

THIRTY-FIFTH ALABAMA—(INFANTRY.)

The Thirty-fifth organized at Lagrange, in Franklin, April 1862. Ordered to Corinth, it was there brigaded under Gen. Breckinridge. It followed that officer to Louisiana, and took part in the attack on Baton Rouge, losing quite a number. It was part of the force with which Van Dorn assaulted Corinth, and the Thirty-fifth was a severe loser in the casualties of that fierce struggle. Placed under Gen. Buford, the regiment was under fire at the first bombardment of Port Hudson. It passed some time in that vicinity, and in May 1863 the regiment was engaged at Baker's Creek with light loss. Escaping the perils of Vicksburg by following Gen. Loring out of the battle, the Thirty-fifth was soon after sent to the Army of Tennessee; but in February 1864 went back to Mississippi to confront Sherman's advance. The regiment was now in the brigade of Gen. T. B. Scott of Louisiana, consisting of the Twenty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-seventh Alabama, and Twelfth Louisiana. Rejoining the Army of Tennessee, the Thirty-fifth was part of the resolute column that stood in front of Sherman's army during the great struggle in north Georgia, and in the bloody and fruitless sacrifices made before the gates of Atlanta. During that time it lost largely, 65 being killed or wounded July 22 at Atlanta, and 27 on the 28th following. The regiment moved into Tennessee with Gen. Hood, and was in the advance in the attack on the outpost at Decatur, where it lost 35 killed and wounded. At the bloody shambles of Franklin, the Thirty-fifth lost 150 killed and wounded, or one-half its effective force. The loss at Nashville was light, and the remnant of the regiment proceeded eastward to renew the then hopeless struggle in the Carolinas. The Thirty-fifth was surrendered with the Army of Tennessee.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONELS.—James W. Robinson of Franklin; resigned. Edwin Goodwin of Franklin; died in the service. Samuel S. Ives of Lauderdale; wounded at Franklin.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.—Edwin Goodwin; promoted. Samuel S. Ives; promoted. A. E. Ashford of Lawrence.

MAJORS.—Wm. Hunt of Franklin; transferred. S. S. Ives; promoted. A. E. Ashford; promoted. John S. Dickson of Madison; killed at Franklin.

CAPTAINS, AND COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE COMPANIES CAME.

LAWRENCE.—Richard O. Pickett; captured at Corinth; resigned. Ezekiel Johnson.

LAUDERDALE.—W. B. Taylor; resigned. J. B. Patton; wounded at Franklin.

LAWRENCE.—A. E. Ashford; promoted. Tathem.

LAUDERDALE.—Samuel S. Ives; wounded at Baton Rouge; promoted. J. R. Mitchell; wounded at Corinth.

LIMESTONE.—John West.

LIMESTONE.—L. N. Martin.

MADISON.—John S. Dickson; promoted. Joseph Brown.

MADISON.—. . . . Peavy; resigned. J. A. Flanagan.

FRANKLIN.—Thaddeus Felton; killed at Corinth. John Harris; died in service. Sam'l D. Stewart; killed at Franklin.

FRANKLIN.—Red Jones.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fifth regiment was organized at La Grange in April, 1862; ordered to Corinth, it was brigaded under General Breckinridge, and went to Louisiana under his command. It took part in the engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5th, where the regiment lost heavily and displayed the superb character of its officers and men. At Port Hudson it was highly complimented by General Breckinridge. At Corinth, October 3d, its losses again were heavy and General Van Dorn praised its work. It fought in Loring's division at Baker's Creek, and, after the siege of Jackson, was ordered to Tennessee, but was sent back to Mississippi early in 1864. It took part in the fighting in Georgia and the battles around Atlanta. Under Hood at Decatur it lost heavily, and at Franklin, November 30th, lost a large proportion of its force. At Nashville, December 15th and 16th, its loss was comparatively small. It went into the Carolinas and was surrendered with the remnants of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-ninth, with which it had been consolidated the previous summer, under its gallant commander, Col. A. E. Ashford. Capt. Thaddeus Felton was killed at Corinth; Capt. Samuel D. Stewart killed and Capt. J. B. Patten wounded at Franklin. Capt. John Hanna died in the service.

