

Charles Henry Havens

October 22, 1844 – June 30, 1914

History

By Henry T. Haven, Jr.

1943-

Great-Grandson

© January 21, 2010

In the following, I will attempt to give the history of Charles Henry Havens and will note if my statements are fact, family lore, or conjecture. The Civil War Records are from Broadfoot Publishing Co. and the lineage history is from Ancestry.com, a venture of the Mormon Church. The Mormon Church, or Jesus Christ Church of the Latter Day Saints, attempts to gather all historical records of lineage to prove connection back to Christ. Other internet records are from on-line searches of the web. This compilation would not have been possible without the internet and the rich historical records that have been published on line. Though much of what has been written may be considered to be true, there remains a lot of conflict and questions as to verification of the data. So please read this with a skeptical viewpoint, knowing that this incomplete history could be rewritten with any new additional changes. Such are the issues in the explosion of data that is now available and found using our home computers. I wish to acknowledge the help of Paul Vernon "PV" Isbell in this research. His Grandmother was Emma Haven Hodges, a sister to Louis Franklin Haven and Daughter of Charles Henry Havens.

Henry T. Haven, Jr.

GERMANY EMMIGRATION: 1844-1859

Dietrich Harms, April 30, 1804-Nov 4, 1877, was born in Hanover, GER and died in Concordia, MO. His second child was, Charles Henry Harms Oct 22, 1844–Jun 30, 1914. (Conjecture: Charles Henry Harms is an English spelling of his name. It would have probably been "Karl Heinrich Harms" in German.) His mother is unknown but she was married to Dietrich Harms before 1843 and died before 1848 while Charles H Harms was still a toddler.

Dietrich Harms remarried to Anna Maria "Mary" Kopmann, ~1820-1886, daughter of Gehard Friedrich Koopman and Sophie Dorothee Pullmann.

(Historical Records: There was much unrest and rebellion in Germany during this period. The Barons were in the process of consolidating their holdings and jailed anybody who questioned their authority.) In ~1849 Dietrich and Mary Harms immigrated to the United States. They booked passage on a ship with Heinrich Dietrich Harms, Charles' older brother, but left Charles behind in Germany. The reasons are unknown. (Conjecture: Charles could have been sick, too young, or the Captain of the ship just said "No.") The Harms had to leave him with somebody but that person is unknown at this time.

Family Lore: In 1859, Charles came from Essen Germany and stowed away onboard a ship headed for the United States. (Conjecture: If he stayed out of sight until after the ship sailed, then the Captain would not have returned to port to put him ashore. Instead, he would have probably had Charles work off his passage

as a cabin boy or one of the other crew positions.) (Note family lore that he came from Essen, GER and not from Hanover, GER, where he was born. I wonder if he/we had/have relatives near Essen.) He made it to United States but I have found no record of his entry into this country through one of the major ports of entry.

He found his family in Salina County, MO and spent one winter with them before moving to Vernon County, MO.

In 1860, Charles went to Texas to herd horses.

The CIVIL WAR: 1861-1865

On Nov 1, 1861, Charles Henry Harms joined the Confederate Army. He enlisted with the Company B, 17th Arkansas Infantry Regiment (Lemoyne's Sharpshooters) formed in the St Francis County, AR area. Family lore indicates his name was changed again at this time. After he had signed up, the First Sergeant was calling the roll and called out his name as Havens, not Harms. He then pointed to Charles and said, "You! Your Havens." Charles kept it. (Conjecture: Using script, write "Harms." Note that the "r" becomes a "v" and the first hump of the "m" becomes an "e," then the name becomes "Havens.")

In Apr 1862, he was promoted to Acting Corporal but was sent to the hospital and then was listed absent and sick on the muster rolls until Oct 1862. He was demoted back to Private by Jun 16, 1862 and that is the rank he kept for the duration of the war.

In May 1862 the 14th and the 17th Arkansas Infantry Regiments combined forces to form the 21st Arkansas Regiment of about 25,000 men under Gen Van Dorn's Army of the West. The regiment trained in Northern Mississippi. Gen Van Dorn split his forces then went with 15,000 men and headed for Northwest Arkansas. He engaged the union forces at the Battle of Pea Ridge but because he failed to move his supply train up to resupply his troops, they went without food, boots, and ammunition and the weather was turning colder. He was not able to overcome the Union forces defenses and was defeated.

The rest of the 21st Arkansas Infantry, about 10,000 men, remained in Northern Mississippi near Corinth. There they tried to block Gen Grants forces from taking Corinth, Oct 3-4, 1862. Gen Grant had defeated the Confederates but it was late in the day and his commanders didn't complete the capture. During the night the Confederate troops escaped the area and headed south. Charles H Havens was one of the ones who escaped. The company muster roll of Feb 15, 1863 shows that Charles Havens had deserted even though he had already served 3 months past his one-year enlistment.

The rest of Charles H Havens military history becomes a bit fuzzy due to lost unit and muster roll records that were destroyed. He is listed on the unit rolls of the 7th Missouri Infantry Regiment but is unattached to any particular company.

The last unit he belonged to was Company B, 7th Missouri Calvary, Jackman's Regiment. This unit fought with distinction along the Missouri/Arkansas border. Cavalry normally act as the eyes and ears for the infantry. They scout the enemy's positions and report back to headquarters the enemy's strength and positions. They also harass the enemy supply lines using hit and run tactics. Charles was involved with this kind of guerilla warfare.

Also at the same time and in the same area the Jesse James, Cole Younger, William Quantrill and William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson gangs were operating. They were battling against the Union forces, Kansas Jawhawks, and Kansas Red Legs. There were atrocities committed on both sides. Civilians and sympathizers were killed, farmers burned out of their homes, and banks were robbed and burned.

On Oct 20, 1864, Charles Havens was captured at Dover, MO, about 50 miles east of Kansas City, according to the capture logs. His capture would be 2 days before what is considered to be the largest cavalry engagement of the Civil War that took place in that area. He declared that Nichols was his commander. LTC Nichols was the Deputy Commander of Jackman's Cavalry Regiment.

On Dec 2, 1864 he was sent to St Louis, MO and then on to Alton, IL Military Prison.

On Feb 17, 1865 he was paroled for exchange to Bermuda Hundred Field Hospital, VA for smallpox infection. Bermuda Hundred is about 20 miles South of Richmond.

On Mar 2, 1865 he is admitted to Bermuda Hundred Field Hospital. Bermuda Hundred was a Union campaign of 5,000 troops that got bottled up with the remaining Picket's forces until Gen Grant ran them off. This set up the final battles of the Civil war and Gen Sherman's march to the sea.

On Apr 15, 1865 he is released back to Point Lookout Prisoner of War Camp, MD. This POW camp is on the most southern tip of Maryland. It is about 7 miles across the Chesapeake Bay to Virginia and another 3-5 miles to the Field hospital.

On May 15, 1865 Charles H Havens swore an Oath of Allegiance to the United States in Memphis, TN. His war was over.

TENNESSEE: 1865-1886

According to Mr. Goodspeed, a biographer, Charles Havens settled in the Hickory Withe, Shelby County, Tennessee area at the end of the War. He married Matilda Ophelia Teal in 1868, a native of Shelby County, Tennessee. He started farming and milling in connection with cotton ginning until 1880 and then moved into grist and cotton mill. He soon added a sawmill and planing mill. It was here that he probably lost his left hand and lower arm to a sawmill accident. At the time of this report, C H Havens had three sons and five daughters. One son and one daughter died. In politics he was a Democrat. (Democrats were Liberals who believed in freedom from the government. Germany's power struggle probably led him to join the CSA.)

ARKANSAS: 1886-1914

In about 1886, Charles Havens and family moved to Forrest City, AR. Here he would become what we know today as a contractor and land developer. He would buy land next to any bank that came to town and build a house on the property. He would continue in this endeavor until his death in 1914. Matilda Havens passed away in 1928.

Appendix

Descendants of Dietrich Harms

Ancestors of Edwin W. Schlue & Marjory E. Meacham

Entries: 7862 Updated: 2007-09-27 05:01:05 UTC (Thu)

Contact: John Schlue

http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=schlue_jahns&id=102407

This information has come from many sources. I'd particularly like to thank Donna S., who generously shared her own research on the Meacham line and saved me much time and effort in getting things right. Another distant relative contributed generously to my knowledge of the Maris line, while the DeWeese organization provided in-depth research for those ancestors. I lay claim to much of the research but clearly I have been helped throughout by the generosity of strangers. My thanks to all.

Note:Information on Charles Henry Havens descendants courtesy of Charlie Haven, Paul Isbell, and Henry Tarver Haven Jr.

Paul Isbell-March 25,2009

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Descendant Register, Generation No. 1

1.[18] Dietrich Harms was born 30 APR 1804 in Großenheidorn, Bückeburg, Hanover, and died 4 NOV 1877 in Emma, Lafayette County, Missouri. He was buried 6 NOV 1877 in St. John Cemetery, Concordia, Lafayette Co., Missouri. He married UnknownF (Harms) BEF 1843 in Germany. She was born in Germany, and died BEF 1848 in Germany. He married [19] Anna Maria "Mary" Kopmann ABT 1852 in Germany, daughter of [38] Gerhard Friedrich Koopman and [39] Sophie Dorothee Paulmann. She was born ABT 1820 in Württemberg (or Horst, Hanover), Germany, and died AFT 1886 in prob. Stafford County, Kansas.

Children of [18] Dietrich Harms and UnknownF (Harms) are:

+2 i.Heinrich Dietrich Harms was born FEB 1843 in Germany, and died 22 MAY 1918 in Clackamas County, Oregon.

+3 ii.Charles H. Harms\Havens was born 22 OCT 1844 in Germany, and died 30 JUN 1914 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.

Children of [18] Dietrich Harms and [19] Anna Maria "Mary" Kopmann are:

+4 i.Frederick "Fritz" Harms was born 21 JAN 1854 in Missouri, and died 1926 in prob. Hudson, Stafford County, Kansas.

5 ii. Louis Harms was born 5 FEB 1857 in Missouri, and died 5 MAY 1892 in Missouri. He married Margarethe "Maggie" Fangmann 25 MAY 1881 in Emma, Lafayette County, Missouri, daughter of Henry Fangmann and Margarethe (Fangmann). She was born 8 AUG 1862 in Missouri, and died 30 AUG 1891 in Missouri.

6 iii. Dorothea Maria Sophia Harms was born 8 NOV 1858 in Missouri, and died 4 DEC 1928 in Hudson, Stafford County, Kansas. She married Joseph Deterick Falk 23 MAR 1881 in Emma, Lafayette County, Missouri, son of Joseph Dietrich Falk and Anna "Mary" Brunkhorst. He was born 9 DEC 1853 in Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri, and died 18 DEC 1926 in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri.

