Garland, of Glenn's regiment. Colonels Glenn and Gause, and Lieutenant-Colonels Rogan and Hicks, deserve special mention for the cool and daring manner in which they led their men. Lieutenant [J. W.] Crabtree, of Glenn's regiment, displayed the greatest intrepidity. Color-Sergeant Garland [Brother of Captain Garland, killed in the Helena attack], of Glenn's [R]egiment, also deserves special mention. He advanced his regimental colors to the front, and maintained his position through the assault, his colors being torn into ribbons."⁶⁵

The 36th Arkansas lost 27 soldiers killed, 89 captured and 122 wounded of which the regiment was only able to evacuate 36. Six of those evacuated wounded later died of

their wounds. Those that could not be evacuated had to be left, many of which later died of their wounds after having been taken prisoner by the Federal defenders.⁶⁶

Captain Garland, being erroneously reported as killed in the attack, had actually survived a severe wounding when a Union cannon ball took off the majority of his right leg. Serving as the Commander of Company B during the attack, Captain Garland had been elected as the 3rd Lieutenant of the company in November 1862 and was further appointed Captain shortly thereafter. Somehow Captain Garland survived his wounding and his recovery time in the hospital where the remainder of his leg was amputated. On 27 September 1864, Captain Garland applied to The Organization for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers and was given a grant to purchase an artificial limb as he stated he was destitute of funds. In the late spring of 1865 Captain Garland was released on parole, without having taken a loyalty oath, and drifted off into obscurity.⁶⁷

The advance up Graveyard Hill had been littered with downed trees, other obstacles and earthworks which turned the attacking force into disarray, as McRae all but admitted to in his report. Additionally, the gunboat USS *Tyler* and the guns in Fort Curtis rained shot and shell into the attacking forces that had initially raised the Confederate flag on top of the hill. Unfortunately for the Confederates, the remainder of the division attack failed to achieve their objectives. Major General Price had reinforced Brigadier General Fagan's struggling assault on Hindman Hill, however, confusion and the lack of manpower and firepower doomed the attempt. Fagan's Brigade could make only a token advance against the strongly defended fortifications. Without sufficient support to either consolidate or press the attack, the entire Confederate assault came to a stop. By 10:00 that morning, the Federals, sensing the Confederate culmination point, launched a large-

scale counter-attack aimed at both Hindman and Graveyard hills. Completely unorganized to repel such an attack the Confederates were quickly pushed off the high ground. By 10:30 in the morning on 4 July 1863 Lieutenant General Holmes ordered a general withdrawal.⁶⁸ The Union garrison at Helena, to include the cavalry brigade, made no attempt to pursue the Confederates who fell back and camped within five miles south of the town that night. Early the next morning, having reorganized, they conducted a slow and methodical withdrawal south to Des Arc, Arkansas on the White River. As the Confederate force continued to move, there was no pressure by Union Forces, they successfully evacuated as many wounded as could be moved and all their remaining arms, supplies and artillery.⁶⁹

The Confederate plan called for a coordinated attack at first light on well-defended positions, a tough mission even under the best of circumstances, but the attack on Helena suffered from a poor operational goal and errors in tactical judgment that sealed its doom. The decision to leave their field artillery behind, albeit a decision based on the terrain, failed to give any potential support to the attackers. Also, the lack of detailed instructions concerning synchronized timings of the infantry assault proved fatal. Had the fortifications at Helena been taken, the insufficient Confederate forces, would not have been able to hold them for long. The Union forces in the area, being far superior in both number and firepower, could have counter-attacked with far more men strength than they could have ever hoped to repel. Even the Confederate intent of relieving some of the pressure on Vicksburg was unrealistic, since their attack came too late within the context of the siege.

The terrain chosen for the assault, probably by Lieutenant General Holmes himself, was too restrictive and had limited lines of communications between attacking elements which made coordination almost impossible. During the attack, Brigadier General Fagan had no idea that Major General Price had halted the other half of the division attack, effectively making the overall effort uncoordinated, allowing the Union defenders to deal with each in turn. Likewise, the effects of bad weather on the attacking Confederates proved to be a disadvantage from the first troop movements toward the town a week prior to the attack. What little advantage the heavy fog provided, which saturated the battlefield the morning of the attack, it was lost as coordination and unity of the overall effort was not attained.

As the regiment withdrew from the Helena fight, from 8 July to 24 August, 70 soldiers representing every company deserted. Included in their number was nineteen-year-old Private William Blasengame of Company C, who decided that he had had enough of the war and while still loyal to the Cause, deserted. Blasengame's decision to stop soldiering was not an uninformed one and one in which he had given, apparently, much thought. First enlisting for a year in the summer of 1861 in the 4th Arkansas Artillery Battery Private Blasengame had witnessed the carnage of three battles. Still dedicated to the Cause, on 27 June 1862 Blasengame enlisted in the 36th Arkansas for 3 years or the remainder of the war. Serving through Helena, he must have simply had enough killing since he had neither wife nor children to weigh in on his decision. After deserting, he quietly slipped back to his farm in Conway County and worked to regain a normal life over that fall and winter. His premature departure from service was not pursued other than it being recorded in the muster rolls. However, Private Blasengame's

odyssey was far from over. When confronted that he was a soldier by a Union cavalry patrol sweep through his county on 12 January 1864, his response was simply, "I am a rebel soldier."⁷⁰ Taken into custody and transported north to Camp Douglas, Illinois, Private Blasengame once again showed his true colors to the Union provost martial, according to Lieutenant George Richardson's initial interview. Private Blasengame was characterized as a healthy, if not candid, prisoner. When questioned he reported that he was a Rebel soldier, having four times raised arms against the United States, and was captured "at home while absent, without leave, from my command."⁷¹ Lieutenant Richardson then asked him if he wanted the rebellion put down, the lawful government restored and if he was a slave owner? To all three questions there is recorded on the interview questionnaire the same, simple, response; "I do not."⁷² Regardless of Lieutenant Richardson's impressions, Confederate Private Blasengame was recommended for exchange and on 2 May 1865, in a large group of other Confederates was exchanged at the mouth of the Red River in Louisiana. He returned to his farm and, undoubtedly, once again reclaimed his simple farmer's life.⁷³

During this same period the regiment suffered its most damaging leadership failure. The regiment's withdrawal further, to Little Rock, became extremely disorganized as command and control of the Confederate forces moving along several routes became impossible to coordinate. In a 14 July 1863, report Brigadier General McRae's confusion, exhaustion and displeasure in Lieutenant General Holmes' report of the attack is apparent as he requested guidance:

I am now within a day's march of Jacksonport, with two regiments; one is at Jacksonport, sent ahead by General Fagan. I would like to know to whose division I belong. I was put under command and sent up this way by General Holmes. This way of doing is just the way to get everything into a snarl. I have been fighting

mud and working along so laboriously that it has just been out of my power to get up my report sooner have no stationery or candles. However, I send it by the courier. I stopped in Augusta long enough to sketch it off hurriedly. I regret this, as General Holmes has, by his hasty remarks, done both real brigade and myself gross injustice, which requires at my hands a publication based upon my report, as, under the circumstances, that course is unavoidable. Already it is stated that General Price was to carry Fort Gorman. If we were to do so, General Holmes did not mention the matter in the conference in which I was. We were to attack and take Graveyard Hill, and we did it, just as we would either of the others, if so ordered. My men are sickening rapidly. Under directions from General Holmes, many of the men have been furloughed. I would suggest that General Price authorize me to halt somewhere near Little Red River, which is the center of the district where my command was raised, and refit and collect my furloughed and absent men. I believe this would be best for the service.⁷⁴

The ranks of the 36th Arkansas now began to deteriorate rapidly as soldiers began to desert almost every night as the regiment moved back into camp to defend the state capital. Of the 150 soldiers that the 36th Arkansas' muster rolls report as deserters, the vast majority of these men left the ranks during the weeks that followed their failed assault at Helena.⁷⁵ Additionally, Lieutenant General Holmes' final reported of the attack on Helena caused more damage to the morale of the soldiers that remained and to their brigade commander. The report included comments that would devastate Brigadier General McRae and require a court of inquire to answer the allegations of his conduct during the attack. Holmes, in part, wrote:

I ordered Brigadier-General Parsons, the only general officer present, to proceed at once to attack the Hindman fort in the rear. Everything was in confusion, regiments and brigades mixed up indiscriminately, and the order was not attended to. Immediately afterward I sent an order to General Price to the same effect, and then returned to my headquarters. Two or three hundred yards in the rear I passed Brigadier-General McRae, who had not joined his brigade since the assault. I ordered him at once to the fort. It seems that General McRae was the officer designated by General Price to go to General Fagan's assistance. After much delay he proceeded on this duty, but utterly failed to render the slightest aid, making no attempt to assault the hill. Not having been advised of this order for General McRae, and being impatient of the delay, I proceeded again to the fort on Graveyard Hill, where I found General Parsons with only 300 or 400 men of his brigade. He informed me that General McRae had been ordered to the relief of

General Fagan. That officer was nowhere to be seen, while General Fagan, with greatly reduced force, was being assaulted and driven back by the enemy, largely re-enforced. Under these circumstances, at 10.30 a.m. I ordered the troops to be withdrawn. My retreat from Helena was effected in the most perfect order and without the slightest demoralization of any kind.⁷⁶

Lieutenant General Holmes' report was strengthened with other reports such as the one from General S. Cooper, Inspector General, to J. A. Seddon, the Confederate Secretary of War, "The attack on Helena . . . should have been successful, but failed, not through want of gallantry in the men, but from defective discipline after success, and bad handling by some of the general officers."⁷⁷ While neither Major General Price nor any other general officer on the field that day made similar allegations, the damage had been done to Brigadier General McRae's reputation. His tenure as brigade commander ended, after Little Rock had fallen and the brigade was in winter quarters near Arkadelphia, in a cloud of suspicion and speculation of his actions on the field in Helena. He was replaced by Brigadier General Thomas J. Churchill. However, Brigadier General McRae continued to serve the Confederate Army as a partisan cavalry commander and became a continual thorn in the side of several Federal garrisons, causing them to keep an inordinate number of soldiers on patrol, in northern Arkansas for another year and a half. At Brigadier General McRae's request a 7 June 1864 court of inquiry was convened at Camden, Arkansas to examine the circumstances that led to the charges of misbehavior before the enemy during the attack on Helena. On 29 December 1864, General Order 100 was published by the Headquarters, Trans-Mississippi announcing the vindication of Brigadier General McRae and said that his actions at Helena were "obnoxious to no charge of misbehavior before the enemy." The court of inquiry was dissolved and the final chapter in the failed attack on Helena was closed.⁷⁸

The regiment began to experience a great amount of general unrest which was demonstrated by increasing desertions and poor morale as the summer continued. On 19 August 1863 Captain Hamilton B. Wear, who had enlisted in G Company on 23 June 1862 and had been elected Captain of Company I on 25 July 1862, having led the company up to that time, was charged and court-martialed for “encouraging desertion” amongst the soldiers.⁷⁹ The charges and specifications against Captain Wear included persuading both officers and soldiers from Gause’s Regiment and Private Henry Heffington (another Heffington brother of the two that had already deserted) as well as Private George Shock of I Company to rob Private Calloway Caine of Company I as well as Major Charles B. Moore, the Brigade Quartermaster, of the brigade’s pay funds and then desert with him.⁸⁰ It is unclear how the plot was foiled and what came of the court-martial, however, after being confined in the guard house at Camp Bragg Arkansas for four months, Captain Wear’s resignation was accepted and he was released on 29 December 1863. Three weeks later Hamilton Wear took an oath of allegiance to the United States.⁸¹ The other soldiers involved in the incident had deserted earlier that fall. With the high number of total losses to the regiment that summer, totaling 233 from 4 July through 30 September the regiment went through its largest internal reorganization. Companies F and I were disbanded completely, Company H was consolidated into Company A, G with B, C with K and D with E.⁸² The regiment now consisted of four companies, A through D, and its strength now stood at 710 officers and soldiers as the desertion rate slowed significantly.⁸³

Many of the soldiers of the 36th Arkansas that were reported as missing as a result of the battle at Helena were actually captured and the vast majority of those

captured were wounded, many of these soldiers eventually died of their wounds. Privates Jesse Douglass and Wiley Duncan, both of Company G, were not as fortunate as Captain Garland. Both were wounded and captured in the assault, Private Douglass was sent to Camp Douglas in Illinois where, after his left leg was amputated, he died of his wounds on 14 March 1864. Private Duncan did not even live as long, dying on 8 August 1863 with only a simple remark characterizing him in the hospital record: Rebel.⁸⁴

By the second week of September 1863 the regiment's part of the defense of Little Rock was noticeably futile as order in the capital began to deteriorate prior to its fall on 11 September. Major General Price was ordered to leave the city after a failed attempt to plead with the citizens to defend their town. Price called all able-bodied men to arms, lest they all "be overridden by a merciless and vindictive foe, and either driven with your wives and daughters into a homeless exile or forced to crouch in servile and degrading submission at the feet of the conqueror."⁸⁵ However, after more than two years of war, the townspeople were far too exhausted and apathetic as they accepted the Federal cavalry that occupied the city with little more than a few token shots fired in defense. The 36th Arkansas, along with the remainder of Price's Division, had been occupying defensive works five miles on the southeast side of the city and now began to move back across Fourche Bayou along a withdrawal route towards Arkadelphia.

At 3:00 in the morning on 15 September 1863 the regiment was awakened with reveille and the order that the brigade would move, with them in their usual position of leading the brigade's march, by 4:00 that morning.⁸⁶ They moved into what would become their winter quarters in an encampment near Arkadelphia, Arkansas. Union cavalry caught up with the Confederate withdrawal as they were crossing the bayou and

inflicted ten casualties on the regiment. Several others soldiers from the regiment were captured and others seriously wounded but evacuated as Colonel Glenn led his soldiers to safety. Colonel Glenn's days of leading the regiment were to come to an end as he was forced to resign his commission as a result of wounds received during the withdrawal and "general disability with an ulcerated leg" as he could no longer march with his men. Brigadier General McRae, having been informed of Glenn's health, and his request to resign, commented that Colonel Glenn had been "one of the best officers in the service."⁸⁷

Colonel Glenn returned to Prairie County and tried to reclaim his pre-war life as a lawyer. However, on 4 March 1864 he was arrested by Federal soldiers in Ashley County Arkansas while working as the manager of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. He was placed in custody as a prisoner of war but continued to insist that he was now a civilian and should be released. On 29 November 1864 Glenn finally convinced his captors that, having resigned his commission, he was no longer involved in armed insurrection against the United States Government and was released. He took a loyalty oath and received a parole 13 June 1865. After returning home, unable to restart his law practice, he finally moved his family back to Newberry, South Carolina. He was eventually able to secure a job as a railroad conductor with the help of influential ex-Confederate officers who knew of his faithful wartime service. Colonel Glenn died 26 April 1885 having never recovered his health and in relative poverty. He was buried in Rosemont Cemetery outside Newberry on 7 May 1885.⁸⁸

On 24 October Major James Davie was appointed Colonel and assigned as the last commander of the 36th Arkansas. Major William S. Hanna, who was also serving in the

regiment was promoted to fill Davies's vacancy.⁸⁹ By the end of the month, most of the officers of the regiment were in Jacksonport Arkansas "conscripting strongly" and working to fill their depleted ranks⁹⁰ which had fallen to a strength of 700 soldiers.⁹¹ Moreover, in late October 1863, the Assistant Inspector-General of the Trans-Mississippi Department, Major W. C. Schaumburg, published his semi-annual report on the condition of the division, that the men of the division "are not such soldiers as they should be, when the advantages they have had are considered. Taken in comparison with the other troops of the district, they are the best I have inspected, but are not what they might be."⁹² He did comment that their drill was good but that in general their level of discipline was at such a poor level that it almost rendered them inefficient. The strongest evidence of their poor discipline, he noted, was the "great number of desertions which have occurred and are daily taking place, particularly in the case of Fagan's and McRae's brigades."⁹³ He firmly placed the blame on the field and company officers and if they would only "did their duty in using their energies and being vigilant" discipline would improve. With few exceptions, he noted, there was too little pride and effort at soldierly bearing among the officers, and "too much familiarity between them and their men."⁹⁴ Criticizing the officer-soldier relationship, he specifically noted that "the field officers, and the company officers to even a greater extent, allow themselves to become too easily discouraged and disheartened at reverses. The exhibition of this feeling to the men--the result of intimacy between officers and men--makes the men dissatisfied; they lose interest, disaffection follows, and they desert."⁹⁵ Major Schaumburg seemed to be most struck with the soldier's laziness and was sure that it was useful for nothing but "much evil" as many petty crimes had gone on unnoticed and greater ones went unpunished. His remedy for

the soldiers was to keep them “constantly employed with drills, the enforcement of rigid discipline, and a requirement of minute attention to all military exercises and duties.”⁹⁶ In general, the troops were “poorly clad, very poorly, and are almost destitute of shoes.” However, he was impressed with the condition and care of their weapons commenting that they were “well kept” except for the soldiers of Fagan’s brigade which did not pay much attention to either to their arms or accouterments.⁹⁷ It does seem to be paradoxical, however, that Major Schaumburg would on one hand compliment the soldier’s proficient levels of both drill and weapons maintenance, both requiring disciplined soldiers and leaders, while at the same time pointing out the failure of officers to properly discipline their men to the detriment of effectiveness. Over familiarity between officers and soldiers, obviously, is a root cause to problems that can be viewed as a two-edged sword. Trust and cohesiveness must be based on mutual respect and personal identification with each person of the larger group that can only come with knowing one another. However, leaders that over identify with and are too familiar with their soldiers, as was clearly the observation of Major Schaumburg, can lead to an environment that is counter productive to good martial principles and negatively effect morale and effectiveness.