The field officers were Col. James W. Robertson; Edwin Goodwin, who died in the service; Samuel S. Ives, wounded at Franklin, and A. E. Ashford. Majs. William Hunt and John S. Dickson, killed at Franklin.

Vol. XV—(18) Gen. Earl Van Dorn, in report of the defense of Vicksburg and other operations, June 27 to September 9, 1862, gives the Thirty-fifth, Colonel Robertson, brigaded under General Preston, as among his forces. (77) Mentioned by General Breckinridge in his report of engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5th, and in the storming and occupation of Port Hudson. He says that Colonel Thompson, commanding brigade, being severely wounded, the command devolved on Colonel Robertson, whose conduct fully justified the confidence of his troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin was on duty with sharpshooters. Both these officers afterward named for gallant conduct. (90-93) Mentioned in Gen. Daniel Ruggles report of engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. Casualties, 4 killed, 21 wounded. (93, 95, 96, 97) Colonel Robertson's report of same engagement, as brigade commander, commends the regiment highly and particularly Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin. The officers commanding companies were conspicuous for coolness and courage. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin calls attention to the zeal and daring of the men, both officers and privates. (99) Colonel Crossland, Seventh Kentucky, says that the Thirty-fifth Alabama opened and kept up a hot fire, which broke the enemy's line. (1033) Rust's brigade, department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Gardner, March 31, 1863. (1125) Report of surgeon of First brigade, J. W. Thompson, says that regiment, on arriving at Vicksburg, was 375 strong. Number for duty, August 11, 1862, 150; on account of sickness, asks that command be removed to a point further north.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) Rust's brigade, district of the Mississippi, army of the West, General Van Dorn, October, 1862. (407-409) Mentioned in General Rust's report of operations near Corinth, October 2, 3 and 4, 1862. He says: "The conduct of the Thirty-fifth Alabama, commanded by Captain Ashford, though deprived by illness of their accomplished Colonel Robertson, could not have been improved by the presence of any officer."

No. 36—(544) General Loring, reporting from Enterprise, Miss., April 25, 1863, says: "Enemy demanded the town. They were represented 1,500 strong. Colonel Goodwin, with the Thirty-fifth Alabama, defied them."

No. 37—(77) General Loring's report of battle of Baker's Creek mentions the good service of the regiment. "The gallant Goodwin, Thirty-fifth Alabama, distinguished himself in the charge on the enemy's center." (82-87) General Buford's report says that Lieut. George

C. Hubbard, acting as first lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-fifth Alabama, was killed. He was on a visit to the regiment and assigned temporarily to duty at the request of the captain. He calls special attention to Colonel Goodwin. (87, 88) Colonel Goodwin's report.

No. 38—(746) Transferred to Buford's brigade, with Twenty-seventh, Fifty-fourth and Snodgrass' (Fifty-fifth) Alabama regiments, by general order, No. 64, dated Jackson, Miss., April 15, 1863. (770) General Buford, April 20th, says: "Thirty-fifth Alabama left Chattanooga this morning." (937, 1040) Buford's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, May to July, 1863.

No. 57—(333) Assignment as above, February 20, 1864, General Polk in command. Col. Samuel S. Ives commanding regiment. (626) Colonel Johnson (cavalry) reports from near Moulton, March 24th, that regiment is near there recruiting and has determined to fall back to Smithville. Asks that it be detained there and mounted. (662, 663) Colonel Ives reports that April 12th, at night, his regiment, with detachments from the Twenty-seventh Alabama, crossed the river, surprised a camp, killing 3, and capturing 3 commissioned officers, 38 non-commissioned officers and privates, 1 negro butler and a considerable number of horses, mules, arms, equipments, etc., sustaining no loss whatsoever.

