

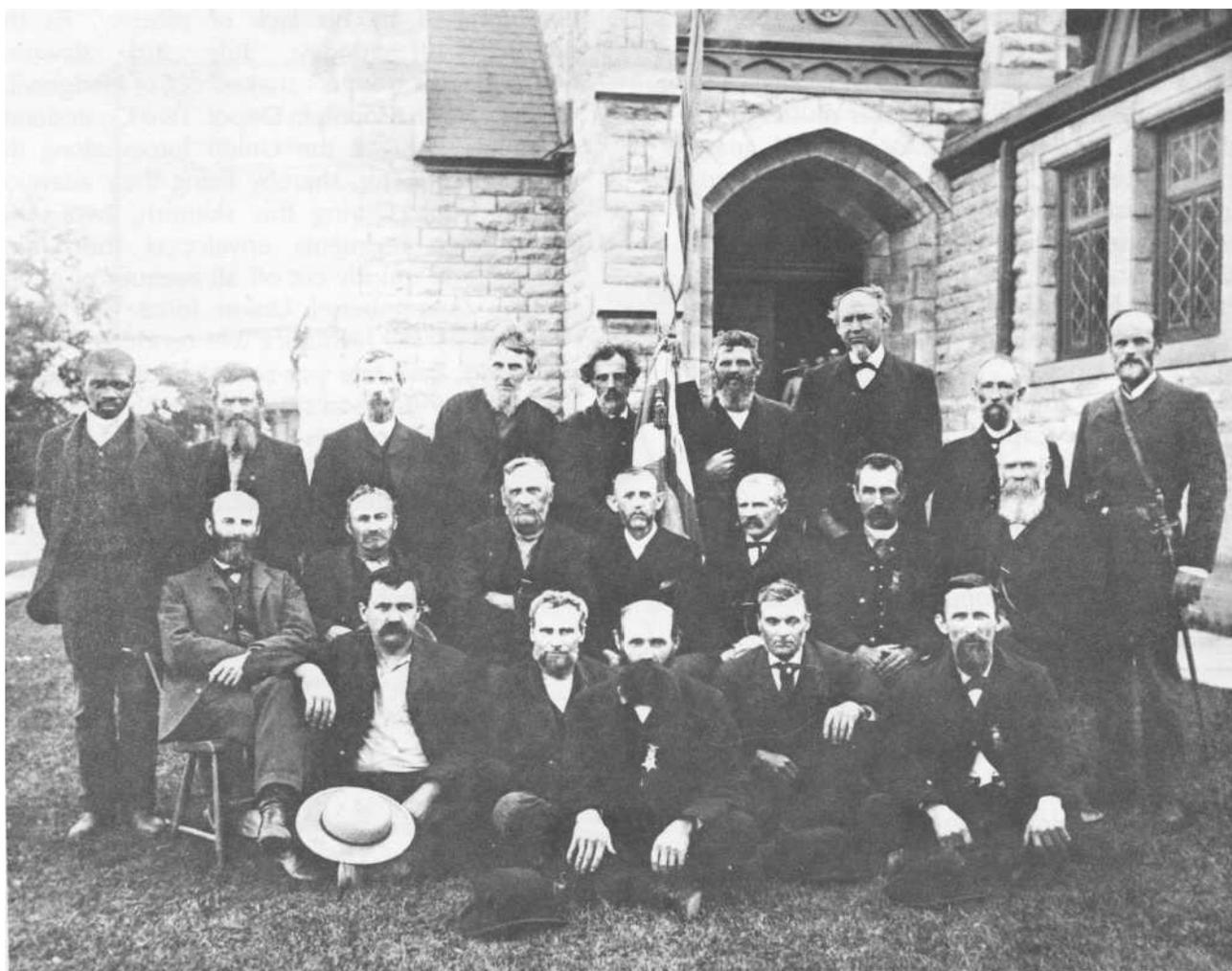
# THE HISTORICAL TIMES

*NEWSLETTER OF THE GRANVILLE, OHIO, HISTORICAL SOCIETY*

Volume V Number 2

Spring 1991

## The Battle of North Mountain: A Military Disaster for Licking County



**Granville Civil War Veterans in the 1880's**

In front: Jones, \_\_\_\_\_, Harmon, Huson, Evans  
Seated: Hayes, Frederick, Samson, Church, De Bow, \_\_\_\_\_, Malone  
Standing: Jackson, Kidd, LaFerre, Williams, Weston, Griffin, Kelvey, Schwab, Sinnett

## The Battle of North Mountain

The summer of 1864 found the Union and Confederate armies under Grant and Lee deadlocked in a war of attrition in the trenches outside of Richmond and Petersburg. To replace the large number of casualties incurred in this campaign, Grant summoned veteran troops who had been tied down protecting Washington D.C., his communications, and the railroads. To replace these troops the governors of the union states were urgently requested to mobilize their various national guard units for a temporary period.