What little equipment and clothing, the Trans-Mississippi Quartermasters had previously been able to provide to the soldiers of the 36th Arkansas had, by now, decreased to almost nothing. Private Armstrong and a detail of soldiers from Company B were sent to Davis Bluff, Arkansas, to retrieve an issue of hats and blankets. However, in general, the men of the 36th equipped themselves with whatever each man could manage. The Trans-Mississippi Confederates had always been strapped for supplies, even with Major General Hindman’s Herculean efforts at mobilization and supply. However, the

supply and materiel situation grew worse as operations in the east always held a much higher priority.⁹⁸ No doubt, Colonel Davie was now always burdened with the responsibility of providing enough arms, ammunition, clothing and subsistence to sustain his regiment. His struggle was one aimed at maintaining his men in the field as a viable combat force and it was a struggle he was losing. Even with the desire for military uniformity in dress, it often had to be overlooked in favor of more pressing requirements such as firearms and food. One Trans-Mississippi commander reported that he had had problems with providing uniforms even from the beginning: "I had heard a great deal about Georgia cloth manufacture and Columbus has two mills, but none of the products that I could find or hear of were half as good as our homemade jeans."⁹⁹ Still another Trans-Mississippi commander commented that his soldiers "have never drawn any clothing, shoes, salt or anything else from the Quartermaster Department. What little clothing the men had they have collected from home."¹⁰⁰ The 36th Arkansas' soldiers were lucky then to have been issued proper clothing, arms and equipment back in the summer of 1862. However, by now those weapons and uniforms were showing severe wear as a result of continual use and exposure. Back in the Spring of 1863 the 36th Arkansas, and the remainder of the regiments that were encamped with them, were issued standard Columbus Depot uniforms, generally made from light-grey jean material with an eight button single breasted frock coat having dark blue trim on its straight stand-up collar and straight cuffs. The soldiers were also issued one pair of matching pants and simple black felt hat.¹⁰¹ Officers, many having served in the pre-war militia, probably wore their militia uniforms of which many were highly ornate. Additionally, the men who formed the officer corps of the 36th Arkansas were, predominantly, men of means

prior to the war and can be assumed that they would have indulged themselves with the many commercial uniform outfitters that serviced the discriminating Southern officer. In fact, in the microfilm records of the regiment there are many Quartermaster receipts where officers of the regiment bought gold braid, coats, silk sashes, white cotton shirts and large brimmed hats.¹⁰²

In 7 November 1863 the regiment built and moved into winter quarters at Camp Sumter near Arkadelphia, Arkansas as the entire theater settled into inactivity. However, almost continually throughout the winter the 36th Arkansas, and her sister regiments, were watched and reported on by Federal cavalry.¹⁰³ On 6 December 1863 Union Colonel R. R. Livingston was directed to move his Iowa cavalry to the area around Smithville, Arkansas where the soldiers of McRae's Brigade (The Union forces not yet knowing that the brigade had changed command) "with about 1,800 Confederate rascals" were foraging for food. Colonel Livingston's cavalry was to "demoralize him somewhat in the next few days."¹⁰⁴ Unfortunately, no report from Colonel Livingston was preserved to confirm if his mission was successful. The regiment remained in their winter quarters for the next three months with no significant action or contact with the enemy. They sustained relatively few deaths due to illness, eight total, and ten soldiers that had deserted. However, four of the soldiers that deserted, all on 12 February, Privates Brynam, Hall, G. Johnson and W. Johnson, had all been hold-outs from I Company's mass desertion. Though, these were soldiers that wanted to fight and they all joined Colonel Witt's partisan Cavalry Regiment where they fought the remainder of the war as mounted soldiers.¹⁰⁵

February 1864 found Major Hathaway commanding the regiment as Colonel Davie took leave, most likely, to visit his family and ensure their continued safety. Undoubtedly, there was some daily drill, while in camp, which would provide the men with some exercise and something to occupy their time. However, their days were filled with the challenges of survival in the Trans-Mississippi Department; foraging for and preparing meals with the continual upkeep and improvements on their winter shacks as the endless winter days and nights turned to extended weeks of routine and boredom.

Undergoing yet another division reorganization, the brigade, now called the First brigade of Price's Division, had the following task organization: 26th Arkansas, commanded by Colonel F. P. Yell, 32d Arkansas, commanded by Colonel Lucien C. Gause, 36th Arkansas, commanded by Colonel James M. Davie, 39th Arkansas, commanded by Colonel J. W. Rogan and Marshall's Arkansas Battery, commanded by Captain John G. Marshall.¹⁰⁶

As the weather began to warm during the first week of March 1864 it became time again for the 36th Arkansas, and her sister regiments, to once again leave their winter quarters and take up the line of march. They were to march south to Shreveport, Louisiana, by way of Lewisville, Arkansas. The March 19, 1864 movement order required that: "The column will march in the following order in that direction precisely at 7 a.m. to-morrow: First, Brigadier-General Drayton's brigade; second, Brigadier-General Churchill's brigade; third, Brigadier-General Parsons' brigade; fourth, Brigadier-General Tappan's brigade."¹⁰⁷ The soldiers were to carry ten days' rations in their haversacks. The sick would be left at the encampment occupied by Brigadier General Parsons' brigade, under the charge of the ranking surgeon, that the division commissary would

make the necessary arrangements for the rations of the sick and that a wagon to be left for the use of the field hospital.¹⁰⁸

The regiment left their winter quarters with a strength of 663 soldiers.¹⁰⁹ They were headed south to assist in countering Union General Nathaniel Banks' advance along the Red River. Since Union operations had effectively stalled in the attempt at moving south from northern Arkansas, Federal Forces were now trying to move north up the Red River and into the heart of the Trans-Mississippi. Along the Confederates' route of march to Louisiana, Major General Price was given command of the District of Arkansas, a subdivision of the Trans-Mississippi, and Brigadier General Churchill, the senior brigade commander, took command of the division. In turn, Colonel Lucien C. Gause, 32nd Arkansas, took command of the brigade as they continued to march south. In a limited role in a battle at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana as part of the reserve brigade, the regiment sustained four soldiers killed and five captured in several small skirmishes. After the battle the entire Arkansas division was instructed by Major General Price to conduct a forced march back to Arkansas to assist with the second half of the Red River Campaign, that to thwart Union General Fredrick Steele's Camden Expedition, which was moving southwest from Little Rock. However, the opportunity to forage for food along the march route and the spring temperatures brought a renewed general good health to the regiment as it lost only two soldiers to illness during then entire march south and back again.¹¹⁰ On 30 April 1864, Price's Confederate forces met the Union expedition in a general engagement at Jenkins' Ferry, Louisiana. The regiment "with troops almost exhausted by long and continuous marching. Cheerfully, however, did they move through the mud until about 8 a.m. on the 30th, when I was ordered to form line of battle on the crest of

the last hill on the road to Jenkins' Ferry."¹¹ No sooner had the brigade formed into line of battle that they were ordered to counter-march to the aid of Hawthorn's Brigade which was already under attack. "The whole line then moved to the attack, and had not advanced more than 100 yards until the skirmishers were rallied on the brigade and the engagement became general. Only a few volleys had been fired, when I ordered my brigade to charge, which was done in splendid style."¹² However the two-brigade attack was not sustained for long as troops to the left of the brigade were counter-attacked by Federal troops. There the brigade was ordered to hold their position, the commander awaiting a Confederate cavalry attack. Colonel Davie was ordered to "change the front of his regiment perpendicular to, and protecting as far as possible, my line of battle. This was promptly done, but his regiment was too small to protect me from the heavy fire which the enemy now poured on me from that direction."¹³ Sustaining the majority of their casualties there, the regiment, was ordered to slowly fall back while continuing to protect the right of the brigade. "This was done in good order, slowly retiring and returning the enemy's fire at every step for about a quarter of a mile, when, being no longer able to protect myself against the rapid movement of the enemy on my left flank, I was compelled to fall back hastily and in some confusion."¹⁴ However the leadership of the brigade was able to regain control over their troops as they fell back to the relative safety of the Missouri troops that were now holding a firm line. In a short time the brigade "was reformed and moving again to the attack. Though very much fatigued by more than three hours' continuous fighting, and having exhausted nearly every round of ammunition (some being entirely without), the troops still were eager to be led to the charge again"¹⁵ The brigade commander then directed Major Hathaway and Company

A, 36th Arkansas to deploy forward and conduct a reconnaissance. After capturing seventeen Federal soldiers, Major Hathaway reported to the brigade commander that the Federals had left the field. Colonel Gause's report ended the account by saying, "Too much praise cannot be accorded those men who drove the enemy's center a half mile after all support, both on their right and left, had given way. They deserve the highest commendation for their conduct."¹¹⁶ The one-day battle had cost the regiment three soldiers killed and one wounded. Of greatest loss to the regiment that day was their Regimental Adjutant, 29 year old Captain George R. Quarlea. Captain Quarlea had kept meticulous records as the Adjutant since his muster on 23 November 1862. He was replaced by William Clayton who had been serving as the 5th Sergeant of Company E since his muster on 25 June 1862. Clayton was subsequently appointed as a Lieutenant, served as Regimental Adjutant for the remainder of the war, and maintained the records as meticulously as Captain Quarlea.¹¹⁷

The Union expedition to Camden was viewed by Federal commanders as a failure and closed the unsuccessful campaign in a stalemate. Major General Price was, however, pleased with the performance of his Confederates as was indicated in his report after the fight dated 25 May 1864 where he expressed his favorable opinion on once again seeing his old division "the infantry division under Brigadier-General Churchill, having returned by forced marches with their laurels fresh from the fields of Louisiana, fully sustained their old reputation."¹¹⁸

The last week of June 1864 the regiment was ordered to report to the garrison commander of the fort defending Camden, Arkansas to bolster the defensive works of the city.¹¹⁹ The regiment reported on 28 June with 702¹²⁰ soldiers. Occupying the defenses of

Camden provided a welcomed break to the regiment in what had become an almost continual forced march since March. The regiment remained at Camden longer than they had expected, until January 1865. During that time the remainder of the division had been moved into camps near the defensive positions of the city and in a general order dated 30 September 1864, the entire Trans-Mississippi underwent another reorganization in the continuing attempt to streamline the command. All Arkansas regiments were consolidated into one division, designated the Arkansas Division of two infantry brigades, and commanded by Major General Churchill. The First Arkansas brigade, which included the 36th Arkansas, was commanded by Brigadier General John Selden Roane. During this relatively static period for the regiment lost fourteen soldiers to disease as they continued to struggle with a generally poor diet, exposure and harsh living conditions.¹²¹ Additionally, the regiment sustained nine more casualties and ten soldiers being taken prisoner as a result of foraging excursions and picket duty in an otherwise quiet existence.¹²² While Union intelligence reported that the regiment had an effective combat strength of only about 250 soldiers, the records of the regiment reflect an average strength during this period of 601 soldiers.¹²³ While it is highly unlikely that the regiment could have formed 601 soldiers at this late date in the war, likewise Union troop estimates of Confederate regiments seem to be overly optimistic during this same period.¹²⁴

Under this last Trans-Mississippi reorganization, the field artillery, formally under the control of the infantry brigades, was now consolidated together in large artillery battalions under one artillery brigade. This was done in an attempt to ease the massive ammunition transportation and logistical problems that were becoming all but

insurmountable as the war continued.¹²⁵ Additionally, the new consolidated command of all the available field artillery made it now possible to more easily direct and mass the declining numbers of Confederate field artillery assets that were available¹²⁶ Unfortunately, this meant that Captain Marshall's small battery of soldiers, many of whom had served with the brigade from its inception, no longer moved their limbered guns behind the marching soldiers of the 1st Arkansas Infantry Brigade.

By late January 1865, it was time once again for the 36th Arkansas, and the other regiments of the division, to take up the march from the garrison, now called Camp Lee, along the Shreveport road southwest to Minden Louisiana.¹²⁷ As expected, the movement of Arkansas troops further south was a point of contention with Arkansas Governor H. Flanagin, who, like his predecessor, had reluctantly gave control of his soldiers over to the Confederate Army. In response, General E. Kirby Smith sent a letter to the governor and reassured him that his state was not being abandoned and explaining that the movement to Minden places the army, especially during the winter months in "a better position for the defense of Arkansas, partially relieves the upper portion of the valley of Red River from the drain they would make on it for supplies, and facilitates a more rapid concentration to oppose an advance of the enemy from any quarter."¹²⁸ While the governor was concerned that with no troops in the state the Federals could easily occupy it all, General Smith was not, calling that potential Union move "impossible at this season"¹²⁹ He further reassured the governor that at Minden the Arkansas division had "comfortable winter quarters already constructed, and is in position there to meet an advance from every point from which Arkansas can be threatened."¹³⁰ In reality, Arkansas was being abandoned.

By the end of February, the 36th Arkansas had occupied their new winter quarters at Minden when they received an order for the regiment to move to Shreveport in order to link up with the remainder of the Confederate troops in the area that were encamped there.¹³¹ However, due to the poor health and generally bad condition of both the men and their equipment, as well as the poor condition of the local roads, a request was sent to the Trans-Mississippi in support of the majority of his first brigade requesting a steamer to move both Colonel's Shaver's and Davie's regiments due to the fact that they were "so jaded and worn out from constant use in the District of Arkansas."¹³² However, the request was denied, transportation assets in the area were at such a premium and the movements of infantry regiments were an extremely low priority. One week later, on 1 April 1865 the regiment arrived at Shreveport in the mode of transportation that they had used so far for their entire war: by foot. Their stay at Shreveport was short lived, however, and on April 6 the regiment received another movement order that signaled the final days of the Trans-Mississippi Department and all but a loss of hope for the Confederate west. The order from Major General Churchill stated that the division would move at sunrise on April 8 towards Marshall, Texas.¹³³ The 36th Arkansas arrived in Marshall six days later with a reported strength of 598 soldiers having lost one soldier in a skirmish with Federal cavalry, two captured and having to leave behind two soldiers that were too sick to travel any further.¹³⁴ At Marshall, they immediately began to construct defenses on the east side of the town. On 11 May 1865 as the work on the town defenses continued, the regiment lost its last three soldiers, all from Company C, captured by Federal cavalry as they were on picket duty.¹³⁵ An order from the division commander halted work on the defenses on 14 May without any further details.¹³⁶ Those details came

twelve days later, on 26 May 1865 when the 36th Arkansas was surrendered with the remainder of General Kirby Smith's Army. The strength of the regiment that day was 587 officers and soldiers.¹³⁷

On 29 May President Andrew Johnson extended a general amnesty to the Confederates of the Trans-Mississippi. While the Union Commander-in-Chief's amnesty seemed, on one hand, compassionate toward their defeated foe, it was far from wide sweeping and excluded any Southerner who had held political or civil office under the Confederacy and soldiers who had held the rank of colonel or above or sailors who had held the rank of Lieutenant or above. Additionally, Federal compassion was reserved to ex-Confederates that had had a taxable wealth of less than \$20,000 in 1860.¹³⁸ Fortunately, the overwhelming majority of the men of the 36th Arkansas fell well within the limits of the general amnesty. Of the 1104 men whose names fill the muster rolls of the 36th Arkansas 510 were no longer with them. The regiment had suffered 245 soldiers killed in action or died of disease, another 136 had been captured and 129 had deserted. Forty-six percent of the total number of soldiers that had mustered into the regiment were no longer there.¹³⁹ These were the kind of losses that the Confederacy could never have sustained.¹⁴⁰

By the close of the month of July 1865 the soldiers that still remained with the regiment to the end were released on parole by Union Forces. Their war was finally over and they were free to walk back to their families, farms and to what remained of their lives back in Arkansas. Once again they were citizens of the Republic and back in the fold of the Union. They had left their homes more than 32 months before to fight as

soldiers for the Confederacy but no matter where they were to finally end their journey they would now forever more be known as Rebels.