No. 58—Colonel Ives reports a skirmish near Mount Hope on March 24, 1864; put the enemy to flight and drove them to Decatur. Regiment at Moulton, about 250 strong, but first-rate troops. Lieut.-Col. John Estes' report, April 5th, says, "Regiment is near Mount Hope."

No. 74—(645, et seq.) Scott's brigade, Loring's division, General Polk's corps, Johnston's army in Georgia, after June 10, 1864. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Twenty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

No. 98—(1063) Consolidated with Twenty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama, under Col. Edward McAlexander, after April 9th, in Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

MOVEMENTS OF 35th ALABAMA REGIMENT
NEAR EDWARDS DEPOT, MISSISSIPPI,
JANUARY & FEBRUARY 1863.



We left by rail in March 1863 for Port Hudson, La. On the 14th, the 35th Alabama and the 3rd Kentucky, was sent down towards Baton Rouge to watch Banks' advance by land. Farragut was approaching our two miles of batteries. About 10 o'clock the signal was given: "here they come with a roar of mighty thunder." Farragut, with his flagship leading, with another craft lashed on the side next our batteries, got by in a crippled condition. The Richmond did not fare so well. She was disabled and floated under our guns and passed on down the river. The Mississippi, the craft Commodore Dewey was on, received wounds from which she was set on fire and sank to the bottom of the Mississippi river after floating several miles down the river. The 35th Alabama, with all of Bufords Brigade, was ordered to Tulahoma, Tenn. On arriving at Chattanooga, ~~Tenn.~~ we were ordered to return to Vicksburg. On reaching Meridian, we met Greason's flying cavalry 1500 strong, who ordered us to surrender. Our brave little Col. Goodwin said: "No" and then they flew away and left us to walk. From Enterprise we went to Vicksburg and were watching Grant and expecting him to come direct to Vicksburg from Grand Gulf, but he made a rush for Jackson, captured and destroyed much property. Gen'l. Pemberton with Stevenson's, Bowen's, and Loring's divisions, went out to Edwards Depot. Marched out to Ward Raymond and camped for the night: May 15th, 1863.

The 35th Alabama was sent for by Gen'l. Loring to come to headquarters and there instructed us to go two miles on the road to Raymond and keep a sharp lookout, for the enemy was not far away. On the morning of the 16th, we had a call to arms, quick, as the pickets were engaged. We fought and fell back to our main line. After 12 o'clock we were ordered on the double quick in the hot sun, over fields, fences, briars and bushes, for more than two miles, where we met our defeated and retreating forces, coming to the rear in much disorder. Gen'l. Bowen asked: "what regiment is this?" "The 35th



Alabama" Col. Goodwin replied. "Colonel, press your regiment straight to the front and releave the Missouri Battery" which was in great danger. The men responded promptly to our presence and worked their guns terrifically, until ordered off the field. Gen'l. Lloyd Tighlman was ordered to hold the enemy in check until the remainder of the army could get out. Gen'l. Tighlman lost his life heroically obeying orders. Gen'l. Loring finding his division cut off from the Vicksburg road, decided to make his way through the Yankee camps that night and join Gen'l. Johnston at Jackson. The evening of the 17th found us 46 miles from the Bakers Creek battle field, nothing to eat, no blankets, no cooking utensils and nothing to do but to fall down and sleep. So ended that disastrous campaign, for the present at least.

The 35th Alabama was on picket duty all of the night of the 15th, fought all the next day and then ran all night and nearly all of the next day. Of course we had many stragglers, as all of the men were not of equal endurance. Some of our bravest men could not keep up and right here, I will tell you of a little incident, perhaps no other army could boast of. The Yankees came up on our stragglers and tried to capture them. The stragglers put up one of the prettiest little fights you ever saw and the Yanks were willing to let them go unmolested after that.