+7 iv. [9] Emma Harms was born 4 APR 1860 in Emma, Missouri, and died 18 NOV 1947 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri.

8 v. August Harms was born 20 MAR 1863 in Saline County, Missouri, and died 12 NOV 1870 in Saline County, Missouri.

Descendant Register, Generation No. 2

2. Heinrich Dietrich Harms ([18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born FEB 1843 in Germany, and died 22 MAY 1918 in Clackamas County, Oregon. He married Johanna Wolpe 29 MAR 1866 in Lafayette County, Missouri. She was born ABT 1841 in Germany, and died BEF 1900 in Clackamas County, Oregon.

Children of Heinrich Dietrich Harms and Johanna Wolpe are:

+9 i. Magdalena Harms was born SEP 1867 in Missouri.

10 ii. Martha Harms was born ABT 1869 in Missouri.

11 iii. Bertha Harms was born ABT 1872 in Missouri.

+12 iv. Adolph Harms was born SEP 1873 in Missouri, and died 13 JUL 1950 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. 13

v. Emma Harms was born JUN 1876 in Missouri.

+14 vi. Leo A. Harms was born 13 JUN 1878 in prob. Clackamas County, Oregon, and died 3 NOV 1967 in Santa Clara County, California.

3. Charles H. Harms\Havens ([18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 22 OCT 1844 in Germany, and died 13 JUN 1914 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. He was buried in Forrest City Cemetery, Forrest City, Arkansas. He married Matilda Ophelia Teal 1868 in prob. Shelby County, Tennessee. She was born 4 JAN 1848 in prob. Shelby County, Tennessee, and died 8 JUL 1925 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She was buried in Forrest City Cemetery, Forrest City, Arkansas.

Children of Charles H. Harms\Havens and Matilda Ophelia Teal are:

+15 i. Nancy Price "Nannie" Havens was born 13 JUN 1872 in State Line, Scott County, Tennessee, and died 19 AUG 1946 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.

+16 ii. Mattie Belle Havens was born 6 DEC 1874 in Mineral Wells, Desoto County, Mississippi, and died 25 MAR 1952 in Brunswick, Shelby County, Tennessee.

+17 iii. Emma Havens was born 13 MAY 1878 in Hickory Wythe, Shelby County, Tennessee, and died 31 OCT 1964 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

+18 iv. John Karr Havens was born 23 SEP 1880 in Shelby or Fayette County, Tennessee, and died 30 JUL 1932 in Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas.

+19 v.Charles Norval Havens was born 26 JAN 1883 in Hickory Wythe, Fayette County, Tennessee, and died 20 OCT 1942 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.

+20 vi.Lucy Olla Havens was born 9 MAY 1886 in Fayette County, Tennessee.

21 vii.William Lee "Willie" Havens was born 13 AUG 1888 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 4 JAN 1947 in Little Rock, Arkansas. He married Nell Statz. She was born 27 APR 1887, and died 8 MAR 1938 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

+22 viii.Louis Franklin Havens was born 22 JUN 1893 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 21 NOV 1971 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

4.Frederick "Fritz" Harms ([18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 21 JAN 1854 in Missouri, and died 1926 in prob. Hudson, Stafford County, Kansas. He married Dora Koch ABT 1877 in Missouri. She was born 13 DEC 1857 in Stover, Morgan County, Missouri, and died 1930 in prob. Hudson, Stafford County, Kansas.

Children of Frederick "Fritz" Harms and Dora Koch are:

23 i.Sophie Harms was born MAY 1878 in Missouri.

24 ii.Annie Harms was born DEC 1879 in Kansas.

25 iii.Henry Harms was born FEB 1882 in Kansas.

26 iv.Mary Harms was born JAN 1884 in Kansas.

+27 v.Louis Harms was born 19 JAN 1886 in Kansas. 28

vi.Emma Harms was born MAY 1888 in Kansas.

29 vii.Lydia Harms was born SEP 1890 in Kansas.

30 viii.Wilhelm Harms was born JAN 1893 in Kansas.

31 ix.Fritz Harms was born JAN 1895 in Kansas.

32 x.Edward Harms was born MAR 1897 in Kansas.

7.[9] Emma Harms ([18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 4 APR 1860 in Emma, Missouri, and died 18 NOV 1947 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. She was buried in Blackburn Cemetery, Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. She married [8] William Henry Schlue 16 JAN 1883 in Emma, Missouri, son of [16] Wilhelm Schlue and [17] Wilhelmine Ohlendorf. He was born 22 JAN 1859 in Breese, Clinton County, Illinois, and died 17 NOV 1917 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. He was buried 19 NOV 1917 in Blackburn Cemetery, Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri.

Children of [9] Emma Harms and [8] William Henry Schlue are:

33 i.Wilhelmina Sophia M. Schlue was born ABT 1884 in Blackburn, Missouri, and died 3 DEC 1884 in Blackburn, Missouri.

+34 ii.[4] John William Schlue was born 11 MAR 1885 in Emma, Missouri, and died 14 OCT 1966 in Fort Morgan, Morgan County, Colorado.

+35 iii.Anna Margaret Schlue was born 1 OCT 1887 in Emma, Missouri, and died 10 FEB 1946 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri.

+36 iv. George C. Schlue was born 3 OCT 1890 in Emma, Missouri, and died 12 FEB 1920 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri.

+37 v. Hulda Schlue was born 1 JAN 1893 in Emma, Missouri, and died BEF 1974 in prob. Colorado.

9. Magdalena Harms (Heinrich Dietrich Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born SEP 1867 in Missouri. She married John McCormack ABT 1890 in Oregon. He was born NOV 1865 in Oregon.

Children of Magdalena Harms and John McCormack are:

38 i. Stella L. McCormack was born FEB 1892. 39 ii. Elva E. McCormack was born MAR 1893.

12. Adolph Harms (Heinrich Dietrich Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born SEP 1873 in Missouri, and died 13 JUL 1950 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. He married Lillian (Harms) 1898 in Oregon. She was born JUL 1880 in California, and died ABT 1902 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. He married Bertha (Harms) ABT 1911 in Oregon. She was born ABT 1887 in California, and died 11 SEP 1970 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

Children of Adolph Harms and Lillian (Harms) are:

40 i. Leo H. Harms was born JUL 1899 in Oregon, and died 16 AUG 1962 in Multnomah County, Oregon. He married Helen I. Ehlert 1927 in Oregon. She was born ABT 1906 in Illinois.

41 ii. Edwin Earl Harms was born 1901 in Oregon, and died 5 APR 1970 in Multnomah County, Oregon. He married Beatrice C. (Harms). She was born 9 DEC 1903, and died 16 JUN 1978 in Multnomah County, Oregon.

Children of Adolph Harms and Bertha (Harms) are:

42 i. Frank Champ Harms was born 29 APR 1911 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, and died 4 AUG 1992 in Multnomah County, Oregon. He married Evelyn (Harms).

43 ii. Lucille E. Harms was born ABT 1915 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

14. Leo A. Harms (Heinrich Dietrich Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 13 JUN 1878 in prob. Clackamas County, Oregon, and died 3 NOV 1967 in Santa Clara County, California. He married Ada C. (Harms) ABT 1901 in Oregon. She was born ABT 1881 in Oregon, and died 10 NOV 1951 in Portland County, Oregon. He married Grace L. (Crocker) AFT 1920 in Oregon. She was born ABT 1881 in Oregon.

Children of Leo A. Harms and Ada C. (Harms) are:

+44 i. Glenn Lew Harms was born 5 FEB 1902 in Multnomah County, Oregon, and died 17 DEC 1980 in Multnomah County, Oregon.

45 ii. Vernon D. Harms was born ABT 1904 in Multnomah County, Oregon, and died 24 AUG 1966 in Multnomah County, Oregon. He married Emma Margaret (Harms). She was born 20 JUN 1903, and died 9 DEC 1993 in Multnomah County, Oregon.

46 iii. Wynn Chester Harms was born ABT 1912 in Multnomah County, Oregon.

15. Nancy Price "Nannie" Havens (Charles H. Harms\Havens², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 13 JUN 1872 in State Line, Scott County, Tennessee, and died 19 AUG 1946 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. She was buried 21 AUG 1946 in Forest Hill Cemetery, Memphis, Tennessee. She married Timothy Ezell 6 JAN 1891 in St. Francis County, Arkansas. He was born 18 JUL 1865 in Okolona, Chickasaw County, Mississippi, and died 12 JUL 1943 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.

Child of Nancy Price "Nannie" Havens and Timothy Ezell is:

47 i. Noland W. Ezell was born 18 JAN 1901.

16. Mattie Belle Havens (Charles H. Harms\Havens², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 6 DEC 1874 in Mineral Wells, Desoto County, Mississippi, and died 25 MAR 1952 in Brunswick, Shelby County, Tennessee. She was buried 27 MAR 1952 in Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tennessee. She married Frank Henry Barlow 6 SEP 1892 in Shelby County, Tennessee. He was born 12 NOV 1872, and died 22 MAR 1936 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.

Children of Mattie Belle Havens and Frank Henry Barlow are:

48 i. Henry F. Barlow was born 24 MAR 1895, and died SEP 1966.

49 ii. Albert Morgan Barlow was born 8 MAY 1898, and died 26 JUN 1910 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee by drowning in the river.

17. Emma Havens (Charles H. Harms\Havens², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 13 MAY 1878 in Hickory Wythe, Shelby County, Tennessee, and died 31 OCT 1964 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She was buried in Forrest Park Cemetery, Forrest City, Arkansas. She married Samuel Lee Hodges 1 OCT 1896 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. He was born 15 DEC 1870 in Raggio/Rajo, Arkansas, and died 10 JAN 1937 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

Children of Emma Havens and Samuel Lee Hodges are:

50 i. Doris Ophelia Hodges was born 15 AUG 1897 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 1 JUN 1984 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She married Edgar Greer Skaggs 10 FEB 1917 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. He was born 18 OCT 1895, and died 15 JAN 1950.

51 ii. James Vernon Hodges was born 1 SEP 1899 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 1 JUN 1984 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. He married Norma Victoria Sellers 19 APR 1922 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She was born 1 JUN 1902 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 14 DEC 1990 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

52 iii. Bernice Evelyn Hodges was born 2 FEB 1902 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 12 SEP 1988 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

53 iv. Basil Aubrey Hodges was born 26 AUG 1904 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 10 DEC 1970 in Conway, Arkansas. He married Hazel Virginia Brummitt 1 SEP 1924. She was born 15 NOV 1900 in Malvern, Arkansas, and died 26 MAR 1971 in North Little Rock, Arkansas.