¹OR, Series 1, Volume 22, 43. Special Order #141.

²Neal and Thomas 41.

³OR, Series 1, Volume 22, 43.

⁴Confederate Military History, Page

⁵Confederate Military History, 135.

⁶*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

⁷*Ibid.*, Rolls 226-229.

⁸OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 139. Major General Hindman's after-action report of the battle of Prairie Grove.

⁹OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 139.

¹⁰OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 83. Proclamation from Major General Hindman to the soldiers of the division, December 4, 1862.

¹¹OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 69. Report from Major General Hindman from camp, 23 miles west of Van Buren, Arkansas, December 9, 1862.

¹²OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 70.

¹³OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 141.

¹⁴OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 141.

¹⁵OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 143.

¹⁶Rebel Records Microfilm Roll 226-229.

¹⁷OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 143.

¹⁸*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Rolls 226-229.

¹⁹OR, Series I, Volume 22, Part II 781. An abstract, dated 31 January 1863, from a consolidated report of Major General Thomas C. Hindman's Division of the Trans-Mississippi Army. Also muster and Adjutant strength reports from *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Rolls 226-229.

²⁰*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226.

²¹*Ibid.*

²²*Ibid.*

²³*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 793. Strength report of McRae's brigade dated 28 February 1863.

²⁴Marshall's Battery consisted of four 10-pound smoothbore cannons.

²⁵*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

²⁶*Ibid.*, Roll 226.

²⁷*OR*, Series I, Volume 22, Part II 811.

²⁸*OR*, Series I, Volume 22, Part II 831. A correspondence from Brigadier General McRae to Major General Price dated April 28, 1863.

²⁹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 145. Excerpt taken from General Hindman's after-action report of the battle of Prairie Grove.

³⁰*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

³¹*Ibid.*

³²*Ibid.*

³³*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 878.

³⁴*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 418. Report No. 16, Brigadier General McRae to Major General Price. Additional reports included which were sent to General Price in the days prior to the attack, 18 June 1863.

³⁵*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

³⁶*OR*, Series I, Volume 22, Part II 886. Situation report from Brigadier General McRae to the division commander, 26 June 1863 at 9 p.m.

³⁷*OR*, Series I, Volume 22, Part II 888. Report, 27 June 1863; also see *OR* Series I, Volume 22, Part II 888, report dated June 27, 1863.

³⁸*OR*, Series I, Volume 22, Part II 900. Report, 1 July 1863 at 4:35 p.m. from Moro, Arkansas.

³⁹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 408. Enclosure 4 from reports compiled by the Confederate Secretary of War official conclusions of the attack on Helena. After the

battle there were many accusations as to the causes for the failure of the attack. Two officers were brought up on formal charges of misbehavior before the enemy. Most notably, Brigadier General McRae was accused by Brigadier General Fagan for what he thought was McRae's willful failure to provide assistance during the attack on the Graveyard Hill. On 29 December 1864 a court of inquiry found that Brigadier General McRae was not guilty of any misconduct before the enemy, by order of General E. Kirby Smith which is found at *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, General Order 100.

⁴⁰Christ, *Rugged and Sublime: The Civil War in Arkansas*, 7.

⁴¹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part I, pages 383-441. Contain 29 reports about the attack on Helena Arkansas, 4 July 1863. The reports and orders are from all the key leaders in the division, brigade and regiments on the left and right flank of the 36th. These reports paint a clear picture of the events prior to and while the battle was fought and also in depth after actions reports.

⁴²*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 903. General Orders #2, 3 July 1863, with operational orders for the attack on Helena.

⁴³*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 392. The Union defense of Helena was not only a successful operation but a joint operation as well. The gunboat USS *Tyler*, commanded by Lieutenant Commander James M. Pritchett, USN, was commended by General Prentiss for its "zeal and patience" during both the preparations and the defense of the town. The gunboat was quick to respond to the request for fire support at a critical point in the Union defense and very responsive to General Prentiss' direction.

⁴⁴*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 388.

⁴⁵*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 391. Return of casualties in the Union Forces, attack on Helena, Ark., 4 July 1863.

⁴⁶*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, Pages 388-390, 393-396. Detailed reports of the defenses in and around Helena combined with the plan of defense and the reports of the battery commanders.

⁴⁷*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 437.

⁴⁸*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 876. General Order #2, in the field, Phillips County, 3 July 1863. General Holmes to subordinate commanders providing instructions prior to the attack.

⁴⁹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 876.

⁵⁰*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 876.

⁵¹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 876.

⁵²*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 876.

⁵³*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 876.

⁵⁴While both Union and Confederate regiments were organized along similar lines, both armies using variations of Hardee's 1860 drill and infantry tactics manual, Union regiments tended to be larger. As Union regiments were depleted of men they were usually replaced by the state that had raised the regiment, regular Union regiments would receive replacements from the Army, keeping their numbers rather consistent. Confederate regiments did not have a standard system of providing replacements, as their numbers lowered, regimental officers would often return to where the regiment had formed to recruit more men. As many Confederate regiments reached levels of combat ineffectiveness, or the majority of their soldier enlistments came due, they either continued to operate in a state of reduced numbers or were disbanded and incorporated into new regiments that combined several depleted units. This accounts for states like Arkansas having regimental designations up to 51; many simply being rebirths of units that had attired away. Confederate regiments that continued to operate with depleted ranks often counted a few hundred by the end of the war, many being nothing more than company size units with regimental colors.

⁵⁵*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 400.

⁵⁶*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 400.

⁵⁷*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 400.

⁵⁸*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 400.

⁵⁹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 414. Major General Price's report after the Helena attack.

⁶⁰*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 400.

⁶¹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 400.

⁶²*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 400.

⁶³*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 424. Brigadier General Fagan's report after the Helena attack. He is highly critical of Brigadier General McRae even though McRae is one of the only brigade commanders that not only began his attack from the specified position but seized his assigned objective. Still, General Fagan was unable to locate General McRae at a critical point of the attack, the consolidation and reorganization on the Graveyard Hill, which led to General Fagan's accusations. These accusations were unfounded as McRae's actions and command were nothing but effective that day. On p. 928, General McRae correspondence with General Price (dated 14 July 1863 in Camp near Village Creek) He reports that his brigade is within a days march of Jacksonport and is unsure under who his unit is commanded (Price or Holmes). He reports that he has

many sick soldiers who have been furloughed and comments about the Graveyard hill attack and believes his brigade was not treated fairly under General Holmes. General McRae states that his brigade did what it was directed to do, attack and seize Graveyard hill. His claim is backed-up by several other officers, including General Parsons and General Price himself.

⁶⁴*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 400.

⁶⁵*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227. No other reports or attachments from General McRae, concerning specific action, battle results or casualties can be found in the *OR*.

⁶⁶*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

⁶⁷*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 410.

⁶⁸*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, Pages 407-442. Various reports from Confederate commanders on their participation and actions before, during and after the battle.

⁶⁹*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

⁷⁰*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

⁷¹*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

⁷²*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

⁷³*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

⁷⁴*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 410.

⁷⁵*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 410.

⁷⁶*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 410.

⁷⁷*OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 408. Report dated December 19, 1863.

⁷⁸*OR*, Series 1, Volume 41, Part 4, 1132. Report on General Orders #100 dated December 29, 1864.

⁷⁹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 41, Part 4, 1132.

⁸⁰*OR*, Series 1, Volume 41, Part 4, 1132.

⁸¹*OR*, Series 1, Volume 41, Part 4, 1132.

⁸²*OR* (Supplement)

⁸³*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

⁸⁴*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227.

⁸⁵Christ, 93.

⁸⁶OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 1, 350.

⁸⁷*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227. Also see, *The Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, Arkansas; 8-21-1879 8, column 2.

⁸⁸,As printed in Pope's History of Newberry, SC. 2:30-31 (unknown date). Additionally, personal source and unpublished correspondence with Mr. Bruce Allardice, 29 June 1999.

⁸⁹OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1015. General Order #21 dated 15 September 1863.

⁹⁰OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1015. General Order #21 dated 15 September 1863.

⁹¹*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 227 also OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 687.

⁹²OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1050.

⁹³OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1050.

⁹⁴OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1050.

⁹⁵OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1050.

⁹⁶OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1050.

⁹⁷OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1050.

⁹⁸OR, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1050.

⁹⁹*The Standard*, published in Clarksville, Texas, 18 October 1862.

¹⁰⁰Letter from Colonel J.O. Shelby, dated 27 October 1862. OR, Series 1, Volume 13, 981.

¹⁰¹*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 228. Order directing a detail with one wagon to Jacksonsport to receive an issue of uniforms, including black felt hats, signed by Colonel McRae. The directive does not indicate how many uniforms the detail was to receive.

¹⁰²*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 228.

¹⁰³ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 707. 12 November 1863, a Union report by Brigadier General Fisk fixing McRae's brigades location and his estimated intent. Pages 715-719 are reports from various Union units dated during November 1863 on the location and activities of McRae's Brigade.

¹⁰⁴ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 733. Union report dated December 6, 1863.

¹⁰⁵ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹⁰⁶ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1060.

¹⁰⁷ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1060.

¹⁰⁸ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 1060.

¹⁰⁹ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹¹⁰ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹¹¹ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 805.

¹¹² *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 805.

¹¹³ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 805.

¹¹⁴ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 805.

¹¹⁵ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 805.

¹¹⁶ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 805.

¹¹⁷ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹¹⁸ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 22, Part 2, 779.

¹¹⁹ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 53, 1004.

¹²⁰ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹²¹ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹²² *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹²³ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹²⁴ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1217. Union intelligence report 20 March 1865 that Colonel Davie's Regiment has no more than 250 soldiers. The muster records do not support this report.

¹²⁵ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 41, Part 4, 1027.

¹²⁶ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 41, Part 3, 968. Task organization of the 1st Arkansas Infantry Brigade dated September 30, 1864.

¹²⁷ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1346. Special Order Number 24, 26 January 1865. The division would move at first light with the 36th Arkansas in the lead brigade.

¹²⁸ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1361.

¹²⁹ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1361.

¹³⁰ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1361.

¹³¹ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1346.

¹³² *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1443.

¹³³ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1265.

¹³⁴ *Rebel Records Microfilm* Roll 226-229.

¹³⁵ *Rebel Records Microfilm* Roll 226-229.

¹³⁶ *OR*, Series 1, Volume 48, Part 1, 1266.

¹³⁷ *Rebel Records Microfilm* Roll 226-229.

¹³⁸ Neal and Thomas, 215.

¹³⁹ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹⁴⁰ *Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

The greatest problem in conducting an analysis of effectiveness is the selection of an equitable standard of measure. The simplest solution to this problem could naturally be concluded with the use of figures in comparison to those of the average unit by mathematical analysis. Herein is the problem when working with Confederate regiments; throughout the official records compiled there is no authoritative summary of the numbers of men under arms on the Confederate side.¹ Since authoritative detail is lacking total numbers of Confederate losses cannot be completely categorized. General Cooper, the Adjutant General of the Confederate Army, stated soon after the war that no such summary existed. There is, however, much speculation and a wide view on what the average losses of Confederate units was. Two of the most commonly accepted and authoritative sources are Lieutenant Colonel William Fox's *Regimental Losses in the Civil War 1861-1865* and Thomas Livermore's *Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America 1861-1865*. In addition to taking advantage of their collective expertise the official records and muster rolls of the regiment are significantly important in reaching a conclusion as to losses. In fact, Livermore goes so far as to call the evidence from the muster rolls of units as "exact and indisputable."² While some level of skepticism could be accepted in due to the state of completeness of many regimental muster records, not to mention accuracy and accountability, Livermore's comment as to the value of the muster record in the case of the 36th Arkansas is accepted. This level of acceptance is not just done at face level but taken after careful consideration in working with the over 6000 regimental muster records that have been preserved. Additionally, after having worked

with these records an appreciation of their completeness, accuracy and detail is easily gained. Fortunately, there were only two regimental Adjutants throughout the operational lifespan of the regiment with the first serving through the majority of that time. Both, however, practiced meticulous record keeping and it is only through their diligence that complete confidence in their records is granted.

Closing the gap between speculation and reality of the regiment's effectiveness remains the problematic obstacle of the analysis. Still, from the two aforementioned authoritative sources, a baseline of performance can be acceptably drawn. First, there must be a distinction between the numbers of soldiers present and those that were combat effective, that is to say those being battle ready as opposed to just present in some non-combat role. Here there is one potential discrepancy. As was shown throughout the history of the regiment there was always a significant difference between the strength reports of the regiment as established by the Federals and from that taken from the regiment's rolls for that same period. In fact, there are discrepancies in Confederate accounts of the regiment's strength at selected periods. One Confederate account from the Battle of Prairie Grove places the regiment's strength at 497³ soldiers when the regiment's rolls count a strength of 952 total soldiers, even though not all were engaged.⁴ Even with this level of inconsistency between sources the regiment's accountability of itself is weighted as more accurate, and less anecdotal, when taken within the context of the larger perspective. Considering the regiment's records as the most authoritative, one conclusion can then be substantiated that the 36th Arkansas was a typical regiment, organized as the others, and organized to a strength level of that which was slightly less in number than was common. This can be deduced from looking at the 1860 census

reports where Arkansas counted 65,231 white males between the ages of 18 and 45 as available for military service. Even considering the *levee en mass* that was instituted throughout the Confederacy that it would not include one-hundred percent of available males, due to unfitness or deferral, Arkansas could still easily man up to 58 infantry regiments to a strength of 1280 soldiers each. In fact, Arkansas only fielded about 42⁵ infantry regiment equivalents.⁶ With muster record that reflecting 1104 soldiers mustered during the entire existence of the 36th Arkansas, additional weight of the accuracy of the reporting can be credited. Some of the most telling loss factors also point to the commonality in experience of this regiment. Two of these factors that can be directly attributable to levels of low or diminished cohesion are desertions and deaths from non-battle injury, which is primarily as a result of disease. The reason that these two specific factors can be selected is obvious in the case of desertion.

Desertion is the extreme act of a soldier who either no longer has the will to fight, fears more for his safety than of the units mission accomplishment or no longer believes in the cause for which he is fighting. During the life span of the 36th Arkansas, 129 soldiers deserted with 87 of them deserting in the twenty-five days after their disastrously failed attack on Helena. Considering Fox's estimate of the total strength of the Confederate army, 600,000⁷ soldiers, and the Surgeon General of the United Confederate Veterans, Dr. Joseph Jones', analysis of Confederate desertions, 83,372 soldiers⁸, Confederate units experienced a roughly 14 percent, on average, desertion rate. The 36th Arkansas' rate of desertion was 11 percent total with 70 percent of that number in August 1863, after Helena, alone. The regiment's losses due to deaths from non-battle injury and disease was 17 percent⁹ or equal to the average for the Confederate army which,

unfortunately provides no room for further analysis other than to additionally support the claim that the regiment experienced the same environmental risks as its other regiments. However, the numbers of soldiers that were captured from the regiment is significantly lower than what could be expected on average. While the average Confederate unit could expect to lose 34 percent of its soldiers as enemy prisoners, the 36th Arkansas lost only 136 or 12 percent of its mustered force as captives.¹⁰ The fact that the regiment was, except for relatively short periods in winter quarters or guard duty, almost in continual contact with the enemy in some form and lost fewer soldiers as prisoners than could be expected, can be attributable to its ability to remain a cohesive, intact, fighting force.

Using the same methodology, the averages for soldiers of the regiment that were killed in action or died of wounds received in battle was less than half of what could have been expected as the average for the Confederate soldier.¹¹ However, little can be drawn from the fact that the regiment suffered fewer average killed in action due to positioning on the battlefield in the fights in which it was involved and the other battlefield variables.