In response to this call, the 135th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Chase in Columbus on May 8th, 1864 to serve one hundred days. It was composed of Ohio National Guard units from Licking and Hardin counties. On the day it was mustered in, the regiment was entrained for railroad guard duty at Martinsburg, West Virginia. The various companies distributed along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad included the "B" and "F" companies at North Mountain. In July 1864 North Mountain was a sleepy little rail depot located about a mile east of Hedgesville, W. Va., guarded by a recently constructed blockhouse and light earthworks. This detachment of the 135th was commanded by a Captain Ulysses S. Westbrook and numbered just under 200.

In an effort to break Grant's grip on Petersburg and take the initiative, Lee in late June 1864 detached his veteran Second Corps under General

Jubal Early to drive Union forces from the Shenandoah Valley. After brushing aside weak Union resistance, Early's Confederate army had advanced down the Shenandoah Valley toward Maryland and Washington D.C. They were preceded by the veteran cavalry brigade commanded by the hard bitten General John McCausland (who was to gain notoriety for his burning of Chambersburg, Pa.). McCausland's brigade, approximately 1300 strong reached the environs of Hedgesville the night of July 2d. The inexperience or neglect of Capt. Westbrook was apparent as his troops were unaware of the Confederate presence even though they were a little more than a mile away. By one soldier's account, Capt. Westbrook's effectiveness was compromised by his lack of sobriety. As the morning of Sunday, July 3rd dawned, McCausland's troopers snaked out of Hedgesville towards North Mountain Depot. Two Confederate regiments engaged the Union forces along the western perimeter, thereby fixing their attention to this front. During this skirmish, two other Confederate regiments enveloped the Union position and quickly cut off all avenues of retreat for the outnumbered Union force (see map). Although a lively resistance was conducted by the defenders, their fate was sealed once a battery of light artillery (Jackson's) was brought into action. Once a few rounds were lobbed into the constricted Union lines, Captain Westbrook quickly capitulated. Casualties for this "battle" were light; Union losses were three killed and six wounded. Confederate losses were not reported but were probably minimal.



### About This Issue

While a great deal is known and has been written about the Civil War and its effect on Ohio soldiers, relatively little has appeared about Granville citizens who served as ordinary soldiers in the Union Army. This second issue in our fifth anniversary year of publication of THE HISTORICAL TIMES presents, we believe for the first time, an account of Granville soldiers who served in the 135th Volunteer Infantry during 1864. This unit suffered immensely and the casualty rate was extraordinarily high. Yet, as far as we know, nothing has appeared in print about Granville's contribution to this long-suffering unit.

The editors are delighted to print the remembrance of Thomas E. Hayes written by his daughter, Delia Hayes Whitehead.