54 v. Mildred Lucy Hodges was born 30 NOV 1907 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 21 JUN 2001 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She married Lloyd Raymond Mullikin 7 MAY 1930. He was born 2 AUG 1903 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, and died 25 MAR 1975 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

55 vi. Norman Leycester Hodges was born 25 MAR 1910 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 2 MAY 2000 in Little Rock, Arkansas. He married Elsie Madison McBurnett 10 AUG 1938. She was born 27 DEC 1909 in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and died 24 DEC 1993 in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

56 vii. Vadis Louise Hodges was born 19 SEP 1912 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 25 JUL 1985 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She married Paul Jennings Isbell 7 FEB 1937 in Paragould, Arkansas. He was born 18 MAR 1911 in Bono, Arkansas, and died 21 FEB 1973 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

57 viii. Cyril Haven Hodges was born 24 OCT 1914 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 21 MAR 1969 in Bella Vista, Arkansas. He married Mildred Elizabeth Owen. She was born 30 JUN 1915 in Parkin, Arkansas, and died 5 NOV 1962 in Wynne, Arkansas.

58 ix. Samuel Lee Hodges, Jr. was born 23 MAR 1917 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 28 FEB 1987 in Ventura, California. He married Jeanne Gaines 13 OCT 1949. She was born 10 MAR 1922.

18. John Karr Havens (Charles H. Harms\Havens², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 23 SEP 1880 in Shelby or Fayette County, Tennessee, and died 30 JUL 1932 in Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas. He was buried in Linwood Cemetery, Greene County, Arkansas. He

married Stella May Evetts 24 NOV 1904. She was born 9 AUG 1887 in Illinois, and died 7 APR 1954. She was buried in Linwood Cemetery, Greene County, Arkansas.

Children of John Karr Havens and Stella May Evetts are:

59 i.Mary Nancy Haven was born 7 MAR 1921, and died 18 MAR 1998 in Rector, Arkansas. She married John Frets. He was born 25 OCT 1919 in Michigan, and died JAN 1987 in Rector, Arkansas.

60 ii.John Karr Haven , Jr. was born 10 JUL 1907, and died 30 JUL 1932 in Lawrence County, Arkansas. He married Carolyn Bratten. She was born 29 MAY 1906, and died 30 JUL 1932 in Lawrence County, Arkansas.

61 iii.Margaret Haven was born ABT 1919 in Arkansas. She married Tom Whitaker.

62 iv.Dimple Alvin Haven was born 19 MAR 1909.

19.Charles Norval Havens (Charles H. Harms\Havens², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 26 JAN 1883 in Hickory Wythe, Fayette County, Tennessee, and died 20 OCT 1942 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. He was buried in Forrest City Cemetery, Forrest City, Arkansas. He married Ida Louise Simmons. She was born 22 JUN 1886 in Collierville, Shelby County, Tennessee, and died 17 DEC 1941 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She was buried in Forrest City Cemetery, Forrest City, Arkansas.

Child of Charles Norval Havens and Ida Louise Simmons is:

63 i.Charles Norval Havens , Jr. was born 13 NOV 1906 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 21 SEP 1990 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. He married Margaret M. Buford 1931 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She was born 22 JUL 1907 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 19 APR 2003.

20.Lucy Olla Havens (Charles H. Harms\Havens², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 9 MAY 1886 in Fayette County, Tennessee. She married Adolph Lewis. She married J. Charles Looney 10 DEC 1902.

Children of Lucy Olla Havens and J. Charles Looney are:

64 i.Bernadine Verle Looney was born 6 AUG 1909. She married Donald Cook.

65 ii.James Madden Looney was born 6 JUN 1912, and died MAY 1987 in Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky.

22.Louis Franklin Haven (Charles H. Harms\Havens², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 22 JUN 1893 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 21 NOV 1971 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. He was buried in Forrest City Cemetery, Forrest City, Arkansas. He married Queen Thelma Fogg. She was born 30 JUL 1896 in Mississippi, and died 4 SEP 1982 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. She was buried in Forrest City Cemetery, Forrest City, Arkansas.

Children of Louis Franklin Haven and Queen Thelma Fogg are:

66 i.Louis Franklin Haven , Jr. was born 5 AUG 1917 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and died 18 SEP 1985 in Forrest City, St. Francis County, Arkansas. He married Marjorie McDaniel 26 NOV 1936. She was born 7 MAR 1920, and died DEC 1978. He married Elizabeth Moore 1979. She was born 13 NOV 1927, and died 14 SEP 1996.

67 ii.Henry Tarver Haven was born 23 AUG 1919. He married Ruth Aycock 23 JUL 1944. She was born 20 NOV 1921 in Hazen, Arkansas, and died 22 APR 2001.

27.Louis Harms (Frederick "Fritz" Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 19 JAN 1886 in Kansas. He married Lena (Harms) ABT 1908 in Kansas. She was born ABT 1887 in Kansas.

Children of Louis Harms and Lena (Harms) are:

68 i.Leonard Harms was born 9 DEC 1908 in Kansas, and died AUG 1984 in Garden City, Finney County, Kansas.

69 ii. Harry Harms was born 19 JUL 1910 in Kansas, and died FEB 1983 in Garden City, Finney County, Kansas.

70 iii. Valida Harms was born ABT 1915. 71 iv. Evelyn Harms was born ABT 1916.

34.[4] John William Schlue ([9] Emma Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 11 MAR 1885 in Emma, Missouri, and died 14 OCT 1966 in Fort Morgan, Morgan County, Colorado. He was buried in Riverside Cemetery, Fort Morgan, Colorado. He married [5] Lydia Margaret Rebecca Bradley 5 FEB 1913 in Kansas City, Missouri, daughter of [10] Edwin R. Bradley and [11] Anna Margaret Hinck. She was born 27 APR 1893 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 5 OCT 1922 in Middleton Township, Lafayette County, Missouri. She was buried 8 OCT 1922 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. He married Lorna Teresa Reith 10 NOV 1923 in Lexington (Alma?), Missouri, daughter of John H. Reith, Jr. and Flora Kobs. She was born 14 DEC 1898 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 26 AUG 1980 in Arvada, Colorado. She was buried in Riverside Cemetery, Fort Morgan, Colorado.

Children of [4] John William Schlue and [5] Lydia Margaret Rebecca Bradley are:

72 i.[2] Edwin William Schlue was born 22 FEB 1915 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 28 FEB 2002 in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania. He married [3] Marjory Edith Meacham 1 JUN 1941 in Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon, daughter of [6] James Newton Meacham and [7] Jessie Elmira Street. She was born 25 JUL 1912 in Forgan, Beaver County, Oklahoma, and died 7 JUL 1998 in Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon.

73 ii. Paul Francis (Franz) Schlue was born 21 MAY 1919 in Alma, Missouri, and died 8 AUG 1989 in Anaheim, Orange County, California. He married Josephine Rehkop (twin) ABT JUN 1941 in not married, daughter of John William Arthur Rehkop and Stella Kathrin Cook. She was born ABT 1921 in prob. Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died BEF SEP 2004.

35. Anna Margaret Schlue ([9] Emma Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 1 OCT 1887 in Emma, Missouri, and died 10 FEB 1946 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. She was buried 12 FEB 1946 in Blackburn Cemetery, Saline County, Missouri. She married Arthur John Tieman 11 APR 1912 in Blackburn, Missouri, son of Heinrich August Tiemann and Wilhelmine C. Rohmann. He was born 11 JAN 1890 in Concordia, Lafayette County, Missouri, and died 12 AUG 1962 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. He was buried in prob. Blackburn Cemetery, Missouri.

Children of Anna Margaret Schlue and Arthur John Tieman are:

+74 i. Anita E. Tieman was born 6 MAR 1913 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 21 DEC 2002 in Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri.

75 ii. Vera L. Tieman was born 3 JUL 1915 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 5 FEB 2000 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. She married Walter V. Sydnor 27 JUN 1938 in Olathe, Kansas, son of Walter Gibson Sydnor and Frances Ridgeway. He was born 17 JAN 1915 in Corder, Lafayette County, Missouri, and died 23 OCT 1994 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri.

76 iii. Leona J. Tieman was born 14 SEP 1916 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 4 DEC 2004 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. She married Leo Meredith "Zeke" White 12 DEC 1946 in Olathe, Kansas, son of Albert A. White and Edith E. Moore. He was born 24 JUN 1923 in Missouri, and died 27 JAN 2006 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri.

36. George C. Schlue ([9] Emma Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 3 OCT 1890 in Emma, Missouri, and died 12 FEB 1920 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. He was buried 15 FEB 1920 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. He married Emilie Rehkop 25 MAY 1913 in Missouri, daughter of August Rehkop and Minnie Buesing. She was born 19 SEP 1884 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died ABT DEC 1975 in Marysville, Marshall County, Kansas. She was buried in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri.

Child of George C. Schlue and Emilie Rehkop is:

77 i. Minnie Norene Schlue was born 27 MAY 1914 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 15 JUL 1998 in Marysville, Marshall County, Kansas. She married Presley L. Suggett 21 JUN 1943 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, son of Leland Watkins Suggett and Minnie Bell Strater. He was born 23 JUN 1899 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 16 FEB 1948 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. She married Jacob Alvin Beveridge 21 OCT 1956 in

probably Marysville, Marshall County, Kansas, son of Jessie Leroy Beveridge and Rebecca Ann Logsdon. He was born 15 AUG 1890 in Home City, Marshall County, Kansas, and died JUL 1976 in Marysville, Marshall County, Kansas.

37. Hulda Schlue ([9] Emma Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 1 JAN 1893 in Emma, Missouri, and died BEF 1974 in prob. Colorado. She married Oscar A. Tieman 11 APR 1912 in Blackburn, Missouri, son of Heinrich August Tiemann and Wilhelmine C. Rohmann. He was born 14 NOV 1887 in Concordia, Lafayette County, Missouri, and died 26 MAY 1948 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. He was buried in Blackburn Cemetery, Saline County, Missouri. She married John William Arthur Rehkop AFT 1948 in prob. Missouri, son of Christian G. Rehkop and Lena Katherine Flair. He was born 1 SEP 1892 in Blackburn, Missouri, and died 20 DEC 1974 in Pharr, Hidalgo County, Texas.

Children of Hulda Schlue and Oscar A. Tieman are:

78 i. Avera Tieman was born 17 NOV 1913 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died MAY 1982 in Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, Idaho. She married Jack Jackson. He was born 1 NOV 1919, and died JUL 1985 in Rupert, Minidoka County, Idaho.