Little can be drawn from the record in respect to the leadership of the regiment that could indicate an effective organization. The most obvious fact was the lack of leadership turmoil within the regiment. This does indicate that the majority of the leaders of the regiment demonstrated their loyalty to both mission and men as only three officers voluntarily resigned their position and four others were relieved of their duties.¹² Of course, one of the officers that resigned was Captain Wear and his resignation was amidst the cloud of dishonor that surrounded his alleged insurrection in the days following the attack on Helena. However, his actions notwithstanding, in general, the leadership of the regiment was relatively stable if not healthy with fifty-six soldiers of the regiment being

promoted to fill rolls of greater responsibility.¹³ Therefore, the provision made by Major General Hindman back in the first summer of the regiment that volunteer regiments could freely elect their own leadership appears to have been successful in this case. Certainly, the three regimental commanders were all good sound choices with the first two being well qualified prior to the war to command and the last earning that qualification serving in the company grades of the regiment prior to his elevation. These were men that were known quantities to the soldiers of the regiment and obviously trusted. By every account, less the unsubstantiated accusations of Brigadier General McRae as the brigade commander during the Helena attack, the performance of the field officers of the regiment was exemplary. While one could point to the Inspector General's comments about the division as a whole and specifically the brigade in which the 36th Arkansas served as demonstrated failure of leadership and lack of high military standards, the admission from the same officer opposes his own argument. While unsoldierly conduct in camp may have been the common environment, the Inspector General praised the drill of McRae's troops and the care in which they maintained their weapons and accoutrements. These are not the acts of undisciplined troops with ineffective leadership. This can only be viewed as the selective enforcement of regulations that must have seemed absurd to leaders that could not adequately supply clothing and shoes or sustenance to the soldiers they were leading into battle. Under the circumstances the leadership was, most probably, forced to make decisions on where to apply their limited leadership resources. No amount of expended leadership effort would have alleviated the problems of lack of supplies that the entire Confederate army was subjected to endure. Further, as the western theater was cut off by Union forces from the remainder of the Confederacy, resource problems were

further exacerbated. Simply, this was a resource problem that was only going to get worse and an argument can be made that a prudent leader should decide not to waste his time on problems that could not be fixed. Since appearance and uniformity are directly tied to soldierly conduct it would follow that a natural deterioration of the third would succeed the deterioration of the first two. However, the line was drawn by the leadership in respect to fighting effectiveness. The regiment could execute its drill well and its weapons were properly maintained. These are the common denominators of combat effectiveness. These were the attributes that were not observed in the other regiments, except one other, and in the other brigades in the same division.

In the final analysis, this was an effective and cohesive regiment. The leaders identified with their soldiers, endured the same hardships and made tough decisions on where limits to acceptable behavior could be enforced within the context of the environment that they were leading soldiers. This was a regiment that was organized to the same level, if not slightly less, as other units of its kind. This was a regiment that suffered equal percentages of disease as other Confederate units, while operating in the same atmosphere, and could certainly not be classified as either a second echelon or underemployed unit. Their combat experiences, even though they did not sustain the average numbers of deaths due to enemy action, were also certainly on par with what could be expected for a typical Confederate unit. All the while this regiment generally maintained their leadership in position and sustained fewer losses of captives or desertions than might have been expected as they earned a reputation for good performance under fire. Even while taking their entire performance record into account, their sacrifice was insufficient. The overall result of the war was much less dependent

upon the effort weighted against the averages of a common regiment such as the 36th Arkansas but on the superiority of the North in material recourse. Just as the soldiers of the regiment had learned in their first battle at Prairie Grove, that Southern tenacity was no match for Northern artillery, they also had learned all too well by the end of their long odyssey that resources outweigh men.

¹Livermore, 2. Also see Southern Historical Society Paper, vii, 290.

²Livermore, 5.

³Montgomery, 31.

⁴*Rebel Records Microfilm* Roll 226-229.

⁵Not including State Militia or Home Guard units.

⁶Livermore, 27. Also see Fox, pages 553 - 559.

⁷Fox, 22, 47, 70-71, 554-555; also see Livermore, pages 4-9.

⁸Livermore, 3; also see Southern Historical Society Papers, vii, 289.

⁹*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹⁰*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹¹On average, using Fox's and Livermore's analysis and numbers 15 percent of the Confederate soldiers mustered were either killed in action or died of wounds received. Using this same ratio and the data from the regiment's records the regiment sustained 6 percent killed in action or died of wounds. This figure does not include those soldiers that were wounded and captured then died of their wounds.

¹²*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

¹³*Rebel Records Microfilm*, Roll 226-229.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

By any modern and accepted standard of military strength accountability, the loss of forty-six percent of a military organization renders it combat ineffective. Even though, the 36th Arkansas continued to operate, and arguably operate effectively, while sustaining this great level of loss. Certainly, other Confederate regiments continued to operate at even lower strength levels while sustaining higher loss percentages. However, these regiments continued to operate as effective military organizations because the Federal forces continued to consider them as such and combat operations were continued in the field against them. In effect, the Confederate forces, and the 36th Arkansas in this case, remained a viable opponent because that is how they were viewed by the Union forces. While their ability to conduct a sustained and masses military operation had been all but exhausted, as evident in their inability to conduct efficient administrative movement during the last five months of their operational life, the Federal forces pursuing them understood that these Confederates retained the ability to turn from their southern route of withdrawal and attack. While, it could also be argued, that any attack would have been operationally ineffective and probably disastrous, at the tactical level, the regiment and the others in their division as well as those across the entire Trans-Mississippi, retained the ability to achieve limited tactical success. The most effective Federal counter to that kind of Confederate threat at that late stage in the war was simply to buy time while the Confederates spent their last efforts in containment. The longer Confederate forces remained operational the more recourses were drained from their already exhausted supply and the question was only a matter of how long, it was never a

matter of if. The Confederate forces, as an army, were simply out resourced even while maintaining effective soldiers and units in the field to the end. This is the situation the men of the 36th Arkansas had no control over and one in which they found themselves in as their last days approached.

The intent of this thesis has been to provide a battle history of a single Confederate infantry regiment based, primarily, on an analysis of their record and to put forward conclusions as to their general cohesiveness and overall effectiveness as a fighting force. Their ability to remain together as a fighting force through thirty-six months of combat operations speaks volumes about their cohesiveness even considering the losses they sustained. At their core was a strength and determination, for the vast majority of the men of the regiment it was greater than their fear of what might have happened to them. These soldiers were connected by a bond and thrust together within the context of a rebellion. That act alone, especially taken with the larger picture of the time, distance and conditions they endured is absolutely reflective of “exhibiting a courage and desperation rarely equaled.”¹

¹*OR*. Series I, Volume 22, Part 1, 388. Major General Benjamin M. Prentiss, U.S. Army, Commanding U.S. Forces defending Helena Arkansas on 4 July 1863. In his report of the attack he characterized the final Confederate assault as “The enemy [Parsons’ and McRae’s brigades] . . . charged upon Battery C twice and they were repulsed, but the third time, exhibiting a courage and desperation rarely equaled, they succeeded in driving my small force at the point of the bayonet and capturing the battery.” Even though the Confederates carried the position they were unable to mass sufficient forces to hold the battery and were forced to give up their hard fought objective.

APPENDIX

THE SOLDIERS OF THE REGIMENT

The soldiers that formed the ranks of the regiment were primarily from the simple stock of frontiersmen that inhabited prewar Arkansas. Eighty percent of these men were prewar farmers and laborers, 20 percent of them had seen prior service with other Confederate units prior to mustering into the 36th Arkansas. The following infantry regiment task organization indicates who served in various positions, their age at date of muster and, in most cases, a short remark as to the result of their service as extracted from pay, muster or other primary source documents from the *Rebel Records Microfilm* Roll 226-229. The following soldiers served in the Regimental Headquarters, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Colonel	McRae, Dandridge		20 Jun 1862	Promoted to Brigadier General November 5, 1862
Lieutenant Colonel	Glenn, John E.		20 Jun 1862	Promoted to Colonel and commander of the regiment October 15, 1863
Major Lieutenant	Hanna, William S.		20 June 1862	Promoted to Colonel of the regiment October 24, 1863
Adjutant, Lieutenant	Quarlea, George R.	29	23 Nov 1862	Killed in action April 30, 1864
Adjutant, Lieutenant	Clayton, William E.	31	25 Jun 1862	Appointed 15 May, 1864
Regimental Surgeon	Taylor, George W. MD		26 Feb 1863	Released from service June 1, 1864
Regimental Surgeon	Gee, James C. MD	28	9 Mar 1863	Appointed June 12, 1864
Assistant Surgeon	Watkins, Rufus	28	20 Jun 1862	Promoted to Surgeon June 7, 1864
Assistant Surgeon	Brookheart, J.F.	36	19 Jun 1863	

Chaplain	Evans, George W.		7 Aug 1863	
Quartermaster	Hussey, John E.		14 Mar 1863	
Quartermaster	Poe, R.H.		9 Jun 1863	Resigned June 9, 1863
Commissary	Booth, Henery	33	15 Jun 1862	Relieved of duty August 31, 1863
Sergeant Major	Heart, Thomas W.	39	1 Mar 1862	
Hospital Steward	Stockton, C.M.	23	28 Jun 1862	
Hospital Steward	Burns, W.W.	25	27 Jun 1862	
Musician	Perry, B.D.	24	1 Sep 1862	Served as Chief Musician
Musician	Reynolds, P.G.	30	23 Jun 1862	
Musician	Wilson, G.H.	26	27 Jun 1862	Captured July 23, 1864

The following soldiers served in Company A, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Davie, James M.	32	24 Jun 1862	Wounded July 14, 1863
First Lieutenant	Harville, Robert J.	32	24 Jun 1862	Relieved of duty April 15, 1863
Second Lieutenant	Collins, John B.	32	24 Jun 1862	
Third Lieutenant	Garland, John C.	30	24 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863
First Sergeant	Harville, William M.	24	24 Jun 1862	Promoted to Second Lieutenant November 5, 1862
Second Sergeant	Davie, Adolphis W.	18	19 Jul 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863
Third Sergeant	Birmingham, Edward S.	21	24-Jun-62	Wounded July 4, 1863, returned to duty, promoted to Third Lieutenant December 13, 1863
Forth Sergeant	Bradshaw, David C.	30	24 Jun 1862	
Fifth Sergeant	Garland, Joseph D.		10 Feb 1862	Appointed as First Lieutenant August 3, 1864
First Corporal	Abernathy, E.S	27	19 Jul 1862	Deserted August 5, 1863
Second Corporal	Carodine, William A.	18	21 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863, deserted August 25, 1863
Third Corporal	Edwards, R.A.	20	24 Jun 1862	
Forth Corporal	Dodson, William J.	20	24 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863
Fifth Corporal	Moore, John H.	23	24 Jun 1862	
Sixth Corporal	Patterson, William	27	24 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Seventh Corporal	Vacant			
Eighth Corporal	Edward, Lee A.			Killed in action September 16, 1864

Private	Adair, Robert S.	24	14 Jun 1862	Deserted August 28, 1863
Private	Aden, B.S.			Captured April 23, 1863
Private	Allred, James A.	25	24 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863
Private	Annspraugh, Moses M	25	24 Jun 1862	Killed in action November 18, 1864
Private	Ballew, William	23	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Barken, Elisha	25	24 Jun 1862	Transferred April 17, 1863
Private	Bearden, Thomas	22	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Blair, Tiler J.	22	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Brookout, Calvin	23	24 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Booth, Robert	25		
Private	Cable, Lawson W.	33	19 Jul 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Canley, R.P.			
Private	Cardine, Andrew			
Private	Carlton, Francis	31	19 Jul 1862	Killed in action December 12, 1862
Private	Carodine, Andrew		18 Mar 1863	
Private	Cate, Simeon W.	28	24 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863
Private	Clements, William C.		7 Mar 1863	Reported sick April 1863
Private	Coffee, Charles L.	18	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Conelly, Robert R.	26		Captured July 4, 1863; died of wounds January 17, 1864
Private	Conly, Robert P.			
Private	Cowen, James S.			
Private	Dillon, J.			
Private	Dixon, John		28 Feb 1863	Captured February 3, 1864
Private	Dockins, Richard H.	30	24 Jun 1862	Died July 22, 1862
Private	Dockins, William H.	32	24 Jun 1862	Deserted August 28, 1863
Private	Dorris, John H.	28	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Dunaway, Pleasant F.	25	24 Jun 1862	Served as teamster
Private	Durham, Howel T.	28	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Edwards, Allen F.	27	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Edwards, Enoch J.	18	24 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; returned to duty
Private	Edwards, William S.		5 Sep 1862	
Private	Emory, John	24	24 Jun 1862	Died September 1, 1863
Private	Epps, James	23	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Epps, William	21	14 Jun 1862	

Private	Fee, Greenbury B.	28	24 Jun 1862	Reported sick in camp July 1862
Private	Fortner, Richard		22 Feb 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863
Private	Franklin, John	30	24 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863
Private	Franklin, Richard		7 Mar 1863	Died July 1, 1863
Private	Furgenson, Robert H.	30	24 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Furgenson, Thomas	32	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Gillum, Charles W.	28	24 Jun 1862	Killed in action December 5, 1864
Private	Gist, James M.	30	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Glenn, William	27	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Green, Cyrus	24	24 Jun 1862	Deserted September 11, 1863
Private	Green, David S.	28	24 Jun 1862	Deserted October 29, 1864
Private	Greer, G.	30	24 Jun 1862	Captured October 13, 1863
Private	Greer, O.		2 Oct 1862	
Private	Griffin, William A.	28	24 Jun 1862	Died September 15, 1862
Private	Hale, F.	38	18 Jul 1862	Died June 16, 1863
Private	Harris, John A.	23	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Haynes, John W.		26 Feb 1863	Captured July 4, 1863; died of wounds July 8, 1863
Private	Hazelwood, Charles L.	21	24 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863
Private	Hendon, William	28	24 Jun 1862	Reported sick and discharged September 29, 1862
Private	Henson, J.R.	28	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Holloway, John	23	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Holloway, Quinton	30	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Holloway, Samuel	19	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Holloway, Thomas	26	24 Jun 1862	Promoted to Second Sergeant, killed in action September 15, 1863
Private	Howard, William	27	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Hunley, John	30	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Hutcheson, Luke	33	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Jackson, C.	30	24 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; paroled June 9, 1865
Private	Jackson, D.	24	24 Jun 1862	Appointed Second Corporal July 15, 1863
Private	Keith, C.		21 Feb 1863	

Private	Kirby, Thomas	29	24 Jun 1862	Promoted to First Sergeant 5 November 1862
Private	Kirkpatrick, Alfred	22	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Kirkpatrick, Crawford	25	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Lawrence, Edward		28 Feb 1863	Died March 13, 1863
Private	Leggett, Thomas	20	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Lile, James M.	20	24 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Lile, Thomas	22	24 Jun 1863	
Private	Looney, Peter	23	24 Jun 1862	Promoted to Corporal February 16, 1864
Private	Loyed, Pleasant	30	24 Jun 1862	Promoted to Sergeant July 19, 1863
Private	Massey, Robert	23	24 Jun 1862	
Private	McClaine, W.	19	24 Jun 1862	Died September 10, 1862
Private	McKinney, John	21	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Moore, Solomon R.	25	24 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged March 7, 1865
Private	Murphy, John	36	24 Jun 1862	Served as teamster
Private	Price, John	24	24 Jun 1862	Died September 15, 1862
Private	Quarles, P. J.	32	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Robertson, William	32	24 Jun 1862	Left sick on the march November 8, 1862; died December 15, 1862
Private	Rodgers, Benjamin	20	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Rodgers, E. L.	21	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Rodgers, I. L.	32	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Rodgers, J. S.	28	24 Jun 1862	Died September 7, 1862
Private	Rodgers, Rufus	18	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Rodgers, T. D.	19	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Rodgers, William	21	24 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died of small pox May 13, 1864
Private	Rogers, John	21	24 Jun 1862	Deserted January 12, 1863; returned March 18, 1863
Private	Rose, James	21	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Royster, Thomas	25	24 Jun 1862	Disabled and discharged May 10, 1863
Private	Rucker, William	28	24 Jun 1862	Died April 6, 1863
Private	Ruddle, S. B.	28	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Sage, Jefferson	30	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Shaw, M.A.	32	21 Jun 1862	

Private	Smith, George	33	24 Jun 1862	Deserted August 27, 1863
Private	Smith, John L.	33	24 Jun 1862	Appointed Fifth Sergeant January 1, 1863
Private	Smith, William C.	34	24 Jun 1862	Killed in action February 12, 1864
Private	Southall, James	25	24 Jun 1862	Left sick in Little Rock September 1, 1863; died October 5, 1863
Private	Springer, William	21	24 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged March 7, 1865
Private	Thompson, Ahab	30	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Thompson, Minus	21	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Vanmeter, Jasper	27	24 Jun 1862	Died on the march April 21, 1863
Private	Walker, Abram	22	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Westbrook, Thomas	21	24 Jun 1862	
Private	Williford, James	25	24 Jun 1862	Wounded 4 Jul 63, died 7 July 63
Private	Winford, John	24	19 Jul 1862	Captured September 10, 1863; paroled on oath March 22, 1864
Private	Yarbrough, Thomas	19	14 Jun 1863	