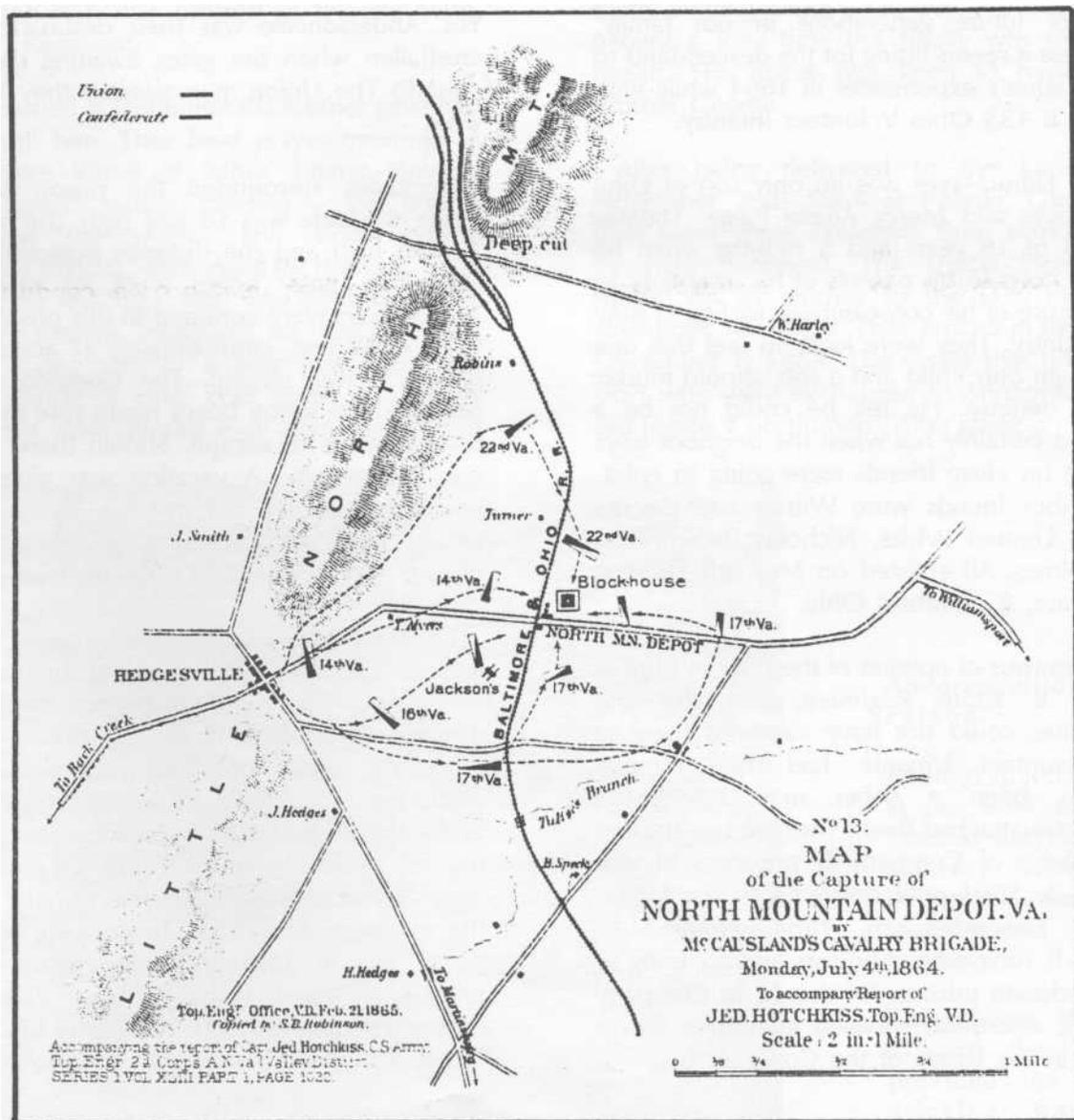
Society Secretary Kevin Bennett wrote the account of the Battle of North Mountain. Kevin once remarked that the large number of casualties which resulted from this battle and the following incarceration of the citizen soldiers at Andersonville Prison may make it the worst military disaster in the history of Licking County soldiers.

The Editors

The most tragic aspect of this skirmish occurred after the firing was over. After the surrender the Union prisoners were quickly forced marched south to Lynchburg, Virginia where they were entrained for various prisoner of war compounds, including the infamous Andersonville camp. The searing summer heat, lack of food, sanitary and medical treatment decimated the ranks of the prisoners. Of the 166 Union citizen-soldiers who were taken prisoner at North Mountain, only 65 survived to return to their Licking County homes.

One of these citizen soldiers was Thomas E. Hayes who lived just south of Granville. The narrative of his Civil War experience at the Battle of North Mountain and the fateful incarceration at Andersonville is found in the next article. Mr. Hayes is pictured with the other Granville Veterans of the Civil War in the front page photograph. He is seated at the far left.

Kevin Bennett  
 Granville Historical  
 Society



Thomas Elihu Hayes  
1845 - 1921  
A Recollection of His Civil War Experiences

Recorded by his daughter, Delia Hayes Whitehead  
during the Centennial of the War Between the States, July 1963

Frequently during this month of July 1963 I have had a distinct urge to write down the recollections I have of the reminiscences father related to us of his Civil War days as a volunteer serving his Country.

We, his children -- Mabel, Delia, and Elihu -- did not too often hear father refer to his experiences. Maybe this is a futile effort I am making for future generations in our family; nevertheless it seems fitting for the descendants to know of father's experiences in 1864 while with Company B 135 Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas Elihu Hayes was an only son of Elihu Phelps Hayes and Mercy Adelia Paige. Thomas was a lad of 18 years and 5 months when he broke the news to his parents of his intentions to enlist because of his conscientious feeling of duty to his Country. They were loath to feel that one so young, an only child and a son, should muster a gun in defense. He felt he could not be a shirker and certainly not when the neighbor boys who were his close friends were going to enlist. The neighbor friends were Wilson and George Van Kirk, Lemuel White, Nicholas Brown, and James Holmes. All enlisted on May 8th 1864 at Camp Chase, (Columbus) Ohio.

The consensus of opinion of the Boys in Blue of Company B 135th Regiment, was that the Confederates could not have captured them at North Mountain, Virginia, had their Captain Westbrook been a sober man when the Confederates attacked them. Thus we see Thomas and the boys of Company B prisoners of war from July 3, 1864 until delivered to the Union Fleet on November 26, 1864. Not all of Company B survived the horrors and suffering of the Confederate prisons. Of the 78 in Company B only 26, one-third, survived after their life as prisoners in the hands of the Confederates.

