

901) Private John R. HORTON through 1000) Private A. B. JONES (Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

901) Private John R. HORTON - Inscription on tombstone #1 reads "J. R. HORTON CO. F 9 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Elk River, Tennessee in July 1863.**

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 18 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed John R. Horton, born about 1844 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Daniel Horton, born about 1817 in Tennessee and his wife Mary J. Horton, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Isaac N. Horton, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Samuel D. Horton, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Margaret L. Horton, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Greene County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on January 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John R. Horton, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) D. W. (A male) Horton, born about 1815 in Tennessee and his wife Mary J. Horton, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Isaac A. Horton, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Samuel D. Horton, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Joseph Horton, born about 1853 in Tennessee and Martha E. J. Horton, born about 1855 in Tennessee and Daniel H. Horton, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Division 1 in Jackson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Straight Creek and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

The compiler notes that DeKalb County and Jackson County, Alabama are adjacent to each other.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Horton alternate name J. R. Horton served in Company F in the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"9th Cavalry Regiment [also called 7th Regiment] was organized near Tullahoma, Tennessee, in May, 1863, by consolidating the 14th Alabama Partisan Rangers and the 2nd (19th) Alabama Cavalry Battalion. The officers and men were from the counties of Limestone, De Kalb, Madison, Morgan, Lauderdale, Cherokee, and Lawrence. Assigned to General J. T. Morgan's and W. W. Allen's Brigade, it participated in the Battles of Chickamauga and Shelbyville, was with Longstreet in East Tennessee, and fought in various conflicts around Atlanta. Later it was active in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee, about 100 strong. Colonel J. C. Malone, Jr., [James Chappell Malone Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 136334768] Lieutenant Colonel Zach. Thomason, [Zachariah Thomason] and Major Eugene F. Falconnet [Eugene Frederic Falconnet – Find A Grave Memorial # 109720590] were in command."

The 19th (also known as 2nd) Battalion (Thomason's) Alabama Cavalry and the 14th Battalion (Malone's) Alabama Partisan Rangers were consolidated by Special Order number 25, Headquarters Wharton's Division, dated April 15, 1863 to form the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry. This organization was subsequently known as the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Horton of Company F of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry* enlisted September 21, at Valley Head, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Allen) Lea for three years and last paid by Captain Norton on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured June 30, 1863 at Winchester, Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated this organization was subsequently known as the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Horton of Company F of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on July 10, 1863 and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and noted as captured at Elk River, Tennessee on July 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Horton of Company F of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and noted as captured at Elk River on July 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Horton of Company F of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 15, 1863 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 22, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Elk River, Tennessee on July 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Horton of Company F of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 19, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, on July 19, 1863 and noted as captured at Elk River, Tennessee on July 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Horton of Company F of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and sent to Camp Chase on July 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Elk River, Tennessee on July 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Horton of Company F of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 21, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted as captured at Elk River, Tennessee on July 3, 1863.

Private John R. Horton died approximately 14 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 4, 1863 at Washington, D.C., Cabinet meets. Seward talks on subject of prizes and prize courts.

And on Tuesday, August 4, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. R. Horton of Company F of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

The compiler notes Private Horton was the first recorded burial at the newly created Camp Chase Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John R. Horton did not own slaves.

902) Private James H. HORTON - Inscription on tombstone #1707 reads "**JAS. H. HORTON CO. D 54 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Wayne County, Tennessee in February 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 43 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James Horton, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed him as the head of the household and living with his wife Lydia Horton, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William Horton, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Joseph Horton, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Elihu Horton, born about 1847 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Edeth Youngblood, born about 1795 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District 8 in Wayne County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James H. Horton, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$11,000.00 and a personal value of \$12,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Lydia Horton, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William Horton, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Josiah H. Horton, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Elihue Horton, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Mary Horton, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Zachariah Horton, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Hiram Horton, born about 1857 in Tennessee and Ada Youngblood, born about 1801 in North Carolina. The household was living in District 8 in Wayne County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Victory and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Horton served in Childress' Company in the 54th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1862. Its members were from Nashville and Lawrence, Wayne, and Maury counties. The unit moved to Kentucky, then was at Fort Donelson where it escaped from being captured. During April it was consolidated with the remnants of Voorhies' 48th Regiment to form Nixon's 48th Regiment. Colonel William Dearing, [Find A Grave Memorial # 30509362] Lieutenant Colonel David S. Skillern, [David Spring Skillern – Find A Grave Memorial # 47242868] and Major Andrew J. McMackin [Andrew Jackson McMackin – Find A Grave Memorial # 16912863] were in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private James H. Horton of Captain William T. Childress' Company enlisted at age forty-two.

A note stated: “This Company was ordered away from Nashville, where it was being mustered into service, before the muster was consummated. This rough memorandum roll is, therefore the only evidence of the muster of the company. I certify that I accepted into the service of the Confederate States the men whose names are borne on this roll, in obedience to an order of General A. S. Johnston to muster in less than complete companies. (Signed) T. O’Hara, captain Confederate States Infantry Mustering Officer.”

And under remarks stated: “This Company subsequently became Captain Childress' Company, 54th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 54th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized about February 6, 1862. It was consolidated with remnants of the 48th (Voorhies') and other Tennessee Regiments in April 1862, to form the 48th (Nixon's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry. Roll indorsed and received Adjutant and Inspector General's Office August 9, 1862.”

Federal POW Records stated Private James Horton of Company G of the 54th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been arrested in Wayne County, Tennessee on February 16, 1864 and forwarded to Cairo, Illinois and then transferred to Camp Chase by Colonel John J. Rinaker [Colonel John J. Rinaker 122nd Illinois Infantry] and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 7, 1864.

Private James H. Horton died approximately 345 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 at

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Horton of Company G of the 54th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to an ulcer.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

903) Private Thomas B. HORTON - Inscription on tombstone #1524 reads ***"T. B. HORTON CONSCRIPT ALA. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Blount County, Alabama in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old.

According to Alabama, Select Marriages, 1816-1942 the parents of Thomas B. Horton were Malinda Oden and William Horton who were married on August 3, 1837 in Blount County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Worton but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Horton. The census listed Thomas Horton, born about 1840 in Alabama living in the household of William Horton, born about 1811 in Tennessee and his wife Malinda Horton, born about 1819 in Alabama. Other household members were: James Horton, born about 1835 in Alabama and William Horton, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Franky Jane Horton, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Milly Oden, born about 1789 in Georgia. The household was living in Subdivision 17 in Blount County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Horton, born about 1840 in Alabama living in the household of William Horton, born about 1806 in Tennessee and living with his wife Malinda Horton, born about 1817 in Alabama. Another family household member was Henry Horton, born about 1847 in Alabama and he too would die and be buried at the Camp Chase Prison. The family household was living in the Eastern Subdivision in Blount County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Summit and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Thomas B. Horton was a member at the Camp of Instruction and appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations roll dated on August 26, 1862 at Talladega, Alabama and issued from August 18 to 21, 1862 and paid on August 26, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Thomas B. Horton was a member at the Camp of Instruction and appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations roll dated on April 13, 1863 at Talladega, Alabama and issued from April 5 to 8, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated an unassigned conscript Thomas B. Horton appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated an unassigned conscript (Spelled as) Thos B. Horton appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated unassigned conscript (Spelled as) Thos B. Horton appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending

January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated unassigned conscript Thomas B. Horton appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky received on January 21, 1865 and discharged on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas B. Horton of the unassigned conscripts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, "1864"

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Horton of the unassigned conscripts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private Thomas B. Horton died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 at

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. B. Horton of the conscripts due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was the brother of Henry Horton who also died at Camp Chase and is buried in grave number 1528.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas B. Horton did not own slaves in Blount County, Alabama.