79 ii. Lawrence Tieman was born 17 MAR 1916 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 14 FEB 1936 in possibly Colorado. 80 iii. Harold John Tieman was born 3 APR 1919 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 3 DEC 1969 in Los Angeles County, California. 81 iv. Wilbert A. Tieman was born 22 DEC 1922 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 1 JUL 2002 in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

Descendant Register, Generation No. 4

44. Glenn Lew Harms (Leo A. Harms³, Heinrich Dietrich Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 5 FEB 1902 in Multnomah County, Oregon, and died 17 DEC 1980 in Multnomah County, Oregon. He married Mary Ann (Harms). She was born DEC 1903 in Missouri, and died 11 NOV 1975 in Multnomah County, Oregon.

Child of Glenn Lew Harms and Mary Ann (Harms) is:

82 i. Donald Glenn Harms was born 21 JUN 1928 in Multnomah County, Oregon, and died 13 OCT 1997 in Multnomah County, Oregon. He married Dorothy Marilyn (Harms). She was born 28 SEP 1936, and died 6 SEP 1990 in Multnomah County, Oregon.

74. Anita E. Tieman (Anna Margaret Schlue³, [9] Emma Harms², [18] Dietrich Harms¹) was born 6 MAR 1913 in Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri, and died 21 DEC 2002 in Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri. She was buried in Lee's Summit Cemetery. She married Leo Thomas Bickham 21 MAY 1936 in Blackburn, Missouri, son of Arthur Bickham and Mary McNerney. He was born 10 JUL 1914 in Kansas City, Kansas, and died 3 SEP 1993 in Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri. He was buried in Lee's Summit Cemetery.

Child of Anita E. Tieman and Leo Thomas Bickham is:

83 i. Jeanette Helen Bickham was born 13 FEB 1938 in Kansas City, Missouri, and died 24 NOV 2002 in Kansas City, Kansas.

Note From John Schlue:

Reader, beware. I acquired the data in this file over many years and from many sources. When I began my research more than a decade ago, I did not always write down the source of my information nor was I as critical of data as I now am. Please contact me if you have questions concerning any of my **entries**.

Charles Henry Havens

Military Career and Unit Histories

(Tennessee & Arkansas Civilian Histories at the End)

17th (Lemoyne's) Arkansas Infantry Regiment

The 17th Arkansas Infantry was organized with 9 companies on August 1, 1861 in Fairfield, Yell County, Arkansas under orders of the Arkansas Military Board. The field and staff officers were Col. George W. Lemoyne, Lt. Col. S.W. Williams, and Major Lawrence of Danville, and adjutant William A. Dowdle of Conway County. The company commanders were: Co. A, Cpt. J.M. Dowdle, Conway county; Co. B, Cpt Bryan A. King, Conway county; Co. C, Cpt. Harsell, Pope county; Co. D, Cpt. John Mills, Yell county, Co. E, Cpt. John Perry, Johnson county; Co. F, Cpt. Bone, Yell county; Co. G, Cpt. Bull, Prairie county; Co. H, Cpt. J. Homer Scott, Pope county; and Co. I, Cpt William Herrod, Yell County. Maj. Lawrence was accidentally killed near Pocahontas on the march into Missouri, and Cpt. J.M. Dowdle was promoted to major in his place, Jordan E. Cravens then being elected from the ranks to replace Cpt. Dowdle as A Co. commander. After serving a short time in the garrison of Fort Pillow, TN, the regiment was held to duty in the vicinity of Memphis and in the early summer of 1862 was assigned to Rust's Brigade, Jones' Division in the Army of the West where it participated with distinction in the Corinth campaign and the battle of Corinth.

Maj Robert H. Crockett became Colonel of the regiment by promotion, and Cpt. W.N. Parrish was promoted to Lt. Col. "for gallant conduct on the field." After the Battle of Corinth on October 3-4, 1862, the 17th and 21st (McCarver's) Arkansas were consolidated into a single unit. Cpt. Jordan Cravens of Co. A was elected colonel of the consolidated regiment, which was thereafter known as the 21st Arkansas, and assigned to duties in the Army of Mississippi, defending Vicksburg, MS. The 17th/21st Arkansas participated in the battle of the Big Black River on May 17, 1863, and thence served in the garrison of Vicksburg during the 47-day siege of that place. The regiment was surrendered with the Vicksburg garrison on July 4, 1863. Col. Cravens was captured at the Big Black River and, with the other officers, was sent as a prisoner to Johnson's Island for the duration of the war.

COMPANY B

17TH (LEMOYNE'S) ARKANSAS INFANTRY REGIMENT

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

www.couchgenweb.com/civilwar/17cob.html

HAVENS, CHARLES H. Cpl - Reference 21st Regt

Arkansas Confederate/Union army contributions

Arkansas formed some 48 infantry regiments for the Confederate Army in addition to numerous cavalry and artillery battery units to serve as part of the Confederate Army. The 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles, and the 1st, 4th, and 6th Arkansas Infantries would go on to see considerable action as a part of Major General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee. To include those stated above, all but one infantry regiment and all of the cavalry and artillery units served most of the war in what was known as the "western theater", where there were few battles that measured to the scale of the "eastern theater". That one infantry regiment, the 3rd Arkansas, served in the east for the duration of the war, where most of the major battles were fought, thus making it the states most celebrated Confederate military unit. Attached to General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, the 3rd Arkansas would take part in almost every major eastern battle, to include the Battle of Seven Pines, Seven Days Battle, Battle of Harpers Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Battle of Fredericksburg, Battle of Gettysburg, Battle of Chickamauga, Battle of the Wilderness, and the Appomattox Campaign.

Though it was with the Confederacy that Arkansas as a state sided, not all Arkansans supported the Confederate cause. Beginning after the fall of Little Rock to Union forces in 1863, Arkansans supporting the Union formed some eleven infantry regiments, four cavalry regiments, and two artillery batteries to serve in the Union Army. None of those saw any heavy combat actions, and few took part in any major battles. They served mostly as anti-guerilla forces, patrolling areas that had heavy Confederate guerilla activity. Another significant event brought on by the fall of Little Rock was the relocation of the state capital. Initially state government officials moved the capital offices to Hot Springs, but it remained there for only a short time, being moved deeper into Confederate occupied territory, in Washington, Arkansas, where it would remain for the rest of the war.

By the end of the war, many of the Arkansas regiments were serving with Bragg's Army of Tennessee, and most were with that Army when it surrendered on April 26, 1865, in Greensboro, North Carolina.

21st Arkansas Infantry Regiment

The 21st Arkansas Infantry Regiment was organized at Corinth, Mississippi on May 14, 1862 by consolidating the remnants of McCarver's 14th Arkansas Infantry and Lemoyne's 17th Arkansas, and giving the consolidated regiment a new number. Field officers were Colonel Jordan E. Cravens, Lt. Col. William G. Matheny, and Majors William M. Dowdle and Harrison Moore. Their initial assignment was to BG Albert Rust's Brigade in Van Dorn's Army of the West, where they participated in the initial defenses of Corinth and were assigned to Cabell's Brigade for the remainder of the Corinth campaign in the spring and summer of 1862 and in the Battle of Corinth on October 3-4, 1862. After Corinth, the regiment served briefly in Craven's Brigade in eastern Louisiana near Port Hudson. Assigned to Green's Brigade in January 1863, the 21st Arkansas joined the defenses of the approaches to Vicksburg, and joined the garrison fortifying Grand Gulf on the Mississippi River below Vicksburg. On April 29, 1863, Admiral David Porter's fleet of gunboats bombarded Grand Gulf in an attempt to clear the position in preparation for Grant's amphibious crossing of the Mississippi. Repulsed by the strong position and batteries at Grand Gulf, Grant moved further downstream to cross at Bruinsburg, flanking the Grand Gulf garrison out of their position. Marching to block the Union advance, Green's Brigade and the 21st Arkansas joined Confederate forces at the battles of Port

Gibson on May 1, at Champion Hill and the Big Black River bridge on May 16 and 17, respectively, and was besieged at Vicksburg from May 19 until July 4, 1863. Surrendered with the Vicksburg garrison, the survivors of the regiment were paroled there later that month. The 21st Arkansas was not reformed after the Vicksburg surrender, however many of its survivors made their way back to Arkansas where they were formed, with survivors of Mitchell's-Power's 14th Arkansas, the 15th Northwest, and the 16th Arkansas to form the 1st Trans-Mississippi Infantry Regiment (Consolidated) in January, 1864.

7. 17cob

Reference 21st Regt **HAVENS**, CHARLES H. Cpl -



COMPANY D

21st (McCARVER'S ARKANSAS INFANTRY REGIMENT

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

NAME	RANK	OTHER INFORMATION
HAVENS, C.H. - PVT		
HAVENS, D.R. - PVT		Died 20 Jun 1862

**PLEASE NOTE: THIS INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM THE MICROFILM OF THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES.**

The above information may be used for non-commercial historical and geneological purposes only and withthe consent of the page owner may be copied for the same purposes so long as this notice remains a part of thecopied material. [EDWARD G. GERDES](#)

If you have any questions or comments or if you would like to have more information about the Civil War and Pension Records of the men who served in these Companies, contact [Bryan R. Howerton Jr.](#) or [Jeri Helms Fultz](#)

<p>249 Havens, Charles H. Co. B, 17 (Lemoyne's) Arkansas Infantry. (Confederate.) Corporal Corporal CARD NUMBERS. Reference Envelope Number of medical cards herein 0 Number of personal papers herein 0 BOOK MARK: See also 21 Ark Inf</p>	<p>569 Havens, C. H. Co. D, 21 Arkansas Infantry. (Confederate.) Private Private CARD NUMBERS. 44935243 948508 8609 8668 8756 Number of medical cards herein 0 Number of personal papers herein 0 BOOK MARK: See also</p>
---	---

(Confederate.)
 17 Ark.
 (Lansdown's)
 17 Reg't Arkansas Infantry.
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Sept 1 to Oct 1, 1861.
 Enlisted: Sept 1, 1861
 When: Sept 1, 1861
 Where: East Fork
 By whom: L. H. Williams
 Period: 12 mo
 Last paid:
 By whom:
 To what time: Sept 1, 1861
 Present or absent: Present
 Remarks: Enlisted Sept 1, 1861
Discharged in 1861
Discharged in 1861
 *This regiment was formed about May 15, 1861, by the consolidation of four companies of the 11th Regiment, Missouri, and six companies of the 11th Regiment, Tennessee, Arkansas Infantry.
 Book mark:
 (642) L. H. Williams Copy

(Confederate.)
 21 Ark.
 21 Reg't Arkansas Infantry.
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Jan 1 to Feb 1, 1862.
 Enlisted:
 When: Jan 1, 1862
 Where: East Fork
 By whom: L. H. Williams
 Period: 12 mo
 Last paid:
 By whom:
 To what time: Jan 1, 1862
 Present or absent: Present
 Remarks: Discharged
Discharged in 1862
 *This regiment was formed about May 15, 1861, by the consolidation of four companies of the 11th Regiment, Missouri, and six companies of the 11th Regiment, Tennessee, Arkansas Infantry.
 Book mark:
 (642) L. H. Williams Copy

(Confederate.)
 21 Ark.
 21 Reg't Arkansas Infantry.
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Sept 31 to Oct 31, 1861.
 Enlisted:
 When: Sept 31, 1861
 Where: East Fork
 By whom: L. H. Williams
 Period: 12 mo
 Last paid:
 By whom: L. H. Williams
 To what time: Sept 31, 1861
 Present or absent: Present
 Remarks: Discharged
Discharged in 1861
 *This regiment was formed about May 15, 1861, by the consolidation of four companies of the 11th Regiment, Missouri, and six companies of the 11th Regiment, Tennessee, Arkansas Infantry.
 Book mark:
 (642) L. H. Williams Copy

(Confederate.)
 21 Ark.
 21 Reg't Arkansas Infantry.
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Oct 31 to Dec 31, 1861.
 Enlisted:
 When: Oct 31, 1861
 Where: East Fork
 By whom: L. H. Williams
 Period: 12 mo
 Last paid:
 By whom: L. H. Williams
 To what time: Oct 31, 1861
 Present or absent: Present
 Remarks: Discharged
Discharged in 1861
 *This regiment was formed about May 15, 1861, by the consolidation of four companies of the 11th Regiment, Missouri, and six companies of the 11th Regiment, Tennessee, Arkansas Infantry.
 Book mark:
 (642) L. H. Williams Copy

(Confederate.)