The most horrible prison in each and every way was Andersonville Prison. When leaving Lynchburg, Virginia, they were herded into cattle cars, crowded together with no cots or accommodations. After eight days of travel they were unloaded and marched to Andersonville, Georgia. The boys had heard reports of this prison and surmised that was where they would land. Rations already were slow and far between. Yes, Andersonville was their destination. (How crestfallen when the gates awaiting them were closed!) The Union men awaited they knew not what.

Stockades surrounded the prison pen. The inside stockade was 18 feet high, the outer one 12 feet high and the distance between was 12 feet. The sentry boxes were 30 yards apart. 36,500 boys were confined in this prison area of 1545 x 754 feet, approximately 27 acres, 5 acres of which was swamp. The Confederates who occupied the sentry boxes made sure there were no endeavors to escape. Should there be, death was the penalty. A vacation was given to the sentry if he shot a Boy in Blue. The prison was wholly in command of a professional Swiss officer, a certain wicked Captain (Henry) Wirz.

The soldier boys experienced days of inhuman treatment such as they had never dreamed could be possible. No shade, no shelter from storm, no drinking water, only a narrow stream coursing across the acres. If one tried to quench his thirst, at the place the stream of polluted water passed under the stockade, and should reach a fraction too far, a Confederate would be found in a watch tower nearby fulfilling his duty by shooting the innocent thirsty lad. There were no toilets. There was no incoming or outgoing mail. An occasional "mess wagon" came with rations, mostly dry corn bread or hard soda biscuits. The return trip of the wagon out of the stockade was

loaded with the bodies of the Union soldiers who had succumbed to the unendurable life and treatment at Andersonville, piled into the wagon as carelessly as cordwood.

Lack of food, the polluted water, and filthy conditions contributed to disease. The most prevalent disease was scurvy. Body lice, a most unpleasant pest, seemed impossible to eradicate. Alarming numbers of boys were removed each day, having succumbed -- 100 a day during August. The Union prisoners, under heavy Confederate guard had to dig the grave for the bodies; a long trench, three feet deep and nine feet wide. The corpses were laid side by side, usually 12 inches allowed for each, covered with pine branches, then the loose dirt and sod. An 18" wooden slab was pressed in bearing State, Company, Regiment.

Father carried a Testament his mother gave him to take with him. They held prayer meetings. A very intimate friend of father, Jimmy Holmes, called a special prayer meeting -- this time a supplication for water. The boys prayed intercessory prayers. Their need for drinking water was so great and their faith was standing a test. Were their prayers answered? Ah, yes! The next morning at the foot of a pine tree there was found a spring of clear cold water. Prayers of thanksgiving were offered ever after. The soldier

boys named the spring PROVIDENCE SPRING. It affords clear cold water yet, to quench thirst. In later years a fine stone house was erected over the spring. It has a clean long stone fitted into the masonry at the front where one sees chipped into the long stone -- Providence Spring. It is indeed a monument to answered prayer.

When word came to the Company B boys that there was a chance for parole, Father's neighbor boys and close friends were all astir except Wilson Van Kirk. He said, "You go, I must stay with my brother George". He was very ill, no longer taking any notice of his surroundings. The men thought Wilson should go with them for fear he too would not live for the next parole. A hard decision to make, but Wilson came on with them, arriving home a sad boy. He was a mental patient a long time but finally was restored to health. His regret was keen to have left his brother George.

After being delivered to the Union Fleet, November 26th 1864 at Polaski, Georgia, the men were mere skeletons from starvation and inhuman treatment. The Union Fleet quickly started on its journey to the U.S. Hospital at Annapolis, Maryland. They arrived in five days on December 1, 1864. The vessel that brought the boys who were exchanged to Annapolis was the old frigate "Constitution". After going on board the