The following soldiers served in Company B, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Query, Robert	46	12 Jul 1862	Resigned July 12, 1863
First Lieutenant	Crabtree, John W.	32	17 Jun 1862	
Second Lieutenant	Gilmore, William M.	34	11 Jun 1862	Resigned April 9, 1863; served as Private
Third Lieutenant	Harlan, J.R.	34	14 Sep 1862	Killed July 4, 1863
First Sergeant	Jones, W.B.			Captured May 30, 1864; released May 7, 1865
Second Sergeant	Black, Robert S.	21	17 Jun 1862	Transferred to Dobbins Cavalry July 1, 1863
Third Sergeant	Baxter, James	33	17 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Forth Sergeant	Flack, J. R.		19 Jun 1862	
Fifth Sergeant	Grammer, B. F.	24	17 Jun 1862	
First Corporal	Thompson, A. B.	25	17 Jun 1862	Elected Captain July 15, 1863
Second Corporal	Foreman, James B.	26	17 Jun 1862	
Third Corporal	Harlan, Richard	19	17 Jun 1862	

Forth Corporal	Kidd, Alexander	34	17 Jun 1862	
Fifth Corporal	Miller, William	30	17 Jun 1862	Died February 4, 1864
Sixth Corporal	Readus, William G.	19	17 Jun 1862	
Seventh Corporal	Siddle, James	18	17 Jun 1862	
Eighth Corporal	Heal, John B.			
Private	Armstrong, James B.	18	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Bailey, N.H.	25	17 Jun 1862	Died February 8, 1864
Private	Barker, Steaphen L.	25	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Barnett, Hunston S.	18	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Benton, John W.	23	17 Jun 1862	Deserted July 18, 1863
Private	Biles, James P.	36	17 Jun 1862	Died September 15, 1862
Private	Biles, Benton H.	22	17 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863
Private	Biler, James H.	33	17 Jun 1862	Died September 15, 1862
Private	Bolton, Benjamin W	31	17 Jun 1862	Elected Second Lieutenant August 4, 1863
Private	Bourland, J. A.		4 Sep 1862	
Private	Brassfield, Albert	32	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Brassfield, J. E.	30	17 Jun 1862	Reported sick April 1863; deserted August 28, 1863
Private	Brown, J. L.		14 Sep 62	Died April 8, 1863
Private	Brown, Luis M.	25	18 Jun 62	Wounded January 27, 1863; discharged
Private	Broyles, M.		14 Sep 1862	
Private	Brumloe, Thomas J.	34	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Burkett, John A.	29	17 Jun 1862	Deserted July 18, 1863
Private	Buttlar, Henery Y.	34	19 Jul 1862	Died December 22, 1862
Private	Byler, T. H.			
Private	Byles, J.P.			
Private	Carter, William	24	17 Jun 1862	Died August 28, 1862
Private	Collins, John N.	22	17 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died of small pox September 4, 1864
Private	Collingsworth, William M.	23		17 Jun 1862
	Deserted August 23, 1863			
Private	Cooper, E. M.	34	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Cooper, J. R.	32	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Crabtree, W. A.		1 Mar 1863	Served as teamster
Private	Curksey, T. S.		14 Sep 1862	Killed in action May 15, 1864
Private	Daniel, Martin	21	19 Jul 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died of small pox September 12, 1864
Private	Dees, A.S.		5 Oct 1863	

Private	Dorden, John W.	29	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Dunigan, George W.	25	17 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863
Private	Dyson, Thomas M.	30	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Feawell, William H.	26	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Foreman, William	34	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Furgerson, James	26	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Garvin, D. J.		14 Sep 1862	
Private	Gill, William F.	25	17 Jun 1862	Deserted July 23, 1863
Private	Glenn, William	18	17 Jun 1862	Died September 14, 1862
Private	Gobble, James		1 Jun 1863	
Private	Goodloe, John J.	20	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Gore, Thomas E.	26	17 Jun 1862	Killed in action August 22, 1863
Private	Gray, James	35	17 Jun 1862	Wounded July 14, 1863; returned to duty
Private	Gray, W. B.		14 Sep 1862	
Private	Haney, H.		14 Sep 1862	Killed in action July 26, 1863
Private	Haney, J.		14 Sep 1862	Died April 7, 1863
Private	Harrison, R. T.	33	17 Jun 1862	Deserted January 10, 1864
Private	Harrey, James	32	17 Jun 1862	Deserted July 23, 1863
Private	Hathaway, S.	18	17 Jun 1862	Deserted March 2, 1865
Private	Heath, Henry M.	28	17 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged February 20, 1865
Private	Hendrixson, David W.	34	17 Jun 1862	Killed in action December 15, 1862
Private	Hill, Valentine	18	17 Jun 1862	Promoted to Corporal March 4, 1864
Private	Humbles, Adison	20	17 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863; died September 9, 1864
Private	Jackson, C.		14 Sep 1862	Deserted July 23, 1863
Private	Jeffrey, J.	24	26 Jun 1862	Deserted July 8, 1863
Private	Kelow, J.		14 Sep 1862	Died March 13, 1863
Private	Layne, Elesbary	26	17 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; objected to exchange and took oath
Private	Layne, Lenard	27	17 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged May 25, 1865
Private	Malcum, Ganaway	18	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Maining, Alonzo	31	17 Jun 1862	Deserted August 23, 1863
Private	McDarnold, B.	28	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Morgan, Jason	29	17 Jun 1862	Died March 23, 1863

Private	Murphrey, William C.	23	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Neal, M. H.	18	17 Jun 1862	Left sick April 20, 1863; died May 3, 1863
Private	Oliver, Allen	27	17 Jun 1862	Reported sick May 1863
Private	Perry, Robert	23	17 Jun 1862	Captured December 7, 1862
Private	Pruett, Elbert	18	17 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; objected to exchange and took oath
Private	Pruett, William	19	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Pyatt, Andrew		1 Jun 1863	Regimental wagon master
Private	Quattlebum, A. J.	32	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Richards, Jesse	18	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Robins, Green D.	27	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Rodgers, F. P.	22	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Sandyford, W.		14 Sep 1862	
Private	Scrimsher, D. L.		14 Sep 1862	Died April 4, 1864
Private	Small, William	17	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Smith, Henry	34	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Smith, Jesse	29	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Stamps, Joseph	18	17 Jun 1862	Died March 1, 1863
Private	Stracner, William	19	17 Jun 1862	Died November 4, 1864
Private	Thompson, A.	29	17 Jun 1862	
Private	Tucker, J. D.	26	17 Jun 1862	Died April 7, 1863
Private	Vardell, S. H.	32	17 Jun 1862	Died December 4, 1864
Private	Welch, T.		1 Sep 1862	
Private	West, L. M.		14 Sep 1863	
Private	Wilkerson, R. D.	34	17 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863; paroled July 7, 1863
Private	Wilks, A.	32	26 Jun 1862	Promoted to Corporal August 23, 1863
Private	Wilks, J. T.	20	26 Jun 1862	Wounded July 14, 1863; died July 22, 1863

The following soldiers served in Company C, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Robinson, Walter C.	33	27 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel October 24, 1863
First Lieutenant	McDowald, H. A.	27	27 Jun 1862	Elected Captain of Company K November

				17, 1862; wounded July 14, 1863
Second Lieutenant	Fogg, William B.	22	27 Jun 1862	
Third Lieutenant	McKay, John R.	24	27 Jun 1862	
First Sergeant	Brown, P. T.	28	19 Jul 1862	
Second Sergeant	Marrow, William C.		27 Jun 1862	
Third Sergeant	Simpson, N. K.	29	27 Jun 1862	Detailed to the medical department April 1, 1863
Forth Sergeant	Knight, W. C.	33	27 Jun 1862	
Fifth Sergeant	Sanders, J. W.	33	27 Jun 1862	
First Corporal	Davis, Thomas	31	19 Jul 1862	Deserted August 23, 1863
Second Corporal	Vacant			
Third Corporal	Edwards, W. J.	23	27 Jun 1862	Died September 3, 1862
Forth Corporal	Clifton, J. E.	33	27 Jun 1862	
Fifth Corporal	Hudson, John E.	27	27 Jun 1862	
Sixth Corporal	Vacant			
Seventh Corporal	Vacant			
Eighth Corporal	Vacant			
Private	Akin, William T.	16	27 Jun 1862	Killed in action December 8, 1862
Private	Alison, T. J.		7 Aug 1863	
Private	Arwine, H. J.		25 Jan 1863	Killed in action December 8, 1862
Private	Bailey, William	19	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Ballew, Samuel	30	27 Jun 1862	Died September 12, 1862
Private	Barns, D. M.			
Private	Bass, J. A.	21	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Bell, Joseph L.	27	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Bentley, Edward		8 Feb 1863	
Private	Birkhead, E.W.			
Private	Blasengame, William	19	27 Jun 1862	Captured January 12, 1864
Private	Bland, G. W.	33	27 Jun 1862	Discharged June 28, 1862
Private	Boatwright, F. A.	24	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Boatwright, J. S.	30	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Brunbly, H. K.	22	27 Jun 1862	Deserted August 24, 1863
Private	Bryant, J. E.		22 Sep 1862	Deserted June 27, 1863
Private	Bryles, C. C.		21 Jan 1863	
Private	Bullock, John		28 Feb 1863	Wounded July 4, 1863; died August 1, 1863
Private	Burkhead, Edmond W.	19	27 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863
Private	Burns, David M.	23	27 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863

Private	Cannon, T. A.	18	19 Jul 1862	Died August 15, 1862
Private	Carr, W. C.	33	18 Jun 1862	Killed in action December 6, 1864
Private	Champlain, John	19	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Chisum, John H.		19 Aug 1863	Detailed as brigade forage master
Private	Clark, M. M.		15 Aug 1862	
Private	Commack, F. A.			
Private	Corbett, W.W.		19 Apr 1863	Captured October 10, 1863
Private	Cormack, F. R.	20	19 Jul 1862	
Private	Crocker		28 Feb 1863	
Private	Cross, William S.		1 Jun 1863	Captured July 4, 1863; January 10, 1864
Private	Doyle, John		29 Sep 1862	Served as teamster
Private	Dunkin, W. B.			
Private	Edwards, W. C.			
Private	Emerson, J. S.	26	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Evans, M. P.		28 Feb 1863	Died April 20, 1863
Private	Ezele, William		28 Feb 1862	
Private	Fleming, Archer		27 Oct 1862	Captured July 4, 1863
Private	Fore, Thomas	18	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Franks, Newton	17	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Freeman, C. H.		27 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died January 7, 1864
Private	George, W. S.	22	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Goforth, Josiah		1 Feb 1863	
Private	Golding, H. V.	20	27 Jun 1862	Died April 12, 1863
Private	Goss, A.	34	27 Jun 1862	Deserted August 24, 1863
Private	Graham, B. K.	34	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Green, A. H.		28 Feb 1863	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Green, C. C.	30	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Green, J. E.		18 Apr 63	
Private	Green, S.	19	27 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Griffin, William		18 Apr 63	
Private	Hale, Nathaniel		28 Feb 62	Deserted August 26, 1863
Private	Hammon, T.			
Private	Hammond, E.	33	27 Jun 1862	Promoted to Corporal August 2, 1863
Private	Hammond, T.	20	27 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Hatley, John W.	22	27 Jun 1862	

Private	Hendricks, J.	32	19 Jul 1862	
Private	Hendricks, W.	28	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Hudson, A.		1 Mar 1863	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Hudson, J. T.	22	27 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Johnson, James		23 Jan 1863	
Private	Jones, T.		2 Feb 1863	Deserted August 26, 1863
Private	Kennedy, S.	27	27 Jun 1862	Promoted to Third Sergeant March 15, 1863
Private	Kennedy, C. W.	21	27 Jun 1862	Died March 22, 1863
Private	Kennedy, W.		10 Sep 1862	
Private	Kirk, W.	30	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Kittreel, K.	20	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Lackey, R.		12 Jan 1863	Killed in action May 5, 1864
Private	Lackey, T.		18 Apr 1863	
Private	Lakie, T.	21	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Langford, H.	18	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Langford, W.		6 Oct 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Lea, Samuel	29	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Likins, A.W.	20	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Lock, F.		21 Jan 63	Died January 3, 1865
Private	Lowe, John	27	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Magby, Lewis	34	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Martin, S.		28 Feb 1863	
Private	McCarthy, Joseph		21 Sep 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died February 15, 1864
Private	McElligott, John		18 Feb 63	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Miller, W. C.	18	27 Jun 1862	Appointed Second Lieutenant December 16, 1862
Private	Munn, J. M.	18	27 Jun 1862	Died April 30, 1863
Private	Murphy, J. T.	25	27 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863
Private	Oatsfall, Wesley	27	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Rainz, J.	28	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Roberts, A. D.	26	27 Jun 1862	Died February 7, 1863
Private	Robinson, F.		12 Jan 1863	Died September 6, 1863
Private	Sanders, J.			
Private	Sayle, W.	28	27 Jun 1862	Wounded and discharged April 1, 1863
Private	Schnebly, C.	21	27 Jun 1862	Captured May 11, 1865

Private	Shoemaker, John		20 Aug 1863	
Private	Skillern, J. W.		27 Jun 1862	
Private	Slater, G.	24	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Slater, J.	31	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Smith, F. M.	19	27 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863
Private	Stephens, T.	34	27 Jun 1862	Captured May 5, 1864
Private	Thompson, Charles	28	25 Jun 1862	Died September 15, 1862
Private	Thompson, John	26	24 Jun 1862	Served as teamster
Private	Tullos, A.	26	27 Jun 1862	
Private	Want, G. H.		21 Sep 1862	
Private	Ward, W. D.		20 Aug 1863	Captured May 11, 1865

The following soldiers served in Company D, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Norman, R. L.	35	30 Jun 1862	Wounded March 1, 1864; discharged
First Lieutenant	Bradshaw, James C.	28	30 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; returned to duty
Second Lieutenant	Huie, G. M.	29	30 Jun 1862	Wounded September 2, 1863; discharged
Third Lieutenant	McAlister, M.	33	30 Jun 1862	
First Sergeant	Humble, G. W.	30	30 Jun 1862	
Second Sergeant	Ward, H.	23	30 Jun 1862	Elected Second Lieutenant September 15, 1863
Third Sergeant	Stracner, M.	23	17 Jun 1862	
Forth Sergeant	Gosnell, David	27	30 Jun 1862	
Fifth Sergeant	Stobaugh, A. J.	20	30 Jun 1862	
First Corporal	Vacant			
Second Corporal	Smith, James	33	30 Jun 1862	Appointed Fifth Sergeant March 3, 1863
Third Corporal	Christian, T. F.	29	30 Jun 1862	Killed in action February 12, 1864
Forth Corporal	Bradford, H. H.	23	17 Jun 1862	Died September 4, 1862
Fifth Corporal	Vacant			
Sixth Corporal	Vacant			
Seventh Corporal	Vacant			
Eighth Corporal	Vacant			
Private	Aiken, Thomas M.			
Private	Akins, James H.	19	30 Jun 1862	Died March 27, 1863
Private	Akins, T. M.	25	30 Jun 1862	Died January 23, 1863
Private	Bennett, V.	32	30 Jun 1862	Deserted June, 19, 1863
Private	Bradford, William	29	19 Jun 1862	Died February 4, 1865

Private	Brickey, N. G.	24	30 Jun 1862	Deserted and joined Witt's Cavalry August 20, 1863
Private	Brinkley, B. B.		24 Mar 1863	Deserted June 19, 1863
Private	Brock, C. C.	22	30 Jun 1862	Deserted August 23, 1863
Private	Brock, S.S.	23	30 Jun 1862	Wounded August 29, 1863; discharged
Private	Burnett, S. B.	25	30 Jun 1862	Died March 20, 1865
Private	Carver, Rubin	25	30 Jun 1862	Wounded August 2, 1862; discharged
Private	Castleberry, H.	21	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Cates, W. A.		16 Jun 1862	Deserted August 27, 1863
Private	Curtis, J.C.	35	19 Jul 1862	
Private	Dillion, Isaac J.		5 Sep 1862	Wounded August 25, 1863
Private	Eason, Joseph	22	30 Jun 1862	
Private	England, J.		16 Jun 1862	
Private	Eubanks, J. A.	25	30 Jun 1862	Deserted and joined Witt's Cavalry August 26, 1863
Private	Eubanks, T. W.	32	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Evins, John	26	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Farley, Edward	33	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Farley, Nathaniel	30	30 Jun 1862	Deserted August 20, 1863
Private	Foster, William A.	29	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Fraiser, Wiley	35	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Gadberry, John	32	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Gadberry, W.H.	22	30 Jun 1862	Reported sick August 1862
Private	Gadberry, David	36	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Gardner, Felix	22	30 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; died July 18, 1863
Private	Gardner, James	21	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Gipson, William	34	30 Jun 1862	Wounded August 6, 1863; discharged
Private	Goling, W.		30 Jun 1862	
Private	Gosnell, M.	24	30 Jun 1862	Died September 15, 1862
Private	Gosnell, W.	30	30 Jun 1862	Deserted August 26, 1863
Private	Greer, W.	33	30 Jun 1862	Left on the march sick September 11, 1863
Private	Griggs, F.	27	30 Jun 1862	