21 Ark.

for Dec 31, 1862, Co. S, 21 Reg't Arkansas Infantry.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Dec 31, 1862, 1862.

Enlisted:

When Dec 31, 1862, 1862.

Where Ark.

By whom H. H. H.

Period 2 yrs.

Last paid:

By whom H. H. H.

To what time Dec 31, 1862, 1862.

Present or absent

Remarks: Discharged Dec 31, 1862

*This regiment was formed about May 15, 1862 by the consolidation of four companies of the 21st Arkansas Infantry (McArthur's) and the companies of the 21st Arkansas Infantry (Loring's) Arkansas Infantry.

Book mark:

(542)

30-34

A re-examination of the records in the case of C. H. Havens Co. B. 21 Regt Ark. Inf. C. H. has been made, and the statement furnished has been found to be a correct transcript from the rolls.

A Co. M. R. dated Apr. 25 '62 reports him as in hosp. Apr 26/62. The next one on file is dated June 30 '62 reports him absent. The succeeding roll is dated Oct 31 1862 & shows the same, as does also the next roll which is dated Dec. 31, 1862 (over)

Copy 1st.

ROLL NO.

Because the collection of Confed Rec. in file in the Dept. as far from complete failure to find the complete record of a man as by no means conclusive proof that he did not serve during some period not covered by the records.

Remarks:

From 1861 to 1862

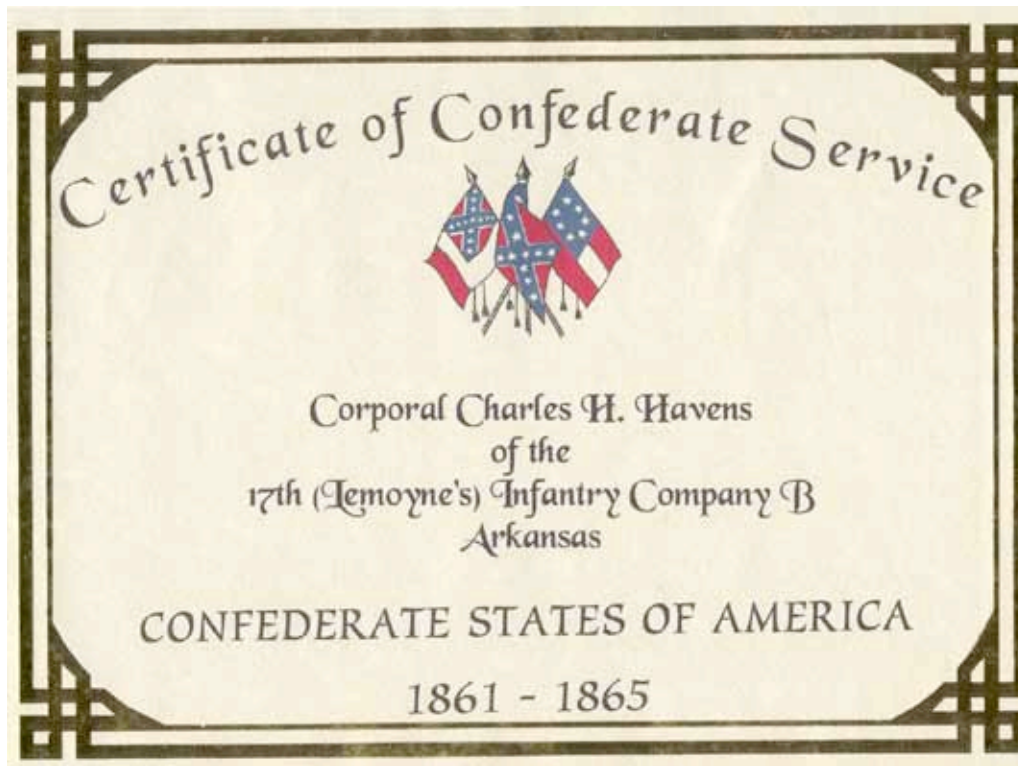
TERM OF SERVICE:

Nature of service

There is a record on file for a later period of one Charles H. Havens during month of April 1862 of a private employed on extra duty of non-commissioned officers and privates.

This age is 17 years in 1862 appears on a roll as 21 years height 5 ft 10 in residence Saline Co Mo.

(CONFEDERATE)



The following table is from the best interpretation of the pay roll cards above. HH

Charles Henry Havens
10/22/1844 to 06/30/1914
CONFEDERATE CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

<u>DATE(S)</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DATA BASE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<u>LEMOYNE'S SHARP SHOOTERS 17TH REGIMENT ARKANSAS INF. (21st REGIMENT ARK. INF.)</u>						
11/1/1861	17	East Fork	Enlisted by S W Williams	Private	Company Muster Roll	Company B, 17 Regiment (Lemoyne's) Arkansas Infantry for a period of 12 months. Lemoyne's Sharpshooters was formed in St. Francis County, AR area.
4/28/1862	17	Unk	Hospital 4/26/1862	Acting Corporal	Company Muster Roll Nov 1-30, 1862	Company B, 17 Regiment (Lemoyne's) Arkansas Infantry

5/15/1862	17	Unk	Note	Acting Corporal	Company Muster Roll	This regiment as originally organized, consisted of eight companies which were consolidated into six companies and joined with four companies of the 14th Regiment (McCarver's) Arkansas Infantry to form the 21st Regiment Arkansas Infantry.
Unk	17	Unk	Absent - Sick	Acting Corporal	Company Muster Roll	Private, Company D, 21st Regiment Arkansas Infantry, Appointed to Acting Corporal Feb 1 to Jun 16, 1862
Unk	18	Unk	Absent - Sick	Private	Company Muster Roll Aug 31 - Oct 31, 1862	Private, Company D, 21st Regiment Arkansas Infantry, Appointed to Acting Corporal Feb 1 to Jun 16, 1862
Unk		Near Grenada, MS	Absent - Sick	Private	Company Muster Roll Aug 31 - Oct 31, 1862	Private, Company D, 21st Regiment Arkansas Infantry, Appointed to Acting Corporal Feb 1 to Jun 16, 1862
2/15/1863	18	Near B_a__ Ri?	Deserted	Private	Company Muster Roll Dec 31, 62 - Feb 28, 63	Deserted February 15, 1863. (My Note: CH Havens had over stayed his enlistment by 3 1/2 months.)

11/30/1934

				Researcher Notes from the 17th Regiment (Lemoyne) Arkansas Infantry and the 21st Regiment Arkansas Infantry	"A re-examination of the records in the case of C H Havens, Co. B, 21st Regt, Ark Inf. CSA has been made and the statement previously furnished has been found to be a correct transcript from the rolls. A Company Muster roll dated Apr 28, 1862 reports him as in the hospital Apr 26, 1862. the next one on file is dated June 30, 1862 and reports him absent sick, appoints to Corporal Feb 1 acted to June 15. The succeeding roll is dated Oct 31, 1862 and shows the same, as does also the next roll which is dated Dec 31, 1862. Because the collection of Confederate records on file in the department is far from complete, failure to find a complete record of a man is by no means conclusive proof that he did not serve during some period not covered by the records. There is a record on file for a later period of one Charles H. Havens. A Private of a Missouri CSA regiment. His age in 1865 is stated as 21 years, height 5 ft 9 in, Residence, Saline County, MO.
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UNK

UNK

UNK

UNK

UNK

COMPANY UNK, 7TH MISSOURI INFANTRY

COMPANY B, JACKMAN'S REGIMENT MISSOURI CALVARY

10/20/1864	20	Dover, MO	Captured	Private	Roll of Prisoners of War	At the time CH Havens was a Private, Company B, Jackman's Regiment, Missouri Calvary. A force of about 300 men engaging in guerilla warfare in MO.
12/2/1864	20	St. Louis, MO	POW	Private	Roll of Prisoners of War, HQ Dept. of the MO. Ofc. Of Provost Marshal General, St. Louis, MO	Appears on Roll of POW's Transferred from St. Louis, MO to Alton, IL for exchange.
12/2/1864	20	Alton, IL	POW	Private	12/7/1864 Roll of Prisoners of War	Received at Military Prison, Alton, IL
12/5/1864	20	Rcvd. At the Gratiot St. Mil. Prison, St. Louis, MO	POW	Private	Roll of Prisoners of War	Roll dated HQ Dept of the MO, Ofc. Pro. Mar. Gen., St. Louis, 12/9/1864
2/17/1865	20	Alton IL	Paroled for Exchange	Private	Roll of Prisoners of War	Paroled for exchange to Hospital Bermuda Hundred, VA. Complaint: Smallpox
3/2/1865	20	USA Field, Camp, Hospital and Prison, Bermuda Hundred, SE Richmond, VA	Admitted	Private	Roll of Prisoners of War	Admitted to Hospital for Small Pox. (Note change: Private, Company D, 7 Regiment, MO Cav.)