Andersonville  
Prison

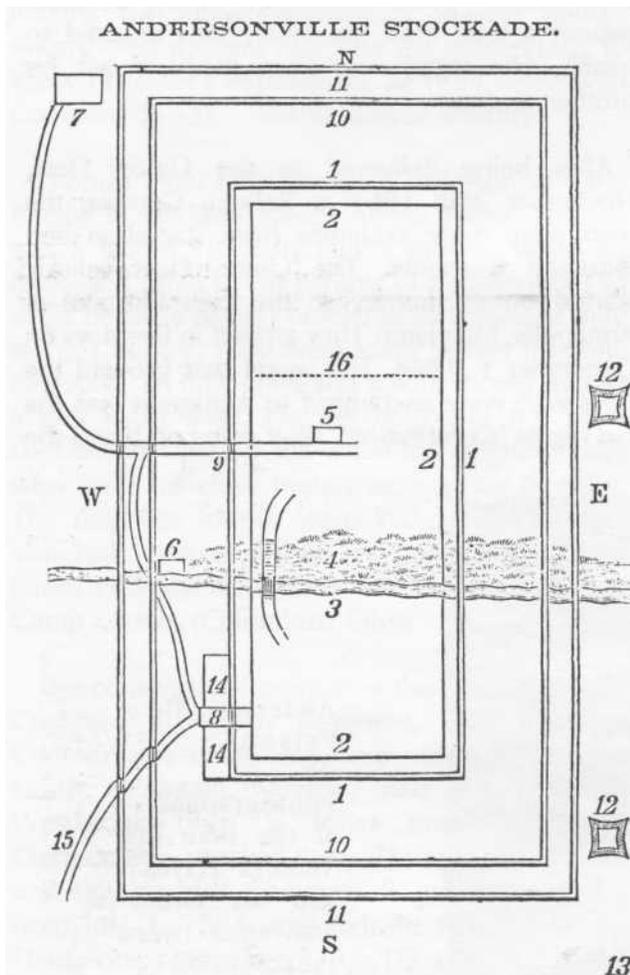
Photographed  
at the time that  
Thomas Hayes  
and his Granville  
comrades were  
incarcerated  
there.

The stream that  
drained the latrine,  
provided the only  
drinking water.



vessel, and on their way, a new uniform for each was issued. The ones they were wearing had been issued at Camp Chase on May 8. Worn too long already -- six months. Each boy was taken on deck to make the change, and as soon as the filthy uniform was off it was pushed off the deck with a long pole. When it came father's turn, he managed to get out on deck but an orderly said, "You need help". Help came and saved him from falling, also assisted him in making the change to a new uniform. As his old uniform was on its way off deck into the Atlantic he was reminded of his Testament, his penknife, and curios he had made from pine wood. All would be priceless to us now if we had them.

The folks at home knew the Confederate prisons were fast paroling their prisoners and were anxiously waiting the first ray of hope that Thomas was living and that his Company had been paroled and was in the hands of the Union Fleet. No direct word had been received from Thomas since he was captured July 3, 1864. Anxious days at home -- nights, weeks, and months! A note in father's handwriting says "We were captured on July 3rd. On the 7th day of July we drew our first rations from the rebels." Whenever father had occasion to refer to the soldiers of the South or "Boys in Gray" he used the term "rebels". I have referred to them as Confederates. The "Boys in Blue" were the Union Army.



EXPLANATION.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. STOCKADE.                    | 10 & 11. OUTER STOCKADES.  |
| 2. "DEAD LINE."                 | 12. EARTHWORK FORTIFICATIONS.  |
| 3. BROOK.                       | 13. LOCATION OF HOSPITAL.  |
| 4. SWAMP.                       | 14. PLACE WHERE THE SURGEONS PRESCRIBED FOR THE SICK AND ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL. |
| 5. REBEL SUTTLERS.              | 15. ROAD TO CAPTAIN'S OFFICE.  |
| 6. BAKE-HOUSE FOR CORN-BREAD.   | 16. LINE OF OLD STOCKADE.  |
| 7. COOK-HOUSE FOR BACON, BEANS. |  |
| 8 & 9. ENTRANCES.               |  |

The papers at home were scanned, rescanned, in hope of good news. Daily papers were scarce and only came to County seats. Grandfather Hayes, (Elihu P.) Thomas' father, had errands in Newark. As he was going past a drug store, the druggist hailed him, "Good news", was his salutation, "Your son's name is among those paroled. This morning's paper has F. E. Hayes, but it likely should have been T. E. Hayes." The paper was at the druggist's home so Grandfather drove to the house to see for himself. Sure enough, and too good to be true, Thomas was reported to be at U. S. Hospital, Annapolis, Md. Grandfather's team could not travel fast enough. He drove home past the Brown house so he could break the good news that Nick too was at Annapolis. The two fathers planned to go to their boys at Annapolis on the midnight train. Next, Mercy Adelia must have the good news and hear

of the plans. She was waiting on the porch to hear more quickly the reason for Elihu's haste. Still there was anxiety, but Thomas was free again from prison camp life -- no longer a prisoner in the hands of the rebels and Capt. Wirz.

The midnight train found Grandfather and Mr. Brown ready for the trip to Annapolis. Upon arrival, Grandfather, after necessary procedures, was satisfied that the reported F. E. Hayes was his Thomas. Grandfather saw long halls with cots for the boys who enlisted as volunteers to save the Union and free the slaves who were suffering from serfdom, starved boys who were too weak and frail yet to be furloughed home.