Private	Griggs, T. H.	33	30 Jun 1862	Promoted to Second Corporal August 31, 1863
Private	Griggs, T. J.	32	30 Jun 1862	Deserted and joined Witt's Cavalry February 2, 1864
Private	Grimes, S.	30	30 Jun 1862	Died October 18, 1863
Private	Halbrook, J. L.	36	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Halbrook, J.	33	30 Jun 1862	Died August 4, 1862
Private	Hall, Elijah	33	30 Jun 1862	Wounded August 29, 1863; discharged
Private	Hally, N.	27	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Hally, William	35	30 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; returned to duty
Private	Hampton, Isaac	28	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Haney, James		7 Sep 1862	
Private	Hargus, J.	33	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Harrington, William	33	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Harris, G.	32	30 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Hill, Calvin		24 Mar 1863	Deserted August 31, 1863
Private	Hornbuck, John			
Private	House, W.	18	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Huie, J. A.	19	30 Jun 1862	Deserted August 24, 1863
Private	Huie, James	33	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Huie, William	34	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Hutcheson, L.	23	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Ivens, John			
Private	Johnson, John	27	30 Jun 1862	Wounded August 14, 1863; discharged
Private	Joice, A.	23	30 Jun 1862	Died July 8, 1862
Private	Jones, T. H.	32	30 Jun 1862	Wounded August 14, 1863; discharged
Private	Kenedy, R.	22	30 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Kenedy, S.	25	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Kmoe, A.	18	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Leonard, William	33	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Linn, Daniel	28	30 Jun 1862	Wounded August 12, 1862; discharged
Private	Lovell, William	24	30 Jun 1862	Appointed Corporal March 3, 1863; deserted February 12, 1864

Private	Loyd, David	35	30 Jun 1862	Transferred to Newton's Cavalry June 18, 1863
Private	Martin, M.	26	30 Jun 1862	Deserted August 27, 1863
Private	Maxwell, F. M.	25	30 Jun 1862	Discharged July 3, 1862
Private	McAlister, J.	29	30 Jun 1862	Died September 14, 1862
Private	McAlister, William	31	30 Jun 1862	Died September 6, 1862
Private	McCaslin, William		16 Jun 1862	Deserted August 23, 1863
Private	McCoy, John	33	30 Jun 1862	Deserted August 21, 1863
Private	McGee, W.	21	30 Jun 1862	Died August 30, 1862
Private	Minsey, Daniel	29	30 Jun 1862	Wounded July 14, 1863
Private	Mure, William H.	19	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Murry, W. T.	24	30 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Odom, R.		27 Nov 1862	Deserted August 6, 1863
Private	Parnell, Lewis		12 Apr 1863	Deserted August 24, 1863
Private	Parnell, S. H.		12 Apr 1863	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Payne, J. H.		7 Mar 1863	Wounded July 14, 1863
Private	Rhoads, G. W.		24 Mar 1862	Deserted April 13, 1863
Private	Rhoads, Robert	21	30 Jun 1862	Left sick in Little Rock August 20, 1863
Private	Riley, N.	21	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Rodgers, J. A.	26	30 Jun 1862	Deserted May 11, 1863
Private	Rogers, Robert	28	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Smith, Andrew	18	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Smith, W. C.		16 Jun 1862	Killed in action February 16, 1864
Private	Tacker, D. S.		23 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured August 27, 1863; died March 27, 1864
Private	Tacket, D.	18	26 Jun 1862	Died of wounds received July 4, 1863
Private	Thomas, William	23	30 Jun 1862	Died September 12, 1862
Private	Tilley, W.	22	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Towery, A. D.	25	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Towery, W. E.	28	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Trawick, James	28	30 Jun 1862	Discharged July 3, 1862
Private	Trigg, William	24	30 Jun 1862	Promoted to Corporal July 19, 1862; wounded July 4, 1863
Private	Turney, A.	39	23 Jun 1862	Killed in action March 5, 1865

Private	Ward, Isaac	35	30 Jun 1862	
Private	Ward, Robert		18 Dec 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged March 7, 1865
Private	Wells, Rubin		15 Oct 1862	
Private	Wilcox, L. C.	31	30 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died January 30, 1865
Private	Williams, W.	25	30 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; took oath July 25, 1863
Private	Wilson, P.	26	23 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; paroled August 12, 1863 on oath

The following soldiers served in Company E, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Lewis, G. W.	39	26 Jun 1862	Reported sick August 1863
First Lieutenant	Jones, B. M.	32	26 Jun 1862	Commanded Company E at Helena July 4, 1863
Second Lieutenant	Dewberry, D. A.	29	26 Jun 1862	
Third Lieutenant	Dugan, Wesley F.	27	26 Jun 1862	Captured October 6, 1863
First Sergeant	McKay, John W.	30	26 Jun 1862	Elected to Third Lieutenant; captured July 4, 1863; died November 8, 1863
Second Sergeant	Andrews, S.	31	26 Jun 1862	
Third Sergeant	Alexander, James N.	27	26 Jun 1862	Captured January 10, 1864
Forth Sergeant	Dougan, W. F.		26 Jun 1862	Elected Second Lieutenant
Fifth Sergeant	Clayton, William E.	31	26 Jun 1862	Appointed Adjutant May 15, 1864 promoted to Lieutenant
First Corporal	Neal, J. W.	25	26 Jun 1862	
Second Corporal	Howerton, S.	34	26 Jun 1862	
Third Corporal	Finley, J. F.		16-Jun-62	
Forth Corporal	Henderson J.	24	26 Jun 1862	
Fifth Corporal	Key, J.	28	26 Jun 1862	
Sixth Corporal	Key, T.	30	26 Jun 1862	Elected Third Lieutenant July 10, 1862
Seventh Corporal	Norton, N.	23	26 Jun 1862	
Eighth Corporal	West, E.	33	26 Jun 1862	Promoted to First Sergeant

Private	Allen, John	16 Jun 1862	Served as teamster
Private	Allen, Thomas	21 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Anderson, Taylor	33 18 Jun 1862	Died September 5, 1862
Private	Askew, J. E.	31 26 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863
Private	Baldwin, R.	18 26 Jun 1862	Died September 4, 1862
Private	Barber, J. C.	32 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Barnes, E. R.	18 26 Jun 1862	Transferred March 1, 1863
Private	Barton, David	31 26 Jun 1862	Served as teamster
Private	Barton, Allen	21 26 Jun 1862	Disabled and discharged September 5, 1862
Private	Barrett, Howard	28 17 Jun 1862	
Private	Bennett, G. T.	27 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Bevins, M. S.	21 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Billingsly, S. E.	32 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Billingsly, L. M.	30 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Billingsly, J. N.	28 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Billingsly, S. M.	24 26 Jun 1862	Died April 10, 1863
Private	Birdwell, B. W.	24 26 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863
Private	Birdwell, J. M.	29 26 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; died July 12, 1863
Private	Booth, J. N.	18 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Booth, T. T.	22 26 Jun 1862	Served as teamster
Private	Booth, W. D.	20 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Booth, W. P.	19 18 Jul 1862	
Private	Brooks, Joseph J.	11 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, died of small pox 19 Jan 64
Private	Bullington, Jasper	31 26 Jun 1862	Died May 3, 1864
Private	Butler, J. S.	19 Aug 1862	Detailed as hospital steward Served as teamster
Private	Cagle, G. U.		
Private	Cainbell, W. H.		
Private	Campbell, W. H.	26 Jun 1862	
Private	Caruthern, A. J.	21 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Churchwell, J. R.	22 26 Jun 1862	Deserted June 4, 1863
Private	Coleman, Byrd	26 Jun 1862	Reported sick January 1863
Private	Cooper, J. J.	26 Jun 1862	
Private	Cowan, W.	27 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Crook, J.	22 18 Jul 1862	
Private	Crump, J.	24 18 Jun 1862	
Private	Crump, William	22 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Cullum, A. N.	27 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Cullum, W. E.	26 Jun 1862	
Private	Darchety, A. W.		

Private	Decner, J. B.			
Private	Deshong, John	16 Jun 1862	Died November 12, 1864	
Private	Dewberry, W.R.	33 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Dodd, J. T.	32 26 Jun 1862	Died May 24, 1863	
Private	Donaldson, James H.	31 26 Jun 1862	Died March 11, 1863	
Private	Donaldson, W. W.	26 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Douchertey, A.W.	31 26 Jun 1862	Deserted May 21, 1864	
Private	Elliot, J.	27 20 Jun 1862		
Private	Emerson, William	28 Feb 1862	Reported sick April 1862	
Private	Eskew, J.			
Private	Fields, Albert	23 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Fields, David	25 26 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged March 7, 1865	
Private	Fields, Thomas	28 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Finley, B. F.	21 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Fortner, J. B.	22 26 Jun 1862	Captured June 10, 1864	
Private	Gates, T. W.	28 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Gosnell, E. M.	32 26 Jun 1862	Captured June 23, 1863	
Private	Gray, G. S.	26 Jun 1862		
Private	Green, Martin	30 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Griffith, A. L.	28 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Griffith, J. C.	21 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Grimmett, S.	20 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Grimmett, W.	4 Sep 1862		
Private	Hamby, A.	19 26 Jun 1862	Deserted August 23, 1863	
Private	Hamby, N.	21 Feb 1863	Deserted August 23, 1863	
Private	Haney, R.	28 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Hardcastle, J.	19 26 Jun 1862	Died September 21, 1862	
Private	Harvey, J.P.	33 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Henderson, G.	32 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Henderson, M.	26 26 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863; exchanged April 11, 1865	
Private	Henderson, N.	26 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863; exchanged May 4, 1865	
Private	Hill, T. J.	19 26 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863; paroled October 4, 1864	
Private	Howell, D.	30 26 Jun 1862	Reported sick April 1863	
Private	Humphres, C.	29 26 Jun 1862		
Private	Jent, J.	22 26 Jun 1862	Killed in action May 5, 1864	

Private	Key, William	26 Jun 1862	
Private	King, J.	19 26 Jun 1862	
Private	King, M.	27 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Landtrip, M.	3 Jun 1863	Discharged August 2, 1863
Private	Lorance, E. M.	21 26 Jun 1862	August 2, 1863 lost musket and cartridge box, fined \$18
Private	Luster, J. A.	26 Jun 1862	Deserted July 4, 1863
Private	Maloney, J. N.	24 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Mason, H.	26 Jun 1862	
Private	Matheny, James	32 26 Jun 1862	
Private	McConnell, W.	31 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Mehaney, J.	32 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Neal, C. S.	18 26 Jun 1862	Deserted August 30, 1863
Private	Neal, E. T.	19 26 Jun 1862	Died June 1, 1863
Private	Neal, J. R.	21 26 Jun 1862	Promoted to First Sergeant September 10, 1863
Private	Neal, W.	23 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Newman, G. W.	23 26 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Ransom, William	31 17 Jun 1862	Died September 18, 1862
Private	Rice, J. L.	22 26 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died of small pox August 30, 1863
Private	Ridley, T. J.	32 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Roark, A.	32 26 Jun 1862	Died July 8, 1863
Private	Robbin, J. T.	30 26 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Robbins, J. M.	26 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Robinson, M. H.	26 Jun 1862	Died August 18, 1864
Private	Ruff, C. W.	34 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Sizemore, William	23 26 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Skeggs, Aaron	18 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Smith, J. H.	23 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Stayton, W.	27 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Sullivan, J.	30 26 Jun 1862	Deserted July 8, 1863
Private	Turley, Sampson	18 26 Jun 1862	
Private	Vallandingham, W.	31 26 Jun 1862	Promoted to Corporal April 30, 1863
Private	Walker, A. J.	18 26 Jun 1862	

Private	Walker, J. G.	31	26 Jun 1862	Captured September 11, 1863; exchanged June 25, 1865
Private	Warton, William	25	26 Jun 1862	
Private	Watson, W.	28	17 Jul 1862	
Private	West, J. H.	18	26 Jun 1862	Promoted to Corporal August 25, 1863
Private	West, T. M.		16 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; captured September 18, 1864
Private	Wilson, R. J.		1 Jan 1863	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Wood, Edward	18	26 Jun 1862	Captured September 10, 1863

The following soldiers served in Company F, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Hanna, W. S.	25	18 Jun 1862	Promoted to Major July 12, 1862
First Lieutenant	Watkins, W. L.			Commanded Company F at Helena
Second Lieutenant	Greer, Wesley L.	28	18 Jun 1862	
Third Lieutenant	Harrison, William I.	29	18 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged January 9, 1865
First Sergeant	Sherron, William	34	18 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863; died July 18, 1863
Second Sergeant	Smith, John H.		25 Jan 1863	Captured July 4, 1863; died March 22, 1864
Third Sergeant	Lyons, M.	28	18 Jun 1862	
Forth Sergeant	Blevins, William	21	18 Jun 1862	Deserted February 12, 1864; joined Witt's Cavalry
Fifth Sergeant	Watkins, Wesley	29	18 Jun 1862	Elected First Lieutenant November 17, 1862
First Corporal	Buie, Neil M.	21	18 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; died July 21, 1863
Second Corporal	Arnn, James	23	18 Jun 1862	
Third Corporal	Alexander, Richard M		18 Jun 1862	
Forth Corporal	Bennett, Dickney	34	18 Jun 1862	Relieved September 9, 1864 and serves as Private
Fifth Corporal	Childers, William	24	18 Jun 1862	

Sixth Corporal	Reece, Jasper		18 Jun 1862	
Seventh Corporal	Venable, George		18 Jun 1862	Promoted to First Sergeant August 1, 1863
Eighth Corporal	Whitaker, William		18 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; discharged
Private	Adams, Alfred	29	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Adams, William G.	22	18 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863
Private	Allen, William B.	25	18 Jun 1862	Died October 8, 1862
Private	Armstrong, William A.	18	18 Jun 1862	Deserted February 12, 1864; joined Witt's Cavalry
Private	Arnn, Samuel	25	18 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863
Private	Barnes, James M.	27	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Belcher, George R.	25	18 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; discharged
Private	Bennett, Ransom	30	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Bennett, Perry C.	23	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Bennett, Noah	21	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Bennett, Thomas J.	28	18 Jun 1862	Deserted August 1, 1863
Private	Bird, D.	34	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Blackwell, Hugh S.	23	18 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died August 7, 1863
Private	Bizzell, John E.	25	18 Jun 1862	Discharged July 11, 1862
Private	Blakely, James H.	18	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Blalouk, James		23 Sep 1862	
Private	Blye, G.W.	24	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Brents, James P.	19	18 Jun 1862	Died July 5, 1862
Private	Brents, Milton S.	31	18 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Brents, Pleasant M.	22	18 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Brents, Thomas J.		27 Mar 1863	Died May 16, 1863
Private	Brents, William S.	20	18 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Brewer, Edward S.	25	18 Jun 1862	Reported sick August 1863
Private	Brewer, Wesley M.	32	18 Jun 1862	Captured September 26, 1863
Private	Brindley, John	20	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Brittan, Andrew B.	31	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Britton, John W.	24	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Cargile, Jesse H.		18 Jun 1862	
Private	Cargile, A.	24	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Castleberry, S.	25	18 Jun 1862	Served as blacksmith