Gen'l. Loring played it very fine to extricate his division. At one point we had to pass, the Yanks were guarding with a strong force. Gen'l. Loring furnished one of his men with a Yankee uniform and gave him a written order signed by some Yankee General, ordering them to move quick to another road where the Rebels were approaching. We passed out over the very ground the Yankees had just left in obedience to this ruse order of Gen'l. Loring.

The 35th Alabama left Chrystal Springs about May 19th, 1863, for Jackson, where we joined Gen'l. Joseph E. Johnston. From there we went to Canton, thence west to Big Black river, crossed over and went out to Benton, near Yazoo river, threatening Grants rear, with a view to raising the siege of Vicksburg. We re-crossed the Big Black without doing more than "demonstrating." While bivouacing on a pile of drift

our little fire warned up one of the largest snakes I ever saw. We had slept with him over night and I am scared yet to think of such a "bed-fellow" It had red, white and black or blue colors.

About the 5th of July we retreated to Jackson, ~~to~~ going on one "wheel" barefooted, having a large "gum-bile" on my right foot. Arriving at Jackson, we were placed near the center in reserve, Not having a place in the firing line, it was our business to go to any part of the firing line hardest pressed. We were soon ordered on a run to our extreme right, to help the 8th Kentucky, ^{who was} ~~was~~ between the end of our breastworks and the Pearl river, fighting like a sack of wild cats. We soon relieved them, after passing through corn 20 ft high and falling all around. I passed a long Yankee lying flat on his back, having been shot just behind the eyes. I saw he had on a pair of boots, I was sure he would not need. After correcting our line, I went up for a "trade." I was barefooted. He kept his eyes on me from the time I approached his feet, until I walked clear around his body. ⁺ quickly reported to my company what I had seen and two of the boys said: "we will get them." When they returned, one had his boots and ^{the} another his socks. If his eyes had been closed, I am sure we could have traded, but to have a dead fellow watching you steal his boots and socks, was too much for me.

I was soon placed out in a rifle pit with one companion, the biggest coward you ever saw. He would let me stand on him and shoot, but not a shot would he fire. I finally told him if he did not shoot at the Yankees, I would shoot him. He stuck his head down in the ground, raised his gun up and pulled the trigger. Down he went and I on top of him. As soon as I would fire, the Yankees would give us a whole volley. If you held your hat up on a stick, they would fill it full of holes. I was glad when night came so I could crawl away. We soon left there, going towards Meridian and Demopolis.

William G. Whitefield
1st Sergt. Co. D - 35th Alabama
Regiment, Bufords Brigade, and
Lorings Division. Army of Miss.

35th Alabama Regiment - C. S. A. -



This regiment made herself famous at the battle of Baton Rouge, La. Aug. 5th, 1862. Her first time under fire, the 3rd Kentucky was being hard pressed when the 35th Alabama opened up on her left with her 69 Caliber Belgians. The yankees thought the whole Confederacy was there from the noise made by these guns, which shot both ways, back and forth, so did the fellow who tried to hold one of them. It was fortunate the Mississippi river was there, or they would be running yet.

From Baton Rouge we went to Port Hudson and fortified the place. From there we went to Grand Junction and ran the yankees into Boliver, Tenn. came back and went to Ripley, ~~XXXX~~ Miss. when we joined Gen'l. Price and made the attack on Corinth October 3rd and 4th. On the 3rd, the 35th Alabama and 9th Arkansas captured the famous gun, Lady Richardson, Private Whitefield being the first man to reach her. On the 4th, volunteers were called for to engage *Whitefield* and as Lt. Goodloe put it: "I can see Whitefield yet, being the first man to step out for the perilous duty." For his acts of the 3rd and 4th, he was made 1st Serg't. which place he held to near the end, when, on reorganization, he was made flag bearer for the consolidated Alabama regiments below Raleigh near Smithfield, N. C. after the consolidation was known as the 27th Alabama.