Before starting down the long hall to the last cot, the orderly cautioned Grandfather that due to the extreme weakness of Thomas he must be very careful in greeting him. When the orderly turned the cover back, Grandfather could not recognize one feature in the boy as Thomas, but when he said "Father" it was the weakened voice of Thomas. His skin dark and weathered, he was a mere skeleton, and with temples so sunken they would accommodate half an egg. He held to Grandfather's hand until he quietly fell asleep. Thomas recognized Grandfather's voice as he heard him talking in the lower hall. He thought to himself, "Father has come, he knows now where I am."

His nurse, while in U. S. Hospital, was Miss Quinby. She wrote for some time to him, and was so interested to follow him through the years. He was in the hospital seventeen days awaiting sufficient strength to be furloughed home, December 17, 1864.

Neither brother Elihu or I have any recollection of hearing father relate any of the incidents about his "welcome home." My imagination prompts me to think -- joy reigned supreme.

Father said his mother's explicit instructions were for Tommie to have the best food possible to build him up to be as strong as he was when he went into the army. It was butchering time in January. Of course quantities of delicious meat and the aroma from the kitchen when the meat was cooking reached every part of the house. Grandmother feared Thomas could not curb his

appetite, and all precautionary measures were taken to protect Thomas from over eating. The first evening, liver was on the supper menu. Leftovers were put on the shelves in the upper pantry. After the house was quiet, Thomas dared to slip cautiously down stairs to the pantry to take a look. The platter of liver was in plain sight. The last piece tasted good, if not better, than the first. Imagine his mother's surprise next morning -- the platter, but no liver. Thomas explained to her when he came down next morning. The liver did no harm. Pangs of hunger were understood by the boys who suffered from starvation in Andersonville.

Thomas E. Hayes was mustered out January 19, 1865, again a citizen of the United States of America. Neither brother Elihu or I ever heard father murmur or complain of the days in 1864 while he was giving service in the Union Army. A true patriot.

During the month of February 1912, Father and Mother, or Thomas and wife, Emma Montgomery, whom he married September 15, 1877, spent some time in the South, Andersonville and Providence Spring being the places of greatest attraction. There had been much change in the fifty years. Recollections of months spent there flowed through father's mind. Mother said he looked sad, said nothing. Father found the graves of all he looked for in the National Cemetery at Andersonville. Well kept monuments are erected for the states of Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan,



**Thomas and Emma Hayes,  
with a grandchild, about 1915**

Wisconsin, Iowa, New Jersey, to the memory of the boys who died in Andersonville. Of the seventy-eight members of Company B 135th Regiment, only one-third or twenty-six members survived to leave the Confederate prison, and several of these died before reaching their homes in the North. Father and mother brought an oak leaf to Horace Van Kirk, a younger brother of Wilson, which they picked off the grave of his brother George. Father helped to lower the flag at sundown and helped to fold it.

The women of the South had erected a monument to the memory of the Swiss Captain Wirz on the site of the notoriously wicked Andersonville. It was the plan of the southern leader of the rebellion to starve to death and destroy by sickness and neglect what they did not destroy with the bullet, so they were put in a swampy country in southern Georgia. Their whole plan seemed to be a systematic one to kill by starvation and inhuman treatment. General Winder had charge of all Union prisoners in the South. His headquarters was at Andersonville. Wirz was simply a tool under him, who had charge. He was a tyrant and did not seem to have any conscience of right or wrong. At or near the close of the War, the Union went to Andersonville and captured him, took him to Washington where there was a long trial for murdering our prisoners. He was found guilty, was hung, and was buried by the side of the Lincoln assassin. Winder and Jeff Davis were set free, while Wirz, their tool, was hung by the government.

Providence Spring had lost no thrill for father. He and mother quenched their thirst with the water which was still cool and sparkling. They brought home a flask of the water with some red sand showing in the bottom of the flask. Americus was the Railway stop for them to walk to the Spring.

At the close of the War, the Pension Department of our Federal Government was called on by disabled veterans for financial help. Many veterans needed a pension. Many thought they needed a pension. Father, conscientious again, refused to apply, for he said, "I have a home, good health, and I am not short of change." In later years the government passed a

law whereby age became a factor in eligibility in the granting of pensions. The age was 62. Father then applied and **received \$144 a year**, payable quarterly. he lived to be seventy-five years, three months, and twenty-five days.

Father was a faithful veteran to the Baird Post, a Veteran Tent at Pataskala. He and Henry Case, a cousin, also a veteran of the 113th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, drove twice each month to the meetings. Father always wore, on that night, his G.A.R. badge (Grand Army of the Republic). Brother Elihu has the precious badge. Father wore in his left lapel a Veteran's bronze button ever after being mustered out, January 19, 1864. That too is in Elihu's care.