4/15/1865	20	G. H.	Transferred	Private	Hospital Record - POW	Remains a Confederate Prisoner from St. Mary Washington (Point lookout, MD POW Camp - http://www.censusdiggins.com/prison_ptlookout.html .) Was transferred to GH and failed to locate him. Reply: VA Reg. 486 1/2, 28195, Point of Rocks Hosp. A of J, Point of Rocks, VA. Admit Apr 15, 65. Return to duty Apr 21, 1865.
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7 REGIMENT MISSOURI INFANTRY

5/31/1865	21	Memphis, TN	Oath of Allegiance to the United States	Private	Roll of Prisoners of War	Swore an Oath of Allegiance to the United States. CH Havens was a Private in the 7th Regiment, Missouri Infantry. He was on the POW list at Memphis, TN and listed as a deserter from the rebel army, (The war was over). He was from Saline County, MO, Height: 5 ft. 9 in., Complexion: Dark; Hair: Dark, Eyes: Dark. Age 21.
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Corinth Mississippi

American Civil War

October 3-4, 1862

Confederate Heartland Campaign Map

After the Battle of Iuka, Major General Sterling Price's Confederate Army of the West marched from Baldwyn to Ripley where it joined Major General Earl Van Dorn's Army of West Tennessee. Van Dorn was senior officer and took command of the combined force numbering about 22,000 men. The Rebels marched to Pocahontas on October 1, and then moved southeast toward Corinth. They hoped to seize Corinth and then sweep into Middle Tennessee.

Since the Siege of Corinth, in the spring, Union forces had erected various fortifications, an inner and intermediate line, to protect Corinth, an important transportation center. With the Confederate approach, the Federals, numbering about 23,000, occupied the outer line of fortifications and placed men in front of them. Van Dorn arrived within three miles of Corinth at 10:00 am on October 3, and moved into some fieldworks that the Confederates had erected for the siege of Corinth.

The fighting began, and the Confederates steadily pushed the Yankees rearward. A gap occurred between two Union brigades which the Confederates exploited around 1:00 pm. The Union troops moved back in a futile effort to close the gap. Price then attacked and drove the Federals back further to their inner line. By evening, Van Dorn was sure that he could finish the Federals off during the next day. This confidence--combined with the heat, fatigue, and water shortages--persuaded him to cancel any further operations that day.

Rosecrans regrouped his men in the fortifications to be ready for the attack to come the next morning. Van Dorn had planned to attack at daybreak, but Brig. General Louis Hébert's sickness postponed it till 9:00 am. As the Confederates moved forward, Union artillery swept the field causing heavy casualties, but the Rebels continued on. They stormed Battery Powell and closed on Battery Robinett, where desperate hand-to-hand fighting ensued. A few Rebels fought their way into Corinth, but the Federals quickly drove them out.

The Federals continued on, recapturing Battery Powell, and forcing Van Dorn into a general retreat. Rosecrans postponed any pursuit until the next day. As a result, Van Dorn was defeated, but not destroyed or captured, at Hatchie Bridge, Tennessee, on October 5.

Result(s): Union victory

Location: Alcorn County

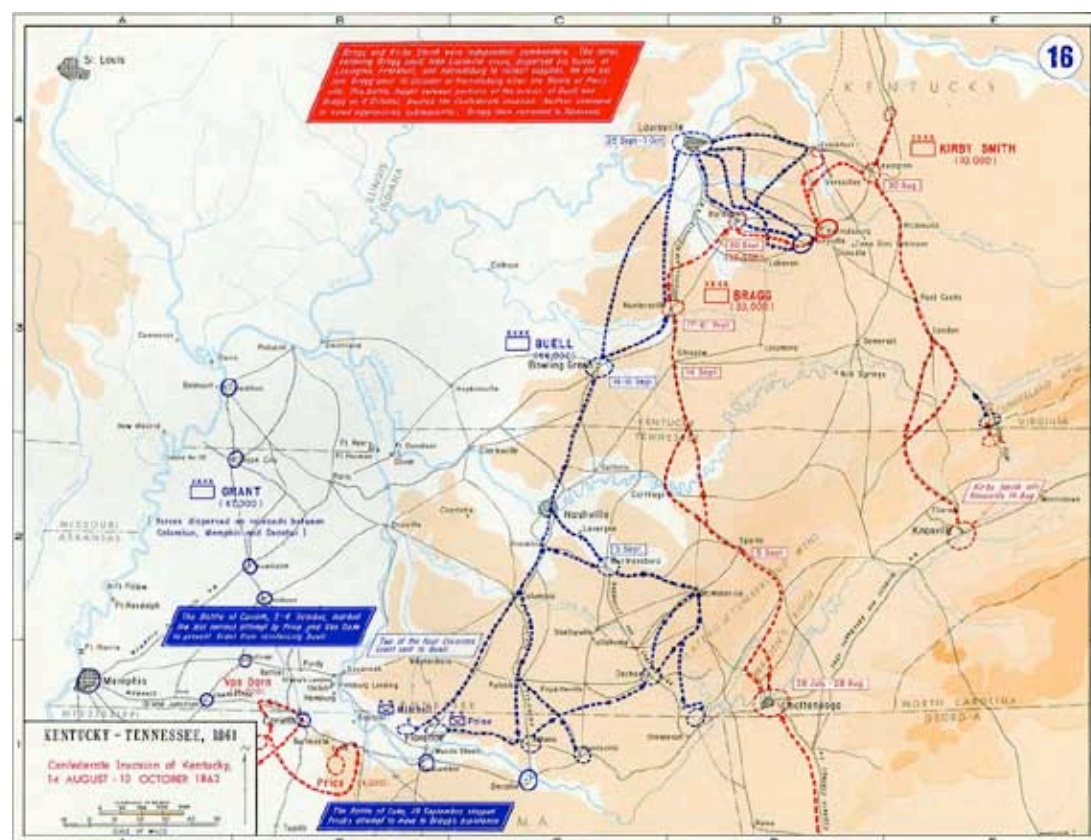
Campaign: Iuka and Corinth Operations (1862)

Date(s): October 3-4, 1862

Principal Commanders: Major General William S. Rosecrans [US]; Major General Earl Van Dorn [CS]

Forces Engaged: Army of the Mississippi [US]; Army of the West Tennessee [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 7,197 total (US 2,359; CS 4,838)



Battle for Corinth, MS – 3-4 Oct 1862



Defense of Battery Robinett – Crointh, MS

7th Missouri Infantry CSA

Unfortunately only a fragmentary roster remains for this regiment commanded by Col. Franklin Cyrus and Maj. Elliott D. Majors.

Last Name First Name/MI State Unit Sub Unit Rank

No Company Designation:

Adams Wm. MO 7th Inf.

Chapman Samuel MO 7th Inf.

Cooper Joseph MO 7th Inf. Sgt.

Franklin Cyrus MO 7th Inf. Col.

Havens Charles H. MO 7th Inf.

Huddleton W.E. MO 7th Inf.
Majors Elliott D. MO 7th Inf. Maj.
McMurray John H. MO 7th Inf. Surg.
Mingo J.W. MO 7th Inf. Capt.

Company A:

Harris S.B. MO 7th Inf. Co.A
Miller James MO 7th Inf. Co.A
Retherford John R. MO 7th Inf. Co.A
Sinney H.H. MO 7th Inf. Co.A
Smith P.R. MO 7th Inf. Co.A Capt.
Wiggins M.W. MO 7th Inf. Co.A 2nd Sgt.

Company B:

Beck C.H. MO 7th Inf. Co.B
Moore George C. MO 7th Inf. Co.B

Company C:

Branniman Samuel MO 7th Inf. Co.C
Faulkner John MO 7th Inf. Co.C Lt.
Hale Castle MO 7th Inf. Co.C
Harris M.D. MO 7th Inf. Co.C
Smith Pearl MO 7th Inf. Co.C

Company D:

Brand L.C. MO 7th Inf. Co.D
Needham J.D. MO 7th Inf. Co.D

Company E:

Briney J.A. MO 7th Inf. Co.E

Company F:

Nave J. MO 7th Inf. Co.F 2nd Lt.
Stewart Robert MO 7th Inf. Co.F

Company G:

Carlson L.L.H. MO 7th Inf. Co.G

Company I:

Crutchfield M.D. MO 7th Inf. Co.I
Johnson John MO 7th Inf. Co.I
Montgomery Maxwell M. MO 7th Inf. Co.I
Poynor W.P. MO 7th Inf. Co.I
Satterfield W.S. MO 7th Inf. Co.I

Company K:

Johnson Robert B. MO 7th Inf. Co.K

Jackman's Regiment (300 men)

Email From: Paul V. Isbell, Richmond, VA

Here is what I have found so far today, nothing about hospital at Bermuda Hundred in Ancestry.com: Marmaduke was from our area of the country in Eastern Arkansas;

U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865 about S.D. Jackman

Name: S.D. Jackman

Side:

Confederate

Regiment State/Origin:

Missouri

Regiment Name:

Jackman's Regt. Mo. Cav.

Regiment Name Expanded:

Jackman's Regiment, Missouri Cavalry

Rank In:

Colonel

Rank In Expanded:

Colonel

Film Number:

M380 roll 8

<http://www.missouridivision-scv.org/mounits/jackmancav.htm>

Jackman's Regiment Missouri Cavalry CSA

Commanded by Col. Sidney Drake Jackman and Lt. Col. Charles H. Nichols. This unit served in Marmaduke's Cavalry Division. Below is an incomplete roster for this regiment.

Last Name First Name/MI State Unit Sub Unit Rank

Company B:

Black R.A. MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Cummings Henry MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Hanns Henry MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Havens C.H. MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Overstreet W.R. MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Overstreet C.L. MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Overstreet William MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Palmer Russell MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Turner John MO Cav. Jackman's Regt. Co.B

Missouri in the Civil War

Though a slave state with a highly organized and militant secessionist movement, thanks to the pro-slavery "border ruffians" who battled antislavery militias in Kansas in the 1850s, Missourians sided with the Union by a ratio of two or three to one. Pro-Confederate Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and his small state guard under General Sterling Price linked up with Confederate forces under General Ben McCulloch. After victories at the Battle of Wilson's Creek and at Lexington, Missouri, Confederate forces were driven out of the state by the arrival of large Union forces in February 1862 and were effectively locked out by defeat at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on March 7 and March 8.

A guerrilla conflict began to wrack Missouri. Gangs of Confederate insurgents, commonly known as "bushwhackers", ambushed and battled Union troops and Unionist state militia forces. Much of the fighting was between Missourians of different persuasions; both sides carried out large-scale atrocities against civilians, ranging from forced resettlement to murder. Historians estimate that the population of the state fell by one-third during the war; most survived but fled or were driven out by one side or the other. Many of the most brutal bushwhacker leaders, such as William C. Quantrill and William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson, won national notoriety. A group of their followers remained under arms and carried out robberies and murders for sixteen years after the war, under the leadership of Jesse James, his brother Frank James, and Cole Younger and his brothers.