After the fight at Corinth, we met the enemy at Coffeeville and went to Vicksburg for the second time, thence to Port Hudson second time, when the 35th Alabama and 3rd Kentucky was placed down the river near Faragut's fleet lying a few miles below our forts. We did not have to whip Banks 40,000 yankees as Gen'l. Gardner, with his two miles of hot shot, had sunk the boat Mississippi, which our gallant Geo. Dewey was on, disabled the Richmond and sent all back down the river except the flag ship Hartford. She got by in a battered condition.

From Port Hudson we started to Tullehoma, Tenn. On our arrival at Chattanooga, we were ordered back to Vicksburg. At Meridian we halted to watch Greerson. Our first news was that he was within 6 miles of Enterprise 20 miles south. At Meridian we jumped aboard flat cars and went flying. As we went into the depot, Greerson came in on the edge of the old town across a creek over which was a covered bridge. We held one end and he the other with his 1500 men. He ordered our surrender. We with 380 men refused and he went galloping off. We next went to Vicksburg for the third or fourth time. From there to Champion Hill, where the 35th Alabama took a very prominent part. At deep dusk of the 15th, Gen'l. Loring had us come to headquarters for instruction. With a guide he sent us in the dark two miles on the road to Raymond to stand picket all night. On the morning of the 16th, the yankees opened on us with vigor. We fought them and fell back to main line. About 2 o'clock we started on a run some two miles over fences, bushes, briars and hills, when we met Gen'l. Bowen, who says: "What regiment is this?" Col. Goodwin says: "35th Alabama." His reply was: "Col. take your regiment straight to the front and relieve the 1st Missouri Battery." We formed line of battle, loaded, fixed bayonets. At this time, Gen'l. Green came *falling* back with other over-powered troops in much disorder, three stand of colors passing through the 35th Alabama. We could not stop them. We went forward, *received* the battery, and volunteers from the 35th Alabama worked the guns heroically, and with the few brave Missourians, brought the battery off the field. Following Gen'l. Green, we passed along a by road just in rear of that gallant Gen'l. Tilghman, who sacrificed his life there obeying orders to hold the *front* at all hazards, until the balance of the army could get out. Night coming on, we cut our way out and marched all night and next day until we reached Crystal Springs. From there to went to Jackson where we joined Gen'l. Johnson and threatened Grants ~~XXXXXX~~ rear, until the fall of Vicksburg, when we fell back on Jackson, where we had some severe fighting. We fell back to Darnapolis, Ala. where we rested for a while, then the 27th ~~XXXXXX~~ and 35th Ala Regts were ordered to the Tennessee Vol North Ala to *rejoin* ~~rejoin~~. While there, Colonels Jackson of the 27th, Ives of the 35th, selected 80 men, crossed the river at Tascumbia one night and captured that famous White Horse Co. "G" 9th Ohio Cavalry 45 strong, sending them south. After this the regiment was disbanded for a few days to visit their homes. Goodloe and Whitefield crossed the river and went to their homes near Hermitage and Clarksville. On returning they rejoined their regiment near

WILLIAM G. WHITEFIELD

Orderly Sergeant - Company D
35th Alabama Regiment
C. S. A.



This gallant Confederate soldier, the grandson of James T. Whitefield, son of William Whitefield of Person County, North Carolina, was born September 17th, 1838. He came to Hopkinsville, Ky. in 1859 and there, in 1861, joined a company of home guards, which was being drilled by Jas. S. Jackson, a Mexican war veteran, who afterwards joined the northern army and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky.