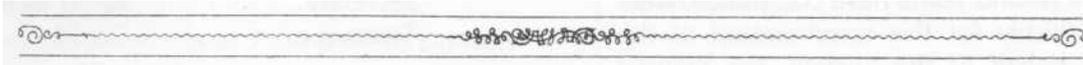
We regret father did not write down for us his experiences during those Civil War days and months. The fife and drum beats were great reminders for him. The songs written then were inspired, also inspiring. His children are proud of the heritage he has left us, a veteran serving a call for saving his country at the time of war.



## Acknowledgements

This is the first publication of the article on the preceding pages about the Civil War duty of Thomas Elihu Hayes, as recalled by his daughter from her father's accounts to his wife and children.

The editors are grateful to Betsy O'Neill for originally providing us with the written account of Thomas E. Hayes' military career. Mr. Hayes' grandson, Henry Whitehead, kindly gave the Society permission to print this remembrance written by his mother. Mr. Whitehead also provided the family photograph of his grandfather used in this issue.



## The Old Colony Burying Ground

A significant step in the restoration of the Old Colony Burying Ground has been completed. Minxie J. Fannin and James C. Fannin of Fannin-Lehner Preservation Consultants, Concord, Massachusetts, spent three days in Granville in late March to assess the condition of the gravestones in the Old Colony Burying Ground. The Old Colony Committee of the Granville Historical Society engaged the Fannins to provide a stone-by-stone written evaluation of the burial ground. In addition to their work on graveyards, the Fannin-Lehner firm has worked on houses, historic districts, and has assisted with the nomination and restoration of many National Register properties. They specialize in working with volunteers in graveyard restoration projects and have led workshops in basic restoration techniques for the Association of Gravestone Studies. They are currently engaged, along with many other projects, in restoration work in cemeteries in Westborough, Massachusetts; Saugerties, New York; the town of Hanover, New Hampshire and the Dartmouth College cemetery.

The Fannin's report will list the stones which need immediate attention in order to avoid further damage or loss; will indicate which can be straightened or worked on by trained volunteers; and which will require treatment by a professional conservationist. The committee will consider the

historical importance of each stone along with the information provided by the preservation consultants to establish priorities for restoration and plans to begin implementation of their recommendation as soon as funds from the grant of the Opera House Settlement Funds are made available by the Township Trustees.

The work by Fannin-Lehner was helped greatly by the excellent records of the Old Colony in the archives of the Granville Historical Society. Especially helpful was the detailed list of the epitaph on each stone then visible, made by Charles Webster Bryant in 1886, which the Fannins described as a unique record for a cemetery containing graves as old as those in the Old Colony. Another invaluable tool, as restoration proceeds, is the computerized database, which will allow the search for specific information and sorting by categories. The Committee has recently completed entry of information for the Old Colony. Norman Kennedy, Clerk of the Township, has generously allowed the Old Colony Committee to use the format for the database in which the Maple Grove Cemetery Records are entered. A master list of burials in both cemeteries is planned, which will be available to the public.

Flo Hoffman  
for the Committee



"A JOB WELL DONE"

Eric Jones and Jeane Randolph are completing two year terms as President and Secretary, respectively. Eric and Jeane have contributed their services unselfishly for the commonweal of the Society. On behalf of the Society, the Editorial Board says "thanks so much!" and wishes Eric and Jeane all the best.

Mary Ann Malcuit and John Rugg are completing their terms of service on the Board of Management. Mary Ann will continue to give her enthusiastic service as a co-editor of **The Historical Times**. Our thanks and gratitude to Mary Ann and John.

REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP

Your Society is growing. Dan Freytag, Chair of the Membership Committee, reports 177 paid members at the end of March. The committee has been active in soliciting new members and we welcome each of them to the activities of Society.

**The Historical Times** is included with membership **and** is sent to all members of the Society. Questions or comments may be sent to:

Editors  
**The Historical Times**  
 P. O. Box 129  
 Granville, Ohio 43023

Editorial **Board:** Florence Hoffman, Anthony Lisska, Mary Ann Malcuit, Samuel Schaff.

BUCKEYE LAKE PRESENTATION AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Society's Annual Meeting took place on Tuesday evening, April 23 at 7:30 in the Old Academy Building. Following the reports from the President and Treasurer, the election of officers was held. The Nomination Committee put forward the following slate of candidates:

President:	Tony Stoneburner
Vice-President:	Tom Gallant
Secretary:	Kevin Bennett
Treasurer:	David Neel

Board of Management Three Year Term (1991-1994):

Bill Heim  
 Dick Shiels  
 Ann Stout

Board of Management One Year Term (1991- 1992):

Eric Jones (replacing Tom Gallant)

The Nomination Committee for 1991:

Anthony Lisska  
 Robert Drake  
 Paul Treece

Following the business of the annual meeting, Don Bonar presented a lecture and slide show on "The History of Buckeye Lake: From Great Swamp to Amusement Park."