904) Private Thomas S. HORTON - Inscription on tombstone #1174 reads ***"THOS. S. HORTON CO. I 15 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas S. Horton served in Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing

Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Choctaw Guards” Many soldiers from Attala County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 12, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at age twenty-four on September 23, 1862 at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Statham.

The compiler notes the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate for twelve months. About May, 1862, the regiment was reorganized for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Knoxville and enrolled by Colonel Statham for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William M.) Jayne on December 31, 1861 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated on sick leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers on September 15, 1862 at Knoxville and enrolled by Colonel Statham for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William M.) Jayne on April “31” 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham and last paid by Captain (William M.) Jayne on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham and last paid by Captain (William M.) Jayne on October 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at Vicksburg.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Thomas S. (Spelled as) Horten a private of Company I Regiment 15th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as T. S. (Spelled as) Horten and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: "At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled."

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and under remarks stated being cut off from his command he has been serving in Captain Bain's Company.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. (With as X near the initials indicating incorrect initials) Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners captured and paroled and reported at Demopolis, Alabama and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi by General U. S. Grant and paroled by U. S. Grant on July 4, 1863. A note mentioned un-exchanged Vicksburg prisoners who have reported for duty East of the Mississippi since November 14, 1863 and under remarks stated present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since October 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since October 18, 1863 paroled prisoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Vicksburg July 4, 1863 and absent without leave since August 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Thomas S. Horton of Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain

(Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred on January 2, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio. Roll dated at Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Horton of Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James S. Horton died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Horton of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

905) Private Amos HOUGH - Inscription on tombstone #641 reads **"AMOS HOUGH CO. F 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Florence, Alabama in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 years old.

The compiler notes John R. Hough, the father of Amos Hugh, died on May 3, 1849.

The 1850 United States census listed Amos Hough, born about 1843 in Alabama and living in the household of Ann Hough, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: William Hough, born about 1831 in Alabama and Chapman Hough, born about 1833 in Alabama and Nancy Hough, born about 1836 in Alabama and John Hough, born about 1839 in Alabama and Ann Hough, born about 1846 in Alabama and William Cook, born about 1815 with no birth State noted. The household was living in Division 2 East of the Military Road in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Amos Hough, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Annie Hough, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John Hough, born about 1840 in Alabama and Nancy Bird, born about 1837 in Alabama and Annie Hough, born about 1847 in Alabama and Ann E. Bird, born about 1859 in Alabama. The household was living in District 2 in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Florence and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 34 which noted Private A. Hough of Company F of the 4th Alabama Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was A. Hough and listed the Post Office as Florence, Alabama.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 458 the Post Office at Florence was located in Lauderdale County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. Hough served in Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (Roddy's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th (Roddey's) Cavalry Regiment was organized at Tuscumbia, Alabama, in October, 1862, and moved to Tennessee where it wintered. The men were from Franklin, Lauderdale, Lawrence, and Walker counties. During the next spring it was sent to Northern Alabama, assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, [and] then took an active part in raiding and attacking the Federals. In April, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. After fighting at Brice's Cross Roads [where] it saw action in various conflicts from Montevallo to Selma where on April 2, 1865, most of the unit was captured. The remaining part surrendered at Pond Spring. Its commanders were Colonels William A. Johnson [William Arthur Johnson – Find A Grave Memorial # 40880485] and Phillip D. Roddey, [Wikipedia stated Phillip Dale (Spelled as) Roddey - born about 1826 and died in London, England in 1897] Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Windes, [Francis Marion Windes - Find A Grave Memorial # 10283980] and Majors R. W. Johnson and John E. Newsom."

A Company Muster roll from January 1 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 28, 1864 for Private A. Hough of Company F (Roddey's) 4th Alabama Cavalry stated he enlisted on September 15, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Joseph H.) Sloss at Florence, Alabama for three years or the war and was last paid

by (Captain) W. D. Thomason on January 1, 1864 and duty status not reported and noted as captured on August 26, 1864.

Company F of the 4th (Roddey's) Alabama Cavalry was known as "The Rebel Troopers"

It is the compilers opinion an error occurred with the spelling of his surname when he was taken prisoner as all of his Federal POW Records are listed as Private Amos Huff of the 4th Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records reported Private Amos Huff of Company F of the 4th Alabama Cavalry captured near Florence, Alabama on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Amos Huff of Company F of the 4th Alabama Cavalry transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on October 14, 1864 and was transferred to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Amos Huff of Company [K] of the 4th Alabama Cavalry arriving at Camp Chase on October 18, 1864.

Private Amos Hough died approximately 64 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 21, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes General Butler: "I now learn, correctly I suppose, that you have ordered an election, to take place on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Let this be suspended, at least until conference with me, and obtaining my approval."

And on Wednesday, December 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private Amos Huff of Company [K] 4th Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Amos Hough nor Amos Huff of Lauderdale County, Alabama owned any slaves.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 4th Alabama Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"AMOS HOUGH CO. F 4 ALA. CAV. (RODDEY'S) C.S.A."**

906) Private William HOUSE - Inscription on tombstone #873 reads **"Wm. HOUSE CO. D 4 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William House served in Company H of the 34th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (4th Confederate Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 4th Confederate (Tennessee) Regiment, was organized at Camp Sneed, Knoxville, Tennessee, in August, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Hardin, Knox, Moore, Jackson, Davidson, Shelby, and Coffee. Companies A and G contained men from Alabama. After serving at Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, the unit was assigned to General Maney's Brigade and during the spring of 1864 consolidated with the 24th Sharpshooters Battalion. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina attached in Palmer's command. In September, 1861, it had 654 officers and men fit for duty and during January, 1862, while at Cumberland Gap, there were 521 present. It lost fifteen percent of the 371 engaged at Murfreesboro and forty percent of the 163 at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, the regiment totalled [totalled] 165 men and 105 arms. Few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William M. Churchwell, [William Montgomery Churchwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 8039067] Robert N. Lewis, and James A. McMurry; [James Addison McMurry – Find A Grave Memorial # 52957631] Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw; [Find A Grave Memorial # 120480734] and Major Joseph Bostick.[Find A Grave Memorial # 17317913]”

Company H of the 34th Tennessee Infantry (4th Confederate (Tennessee) Infantry was known as the “Ensley Guards” Many soldiers from Shelby County, Tennessee.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are with the 34th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.

This company was both known as companies B and H of the 4th Confederate Tennessee Regiment and Company H 34th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 5, 1861 stated Private William House of Captain Charles D. Jackson's Company of Churchwell's Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* enlisted on August 1, 1861 at age twenty-two and mustered into service on August 5, 1861 at Camp Sneed (Located in Knoxville, Tennessee) and noted he was enrolled at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated “This company was successively designated as Captain Jackson's Company, Churchwell's Regiment Tennessee Volunteers; Company B and H, 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry and Company H 34th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The regiment was organized August 5, 1861 and re-organized in April 1862. It was designated the 34th Regiment Tennessee Infantry by the Confederate War Department but was known in the field as the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry and as Churchwell's Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. Captain William H. Burroughs' Company Tennessee Light Artillery was mustered as (1st) Company C until January 21, 1862, when it became an independent command. Company F was transferred to the 2nd Battalion Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 113 at the Adjutant and Inspector's General Office dated May 17, 1862 and finally became Company I of the 48th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 24th Battalion Tennessee Sharpshooters appears to have been temporarily consolidated into one company about April, 1864 and united with this regiment. About April 9, 1865 the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th, and 34th Regiments Tennessee Infantry and the 24th Battalion Tennessee Sharpshooters were consolidated and formed the 1st

Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 5 to October 31, 1861 stated Private William House of Company B of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private William (Spelled as) Hause (An X was near the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Joseph) Davenport on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private William House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Charles) D. Jackson for one year and last paid by (Joseph) Davenport on February 28, 1862 noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated under remarks stated “I was elected 2nd Lieutenant on May 15, 1862 and assigned to duty June 13, 1862 of order of Secretary of War in Richmond. I received one month’s pay from June 13, 1862 to July 13, 1863.” The Confederate States of America noted Lieutenant William House serving as 2nd Lieutenant for Company D of the 4th Regiment 3rd Brigade 1st Division District of Tennessee was paid \$128.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on April 30, 1862 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated private ever since organization of the regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private William House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on April 30, 1862 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated private due Confederate States \$7.25.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Y. House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Y. House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated on detached service since February 16, 1863 and guarding hospital at Rome, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated June 6, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Y. House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached duty guarding hospital since February 16, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. House of Company H of the 4th Tennessee appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 8, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. House of Company H of the 4th Tennessee appeared on a report of officers and men on detached duty in Cheatham's Division report dated May 2, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee and to report to as guard at Rome, Georgia and left on January 2, 1863 by authority of General Bragg.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated stated Private (Spelled as) W. Y. House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated stated Private (Spelled as) W. Y. House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital on February 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated stated Private (Spelled as) W. Y. House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Thomas M.) Ingles on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated stated Private (Spelled as) W. Y. House of Company H of the 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 3, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Thomas M.) Ingles on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William House of Company D of the 34th Tennessee Infantry also known as 4th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign at Kennesaw Mountain on June 27, 1864 he had been in Maney's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm House of Company "D" of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on

July 12, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 12, 1864 and noted captured near Marietta, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William House of Company "D" of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Kenesaw (Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William House of Company "D" of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on January 11, 1865 and noted captured near Kenesaw (Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm House of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Kenesaw (Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm House of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Kenesaw (Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Private Wm House of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Kenesaw (Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Private Wm House of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Kenesaw (Kennesaw) Mountain, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

Private William House died approximately 10 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at Elyria, Ohio the newspaper *The Elyria Independent Democrat* reported: "A FAITHFUL DOG – Three years ago, when the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry left Columbus, Ohio for the field of war, a young lady presented to Company A of the regiment, a beautiful bright eyed spaniel. The dog was young and became the pit of the company. The men guarded it at first as much for the bright

eyes of the fair lady as for the docility and sagacity of the animal. The spaniel was named Curly and it early formed a warm attachment for the company and shared in all its triumphs and dangers. The regiment was first thrown into Virginia. In all the bloody scenes of the eastern campaign, Curly followed his company and amid the smoke, flame, fire and carnage, exhibited coolness and courage marked and extraordinary. It mattered not when the company charged it was followed by the faithful dog. At two different times Curly was severely wounded on the fields of Virginia. The members of the company kindly dressed the bleeding wounds and nursed their pet until he was again able for the march. The old 11, with General Hooker's corps was transferred to the Army of the Southwest. At the battle of Chickamauga the faithful dog was again wounded and separated from the regiment. The men thought he had been killed and gave up all hopes of ever seeing him again. About three weeks after the fight, the regiment was surprised to see the wounded dog come limping into camp. As soon as he found his own company Curly exhibited the wildest joy. He was reduced almost to a skeleton and appeared to be suffering deeply. Yet, when fondled by the men, he barked and wagged his tail with unmistakable delight. Skillful nursing and kind attention had a wonderful influence on the dog and he rapidly recovered his strength and grew much better. At the storming of Lookout Mountain, the 11th Ohio aided in the gallant charge and bravely faced the storm of leaden hail. Again Curly was unfortunate; from the effects of which he is now suffering. When the 11th passed through Nashville, some weeks ago, on their way home, to be mustered out of service, the faithful animal in the bustle of the movements, was separated from the men and left behind. On arriving at Louisville, the regiment offered a large reward to anyone who would recover and restore to them their pet-the noble, faithful Curly. The reward prompted parties to make diligent search and the dog was received from Nashville, at the office of Captain Dunn, to be forwarded to Columbus, Ohio. He is still suffering from his wounds yet wears a cheerful look. Around his neck is clasped a steel collar, placed there three years ago, with the following inscription-I am Company A's dog. Whose dog are you? 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry U.S.A. We understand that this noble old hero of the canine species will be forwarded to the Governor of Ohio, who intends to make him an honorary member of the capital. He returns from the battlefield a war-worn veteran, marked with honorable wounds and with a history of which the proudest might be proud."

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm House of Company D of the "4th" Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

907) Surgeon John A. HOUSTON- Inscription on tombstone #2067 reads **"SURGEON J. A. HOUSTON 27 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** / "2D LIEUT. W. J. RAST CO. A 26 MISS. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

Approximate age of death a Camp Chase was 26 years old.

According to the Alabama Select Marriages Indexes, 1816-1942; Leroy (Spelled as) Hughston married Mary Ann McCord on February 12, 1835 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed John A. Houston, born about 1836 in Alabama and living in the household of Leroy Houston, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Polly Ann Houston, born about 1817 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Thomas P. Houston, born about 1843 in Alabama and Savannah Houston, born about 1845 in Alabama and Felix G. Houston, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Talladega District in Talladega County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John A. (Spelled as) Hughston, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a physician and had a value of personal estate of \$300.00 and living in the household of James A. Hendricks, born about 1816 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth F. Hendricks, born about 1830 in Alabama. Other household members were: Alice O. Hendricks, born about 1858 in Alabama and Robert A. Hendricks, born about 1859 in Alabama and Matilda Kennedy, born about 1839 in Alabama. The household was living in District 2 in Limestone County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Athens and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Surgeon John A. Houston served in the 27th Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"27th Infantry Regiment was organized in December, 1861, at Fort Heimen, [Heiman] Tennessee. Its companies were recruited in Franklin, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Mobile, Madison, and Morgan counties. The unit was sent to Fort Henry, then Fort Donelson where it was captured on February 16, 1862. However, a number of men were sick in the hospital and escaped the surrender. These men were organized into two companies, joined a Mississippi regiment, and at the Battle of Perryville lost 8 killed and 25 wounded. The main body of the regiment was exchanged, reunited with the other two companies at Port Hudson, and assigned to Beall's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The 27th was engaged at Champion's Hill and Big Black River Bridge, served in the trenches at Jackson, and later moved with the army across the Pearl River. During the spring of 1864, it joined with the Army of Tennessee and, attached to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, participated in many conflicts from Resaca to Bentonville. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Adolphus A. Hughes [Adolphus Alexander Hughes – Find A Grave Memorial # 16946131] and James Jackson, Lieutenant Colonel Edward McAlexander, [Edward Asbury McAlexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 8728810] and Major R. G. Wright."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Surgeon John A. Houston of the 27th Regiment appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease and noted as died on March 14, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had received the information on September 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Surgeon John A. Houston of the 27th Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee and died at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 14, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Surgeon (Spelled as) J. Houston of the 27th Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and under remarks stated he died on March "4" 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Assistant Surgeon of the 27th Regiment Infantry was admitted to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and admitted on March 6, 1862 and died on March 14, 1862 and under remarks stated prisoner of war Alabama Volunteers.

Federal POW Records stated Surgeon (Spelled as) Jno A. Houston of the 27th Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of prisoners of war deceased at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1862 at Washington, D.C., former Ohio governor Dennison of Ohio confers with President again this morning, probably on behalf of General McClellan.