The company had a skirmish with some yankees in which it lost one man killed, and one wounded. Whitefield soon took measles, from which he was slow to recover. After the fall of Donelson, he was ordered to take a train of sixteen loaded wagons belonging to our army, to Corinth, Miss. crossing the Cumberland river at Nashville just before Grant's soldiers reached there. The wire bridge was kept intact until he passed his wagons over, and then immediately cut down. At Mooresville, Ala. he was halted for a few days and while there, saw a company being drilled for service, which came to be company D, 35th Alabama Regiment of Infantry. This company soon went to Corinth, and Whitefield was sworn into it in April 1862 and continued with it until the surrender April 26th, 1865, at Greensboro, N.C. J. N. Martin became Captain and remained so until the close of the war.

Whitefield joined as a private, but it was not long until he was advanced for merit to Orderly Sergeant. He was in all the fights, great and small, in which the regiment was engaged, from Corinth, Miss. to Bentonville, N. C. and kept his footing on all the marches. He endured hardships without a grunt of remonstrance, and went undaunted and with vehemence into the storm of battle, suffering no comrade to outstrip or outdo him in the fray. Shooting yankees was his business, and to the front he was sure to go. He beat some swift ~~XXXXXXXX~~ runners getting to the "Lady Richardson" a 20 pound Parrott gun that we captured from the Yankees the first days fight at Corinth, October 3rd, 1862, and went on by it in a race after a reluctant Yankee gunner, the last one to leave his gun, but he did not quite catch him. The next



morning, while our army was confronting the yankees in their strongest fortified position in easy rifle shot of us, and we were expecting every moment to be ordered to charge them, Whitefield, with his usual promptness, stepped first to the front when a limited number of volunteers were called for to advance into what seemed to be the "jaws of death" and threaten the yankees while the main line took another position. These two incidents in his soldier life made him Orderly Sergeant, which place he filled with marked ability and fidelity while the war lasted.

While our command was at Port Hudson in March, 1863, Whitefield was assigned to the responsible task of taking a squad of men down the river unobserved, to where the yankee fleet was preparing to bombard our forts, with instructions to fire on any of the boats that might attempt to land. None made the attempt and the famous bombardment of March 14th began while they were there. The Essex was close to them and they could have cleared the upper deck of about thirty "blue coats" and were anxious to do it, but their orders were not to fire unless a boat showed signs of landing. Our division (Loring's) was at Meridian, Miss. April 25th, 1863, where it had just arrived from Chattanooga, and learned that Grierson's Yankee galloping raiders were fast approaching Enterprise, a short distance below there, where there were valuable government stores. Facilities were not immediately at hand to send the number of men that were needed to withstand them, but an engine and tender with steam up, were on the track. "As swift as the eagle cuts the air" these carried six men, chosen for their daring, to Enterprise, to hold a bridge near by, over which Grierson had to pass to reach the town, and to keep him back or die in the attempt, until the balance of the troops arrived. Sergeant Whitefield was one of them and was in command of the squad. They covenanted to fight until the last man fell, or hold the bridge. This they would have surely done, but the rest of us arrived just in time to stop Grierson's column before he had quite reached the bridge, and drove him hurriedly back.

In the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20th, 1864, Whitefield

received a considerable flesh wound in one of his ~~right~~ thighs as he approached the 13th New York battery, which we were charging in connection with a double line of infantry. He was taken to the hospital for treatment, but would not consent to stay there but a few days, and returned to his post of duty with the wound still unhealed, just before Atlanta fell. He went with Gen'l. Hood on his famous march through North Georgia, North Alabama, and into Tennessee, engaging in all the fights, including Franklin and Nashville, marching over frozen ground without shoes, leaving his blood in his tracks. One night we killed some cattle, skinned them, cooked the meat and ate it. Made the hides into moccasins and wore them part of next day- too slick for muddy roads and he "slipped out" of them.

With his uncured wound, he continued in active service until the curtain fell at Greensboro, N. C. Before he was shot, he got "mixed up" as he called it, with two dilatory yankees, one of whom he shot dead, and the other he knocked loose from him with his gun.