In May 1864 Jackman and his men entered Arkansas and were based near the Boston Mountains in the northwest part of the state. By June he had recruited a cavalry regiment that was to be called "Jackman's Missouri Cavalry" which was added to Brig. Gen. Joseph Shelby's cavalry division of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Army of Missouri in the Trans-Mississippi Department. That fall Jackman's command (a cavalry brigade consisting of two regiments and two battalions of raw recruits) participated in Price's Raid. During the first stages of the raid Jackman led the attack and capture of Union-held Glasgow.

Westport

Jackman fought in the Union victory at the Battle of Westport near modern-day Kansas City, Missouri, on October 22 – 23, 1864, one of the war's largest clash of mounted troops. During the first day of the battle he led the attack that routing the Federals from their initial position, and early on second day his brigade launched a successful attack directly on Westport. When the Confederate rear collapsed during his attack he was ordered to halt and act as rear guard to fend off the Union pursuit.

Two days later in Kansas at the Battle of Mine Creek, Jackman's cavalry was ordered to guard Price's supply trains and thus missed the Confederate defeat and resulting rout, though his brigade succeeded in slowing the Federal pursuit.

During his raids and skirmishes Union soldiers had taken his family into custody in 1865, as "retribution for his guerilla activities." At first they were held in St. Louis, Missouri, later moved to Natchez, Mississippi, and finally held at Alexandria, Louisiana, until the end of the war.

On May 10, 1865, Jackman was promoted to the rank of brigadier general by the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith; however his appointment was never confirmed by the Confederate Congress.

Bushwhacker

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Bushwhacking was a form of guerrilla warfare during the American Civil War that was particularly prevalent in rural areas where there were sharp divisions between those favoring the Union and Confederacy in the conflict. The perpetrators of the attacks were called bushwhackers.

Bushwhackers were not generally part of the military command and control of either side. While bushwhackers conducted a few well-organized raids in which they burned cities, most of the attacks involved ambushes of opponent individuals or families in rural areas. In areas affected by bushwhacking the actions were particularly insidious since it amounted to a fight of neighbor against neighbor. Since the attacks were non-uniformed, the government response was complicated by trying to decide whether they were legitimate military attacks or criminal actions.

Union and Confederate bushwhackers

The term was widely used during the conflict, though it came to be particularly associated with the guerrillas of Missouri, where such warfare was most intense. Guerrilla warfare also wracked Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and northern Virginia, among other locations. One of the most vicious actions during the Civil War by the bushwhackers was the Lawrence Massacre.

Pro-Union guerrilla fighters in Kansas were called "jayhawkers". They used tactics similar to the bushwhackers. A typical jayhawker action was a cross border raid into Missouri.

In some areas, particularly the Appalachian regions of Tennessee and North Carolina, the term bushwhackers was used for Union partisans who attacked Confederate forces. During the Gettysburg Campaign, Pennsylvanian civilians at times bushwhacked stragglers from the Army of Northern Virginia.

Partisan rangers

In most areas, irregular warfare operated as an adjunct to conventional military operations. The most famous such "partisan ranger" (to use the title adopted by the Confederate government in formally authorizing such insurgents) was Col. John Singleton Mosby, who carried out raids on Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley and northern Virginia. Partisan rangers were also authorized in Arkansas.

In Missouri, however, secessionist bushwhackers operated outside of the Confederate chain of command. On occasion, a prominent bushwhacker chieftain might receive formal Confederate rank (notably William Clarke Quantrill), or receive written orders from a Confederate general (as "Bloody Bill" Anderson did in October 1864 during a large-scale Confederate incursion into Missouri, or as when Joseph C. Porter was authorized by Gen. Sterling Price to recruit in northeast Missouri). Missouri guerrillas frequently assisted Confederate recruiters in Union held territory. For the most part, however, Missouri's bushwhacker squads were self-organized groups of young men, predominantly from the slave holding counties along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, who took it upon themselves to attack Federal forces and their Unionist neighbors, both in Kansas and Missouri, the latter in response to what they considered a Federal invasion of their home state.

Jesse James

The guerrilla conflict in Missouri was, in many respects, a civil war within the Civil War. One of the most famous men who fought as a bushwhacker was Jesse James, who began to fight in 1864. During months of often intense combat, he only battled fellow Missourians, ranging from Missouri regiments of U.S. Volunteer troops to state militia to unarmed Unionist civilians. The single confirmed instance of him exchanging fire with Federal troops from another state occurred a month after the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, during a near-fatal encounter with Wisconsin cavalrymen. In the course of the war, his mother and sister were arrested, his stepfather tortured, and his family banished temporarily from Missouri by state militiamen—all Unionist Missourians.

Atrocities

The conflict with Confederate bushwhackers everywhere rapidly escalated into a succession of atrocities committed by both sides. Union troops often executed or tortured suspects without trial and burned the homes of suspected guerrillas and those suspected of aiding or harboring them. Where credentials were suspect, the accused bushwhacker was often executed, as in the case of Lt. Col. Frisby McCullough after the Battle of Kirksville. Bushwhackers frequently went house to house, executing Unionist farmers.

William Quantrill led a raid in August 1863 on Lawrence, Kansas, burning the town and murdering some 200 men and boys in the Lawrence Massacre. The raiders justified the raid in retaliation for the Sacking of Osceola, Missouri two years earlier (in which the town was set aflame and at least nine men killed) and for the deaths of five female relatives of bushwhackers killed in the collapse of a Kansas City, Missouri jail. Following the Lawrence raid, the Union district commander, Thomas Ewing, Jr., ordered the total depopulation of all men, women, and children (both Unionists and Southern sympathizers) of three and a half Missouri counties along the Kansas border from Kansas City, Missouri south, under his infamous General Order No. 11. (The Missouri-Kansas border conflict was in many ways a

continuation of Bleeding Kansas violence.) In other areas, individual families (including that of Jesse and Frank James and the grandparents and mother of future President Harry Truman) were banished from Missouri.

Next to the attack on Lawrence, the most notorious atrocity by Confederate bushwhackers was the murder of 22 unarmed Union soldiers pulled from a train in the Centralia Massacre in retaliation for the earlier execution of a number of Anderson's own men. In an ambush of pursuing Union forces shortly thereafter, the bushwhackers killed well over 100 Federal troops. In October 1864, "Bloody Bill" Anderson was tricked into an ambush and killed by state militiamen under the command of Col. Samuel P. Cox. Anderson's body was displayed and his head was severed.

Postwar banditry

After the end of the war, the survivors of Anderson's band (including the James brothers) remained together under the leadership of Archie Clement, one of Anderson's lieutenants, and began a series of armed robberies in February 1866. This group became known as the James-Younger Gang, after the death or capture of the older outlaws (including Clement) and the addition of former bushwhacker Cole Younger and his brothers. In December 1869, Jesse James became the most famous of this group when he emerged as the prime suspect in the robbery of the Daviess County Savings Association in Gallatin, Missouri, and the murder of the cashier, John W. Sheets. During Jesse's flight from the scene, he declared that he had killed Samuel P. Cox and had taken revenge for Anderson's death. (Cox lived in Gallatin, and the killer apparently mistook Sheets for the former militia officer.) Throughout Jesse James' criminal career, he often wrote to the newspapers with pride of his role as a bushwhacker, rallying the support of former Confederates and other Missourians who had been brutalized by Federal authorities during the Civil War and Reconstruction.

In 1867, near Nevada, Missouri, a band of bushwhackers shot and killed Sheriff Joseph Bailey, a former Union brigadier general, who was attempting to arrest them.

Below are the capture logs from Alton, IL:

NO.	NAME	RANK	REGIMENT, OR COUNTY AND STATE	CO.	WHERE CAPTURED	WHEN CAPTURED	SENT FOR EXCHANGE		WHEN EXCHANGED	REMARKS
							When	When		
	Hodge J. H.	Private	Gottlieb	F	Lexington Mo	Oct 27/64				See 2 nd Mo Alton Ill.
	Hodge Edward			F	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Harriet C. H.		Michels	B	Dover	" 20"	"	"	"	"
	Hart John		Haystack	C	Lexington	"	"	"	"	"
	Howard Henderson	Sergeant	3 rd Mo Cav.	B	St Louis	Nov 29	"	"	"	"
	Hughes Capt. Nathan	Art	Trucks Ball		Howard Co.	Oct 8	"	"	"	"
	Humphreys Ezekiel		7 th Ark Cav.	K	Yellowville Ark	Nov 11	"	"	"	"
	Huth Perry		Unassigned Company							
	Hutchins Saml				Idalia Mo	Oct 25				{ Sent for to Rock in 2 nd Mo 2 nd Lt
	Hutchins H.B.				Massac	" 30				
	Husell Geo	Sergeant	Payne Co Mo		Monticello	" 29				sent to Allen Ill for execution of sentence in that place
	Hildebrand E. B. Co.		Madison							Prisoner taken at Jefferson City for execution of sentence
	Hornstein David		Hunter Co Mo							Prisoner taken at Jefferson City for execution of sentence
	Kiefer James	Sergeant	Chariton Co Mo							sent to Allen Ill for execution of sentence
	Kipling Smith Henry		Buchanan							Prisoner taken at Jefferson City for execution of sentence
	Kittland James		Stell							"
	Knapton Laban		Henry							"
	Kramer Charles	1 st Lt	1 st Mo Regt Caval	G	Jefferson Mo	Oct 22/64				See 2 nd Mo Alton Ill
	Kurtz Geo		Brannon Regt	H	Warrens Ark	Dec 22	"	"	"	"

MILITARY PRISON, ALTON, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

Alton In The Civil War

Alton Prison



The Alton prison opened in 1833 as the first Illinois State Penitentiary and was closed in 1860, when the last prisoners were moved to a new facility at Joliet. By late in 1861 an urgent need arose to relieve the overcrowding at 2 St. Louis prisons. On December 31, 1861, Major General Henry Halleck, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, ordered Lieutenant-Colonel James B. McPherson to Alton for an inspection of the closed penitentiary. Colonel McPherson reported that the prison could be made into a military prison and house up to 1,750 prisoners with improvements estimated to cost \$2,415.

The first prisoners arrived at the Alton Federal Military Prison on February 9, 1862 and members of the 13th U.S. Infantry were assigned as guards, with Colonel Sidney Burbank commanding.

During the next three years over 11,764 Confederate prisoners would pass through the gates of the Alton Prison. Of the four different classes of prisoners housed at Alton, Confederate soldiers made up most of the population. Citizens, including several women, were imprisoned here for treasonable actions, making anti-Union statements, aiding an escaped Confederate, etc. Others, classified as bushwhackers or guerillas, were imprisoned for acts against the government such as bridge burning and railroad vandalism.



Conditions in the prison were harsh and the mortality rate was above average for a Union prison. Hot, humid summers and cold Midwestern winters took a heavy toll on prisoners already weakened by poor nourishment and inadequate clothing. The prison was overcrowded much of the time and sanitary facilities were inadequate. Pneumonia and dysentery were common killers but contagious diseases such as smallpox and rubella were the most feared. When smallpox infection became alarmingly high in the winter of 1862 and spring of 1863, a quarantine hospital was located on an island across the Mississippi River from the prison.