And on Friday, March 14, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Surgeon John A. Houston of the 27th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

The compiler notes the first burial at the East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio was on April 6, 1862. It is not yet currently known where the Confederate dead were originally buried during January 1, 1862 until the decision to bury them in the city cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Surgeon John A. Houston may have been one of those reinterred to the Camp Chase Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John A Houston nor spelled as Hughston owned slaves in Alabama.

908) Private William S. HOUSTON - Inscription on tombstone #1187 reads "**Wm. S. HOUSTON CO. H 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) William Houston, born about 1832 in Alabama and living in the household of Edward Houston, born about 1785 in North Carolina and his wife Sarah Houston, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Washington Houston, born about 1828 in North Carolina and John Houston, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Hopkins Houston, born about 1834 in Alabama and Charles Houston, born about 1836 in Alabama and La Fayette Houston, born about 1838 in Alabama and Samuel Houston, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; William S. Houston was married to (Spelled as) Louise D. Bradley at Barbour County, Alabama on March 8, 1853.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm H. (The compiler believes it was Wm S.) Houston, born about 1830 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,400.00 and a personal estate value of \$300.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) L. Houston, born about 1835 and noted she could not read nor write. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) J. (A female) Houston, born about 1854 and (Spelled as) Saml Houston, born about 1856 and (Spelled as) Wm Houston, born about 1859 and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in Precinct 15 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Leon and Rainsville and the census was enumerated on June 3, 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier is his widow's pensions records among others.

The 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry was organized on September 1, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama.

The compiler notes the County seat of Butler County was Greenville, Alabama.

The compiler is unsure if the following is the same William S. Houston. Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Huston of Company E of the 1st Confederate Regiment appeared on a list of prisoners of war captured and paroled by the U. S. forces in the battles of Iuka, September 19 and Corinth on the 3rd and 4th and of Hatchie on the 5th and 6th of October 1862. List dated Corinth, Mississippi on October 13, 1862. The compiler notes the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry was at the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi on October 3-5, 1862.

The compiler notes the enlisted prisoners were paroled in the field and not taken to prison.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment "Alabama" Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the following: The designation of the 36th (Villegigue's) Regiment Georgia Infantry was changed to the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) by Special Order Number 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 31, 1862. About April 9, 1865 the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry, the 25th, 29th, 30th, and 66th Regiments Georgia Infantry and the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Confederate Battalion Georgia Volunteers which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private William S. Houston of Company H of the 1st Confederate Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1863 and stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for three years or the war and last paid by (Marion C.) Kizer on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and last paid by (Marion C.) Kizer on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and last paid by (Marion C.) Kizer on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and last paid by (Marion) C. Kizer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private William H. Houston of Company H of the 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated William H. Houston of Company H of the 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued the clothing on May 24, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated September, 1864 stated Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P.) Myers for the war and last paid by (Marion C.) Kizer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William S. Houston of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Infantry (1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

"The Third Battle of Murfreesboro, also known as Wilkinson Pike or the Cedars, was fought December 5-7, 1864, in Rutherford County, Tennessee, as part of the Franklin-Nashville Campaign of the American Civil War.

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route.

On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

District of Tennessee – Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau

- Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy
 - 1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas
 - 8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt. Henry C. Rogers
 - 61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass
 - 174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones
 - 181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd
 - 13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy
 - 2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson
 - 177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox
 - 178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford
 - 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
 - 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

- Buford's Division – Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford
 - Bell's Brigade – Col. Tyree Bell
 - Crossland's Brigade – Col. Edward Crossland
- Jackson's Division – Brig. Gen. William Hicks Jackson
 - Armstrong's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong
 - Ross's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross

Attached Infantry

- Bate's Division (from Cheatham's Corps) – Maj. Gen. William B. Bate
 - Tyler's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton Smith
 - Finley's Brigade – Major Jacob A. Lash
 - Jackson's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson
- Stevenson's Division
 - Brown's & Reynolds's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer
- French's Division
 - Sears' Brigade – Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the

garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

On the morning of December 7, 1864 Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the enemy. These brigades were led by Col. Minor T. Thomas, a veteran of the Dakota War, and Col. Edward Anderson. With Thomas' brigade forming the first line of battle and Anderson forming the second, Milroy engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Bate's troops broke and ran. Forrest "seized the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them". Bate was equally unsuccessful. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area. More importantly, he succeeded in keeping Rousseau confined to Murfreesboro and kept the important supply line and retreat route open."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Houston of Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. S. Houston of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William S. Houston of Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. S. Houston of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. S. Houston of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. S. Houston of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Private William S. Houston died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. S. Houston of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According Confederate widow's pension applications for the relief by Widow's of Confederate Soldier's or Sailor's under Act approved February 13, 1891. The State of Alabama in the County of Covington stated Louisa D. Houston said her husband was William S. Houston and was a private in Company H of the 1st Regiment Alabama and that he came to his death from diseased contracted in the service of the Confederate States and that his death occurred during the late war and that she has not remarried and that she was a resident of Alabama on the 13th day of February 1891 and is a resident at the date of this application and that her taxable property does not exceed four hundred dollars in value and made her mark with an X and said her name was Louisa D. Houston.

The compiler notes Covington County, Alabama and Walton County, Florida are adjacent.

According to a widow's pension claim under the Act of 1909 pension application number A03116; The State of Florida in the County of Walton on July 23, 1909 stated Mrs. Louisa D. Houston a resident of Crestview in the County of Walton was the widow of (Spelled as) Wm S. Houston who enlisted on October 15, 1862 in Company H of the 1st Regiment in the State of Georgia and died on February 11, 1865 in the State of Ohio and she was married to (Spelled as) Wm S. Houston under the name of Louisa Bradley in Barbour County, Alabama and that she had lived in the State of Florida since November 1895. And on page six Louisa D. Houston stated her husband William S. Houston had died at Camp Chase, Ohio and they had been married on March 10, 1853. And on page seven she stated her husband enlisted in October of 1862 in Butler County, Alabama and he served in Company H of the 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment. And when questioned if she had lived in other States she replied "I was born in Alabama and lived there I moved to Florida except while living in Alabama and went to Texas twice for a short period or a few months each time." She made her mark with an X and it was noted she was Louisa D. Houston. Further soldier's who knew William S. Houston stated he was a member of Company H of the 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment when they enlisted. One soldier John P. Gafford stated he did not see William S. Houston after the Nashville Campaign and Gafford was taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois. Compiled Military Service Records stated John P. Gafford was taken POW at Nashville and taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois. On page 16 an interesting letter was sent to Fred C. Ainsworth who made the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records. From: "James A. McLean Clerk Circuit Court Walton

County De Funiak Springs, Florida and dated April 30, 1908. To Honorable F. C. Ainsworth Adjutant General Washington, D. C. Dear Sir; Mrs. Louisa D. Houston widow of Wm S. Houston desires to obtain a pension for her husband's service in Confederate Army, claims that he rendered service in Company H 1st Georgia Regiment was taken prisoner and died in Camp Chase prison. The Board has to approve of these applications. I wrote for this some time ago but made a mistake and gave you his regiment as an Alabama instead of a Georgia Regiment." And the following was a reply to his letter as found on page 17. From the War Department; The Adjutant General's Office Washington dated May 14, 1908. "Respectfully returned to the Chairman Board of County Commissioners De Funiak Springs, Walton County, Florida." "The records show that William S. Houston, private Company H 1st Confederate Georgia Infantry, C. S. A. (which regiment was composed of companies from various States) enlisted October 15, 1862, at Greenville, Alabama. On the roll for July and August 1864 (Last on file) he is reported present. The records further show that he was captured at Stone River on December 7, 1864 that he was forwarded to the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky, from Nashville, Tennessee and was transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865 where he was received on January 11, 1865 and that he died at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 11, 1865."