Among the losses that Whitefield sustained in the army, he likes to tell of the loss of a frying pan and a \$1500.00 negro man the day the battle of Baker's Creek was fought, May 16th, 1863. Marshall was the negro's name and he was very valuable to our mess as a cook and forager. The frying pan was also a valuable commodity to us, and most difficult to replace.



A. T. Goodloe

1st Lieut. Co. D. - 35th Ala. Reg't.
Scott's Brig. Loring's Div.
Stewarts Corp. Army of Tenn.

RFD No. 6
Nashville, Tenn:
July 15th, 1908;

Survivors

C. A. J. V. Glass, Birmingham.

B. E. A. Smith, Birmingham.

C. J. H. ^{Hagood} Hood, Pinson.

G. F. Hagood Jr Birmingham Sargent

C. Baird, Horse Creek. ^{Seeds}

R. B. Baird Pinson

H. G. Self, Trussville

Green B Self " "

J. S. Rogers, Pinson, Sargent

J. H. B. Brown Cleveland Blount Co

Dr. R. S. Green, East Lake. (Surgeon)

John Hudson Pinson

J. Z. Haygood, Birmingham.

Lt. R. H. Hagood, Birmingham.

William Rice Blount Sprng

J. P. Hollingsworth, Lewisburg.

Geo. P. Hughes, Morris

Isaac Harris Trussville

W. F. Hanby, ^{Capt.} Bessemer.

W. D. Taylor Sunset Texas, H. B. Ware clay



G. J. J. Perry, Hoke's Bluff.
Rufus Ray Capt Atalla Ala

H. J. C. Hale, Center.



I. J. D. Adkins, Center, Piedmont.

J. M. Webb, Center.

J. Gregg Craig, Piedmont.

J. T. Hanks, Anniston.

A. N. ^{Adkins,} ~~Adkins~~, Birmingham

J. C. Wilson, Piedmont

J. C. Boles, Woodlawn.

M. C. Lively, Fort Payne.

Capt J. H. Savage, Birmingham

M. D. Roberts, Blount Springs

K. S. V. Capelton, Birmingham
James S. Crump Livingston Ala
J. A. Burgett, Fort Payne
Rev Thos Sewers Oremto

Field and staff

Colonels.- James W. Robinson of Franklin county, resigned; Edwin Goodwin of Franklin county, died in the service; Samuel S. Ives of Lauderdale county, wounded at Franklin.

Lieutenant colonels.- Edwin Goodwin, promoted; Samuel S. Ives, promoted; A. E. Ashford of Lawrence county; Wm. H. Hunt.

Majors.- Wm. H. Hunt of Franklin county, transferred; Samuel S. Ives, promoted; A. E. Ashford, promoted; John S. Dickson of Madison county, killed at Franklin.

Surgeons.-

Chaplains.-

A. C. S.-

A. Q. M.-

Adjutants.-

Sgt. Major.-

Q. M. Sgt.-

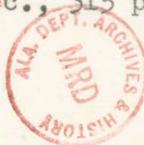
Ordnance Sgt.-



Col Robert Lee was at Comancha on last account. He
resigned + Goodwin made Col. Ke. died + Juana, had
to close - His person + clothes being struck by 17 balls. They
were by his side, Maj. J. B. Dixon killed at Franklin. + Col.
Ashford wounded at Nashville - want - write me
if there is any additional -
W. G. (not N. G.) Whitefield

35th Alabama Infantry, GOODLOE, ALBERT THEODORE, Some Rebel Relics
from the Seat of War. Port, o.c., 315 pp, 1st Edn., Nashville, 1893,
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Fine. \$65.00

Dornbusch 11-67, Coulter 194



ORGANIZATION OF THE 35TH REGIMENT, ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This Regiment was organized at Jacinto in the State of Mississippi, during the Month of April, 1862, and was composed of the following Officers, VIZ:-