Up to 300 prisoners and soldiers died and are buried on the island, now under water. A cemetery in North Alton that belonged to the State of Illinois was used for most that died. A monument there lists 1,534 names of Confederate soldiers that are known to have died. An additional number of civilians and Union soldiers were victims of disease and illness.

During the war several different units were assigned to serve as guards at Alton. The Thirteenth U.S. Infantry was followed by the Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, the Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry, the Tenth Kansas Infantry and the One Hundred Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry. Formed at Alton specifically to serve as prison guards, the Illinois 144th was almost completely made up of Alton area residents.

The prison closed July 7, 1865 when the last prisoners were released or sent to St. Louis. The buildings were torn down over the next decades and the land was eventually used by the city as a park named after the Joel Chandler Harris character, "Uncle Remus," from Song of the South. Stone from the prison buildings is found in walls and other structures all over the Alton area.

Bermuda Hundred – Field. Camp Hospital and Prison

Southeast of Richmond, VA

In March 1864, Ulysses S. Grant was summoned from the Western Theater, promoted to lieutenant general, and given command of all Union armies. He left Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman in command of most of the western armies. Grant devised a coordinated strategy that would strike at the heart of Confederacy from multiple directions: Grant, George G. Meade, and Butler against Robert E. Lee near Richmond; Franz Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley; Sherman to invade Georgia, defeat Joseph E. Johnston, and capture Atlanta; George Crook and William W. Averell to operate against railroad supply lines in West Virginia; Nathaniel Banks to capture Mobile, Alabama. This was the first time the Union armies would have a coordinated offensive strategy across multiple theaters.

Grant and Meade attacked Lee's Army of Northern Virginia directly in the Overland Campaign. Butler's mission was to deploy his 33,000-man army via the James River to the Virginia Peninsula and strike northwest to Richmond. The objective was not to capture the Confederate capital directly, but to cut the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad—a critical Southern supply line—and force Lee to send reinforcements to that front, weakening him against Grant and Meade.

Butler was one of several political generals in the war—a man selected more for his support of Abraham Lincoln's upcoming re-election than his skill on the battlefield. His military career contained more controversies than victories. Grant hoped to compensate for Butler's weaknesses by assigning him two strong subordinate generals: Quincy A. Gillmore, commanding the X Corps, and William F. "Baldy" Smith, commanding the XVIII Corps. (Neither proved assertive enough to counteract Butler's inexperience.)

The campaign took its name from the fishing village of Bermuda Hundred on the peninsula at the confluence of the Appomattox and James rivers. The village is southeast of Richmond and northeast of Petersburg. It was downriver on the James from the practical limit of advance for Union warships, the fortifications at Drewry's Bluff.

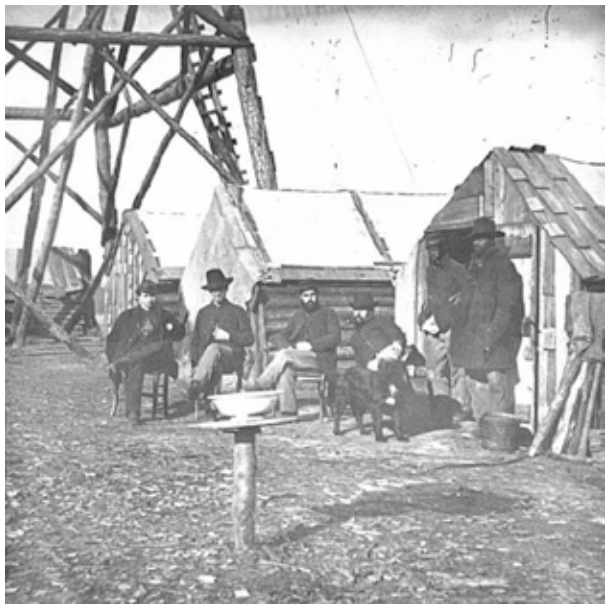
Butler's Army of the James disembarked from navy transports at Bermuda Hundred on May 5, the same day Grant and Lee began fighting in the Battle of the Wilderness. He also dropped units at City Point, which could be used to threaten Petersburg. For a brief time, Butler attempted to move out smartly. Opposing him was a Confederate "army" (the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia) of 18,000 under Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard; some of these soldiers were pieced together from the ranks of teenagers and elderly men in the Richmond-Petersburg area, theoretically no match for Butler's soldiers. Beauregard's subordinate commanding troops around Petersburg was George Pickett of Pickett's Charge fame.



Bermuda Hundred Bridges (Note their destruction)



Bermuda Hundred POW Camp



Bermuda Hundred Signal Tower



Bermuda Hundred Signal Tower

Goodspeed Biographies ~1890

Goodspeed's History of Tennessee - Fayette County Biographies

Charles H. Havens

Surnames: HAVENS, COPEMAN, TEAL

Charles H. Havens, a prosperous and energetic citizen of Hickory Withe, was born October 22, 1844, in Germany, and is a son of Henry D. Havens, and is one of two sons, both living, The parents were both born and married in Germany. Our subject's mother died when he was an infant. The father afterward married Dora Copeman, and in 1849 came to America and settled in Saline County, Mo., where he remained until he died in 1878. By his last marriage two sons and two daughters were born, all living, and their mother is living in Kansas. Our subject remained at home until sixteen years old, then went to Vernon County, Mo., and in 1860 went to Texas, and at the commencement of the war enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Infantry (Confederate Army) at Little Rock, Ark. He was taken prisoner in 1864 at Waverly, Mo., and held as a prisoner until the spring of 1865, when he was exchanged at Richmond, Va., and at the close of the war located in Shelby County, Tenn., where he engaged in farming and milling in connection with cotton ginning until 1880, then moved to his present location at Hickory Withe, where he started a grist and cotton mill, and soon added a saw mill and planing mill and has done a large and prosperous business with all. In 1868 Mr. Havens married Matilda Ophelia Teal, a native of Shelby County, Tenn. They have had three sons and five daughters. One son and one daughter died. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Havens and family stand well in the community and are greatly esteemed! for their good qualities.

12/31/98 Forrest City, AR



1844 - 1914
Farewell my wife and
children all
from you a father Christ
doth call

1848 - 1928
Hopes once bright are now
departed
Since mother's numbered
among the dead



Death of C. H. Haven

Familiar Figure of Man Who Succeeded,

In Spite Of all Vicissitudes Passes Away.

Chas. H. Haven was born in Germany on October 22. 1844, and came to this country when but three years of age, and at the time of his death was 69 years, 8 months and 8 days old.

The story of his life would make a book of wonderful interest, and is of great value to boys, as showing what energy conserved and enterprise and tenacity in a chosen life work will accomplish.

The writer of this feeble memorial knew C. H. Haven for upwards of a quarter century. We knew him at a time when he had invested his last penny in property and business in this city and had not prospered as he deserved. He was discouraged for a brief moment, and the thought occurred to him to give up, but he said no to me, "No sir, I am going to stay with 'em, and sink or swim." And he did, and from that day he prospered. He began in a small way. He owned a gin and saw mill. He purchased lot after lot in the old Dillard & Chouffin addition, cheap, and when business was dull he took his mill hands and built a house. He continued in this line for years, and at the time of his death owned 49 dwelling houses in this city from which he derived a monthly income of six or eight hundred dollars. It was his stick-to-itiveness that won. He was honest almost to a fault, and straight forward in all his dealings. He paid his debts and was esteemed by a very large circle of friends.

We lately saw him on the streets and talked with him just a few days ago. He was Comparing this year with last, and related some of his experiences. We have often laughed with him about the time he told us he would "let 'em take it," meaning what little property he had at that time, when had almost come completely discouraged, but took another grip on himself, and went to win out and did so. We thought him in splendid health. On Wednesday of last week he had some indication of heart trouble. He had been effected simularly several times lately. He was prevailed upon to go to Memphis, which he did on Thursday morning of last week. He first went to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Tim Ezell, and later to the home of another daughter, Mrs. Frank Barlow, and gradually grew worse until Tuesday night at 9 o'clock when his spirit quietly took its flight, it left its earthly habitation without a struggle.

The remains were prepared for burial and returned here Wednesday afternoon, arriving at 4:.30 over the Rock Island, and lay in state at his late residence until yesterday afternoon, when in the presence of a very large gathering of relatives and friends, Rev. F. W. Gee of the Methodist church conducted religious services and delivered a brief address, the funeral cortege leaving the home at 10 o'clock.

The remains were interred in the Forrest City cemetery in the presence of one of the largest gathering ever seen there.

C. H. Haven was a member of the Methodist church. He was quiet, and unostentatious, honest in his dealings with all men, a loving husband, kind and indulgent father, a good neighbor, charitable and "true blue." He was a soldier of the Civil War, in which he wore the Gray.

He leaves to mourn their great love, a broken hearted widow, four daughters and four sons, as follows: Mrs. Mattie Barlow, and Mrs. Nannie Ezell of Memphis; Mrs. Emma Hodges of this city, and Mrs. Lucy Looney of Dupo, Illinois; Messrs. John Haven of Wynne, Charley, Willie and Louis of this city, all of whom, with their families, were present around the casket.

It is a remarkable fact that until this death this large familyhad suffered a death in the trunk of the family...the first to give up the fight.



Mrs. Havens Passed Away Last Sunday (July 8, 1928). Mrs. Matilda Ophelia Havens died at her home at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Havens was born in Tennessee January 4, 1848. She was united in marriage in 1867 to Charles H. Havens, and they moved to Forrest City in 1886. Her husband passed away in 1914, leaving considerable property that he acquired in Forrest City, and under the wise management of Mrs. Havens this estate had grown in value. Mrs. Havens became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in her early girlhood, and had lived true to her faith through the years. She reared a large and useful family, and all those were present when she peacefully passed away, after a life of activity to good deeds, and especially was she devoted to the welfare and interests of her children. The surviving children are: Mrs. Nannie P. Ezell and Mrs. Mattie H. Barlow of Memphis; Mrs. Emma Hodges, Charles Havens, Willie I. Havens, Louis F. Havens, of this city; Mrs. Lucy Lewis of Cairo, Illinois; John K. Havens, of Paragould. There are also twenty two grandchildren and four great grand children. Funeral services were conducted at five o'clock Monday afternoon by Reverend J. F. McJunkin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, with interment in City Cemetery. Pallbearers were six grandsons as follows: Vernon Hodges, Henry Barlow, Charles Havens Jr., John Haven, Norman Hodges, Nolan Ezell. The floral tributes covering Mrs. Havens' final resting place were numerous and beautiful.