Private	Coble, James H.	29	18 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died November 12, 1863
Private	Conway, Andrew J.	24	29 Jul 1862	
Private	Cowen, Andrew J.	18	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Crossland, William G.	34	18 Jun 1862	Died March 1, 1863
Private	Dillan, Jacob A.		21 Mar 1863	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863
Private	Dollar, Andrew M.	28	18 Jun 1862	Wounded June 23, 1862; discharged
Private	Dollar, Isaac W.	32	18 Jun 1862	Died April 18, 1863
Private	Douglass, Jesse	24	18 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; died March 14, 1865
Private	Duncan, John W.		18 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged February 26, 1865
Private	Duncan, Wiley G.	26	1 Jan 1863	Captured July 4, 1863; died August 8, 1863
Private	Dungan, William H.	28	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Elliot, B.	34	18 Jun 1862	Killed in action April 15, 1865
Private	Elliot, Wiliam	26	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Estep, Samuel W.	18	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Evans, Bennett	32	18 Jun 1862	Reported sick May 1863
Private	Ford, Samuel S.	26	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Furgason, Thomas		20 Mar 1863	
Private	Gibson, Alexander D.	34	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Gibcomb, Noah		18 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863; paroled July 9, 1863
Private	Gray, John	34	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Green, David C.	25	18 Jun 1862	Died August 17, 1862
Private	Green, Nathan E.	21	18 Jun 1862	Died August 23, 1862
Private	Greer, Nimrod, M.	23	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Haddin, William	32	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Hall, Samuel	33	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Hamilton, J.		18 Jun 1862	Reported sick August 1862
Private	Harde, G. W.			
Private	Harris, Andrew	28	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Harris, James		9 Aug 1862	
Private	Headin, Thomas	36	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Hendrickson, David	19	18 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Holder, John	26	18 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863

Private	Norde, George W.	28	18 Jun 1862	Captured September 10, 1862; paroled May 14, 1865
Private	Houston, John	27	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Howell, George		23 Sep 1862	Deserted July 1, 1863
Private	Howell, James		2 Nov 1862	Deserted July 1, 1863
Private	Jackson, F.	24	18 Jun 1862	Deserted July 1, 1863
Private	Jackson, J.	26	18 Jun 1862	Deserted July 1, 1863
Private	Jackson, T.	34	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Jerome, Edward	27	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Johnson, R.	33	18 Jun 1862	Died August 23, 1862
Private	Jones, J.	24	18 Jun 1862	Deserted August 16, 1863
Private	Jones, R.	34	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Jones, V. S.	26	18 Jun 1862	Left sick at Little Rock August 25, 1863
Private	Kelly, John	25	18 Jun 1862	Left sick on the march October 8, 1862
Private	Kendrick, Francis	22	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Kendrick, William	18	18 Jun 1862	Deserted August 25, 1863
Private	Kenimer, Samuel		12 Oct 1862	Captured July 4, 1863
Private	King, Peter			
Private	King, Richard	23	18 Jun 1862	Died May 8, 1863
Private	King, Thomas	24	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Kissiah, John		18 Jun 1862	Left sick on the march April 30, 1863
Private	Kuykendall, Peter	34	18 Jun 1862	
Private	Lewis, William		20 Mar 1863	Deserted June 20, 1863
Private	Linder, Austin		18 Jun 1862	Killed in action July 4, 1863
Private	Luther, Thomas	23	18 Jun 1862	Captured July 14, 1863
Private	Mallett, Francis		18 Jun 1862	
Private	Mallett, George		18 Jun 1862	Wounded July 4, 1863; discharged
Private	Mallett, Jefferson		18 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured July 4, 1863; died July 20, 1863
Private	Martin, Ely		18 Jun 1862	
Private	Martin, James		18 Jun 1862	Died August 20, 1863
Private	McCarley, John		18 Jun 1862	Left sick on the march April 30, 1863
Private	Oliver, William		18 Jun 1862	
Private	Steele, John		18 Jun 1862	

Private	Thomas, Nathan	22	18 Jun 1862	Captured September 10, 1863; died October 23, 1863
Private	Upchurch, David		9 Mar 1863	
Private	Upchurch, Thomas		18 Jun 1862	Reported sick April 63
Private	Upchurch, William		9 Mar 1863	
Private	Vann, John		18 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863
Private	Vanpelt, Andrew		18 Jun 1862	
Private	Vanwickle, John		11 Mar 1863	
Private	Victory, William			Discharged August 23, 1862
Private	Waddle, James		18 Jun 1862	Wounded December 22, 1862
Private	Walton, James		18 Jun 1862	
Private	Wilder, Charles		18 Jun 1862	
Private	Williams, Francis		18 Jun 1862	Captured September 23, 1863; died November 4, 1863
Private	Williams, J. H.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Williams, John M.	19	25 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863; exchanged March 7, 1865

The following soldiers served in Company G, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Neale, B. L.	29	11 Jun 1862	
First Lieutenant	Shields, Abraham B.	21	11 Jun 1862	
Second Lieutenant	Price, M.A.		28-Sep-62	Killed March 7, 1865
Third Lieutenant	Ross, Hugh Jr.	30	27-Jun-62	Wounded July 14, 1863
First Sergeant	Menown, John	28	11 Jun 1862	Elected to Captain September 18, 1862
Second Sergeant	Craybaugh, George M.	26	11 Jun 1862	
Third Sergeant	George, Thomas D.	20	11 Jun 1862	Elected 2LT May 17, 1863
Forth Sergeant	Beard, William S.	34	11 Jun 1862	Captured July 4, 1863, exchanged March 7, 1865
Fifth Sergeant	Bailey, Robert A.		11 Jun 1862	Blacksmith
First Corporal	Haines, David	35	11 Jun 1862	
Second Corporal	Hale, Isaac H.	19	11 Jun 1862	Killed March 9, 1865
Third Corporal	Honey, John B.	22	11 Jun 1862	
Forth Corporal	Patton, James	22	11 Jun 1862	
Fifth Corporal	Philips, Oscar	23	11 Jun 1862	Appointed SGT MAJ July 5, 1863, relieved

February 1, 1864

Sixth Corporal	Price, Richard	28	25-Jun-62	
Seventh Corporal	Smith, Ruben	21	11 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63
Eighth Corporal	Walker, George	31	11 Jun 1862	Elected 1LT 19 Jul 62
Private	Alexander, P.	24	11 Jun 1862	Teamster
Private	Arnold, Andrew	44	28-Dec-62	Discharged 16 May 1863
Private	Barns, J. R.		16-Oct-62	Deserted from Hospital, date unknown
Private	Beard, Edmond	20	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Bondurant, John P	26	19-Jul-62	Reported sick Jun-Jul 63
Private	Bradshaw, Lewis		11 Jun 1862	
Private	Bridgeford, John A.	18	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Campbell, Robert	18	19-Jul-62	
Private	Carpenter, James M.	19	19-Jul-62	
Private	Carpenter, J. W.		19-Jul-62	Died 4 Jun 63
Private	Carter, Gabriel C.	24	19-Jul-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, died of small pox 10 Dec 64
Private	Carter, William H.		11 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, died 7 Sep 63
Private	Capman, W. L.	34	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Charter, Gabriel		11 Jun 1862	
Private	Conlin, Michael	30	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Crews, Thomas	21	19-Jul-62	Died 1 Apr 63
Private	Cybert, James	17	19-Jul-62	
Private	Demose, James			
Private	Falkner, Wesley	23	11 Jun 1862	Wagon Master
Private	Gee, Thomas M.		11 Jun 1862	
Private	Harris, James		07-Aug-62	Wounded 4 Jul 63
Private	Hays, Joshua L.	22	19-Jul-62	Killed 4 Jul 63
Private	Henshaw, H. R.	34	11 Jun 1862	Captured 2 Oct 63
Private	Irley, John	20	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Jennings, Thomas	32	11 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Jones, J.	24	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Lavin, Patrick	27	11 Jun 1862	Appointed SGT MAJ 15 Nov 62, killed 4 Jul 63
Private	Lavin, Peter	29	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Lay, Harrison		11 Jun 1862	
Private	Lee, Richard	47	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Lebetter, J. R.		25-Feb-63	Deserted 8 March 63
Private	Lewis, S.E.	16	03-Jan-62	
Private	Livingston, S.	18	11 Jun 1862	Promoted to SGT 25 Apr 1863
Private	McElroy, Abslom	21	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Oquin, J. B.		12-Sep-62	

Private	Oquin, George A.		12-Sep-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, enlisted in USN 10 Jun 64
Private	Orr, W.	21	26-Jun-62	
Private	Parker, Francis	18	17-Jun-62	Captured 25 Jan 63
Private	Parker, John		10-Sep-62	
Private	Parker, Lewis	35	17-Jun-62	
Private	Payne, Jonathan	32	27-Jun-62	Deserted 23 Jul 63
Private	Payne, Joseph	34	27-Jun-62	Deserted 24 Aug 63
Private	Pence, Joshua	31	24-Jun-62	Captured 8 Aug 63, died 22 Sep 64
Private	Philips, Oscar		23	
Private	Price, J. L.	22	27-Jun-62	Killed 4 Jul 63
Private	Quinton, Andrew	27	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Ross, Walter	18	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Russell, J. M.	29	26-Jun-62	Died 17 Aug 63
Private	Rutter, Filix	27	11 Jun 1862	Promoted to 4CPL 23 Jan 63
Private	Saddler, B.	34	27-Jun-62	
Private	Sammon, James	28	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Sample, J. W.	34	26-Jun-62	
Private	Scott, James	24	11 Jun 1862	Captured 11 Sep 63
Private	Scroggins, William		18-Jun-62	
Private	Shaddock, Frederick		17-Oct-62	Enlisted for one year, wounded 4 Jul 63, discharged
Private	Shaw, L. W.		25-May-63	
Private	Sheppard, Jesse	45	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Stevson, Richard	27	11 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, exchanged 7 Jun 65
Private	Trammon, John		19-Oct-62	
Private	Treadway, John	22	11 Jun 1862	Captured 1 Apr 65
Private	Vernon, Moses	21	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Ward, James		11 Jun 1862	Captured 23 Jan 63, exchanged 27 Feb 65
Private	Wasson, Elihu	25	11 Jun 1862	Captured 17 Apr 63
Private	Wasson, James	20	26-Jun-62	
Private	Wasson, Max	22	23-Jun-62	Promoted to CPL 17 May 1863
Private	Wasson, William	18	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Watson, Isaac	17	11 Jun 1862	
Private	Wear, Hamilton	34	23-Jun-62	Elected CPT 25 Jul 62
Private	Wells, Charles		19-Dec-62	
Private	Wells, John		12-Aug-62	
Private	Wells, Perry		12-Aug-62	
Private	White, Wiley	30	28-Jun-62	Appointed 2LT 5 Nov 62

Private	White, William	20	24-Jun-62	Killed 14 Jul 63
Private	Whitlock, G. W.	33	27-Jun-62	
Private	Williams, W. W.	18	11-Aug-62	Captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Wood, George	18	22-Jun-62	Captured 4 Jul 63

The following soldiers served in Company H, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Hathaway, Joseph F.	35	25 Jun 1862	Promoted to MAJ 24 Oct 63
First Lieutenant	Borer, Jerome B.	28	25 Jun 1862	
Second Lieutenant	Garland, William W.	30	25 Jun 1862	Wounded 4 Jul 63
Third Lieutenant	Luckett, James	25	25 Jun 1862	Died 4 Jan 65
First Sergeant	Grimes, John W.	24	25 Jun 1862	Captured 7 Mar 64
Second Sergeant	Edwards, William F.	26	25 Jun 1862	Wounded and Captured 4 Jul 63, paroled 21 Jul 63
Third Sergeant	Dulan, Rice M.	24	25 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, died of small pox 7 Sep 63
Forth Sergeant	Wilson, J. P.	22	25 Jun 1862	
Fifth Sergeant	Arnold, Edmond	27	27-Jun-62	Killed 4 July 63
First Corporal	Wilson, James C.	33	25 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, exchanged 7 Mar 65, died 7 Apr 65
Second Corporal	Freeman, Ely J.	28	25 Jun 1862	Wounded 4 Jul 63
Third Corporal	Clayton, Robert M.	29	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Forth Corporal	Head, George H.	39	25 Jun 1862	Killed 4 Jul 63
Fifth Corporal	Price, A. R.	23	25 Jun 1862	Died 15 Aug 63
Sixth Corporal	Williams, Carl	29	23-Jun-62	
Seventh Corporal	Young, Archy	28	25 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, paroled 9 Jul 63
Eighth Corporal	Vacant			
Private	Alton, Ely M.		25 Jun 1862	Deserted 21 Jun 63
Private	Bailey, L. M. A.		25 Jun 1862	
Private	Barden, James	24	25 Jun 1862	Died 24 Aug 63
Private	Bennett, John M.	24	18-Jun-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, exchanged 2 May 65
Private	Bennett, William P.	30	25 Jun 1862	Wounded 12 May 64; returned to duty
Private	Brown, Benjamin F.	19	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Brumelly, Francis M.	23	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 18 Aug 63
Private	Buckells, Van A.	30	25 Jun 1862	Reported sick Jul 62
Private	Buell, Julius H.	27	25 Jun 1862	Promoted to 5SGT 14 Jul 63

Private	Burrogh, N. A.	35	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 12 Feb 64 and joined Witt's Cav
Private	Busby, William	32	25 Jun 1862	Captured 20 May 64, died of typhoid 13 Aug 64
Private	Byers	20	25 Jun 1862	Wounded 4 Jul 63
Private	Carter, George	23	25 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Chamell, Eli J.	24	25 Jun 1862	Reported sick Apr 63
Private	Claton, James M.	24	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Coffman, Lewis		12-Aug-62	Captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Cole, Peter		01-Aug-62	Deserted 20 Oct 63
Private	Conway, Thomas		22-Feb-62	Deserted 10 Jun 63
Private	Cortell, Isaac	27	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Cortell, John	24	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Desmucks, Joseph D.	31	19-Jul-62	
Private	Edwards, James R.	18	25 Jun 1862	Reported sick Apr 63
Private	Failey, Seth		25 Jun 1862	Captured 20 Jul 64
Private	Fletcher, James F.	27	25 Jun 1862	Wounded 21 Aug 63
Private	Fletcher, Vinson	33	25 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, died 2 Mar 65
Private	Garland, J.			Reported sick Sep 62
Private	Gay, William H.	19	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Gilliland, William C.	34	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Haney, James	30	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Hatley, Willis		25 Jun 1862	Discharged 12 May 63
Private	Head, Thomas	24	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Head, William		23-Aug-63	
Private	Hillsman, William	16	25 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Hodge, James		28-Jul-62	Died 23 Apr 63
Private	Hodge, Lorenzo		16-Jun-62	Deserted 23 Aug 63
Private	Holcomb, Ely		21-Sep-62	
Private	Hollsonback, John			Deserted 4 Aug 63
Private	Hornbarger, W.	22	25 Jun 1862	Died 10 Mar 63
Private	Jackson, Arther	24	25 Jun 1862	Wounded 31 May 63, discharged
Private	Jackson, Benjamin	22	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 10 Jun 63
Private	Johnson, James			Died 10 May 63
Private	Jones, Jefferson	24	25 Jun 1862	Captured 22 Mar 64, died 30 Jun 64
Private	Lanis, J.		05-May-63	
Private	Laftus, William	34	25 Jun 1862	Died 10 Jun 63
Private	Leech, Jasper	18	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Lewis, Linsey			
Private	Lister, Peter		16-Jun-62	
Private	Long, Berry		12-Aug-62	Wounded 14 Jul 63

Private	Loven, James H.	28	28-Jun-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, died of small pox 7 Aug 64
Private	Lumpkin, Thomas	31	25 Jun 1862	Appointed to 5SGT 1 Oct 1863
Private	Lyenback, Thomas	25	25 Jun 1862	Died 3 Apr 63
Private	Lunch, G.	30	15-Jun-62	Assinged as butcher 1 Mar 1863
Private	McCord, Charles	24	25 Jun 1862	
Private	McDowell, Francis	24	25 Jun 1862	Captured 17 Jun 63
Private	McDowell, John	23	25 Jun 1862	
Private	McNutt, William P.	24	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Meredith, William	23	25 Jun 1862	Wounded 14 Jul 63
Private	Mills, Francis M.	22	25 Jun 1862	Left sick in Little rock 23 Aug 63
Private	Mills, John H.	20	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Murphy, Hugh	34	25 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, exchanged 1 Sep 64
Private	Norwille, Henry	30	25 Jun 1862	Wounded 14 Jul 63
Private	Price, George	18	25 Jun 1862	Captured 16 May 63
Private	Price, James	20	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Price, Joseph	18	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Ramsey, Samuel			Discharged 20 Aug 62
Private	Reaves, Robert	20	25 Jun 1862	Transferred to Marshall's Battery 1 Jan 64
Private	Riach, Stephen	19	25 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, exchabged 4 May 65
Private	Roberts, John J.	27	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Sanders, James	23	25 Jun 1862	Sick and discharged 20 Aug 1862
Private	Sanders, Simpson	25	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Self, J. M.	22	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Sheals, William	19	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Shelby, Coleman	30	18-Jul-62	Captured 2 Nov 64
Private	Shelby, John	22	25 Jun 1862	Captured 2 Nov 64
Private	Shipley, C. C.	23	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Simmonds, S.	31	20-Jun-62	Captured 11 May 65
Private	Smith, William J.	25	25 Jun 1862	Deserted 23 Aug 63
Private	Southerland, Jorden	21	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Standley, James	24	25 Jun 1862	Died 23 Aug 62
Private	Sutton, James	33	25 Jun 1862	Discharged 28 Aug 63
Private	Sutton, Jessey	28	25 Jun 1862	Captured 20 Sep 64, exchanged 21 Feb 65
Private	Taylor, Henry	19	16-Jun-62	Wounded 4 Jul 63, discharged
Private	Terry, William	30	25 Jun 1862	
Private	Tycer, J. A.	23	25 Jun 1862	Died 30 Aug 63