- J.W. Robertson, Col.
- Ed Godwin, Lieut. Col.
- J.W. Hunt, Major.
- S.S. Ives, Capt. Co. A.
- Thad Felton, Capt. Co. B.
- A.E. Ashford, Capt. Co. C.
- Nell Martin, Capt. Co. D.
- John S. Dickson, Capt. Co. E.
- A.J. Flannagan, Capt. Co. F.
- John West, Capt. Co. G.
- R.O. Pickett, Capt. Co. H.
- John Chisholm, Capt. Co. I.
- Jones _____ Capt. Co. K.
- Joe Horn, Assistant _____
- Dee Green, Color Bearer
- Charles Hardy, Sergeant
- Esq. Latham, Quarter Master
- John Sanders, Sergeant, M.D.
- R.A. Wilson, Chaplain.

Edwin Godwin

Alva Elyin

J. W. ——— John

J. W.

Dont remember

Dont remember Hardy

Dont remember Latham

Dont remember

Capt Joe Brown Quartermaster

*Dr. William Tell Sanders Surgeon
Capt J E Nunn Commissary*

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 Jones _____ Capt. Co. K.



Joe Horn, Assistant _____
 Dee Green, Color Bearer
 Charles Hardy, Sergeant
 Esq. Latham, Quarter Master
 John Sanders, Sergeant, M.D.
 R.A. Wilson, Chaplain.

Florence, Ala. Dec'r. 1st. 1910.

Afterwards Capt. Ives of Co. A. was promoted to Maj. & Lt. Col. & later to full Col.

A.F. Ashford of Co. C. te-Maj was promoted to Lt. Col. and John S. Dickson te-Maj. of Co. E. to Major.

This was the order of the commanding officers of the 35th Ala. at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. in which battle Maj. Dickson was killed and Col. Ives seriously wounded, having been pierced with five bullets

Any further information desired can be obtained by writing Esq. C.W. Lemay of Florence Alabama or Col. Joe Thompson of Tusculum Ala as they both belong to the 35th Ala Regt.
 S.S. Ives
 Florence Ala

Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment

Organization. — Was organized at La Grange, Alabama, ~~in April~~ ^{March 12,} 1862, with Cos. A. to I. Co. K. added later.

Breckenridge's Brigade. — Was brigaded under General J. B. Breckenridge in early summer of 1862, near Corinth, Miss.

Transferred. — Was transferred with Breckenridge's division to Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana in July 1862; commanded by General Van Dorn.



Retransferred to Army of West Tennessee in October 1862, in vicinity of Corinth.

Rust's Brigade. — Was brigaded early in October 1862 in Brig. Gen. Albert Rust's brigade, Lovell's division. Brigade retransferred to Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana; commanded by ^{Lieut. J. L. Pemberton,} ~~Brig. Gen. Frank Gardner,~~ in March, 1863.

Buford's Brigade. — General Rust was ordered to Trans-Mississippi Department April 15th, 1863, and a new brigade, Buford's, formed,

consisting of 54th, 27th, 35th, 55th, Alabama regiments; 3d, 7th, and 8th Kentucky regiments; 9th Arkansas, and 12th Louisiana; commanded by Brig. Gen. A. Buford; Loring's division

Scott's Brigade. — Col. Thomas M. Scott is command of Buford's brigade April 30th, 1864, and is called Buford's brigade; in Loring's division; under general command of General J. E. Johnston. Consolidated with 27th and 49th Alabama regiments, July 10th 1864; Col. S. S. Ives commanding the consolidated. Scott a brigadier-general; commanded by Captain John A. Dixon, March 31st, 1865.

Reorganization. — On the reorganization of the Army at Smithfield, N. C., ^{after} April 9th, 1865, it was consolidated with the 27th, 49th, 55th, and 57th Alabama regiments, forming the (new) 27. Regiment.

Shelley's Brigade. — Was placed in Brig. Gen. C. M. Shelley's brigade after consolidation.

Surrendered. — Was surrendered near Greensborough, N. C., April 26th, 1865, by General Joseph E. Johnston.