The compiler notes according to some family genealogy the letter S in William S. Houston stood for (Spelled as) Saludia however the compiler cannot confirm the information.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Houston did not own slaves in Butler County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **Wm. S. HOUSTON 2ND CO. H 1ST CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS. C.S.A.**

909) Private Lewis Lee HOWARD - Inscription on tombstone #1726 reads "**LEWIS L. HOWARD CO. A 26 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 27 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Louis Howard, born about 1836 in Virginia and living in the household of Samuel Howard, born about 1798 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Sharlotte Howard, born about 1803 in Pennsylvania. Other family household members were: Wilson Howard, born about 1827 in Virginia and Henry Howard, born about 1828 in Virginia and John Howard, born about 1830 in Virginia and Mary Ann Howard, born about 1833 in Virginia and Samuel Howard, born about 1835 in Virginia and William Howard, born about 1839 in Virginia and George Howard, born about 1840 in Virginia and James Howard, born about 1844 in Virginia and David Howard, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 61 in Tyler County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1850.

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Lewis L. Howard born about 1838 married (Spelled as) Margarette B. Dotson also born about 1838 and the marriage took place on November 23, 1859 in Greenwood, (West) Virginia (Which was located in Doddridge County.) The groom's father's name was Samuel M. Howard and his mother's name was Charlotte Howard. The spouse's fathers name was Joseph Dotson and her mother's name was Nancy Dotson.

Company A of the 26th Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Pleasants and Ritchie Counties in (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes Doddridge County is adjacent to Wetzel and Harrison and Lewis and Gilmer and Ritchie and Tyler Counties in West Virginia.

The compiler notes the 2nd Confederate Conscription Act of September 27, 1862 was implemented on July 15, 1863 and required men between the ages of 18 to 45 for military duty unless otherwise exempted.

On July 1, 1863 as the first day of Gettysburg raged in nearby Pennsylvania Louis Lee Howard made his last Will and Testament and it reads as follows:

"Lewis Lee Howard's Will; In the name of God, Amen, Lewis Lee Howard of the County of Doddridge, but of sound mind and disposing memory for which I thank God, and calling to mind the uncertainty of human life and being desirous to dispose of all such worldly estate as it has pleased God to help me with, I give and beg wealth the same in manner following. First it is my will and I do order that all my just debts and funeral expenses be duly paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently can be after my decease. Secondly, I give and bequeath onto my dear wife Margaret B. Howard all household kitchen furniture and all the land and property that I have an interest in, she maintaining and educating my daughter Virginia B. Howard and lastly I constitute and appoint my said wife to be the executor of this my Will hereby all other Wills, (Can't translate next word) _____ and bequests heretofore made by me and declaring this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and sixty three. Lewis Lee Howard" (And the seal was noted.) "Signed, Sealed and declared by the said testator as his last Will and Testament in the presence of John Carder and George R. Steele."

Ten days later;

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records on the Company Muster Roll dated July 11, 1863 to August 31st 1864 stated "Private L. Howard of Company A of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 11, 1863 at Doddridge County, Virginia and was sworn in by Captain Jarvis and was present for duty and that horse and bounty due of \$50.00."

The compiler notes "The 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized February 26, 1864, with companies A to F. The 46th and 47th Battalions of Virginia Cavalry was consolidated by Special Order Number 33, by the "Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office, dated February 9, 1865 and formed the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster Roll within the Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Louis L. Howard of Company A of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry dated September and October 1864 enlisted on July 11, 1863 at Doddridge and enrolled by Captain Jarvis for the duration of the war and that Private Howard had never been paid and was present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. L. Howard of Company A 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry name appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War, captured by the 17th West Virginia Infantry at Bulltown, West Virginia, taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia on January 26, 1865 and sent to Clarksburg, West Virginia on January 30, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis L. Howard Company A 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War at Wheeling, West Virginia sent to Camp Chase, Ohio February 7, 1865 and noted as captured in Webster County, West Virginia on January 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records took his physical description and stated Private Lewis L. Howard Company A 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. appears on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted his physical description dated February 2, 1865. Age 27; 5 foot 8 inches in height with a dark complexion and brown eyes and dark hair and told Federal authorities his residence was Doddridge County, West Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and was arrested by the 17th West Virginia Infantry in Webster County, West Virginia on January 25, 1865 and was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Louis L. Howard Company A 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appears of a Roll of Prisoners of War received at Camp Chase, Ohio from February 6th to 10th 1865 and noted as captured in Webster County, West Virginia on January 25, 1865 and received from Wheeling, West Virginia and specifically arrived at Camp Chase on February 8, 1865.

The compiles notes it was usually a one day train ride from Wheeling to Columbus, Ohio.

Private Lewis Lee Howard died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 20, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln interviews Baron de Stoeckl (Of Russia) and expresses belief that war will be over by end of year.

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Lewis L. Howard of Company A of the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to intermittent fever.

The compiler notes the last Will and Testament of Lewis Lee Howard was executed on May 10, 1865 in Tyler County, West Virginia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Louis or Lewis Howard of Doddridge County, nor Tyler County, (West) Virginia did not own slaves.

910) Private Robert H. HOWELL - Inscription on tombstone #485 reads **“ROB’T H. HOWELL
CO. H 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 –
September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 23 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; the parents of Robert H. Howell were Malinda (Spelled as) Shoftner and James Howell and they were married on April 30, 1845 in Muscogee County, Georgia

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Howell, born about 1841 in Georgia living in the household of James Howell, born about 1812 in Georgia and his wife Malinda Howell, born about 1814 in Georgia. Another household member was: (Spelled as) Elisabeth Montgomery, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert H. Howell, born about 1841 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of James Howell, born about 1814 in Georgia and his wife Malinda Howell, born about 1814 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Western District of Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Orion and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 18 which noted Private R. H. Howell of Company H of the 18th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was James Howell and listed the Post Office as Troy, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 74 the Post Office at Troy Court House was located in Pike County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert H. Howell served in Company H of the 18th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled]858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at

Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765] and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge – Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863] and Majors William M. Moxley, [William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas. [Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]”

Company H of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as “A. B. Moore’s Invincibles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Robert H. Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain William L. Hamner for the war and last paid on November 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to November 30, 1861 stated Private Robert H. Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) L. Hamner for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated Private Robert H. Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was under arrest and charged with absence without leave.

When Private Robert H. Howell of Company H of the 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces

under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private Robert H. Howell died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 19, 1864 at

And on Saturday, November 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. H. Howell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert H. Howell did not own slaves in Pike County, Alabama.

911) Sergeant Wilson J. HOWERY - Inscription on tombstone #420 reads ***“SGT. J. HOWERY CO. B 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 years old.