Private	Tycer, S. A.	23	25 Jun 1862	Discharged 28 Aug 63
Private	Valentine, Alexander	30	30-Jun-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, died 1 Feb 64
Private	Waddle, W.		30-Jun-62	Transferred 5 Aug 62
Private	Wadley, William	35	25 Jun 1862	

The following soldiers served in Company I, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Johnson, John H.	36	23 Jun 1862	
First Lieutenant	Henry, A. B.	29	23 Jun 1862	
Second Lieutenant	Allen, E. S.	29	23 Jun 1862	Promoted to 1Lieutenant 2 Dec 62
Third Lieutenant	Harkrider, David	30	18-Jun-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, paroled 9 Jan 65
First Sergeant	Donnell, J. A.	27	23 Jun 1862	
Second Sergeant	Heffington, W. D.	33	23 Jun 1862	Wounded 15 Aug 63, discharged
Third Sergeant	Garett, E. T.	34	27-Jun-62	
Forth Sergeant	Harkrider, Henry	26		
Fifth Sergeant	Carter, William		23 Jun 1862	
First Corporal	Clarkson, Thomas J.		14-Oct-62	Appointed as Sergeant 5 Aug 63
Second Corporal	Donnell, F. H.	19	23 Jun 1862	
Third Corporal	Henry, F. P.	21	23 Jun 1862	
Forth Corporal	Lawhon, J. W.		18-Jun-62	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Fifth Corporal	Mabry, Daniel	33	23 Jun 1862	Died 2 Sep 63
Sixth Corporal	Simmons, C. A.	22	23 Jun 1862	Reported sick Aug 64
Seventh Corporal	Vacant			
Eighth Corporal	Vacant			
Private	Adkinson, J.		15-Sep-62	Died 10 July 63
Private	Atkins, J.	32	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Autery, C. W.		18-Jun-62	Deserted 23 Aug 63
Private	Autery, J. A.	26	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Bell, C.	22	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Bellote, John	34	23 Jun 1862	Detailed to Engineers Apr 63
Private	Blair, J. W.	35	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 23 Aug 63
Private	Brady, William	30	23 Jun 1862	Died 8 Aug 62
Private	Brewew, J. S.	21	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Briant, R. P.			
Private	Brown, G. C.	28	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 10 Jun 63
Private	Brown, R. F.	21	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Brumley, H. K.			
Private	Bryant, A. P.	24	18-Jun-62	Deserted 17 Jul 63

Private	Bryany, R. P.	30	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 23 Aug 63
Private	Bryant, T. R.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Bynam, E. C.		19-Oct-26	Deserted 12 Feb 64 and joined Witt's Cav
Private	Cain, C.		05-Aug-62	Deserted 27 Aug 63
Private	Carter, A.	29	19-Jun-62	
Private	Casey, J. J.	30	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Casharago, L.	17	19-Jul-62	
Private	Chamberlin, Alex	23	19-Jun-62	Killed 10 Nov 64
Private	Chamberlin, Edward P.		30-Jun-62	Wounded 4 Jul 63
Private	Conner, J. W.	35	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Crossno, G. W.	25	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 2 Aug 63
Private	Crossno, W. T.	32	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 2 Aug 63
Private	Davidson, C. W.		19-Jul-62	
Private	Davidson, J. D.	30	19-Jul-62	Deserted 27 Aug 63
Private	Davis, C. W.	23	19-Jul-62	
Private	Davis, J. N.	28	19-Jul-62	Died 12 Sep 62
Private	Dickens, Erasmus	24	19-Jul-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, exchanged 7 Mar 65
Private	Dickens, F. M.	19	19-Jul-62	
Private	Dickens, R. P.	23	19-Jul-62	
Private	Dickens, T. M.	28	19-Jul-62	Died 3 April 65
Private	Donald, F. W.			
Private	Edwards, V. E.	29	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Fleming, A.		23 Jun 1862	
Private	Flatford, W. N.	26	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 9 Aug 63
Private	Garett, W. F.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Garett, J. B.	22	23 Jun 1862	Reported sick Sep 62
Private	Gates, David		12-Aug-63	
Private	Gates, F.	31	27-Jun-62	Deserted 27 Aug 63
Private	Gilmore, G. R.			Hospital parole Sep 62
Private	Glenn, A. P.	23	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Hall, Henry	20	23 Jun 1862	Deserted and joined Witt's Cav 12 Feb 64
Private	Hall, J.	24	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Hall, R.	27	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Harden, A.H.	20	23 Jun 1862	Captured 14 Jul 63, died 6 Sep 63
Private	Harmon, Thomas		04-Sep-62	
Private	Harrison, H.		18-Feb-63	
Private	Hart, M. M.		28-Feb-63	Teamster
Private	Havens, G. W.	27	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Hawkins, R. H.	34	23 Jun 1862	Reported sick Sep 62
Private	Heffington, B.		23 Jun 1862	Deserted 2 Aug 63

Private	Heffington, E. J.	27	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 10 Jun 62, returned, deserted 22 Apr 63
Private	Heffington, H.	24	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 27 Dec 62
Private	Heffington, W.F.	34	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 27 Dec 62
Private	Henderson, W.	21	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Henry, J. M.	30	23 Jun 1862	Reported sick Mar 63
Private	Hilson, J.		23 Jun 1862	Died 9 Sep 62
Private	Hingston, J. M.	26	23 Jun 1862	Died 2 Apr 63
Private	Hogan, Alexander	27	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Horton, H.	18	23 Jun 1862	Died 6 Sep 62
Private	Jennings, J.	27	23 Jun 1862	Killed 9 Oct 62
Private	Johnson, G.		14-Oct-62	Deserted 12 Feb 64 and joined Witt's Cav
Private	Johnson, T.	32	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Johnson, W.	33	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 12 Feb 64 and joined Witt's Cav
Private	Jollt, J	20	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Joslin, D.	24	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 23 Aug 63
Private	Kaisey, J.		23 Jun 1862	Died 14 Sep 62
Private	Lilly, A. W.	28	23 Jun 1862	Promoted to CPL 2 Apr 63
Private	Lilly, L. D.	27	23 Jun 1862	Wounded 4 Jul 63
Private	Lunsford, P.		12-Mar-63	Captured 4 Jul 63, died 8 Dec 64
Private	Mabry, G. W.	23	23 Jun 1862	Died 10 Sep 63
Private	Mabry, H. B.	19	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Mathews, J. B.	29	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 16 Apr 63
Private	Mathews, J. J.	29	23 Jun 1862	Left sick in Little Rock 9 Oct 63
Private	May, T.	30	23 Jun 1862	Reported sick Sep 62
Private	McBride, A.	30	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Mobbs, J. A.	19	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Newberry, John	32	23 Jun 1862	Wounded 14 Jul 63, deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Oneil, D. W.	20	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Perkins, S. B.		21-Jan-63	Captured 4 Jul 63, exchanged 17 Feb 65
Private	Paugh, D. M.	26	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 12 Feb 64
Private	Paugh, William	27	23 Jun 1862	Died 23 Sep 62
Private	Reeder, J. K.	34	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Reynolds, E. M.	30	23 Jun 1862	Wounded and captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Reynolds, William	27	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Roberts, J. R.	21	27-Jun-62	

Private	Robinson, F. M.	28	27-Jun-62	Appointed 2LT 16 Dec 62
Private	Robinson, G. T.	26	26-Aug-26	Killed 5 Mar 65
Private	Shock, G. W.	30	26-Jun-62	Left sick on the march 26 Dec 62
Private	Simmons, R. L.	19	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Smith, D.		23 Jun 1862	Deserted 30 Apr 63
Private	Strickland, E.	29	23 Jun 1862	Died 6 Sep 62
Private	Sulavan, J.	21	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Terry, William	19	23 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, died 23 Oct 63
Private	Wann, Robert	24	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Warden, J.	30	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Watson, Moses		12-Mar-63	Killed 5 Mar 65
Private	White, B.	30	23 Jun 1862	

The following soldiers served in Company K, 36th Arkansas Infantry:

Rank	Name	Age	Muster Date	Remarks
Captain	Townsend, W. H.	36	23 Jun 1862	
First Lieutenant	Blakeny, Jason M.	39	23 Jun 1862	Wounded 4 April 63, discharged
Second Lieutenant	Beall, U.	33	23 Jun 1862	Commissioned 13 August 62
Third Lieutenant	Gandy, A.	32	23 Jun 1862	Left sick 11 Nov 62
First Sergeant	Branley, J.	34	19-Jun-62	
Second Sergeant	Adkins, M.	24	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 27 Aug 63
Third Sergeant	Cook, W.	27	23 Jun 1862	Elected 3LT 9 Feb 63
Forth Sergeant	Allen, J.	20	23 Jun 1862	
Fifth Sergeant	Crutcher, Dudley L.	20	23 Jun 1862	Wounded 4 Jul 63
First Corporal	Dickey, S.W.	25	19-Jun-62	
Second Corporal	Glover, William D.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Third Corporal	Koonoe, H.	29	23 Jun 1862	
Forth Corporal	Felton, W.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Fifth Corporal	Neeley, W.	31	23 Jun 1862	Died 7 Jun 63
Sixth Corporal	Saunders, A.	18	23 Jun 1862	Died 3 Feb 64
Seventh Corporal	Swell, L.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Eighth Corporal	Talley, John	24	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 20 Aug 63
Private	Adams, W.		04-Sep-62	
Private	Alexander, W.	24	19-Jun-62	
Private	Apple, M. G.	26	23 Jun 1862	Killed 4 Nov 64
Private	Ash, J. N.		26-Sep-62	Died 7 Dec 64
Private	Baskerville, William	33	19-Jun-62	
Private	Bates, B. B.	21	24-Jun-62	Deserted 28 Jul 63
Private	Beall, J. C.	20	23 Jun 1862	Discharged 1 Apr 63

Private	Belamy, J. M.	24	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Belamy, R. J.	28	17-Jul-62	Deserted 10 Nov 64
Private	Bell, John C.	33	27-Jun-62	
Private	Birmingham, W.	26	23 Jun 1862	Killed 22 July 1864
Private	Branch, B. F.	30	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Branch, W. H.	18	23 Jun 1862	Reported sick Oct 62, Jun 63
Private	Byram, G. A.	30	30-Jun-62	Deserted 23 Aug 63
Private	Cambell, R. S.	28	19-Jun-62	
Private	Chasteen, J. W.	18	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Cheery, G. W.		23 Jun 1862	Deserted 3 Nov 64
Private	Condor, Berry	24	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Condor, D. L.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Condor, James	35	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Cook, E. S.	30	23 Jun 1862	Reported sick Dec 62
Private	Craft, J. M.		16-Aug-63	
Private	Cummingham, George	29	18-Jun-62	
Private	Cummings, A.G.	34	23 Jun 1862	Wounded 4 Jul 63
Private	Davis, E.	30	19-Oct-62	Deserted 25 Aug 63
Private	Deat, P.	18	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Depriest, B. F	28	23 Jun 1862	Killed 17 Nov 64
Private	Dobbins, E. L.		16-Feb-62	Died 9 Apr 63
Private	Duncan, W. J.		21-Mar-63	Deserted 1 Jul 63
Private	Estein, J. R.	22	23 Jun 1862	Discharged 27 Jun 62
Private	Febler, J. W.			
Private	Fewell, J. M.	27	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Fewell, R. A.	21	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Fewell, W. A.		16-Feb-63	
Private	Fiddler, W. J.	23	23 Jun 1862	Captured 5 Jun 64, died of small pox 1 Mar 65
Private	Fielder, G. W.	23	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Furr, T.	33	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 1 Jul 63
Private	Gray, J.	21	19-Jul-62	
Private	Gray, W.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Green, G.	24	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Green, O.	28	30-Jun-62	Captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Hale, J.E.	27	19-Jul-62	
Private	Hall, M.	23	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 24 Aug 63
Private	Hamilton, J.	30	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Hamlett, J. H.	26	24-Jun-62	Reported sick Aug 63
Private	Hardcastle, J.		10-Sep-62	
Private	Hardcastle, W.		20-Sep-62	
Private	Harrington, J. R.		30-Mar-63	
Private	Harris, J.		12-Aug-62	Captured 12 Jan 63
Private	Harris, V. M.	29	23 Jun 1862	

Private	Hart, J. H.	30	23 Jun 1862	Sick and discharged 27 Jun 62
Private	Hays, H.	29	19-Jul-62	Appointed 5SGT 31 Jul 63
Private	Herrod, J. A.	26	23 Jun 1862	Hospital parole 18 Sep 62
Private	Herron, J.		19-Mar-63	
Private	Hicks, H.	28	15-Jul-62	
Private	Hoggard, W.	29	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Horn, R.	26	19-Jul-62	Hospital parole 1 Oct 63, discharged
Private	Hudson, L.	30	23 Jun 1862	Appointed CPL 3 Apr 63
Private	Jaggers, J. J.	28	23 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, enlisted in USN 10 Jun 64
Private	Johnson, K.	27	19-Jul-62	Deserted 1 May 63
Private	Karnes, H.	20	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 15 Jul 63
Private	Karnes, J.	18	23 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, died 4 Nov 63
Private	Killingsworth, Henry	34	23 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, died 25 Feb 64
Private	King, A.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Kirby, G.		23 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Kirkesy, W.	30	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Laman, William	27	23 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, died 8 Apr 64
Private	Landies, S.	23	23 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jul 63, exchanged 23 May 65
Private	Langford, Berry	30	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Linder, S.M.	26	23 Jun 1862	Died 2 Sep 62
Private	Lockridge, W.	22	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Lowarance, William	30	23 Jun 1862	Died 16 Apr 63
Private	Manning, J. M.	25	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 7 Jun 63
Private	Mays, B. M.	28	23 Jun 1862	
Private	McBride, T.	30	23 Jun 1862	Appointed 5SGT 1 Jul 62
Private	McCraw, J.	31	23 Jun 1862	
Private	McCraw, W.	20	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Morgan, John H.	17	08-Jul-62	Captured 10 Feb 64
Private	Parsons, M.D.	22	23 Jun 1862	Wounded 16 Feb 63, discharged
Private	Perry, M. L.	17	23 Jun 1862	Died 22 Jan 63
Private	Ratsford, John		27-Nov-62	
Private	Reid, D. R.	19	17-Jun-62	
Private	Ringgold, William		18-Mar-63	Captured 4 Jul 63
Private	Robison, J. L.	35	19-Jul-62	
Private	Rodmen, A. J.	32	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 24 Aug 63

Private	Saunders, B.	28	25-Jun-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, died of small pox 2 Sep 63
Private	Silvey, Jesse	28	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Sims, W.		04-Sep-62	Captured 4 Jul 63, enlisted in 5 US Inf
Private	Somers, E.	23	23 Jun 1862	Captured 4 Jun 64, takes oath 9 Jun 65
Private	Steel, A. J.		23 Jun 1862	Killed 14 Jul 63
Private	Talbert, James	25	24-Jun-62	
Private	Thompson, K.	28	30-Jun-62	
Private	Tidwell, W.		07-Aug-63	
Private	Toney, T.	33	30-Jun-62	
Private	Ware, J.	34	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Warren, Monroe	21	23 Jun 1862	Wounded 16 Aug 63, discharged
Private	Wesson, Robert	23	23 Jun 1862	Killed 4 Jul 63
Private	Wheeler, W.	30	23 Jun 1862	
Private	Williams, A	23	23 Jun 1862	Deserted 21 Jul 63
Private	Wilson, M.	26	23 Jun 1862	Killed 30 Oct 64
Private	Wylie, D.	31	15-Jul-62	Killed 4 Jul 63

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Cargal, La Vesta Bennett. Interview by Bobby McClalland, date unknown. Remembrances of her Grandfather, Private William P. Bennett of Company H, 36th Arkansas Infantry. Transcript in the hand of the author, personal collection.

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