**An Appreciation**

The editors would like to acknowledge their appreciation to Cookie Shields for her tireless typing and exemplary editing of the materials used in **The Historical Times**.

## The Civil War Roundtable.

The next two meetings of the Civil War Roundtable will take place on the following dates:

May 21: Keith Hoover: "The Town that Started the Civil War: Oberlin, Ohio"

June 25: Carl Beamer: "Mosby and the Confederate Guerrillas"

The Roundtable meets at 7:00 p.m. in Lamson Lodge on the Denison campus.

There will be no meetings in July and August. The Roundtable Meetings will resume in the fall. The normal meeting schedule is the third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m.

### GRANVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

President:	Eric Jones
Vice President:	Richard Shiels
Secretary:	Jeane Randolph
Treasurer:	<b>David B. Neel</b>

### TRUSTEES

<u>Class of 1991:</u>	Mary Ann Malcuit John Rugg Ann Stout
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<u>Class of 1992:</u>	Irvine Chotlos Daniel Freytag Thomas Gallant
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<u>Class of 1993:</u>	Florence Hoffman Anthony Lisska Harold Sargent
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**A Meeting of the Civil War Roundtable:  
sponsored by the Granville Historical Society**

MUSTER IN ROLL OF COMPANY 13, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

The members of this company were enrolled in 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Ulyssus S. Westbrook, May 2.  
First Lieutenant George W. Hull, May 2.  
Second Lieutenant Rynier V. Outcalt, May 2.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Jacob W. Smart, May 2.  
Sergeant William Camp, May 2.  
Sergeant Anthony M. Prior, May 2.  
Sergeant Joseph W. Myers, May 2.  
Sergeant William Tucker, May 2.  
Corporal Zadoc Buckingham, May 2.  
Corporal George M. Crooks, May 2.  
Corporal William Itughes, May 2.  
Corporal Henry C. Lawyer, May 2.  
Corporal Nlicajah Martin, May 2.  
Corporal Joseph A. Smart, May 2.  
Corporal Leroy Roberts, May 2.  
Corporal Robert L. Westbrook, May 2.  
Musician Mason Patterson, May 2.  
Musician Wartenbe N\_\_\_\_\_, May 2.  
Wagoner William Johnson, May 2.

PRIVATES.

Alfred Alward, May 2.  
George Brookover, May 2.  
Joseph Bell, May 2.  
Holmes Bogle, May 2.

Homer Bright, May 2.  
Woodson Bell, May 2.  
John W. Belt, May 2.  
Benjamin Belt, May 2.  
Nicholas Brown, May 2.  
William Crooks, May 2.  
Milton Clemens, May 2.  
Harvey Cain, May 2.  
John H. Dair, May 2.  
Franklin Davy, May 2.  
John Davis, May 2.  
John W. Etnire, May 2.  
George W. Flesher, May 2.  
Daniel Fundersmith, May 2.  
Jesse German, May 2.  
John Gillespie, May 2.  
William Hamilton, May 2.  
Samuel Harris, May 2.  
William Harmon, May 2.  
William C. Hazlet, May 2.  
John Humbarger, May 2.  
James Holmes, May 2.  
Jesse Hancock, May 2.  
Thomas Hayes, May 2.  
Charles A. Irvin, May 2.  
Arthur S. Lake, May 2.  
Leroy Lake, May 2.  
Nelson Lewis, May 2.  
James H. Loughman, May 2.  
Henry Licklitter, May 2.  
Lloyd Myers, May 2.  
John McBride, May 2.

William D. Morgan, May 2.  
Levi Morgan, May 2.  
Jesse Morgan, May 2.  
Jacob Mauk, May 2.  
George W. Moore, May 2.  
Syvester Myrie, May 2.  
John L. Norman, May 2.  
George Pratt, May 2.  
Charles C. Rankin, May 2.  
George W. Rankin, May 2.  
Samuel Richardson, May 2.  
Sanford Rose, May 2.  
Winfield S. Richey, May 2.  
Joseph Runnion, May 2.  
William P. Starkey, May 2.  
William Shiplett, May 2.  
Samuel Stanberry, May 2.  
George Stanberry, May 2.  
John W. Shutt, May 2.  
Elisha Standiford, May 2.  
Henry Vet million, May 2.  
Urias Vanhorn, May 2.  
Wilson Vankirk, May 2.  
George Vankirk, May 2.  
John S. West, May 2.  
Jesse Williams, May 2.  
Benjamin Wilcox, May 2.  
William Wilcox, May 2.  
Bloomfield Zane, May 2.  
Lemuel H. White, May.

--from **The History of Licking County, Ohio**

by N. N. Hill, 1881