According to United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Peter Howery, born about 1812 was married to Francis (Frances) Pate in 1837 in Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Howry but should have been Howery in the compilers opinion and will be listed with this spelling. The census listed Wilson Howery, born about 1845 in Floyd County, Virginia and living in the household of Daniel Howery, born about 1790 in Boletout (Botetourt) County, Virginia and his wife Mary Howery, born about 1791 in Franconia (Franklin County, [West] Virginia. Other household members were: Nancy Howery, born about 1829 in Montgomery County, Virginia and Pete Howery, born about 1812 in Montgomery County, Virginia and Francis (Frances) Howery, born about 1812 in Montgomery County, Virginia and Olive Howery, born about 1838 in Montgomery County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Elmina Howery, born about 1841 in Montgomery County, Virginia and James P. Howery, born about 1843 in Floyd County, Virginia and Edward Howery, born about 1847 in Floyd County, Virginia Louis Dulance, born about 1838 in Floyd County, Virginia. The household was living in District 15 in Floyd County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wilson Howery, born about 1845 and noted he had attended school within the year and was living in the household of Peter Howery, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife Francis (But should have been spelled as Frances) Howery, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Elvenia (A female) Howery, born about 1841 and Jas Howery, born about 1843 and Edmond Howery, born about 1847 and Martha Howery, born about 1851 and Mary Howery, born about 1853 and John Howery, born about 1855 Jas Howery, born about 1859 Daniel Howery, born about 1790 in Virginia and Mary Howery, born about 1794 in Virginia. The family household was living in Floyd County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Little River and the census was enumerated July 5, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from April 1 to June 30, 1863 stated 4th Corporal Wilson J. (Spelled as) Houry (With an X above the surname indicting an incorrect spelling) of Company B of Peters’ Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (David) Edmondson for the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated on detached service and joined his company on June 29th.

The compiler notes “The 21st (Also known as Peters’) Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized on August 27, 1863, with companies which had been formed from the force known as the ““Virginia State Line”” and raised in localities where the Conscript Act was not enforceable.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant Wilson J. Howery of Company B of 21st

Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (David) Edmondson for the war last paid by Captain (Nathaniel) A. Thompson on December 31, 1863 and reported as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war and captured on August 7, 1864 and had been promoted to 2nd sergeant via R. E. Miles deserted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant Wilson J. Howery of Company B of 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (David) Edmondson for the war last paid by Captain (Nathaniel) A. Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured at Moorefield (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant W. J. Howery of Company B of 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (David) Edmondson for the war last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A.) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and reported as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war and captured on August 7, 1864 and had been promoted to 2nd sergeant via R. E. Miles deserted.

The following is from Wikipedia: "The Battle of Moorefield was a cavalry battle in the American Civil War, which took place on August 7, 1864, at Moorefield, West Virginia, as part of the Valley Campaigns of 1864. Brig. Gen. William W. Averell led Union troops to a victory over Brig. Gen. John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia."

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Wilson J. Howery of Company B of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) A physical description was made on August 10, 1864: Age 18; Height 5' 9"; Complexion light; Eyes blue; Hair dark; and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and listed his residence as Yak County, Virginia (The compiler notes there was not a county by that name) and arrested by General Averell (William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Wilson J. Howery of Company B of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Wilson J. Howery of Company B of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Edward Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 7, 1864 at

And on Monday, November 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) W. J. Howery of Company B of the 21st Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wilson Howery did not own slaves in Virginia.

912) Private Peter HOYLE - Inscription on tombstone #790 reads ***"J. P. HOYLE CO. F 54 N.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford's Farm in July 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; (Spelled as) Burril W. Hoyle married Anna Rhyne on October 25, 1827 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Peter Hoyle, born about 1819 (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1829) and living in the household of Burrell Hoyle, born about 1800 and his wife Anna Hoyle, born about 1810. Other family household members were: Martha Hoyle, born about 1834 and Samuel Hoyle, born about 1842 and Andrew Hoyle, born about 1838 and (Spelled as) Wm C. Hoyle, born about 1845 and Margaret Hoyle, born about 1849. The family household was living in Lincoln County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

According to the North Carolina, Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868; Peter Hoyle entered a marriage bond with Elizabeth Bailey on October 4, 1856 and married on October 7, 1856 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname (Spelled as) Hayle but corrected to Hoyle by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Peter Hoyle, born about 1830 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$230.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Hoyle, born about 1835 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza A. Hoyle, born about 1857 in North Carolina and Mary A. Hoyle, born about 1859 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Lincoln County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rock Mill and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Peter Hoyle served in Company F of the 54th North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina, in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Rowan, Burke, Cumberland, Northampton, Iredell, Guilford, Wilkes, Yadkin, Columbus, and Granville. It was assigned to General Law's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W. G. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. [Virginia] The 54th was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, [and] then guarded prisoners captured at Winchester during the Pennsylvania Campaign. Later it took part in Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, the conflicts at Plymouth and Drewry's Bluff, Early's Shenandoah Valley operations, and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 6 killed and 40 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 3 killed and 38 wounded at Chancellorsville and 2 wounded and 306 missing at the Rappahannock River. It totalled [totalled] about 700 men in July, 1864, and surrendered with 4 officers and 53 men of which 23 were armed. The field officers were Colonels James C. S. McDowell, [James C. S. McDowell – Died of wounds due to Battle of Chancellorsville – Find A Grave Memorial # 31864049] Kenneth M. Murchison, [Kenneth McKenzie Murchison – Find A Grave Memorial # 7156908] and John Wimbish; [John Wimbish – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754237] Lieutenant Colonel Anderson Ellis; and Major James A. Rogers.”

Company F of the 54th North Carolina State Troops was known as the “Stonewall Boys” Many soldiers from Guilford County, North Carolina.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. Hayle (But above the name was spelled with the surname as Hoyle) appeared on a register of the General Hospital Number 3 in Goldsboro, North Carolina containing copies of letters received and sent and under remarks stated May 23, 1864. Discharged from this hospital this day to return to duty and ordered to report at or near Petersburg, Virginia. Admitted May 5, 1864 and returned May 23, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Peter Hoyle of Company F of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) and enlisted at Raleigh and enrolled by Colonel (Peter) Mallett for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Hoyle of Company F of the 54th North Carolina Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, West Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was noted on July 24, 1864. Age 35; Height 5 foot 10 inches; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair light; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and listed his residence as Lincoln County, North Carolina and was arrested by General Crook at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Hoyle of Company F of the 54th North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 and had been sent by Captain Eward Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Hoyle of Company F of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry was admitted on September 8, 1864 from the prison for small-pox to the Chase United States

Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated not vaccinated at the Military Prison _____ Camp Chase and noted as age thirty-four.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 16, 1865 at

And on Monday, January 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Peter Hoyle of Company F of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Peter Hoyle did not own slaves in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

913) Private John HUBBARD - Inscription on tombstone #1870 reads ***“JOHN HUBBARD CO. E 33 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed John Hubbard, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Warner Hubbard, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Harriett Hubbard, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: The family household was living in District 2 in Tippah County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Hubbard, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of William Hubbard, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other household members were: Henry Hubbard, born about 1830 in Georgia and Mary Hubbard, born about 1818 in Georgia and Mary Lane, born about 1844 in Mississippi. The household was living in the Southern Subdivision of Tippah County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dry Run and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Hubbard served in Company E in the 32nd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“32nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at luka and mustered into Confederate service at Philadelphia, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862. Its members were recruited in Tishomingo, Lee, Prentiss, and Alcorn counties. [Lee, Prentiss and Alcorn Counties in Mississippi were all created in 1870. Lee County from Itawamba and Pontotoc and Prentiss from Tishomingo and Alcorn from Tippah and Tishomingo counties] The unit was assigned to General S. A. M. Wood's and Lowrey's Brigade and participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. During the Murfreesboro Campaign this unit was detailed

to guard the stations and bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. For a time the regiment was consolidated with the 45th Regiment and in the fight at Chickamauga lost 25 killed and 141 wounded and at Tunnell [Tunnel] Hill, Georgia reported 18 casualties. In December the 32nd/45th totalled [totalled] 515 men and 387 arms. At the Battle of Atlanta the 32nd had 18 killed, 45 wounded, and 23 missing. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Mark P. Lowrey [Mark Perrin Lowrey – Find A Grave Memorial # 11018] and William H. H. Tison, [William Henry Haywood Tison – Find A Grave Memorial # 81703655] and Majors F. C. Karr [Frederick Christopher Columbus Karr – died of wounds received at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 10032115] and James W. Swinney. [Killed at Battle of Franklin, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 6541618]”

Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Hatchie Tigers”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John Hubbard of Company E the 32nd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee had been in Lowrey’s Brigade in Cleburne’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Hubbard of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Hubbard of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Hubbard of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Hubbard of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged from Louisville to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Hubbard of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Hubbard of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 15, 1865 at

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Hubbard of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as “an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria.” “Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection.”

