

## Lt. Col. Hillery Moseley

### 42<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi Infantry

Enlisted May 14, 1862, age 45, at Grenada, Mississippi  
Elected Lt. Col. of the Regiment on May 14, 1862  
May to September, 1862 in training in Richmond, Virginia

Citizens of the County of Panola in the State of Mississippi drafted the following petition on May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1862 and with over 700 signatures forwarded it through Lt. Col. Moseley to the Secretary of War – Hon. G. W. Randolph

*The undersigned Respectfully Petition the Secretary of War That in as much as a large scope of country is left destitute of a Physician by Dr. H. Moseley being elected Lieut. Col. of a Regiment that the said Moseley be Released & suffered To Return home. He is a good Physician and has the confidence of the People who are good & loyal citizens of the Confederacy – and are in Pressing want of a Physician & Dr. Moseley is not subject to the Conscript Act - & can do more good at home as a Physician Than as a Soldier in the army. Dr. Moseley was induced To join the army because he left a Physician in the neighborhood who has since died. All of which we Respectfully Submit.*

On August 23<sup>rd</sup> Hillery forwarded the petition to Secretary Randolph and the request was denied.

December, 1862 found the 42<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi in Goldsboro, N. Carolina.  
Mid Feb to June 1, 1863 found the 42<sup>nd</sup> in and around Franklin, Suffolk, Beaver Dam Church and the final three weeks near Ivor, Virginia building fortifications at key locations on the Blackwater River.

As part of Davis's Brigade, Heth's Division the 42<sup>nd</sup> headed northward into Pennsylvania and at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, at the railroad cut, the regiment suffered the second highest casualty rate of all CSA regiments during the three days of Gettysburg. Lt. Col. Moseley was wounded in the foot and evacuated to a field hospital. In his journal he wrote, "*Ambulance after ambulance arriving day and night with mangled and mutilated forms. . . around [the surgeon] are strewn thick the amputated limbs . . . The surgeons continued the work incessantly until the morning of the 4<sup>th</sup> without having finished their work . . .*"

Hillery spent time in hospitals in Winchester and Staunton before arriving at Chimborazo on July 17. On July 18<sup>th</sup> he was transferred to Hugenot Springs Hospital in Powhatan. On August 18<sup>th</sup> Hillery is granted a medical furlough. He was given a medical discharge and resigned his commission on December 18, 1863.

Hillery returns to Panola Cty., Mississippi where he resumes his work as a Physician and also serves in the Mississippi state legislature.

(Personal journal of Hillery Moseley with permission of the family and Microfilm file #269, roll 396 from the files of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia.)