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Hubbard did not own slaves in Tippah County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN HUBBARD CO. E 32 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

914) Sergeant Major T. H. HUBBARD - Inscription on tombstone #2136 reads **“SERG. MAJ. T. H. HUBBARD 8 ARK. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

When T. H. Hubbard of the 8th Arkansas Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh he had been with the 3rd Brigade in Major General William J. Hardee’s 3rd Army Corps with General Albert Sidney Johnston and General P. G. T. Beauregard as the Commanding Generals in the Army of Mississippi.

The compiler notes the American casualties at the Battle of Shiloh exceeded those of all American casualties of the American Revolution and War of 1812 combined.

The compiler notes the strict policy Confederate General Beauregard had set into place prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The following are his actual orders concerning the wounded.

"IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory." "VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G."

The compiler notes that a few Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

Private M. B. Smith a member of Company C of the 2nd Texas Infantry (Moore's) at the Battle of Shiloh wrote the following words about the battle afterwards. Private M. B. Smith's lieutenant, Samuel Houston Junior, the oldest son of famous Sam Houston of Texas was left for dead at Shiloh but later found to be wounded and taken to the northern prison Camp Douglas, Illinois.

"Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell
About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

About the hour of sunrise the battle it began;
Before the day was ended, we fought 'em hand to hand.
The horrors of that field did my heart with anguish fill
For the wounded and the dying that lay on Shiloh Hill.

There were men from every nation laid on those bloody plains,
Fathers, sons, and brothers were numbered with the slain,
That has caused so many homes with deep mourning to be filled,
All from the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,

"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

The battle it raged on, though dead and dying men
Lay thick all o'er the ground, on the hill and on the glen;
And from their deadly wounds, the blood ran like a rill;
Such were the mournful sights that I saw on Shiloh Hill.

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;
They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!
But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

The newspaper, *Cincinnati Gazette* then told the story of how T. H. Hubbard was taken to Camp Dennison, Ohio on April 18, 1862. The USS Magnolia left Pittsburgh Landing (Tennessee) on April 14, 1862 at 12:30 pm with 250 wounded Union and Confederate soldiers. The compiler notes the USS Magnolia had been rented by the United States Sanitary Commission to bring back wounded and sick from the Battle of Shiloh. Some of the wounded of both armies were taken to various places but the USS Magnolia on this particular date ended her journey at Cincinnati, Ohio. On page one column seven it mentions the name of (Spelled as) H. Hubbard 8th Arkansas as one of the Confederates onboard. After the USS Magnolia pulled into dock the wounded were taken by rail on the Little Miami Railroad to Camp Dennison. There the wounded were taken to the Camp Dennison Hospital. Federal POW Records reported he was admitted on April 18, 1862 to the hospital.

Juxtaposition:

On May 3, 1862 at

And on Saturday, May 3, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records stated he died on Saturday, May 3, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 53 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery according to Camp Dennison historical documents located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. T. H. Hubbard was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department acting under orders of General Judson David Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of Great Lakes Department.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

915) Private David HUDDLESTON - Inscription on tombstone #886 reads ***"D. HUDDLESTON CO. A 1 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 years old.

According to the Alabama Marriage Indexes, 1814-1935; Benjamin Huddleston married Nancy Foust in Blount County, Alabama on February 19, 1835.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) David "V." Huddleston, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Benjamine Huddleston, born about 1814 in North Carolina and his wife Nancy Huddleston, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household family members were: (Spelled as) Ferdillaner (A female) Huddleston, born about 1836 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jas (A male) Huddleston, born about 1837 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Thos Huddleston, born about 1840 in Alabama and Rebecca Huddleston, born about 1842 in Alabama and Manerad (A female) Huddleston, born about 1844 in Alabama and Sarah A. Huddleston, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Subdivision 17 in Blount County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The compiler notes Nancy Huddleston died on November 4, 1852 and buried in Jefferson County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Blount and Jefferson Counties in Alabama were adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Hudleston. The census listed David Hudleston, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Benjamin Hudleston, born about 1812 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Rebecca Hudleston, born about 1839 in Alabama and Sarah Hudleston, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Selfs Precinct in Jefferson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elyton and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

Although today Birmingham, Alabama is the largest city in Alabama it was not established until 1871 and is located in Jefferson County.

Many soldiers of Company A of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry were from Randolph County, Alabama. Randolph County is adjacent to the Georgia border. Many Compiled Military Service Records with other Confederate units have the name of the county and then the State but the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry usually had just the county followed by the State. The compiler notes there was a Jefferson, Alabama however it was located in Marengo County, Alabama.

The compiler notes the 1st Alabama Cavalry was not present at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee however the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry was and his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and his Federal POW Records are generally listed under the 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

On September 27, 1862, the Second Conscription Act: expanded the age range to 18 to 45, with implementation beginning on July 15, 1863.

There were many soldiers in the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry who were captured at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and who died at Camp Chase. The soldiers, William J. Briley and Robert Boyd and John W. Stapp to list a few in this category.

The inferences for David Huddleston being the correct soldier are the other David Huddleston's from Alabama are accounted for. And he was living in Jefferson County, Alabama according to the 1860 United States census. Another soldier in Company A of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry Sergeant George Jack was also from Jefferson County, Alabama. The compiler believes the soldier listed as being in the 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry on Federal POW Records was the same soldier within the Compiled Military Service Records who was in the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler notes on some issues the Union authorities were at the mercy of the Confederate POW as to his unit and personal information. However Federal authorities should have known when and where the POW was captured at.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 25 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Huddleston of Company A of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 25, 1863 in Jefferson (County,) Alabama and enrolled by Captain J. C. Randolph for the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Huddleston of Company A of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 25, 1863 in Jefferson (County,) Alabama and enrolled by Captain J. C. Randolph for the war and paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Huddleston of Company A of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on

May 25, 1863 in Jefferson (County,) Alabama and enrolled by Captain J. C. Randolph for the war and paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private David E. Huddleston of Company A 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division and detached at Murfreesboro with Jackson's and Buford's Division's in Forrest's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private David E. Huddleston of Company A of the "7th" Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 18, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David E. Huddleston of Company A of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending December 20, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 21, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David E. Huddleston of Company A of the 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharge to Camp Chase on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David E. Huddleston of Company A of the 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 19, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on December 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David E. Huddleston of Company A of the 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David E. Huddleston of Company A of the 1st Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Private died approximately 23 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Huddleston of Company A of the "1st" Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules did not own slaves in Jefferson County, Alabama by virtue of his age.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"D. HUDDLESTON CO. A 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

916) Sergeant George W. HUDSON - Inscription on tombstone #1810 reads **"SERGT. G. W. HUDSON CO. E 39 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Hudson was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company E in the 36th Georgia Infantry (Boyles') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th (Glenn's) Infantry Regiment was organized at Dalton, Georgia, during the winter of 1861-1862 with many officers and men from the Dalton area. It was sent to Tennessee, [and] then moved to Mississippi where it served in T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment fought at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and brigaded under General Cummings, it fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit was organized with 930 men, reported 43 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 267 men and 213 arms in December, 1863. In January, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 56th Georgia Regiment, 232 were present for duty. Few surrendered on April 26. The unit was commanded by Colonels C. E. Broyles [Charles Edwards Broyles – Find A Grave Memorial # 23428641] and Jesse A. Glenn,[Find A Grave Memorial # 107211106] Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Wallace, [Alexander McGhee Wallace – Find A Grave Memorial # 21700003] and Major John Loudermilk.[John Robert Loudermilk Died during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 130589686]"

Company E of the 36th Georgia (Boyles') had many soldiers from Cherokee County, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records with his bounty pay roll from April 5 to June 1, 1862 and dated June 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Hudson of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Jesse) D. Gilbert for the war and received a \$50.00 bounty for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) G. W. Hudson of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 in Ophire, (Ophir) in Cherokee County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Jesse) D. Gilbert for three years and last paid by Captain (Frederick) Cox on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) G. Hudson of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective men, of the 36th Georgia Regiment.

When 4th Corporal George W. Hudson of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, George W. Hudson a 4th corporal of Company E Regiment 36th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as George W. Hudson and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: "At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled."

Federal POW Records stated 4th Corporal George W. Hudson of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

When Sergeant George W. Hudson of Company E 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) George W. Hus (Above Hus was written in pencil "See Hudson") of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at

Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo W. Huton (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant George W. Hudson of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant George W. Hudson of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo W. Hut of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 3, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) E. W. (With an X above the letter E indicating an incorrect initial) Hudson of Company E of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. G. W. HUDSON CO. E 36 GA. INF. (BROYLES’) C.S.A.”**

917) Private Henry L. HUDSON - Inscription on tombstone #846 reads ***"H. L. HUDSON CO. C 18 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry L. Hudson alternate name H. L. Hudson alternate name served in Company C in the 18th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in June, 1861, and in July had 883 men present for duty. Its members were raised in the counties of Cannon, Sumner, Davidson, Rutherford, Cheatham, Wilson, and Bedford. The unit moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where it was captured in February, 1862. Exchanged and reorganized, the 18th was assigned to Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During October, 1863, the unit was consolidated with the 26th Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta and returned to Tennessee with Hood, but it was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 52 casualties of the 685 at Fort Donelson, [and] then lost thirty-one percent of the 430 at Murfreesboro and forty-one percent of the 330 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled [totalled] 423 men and 290 arms and sustained many losses at Atlanta. Later the 18th was consolidated with the 3rd Volunteers and on December 21, 1864, there were 12 men fit for duty. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Joseph B. Palmer, [Joseph Benjamin Palmer – Find A Grave # 11043] Lieutenant Colonels William R. Butler [William Reuben Butler – Find A Grave Memorial # 42864815] and Albert G. Carden, and Majors Samuel W. David [Samuel W. Davis] and William H. Joyner [Find A Grave Memorial # 42695967]"

Company C of the 18th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Rutherford County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on April 5, 1863 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for three years or during the war and last paid by (Benjamin) P. Roy (A quartermaster in Brown's Division) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated: "This Company was known at various times as Captain Butler's Company, Captain Oslin's Company and Company C 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service on June 11, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States on August 7, 1861. It was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862; re-organized September 26, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing on November 10, 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry on October 8, 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th, and 45th

Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1863 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Benjamin) P. Roy (A quartermaster in Brown’s Division) on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 28, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Hudson of Captain John W. Oslin’s Company of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on April 5, 1863 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and noted present for duty and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General’s Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1863 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Benjamin) P. Roy (A quartermaster in Brown’s Division) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1863 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert P. Crockett) on February 28, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on the skirmish line in front of Atlanta on July 30, 1864.

When Private Henry L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 30, 1864 he had been in Brown’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry C (With an X above the initial C indicating an incorrect initial) Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry "C" Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived on August 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry "C" Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "22", 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. L. Hudson of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to phthisis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

918) Private William D. HUDSON - Inscription on tombstone #1129 reads "***Wm. D. HUDSON CO. I 27 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 39 years old.

According to Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; William D. Hudson married Jane Jones on May 9, 1845 in Macon County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hutson but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hudson and will be noted this way. The census listed William Hudson, born about 1825 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of David Hudson, born about

1794 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Louisa Hudson, born about 1830 in Georgia and Henry Hudson, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed W. D. (A male) Hudson, born about 1825 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$2,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Hudson, born about 1831 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Henry Hudson, born about 1848 in Alabama and George Hudson, born about 1852 in Alabama and Tucker Hudson, born about 1856 in Mississippi and Jonathan J. Hudson, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Leake County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carthage and the census was enumerated on September 8, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 50 which noted Private W. D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. L. J. Hudson and listed her Post Office as Damascus, Mississippi.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 613 the Post Office at Damascus was located in Scott County, Mississippi.

The compiler notes Leake County, Mississippi is adjacent to Attala County to the north and Scott County, to the south.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William D. Hudson served in Company I of the 27th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“27th Infantry Regiment was organized in November and December, 1861 with men recruited in the counties of Oktibbeha, Leake, Covington, Jasper, and Simpson. After serving in Florida and Kentucky, then unit was assigned to General Walthall's and Brantley's [Brantley's] Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It reported 83 casualties at Murfreesboro, 117 at Chickamauga, and 208 at Chattanooga. For a time it was consolidated with the 24th Regiment and in December, 1863 totalled [totalled] 491 men and 354 arms. At Resaca the regiment lost 6 killed and 27 wounded, and at Ezra Church the 24th/27th had 11 killed and 67 wounded of the 430 engaged. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels James A. Campbell [James Alexander Campbell – Died at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7777723] and Thomas M. Jones; [Thomas Marshall Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 13890469] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Autry, [James Lockhart Autry Senior – His father killed at the Alamo – He was killed at Battle of Stones River, Tennessee - Find A Grave Memorial # 10527652] A. J. Hays, and Andrew J. Jones; [Andrew Jackson Jones – killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990249] and Majors Julius B. Kennedy, George H. Lipscomb, [Killed at Battle of Perryville, Kentucky 1862] and Amos McLemore. [Killed by a deserter in Jones County, Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 33069585]”

Company I of the 27th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Harris Rebels" The Company was raised in Lawrence County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1863 in Scott County, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John H.) Wood for the war and last paid by Captain (Addison) Craft on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of casualties in Walthall's Brigade in the operations around Dalton, Georgia on May 7 to 20, 1864 including the Battle of Resaca on May 14, 1864 and noted as slightly wounded at Resaca.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on June 30, 1864.

When Private William D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Brantley's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm "B." Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal of the 17th Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as captured in battle on July 28, 1864 by the 4th Division.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. D. Hudson of Company I of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he has a Find A Grave Memorial at Number 10056957

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William D. Hudson did not own slaves in Mississippi.

919) Corporal George T. HUSTEAD - Inscription on tombstone #1812 reads "**CORP. G. W. HEUSTEAD CO. A 26 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old.

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; John (Spelled as) Husted married Lydia Thomas in Harrison County, (West) Virginia on August 31, 1826.

The 1850 United States census listed George (Spelled as) Husted, born about 1839 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Husted, born about 1806 in Virginia and his wife Lydia Husted, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Husted, born about 1828 in Virginia and Margaret Husted, born about 1831 in Virginia and James Husted, born about 1832 in Virginia and Elizabeth Husted, born about 1835 in Virginia and Amanda Husted, born about 1838 in Virginia and John Husted, born about 1845 in Virginia and William Husted, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 61 in Tyler County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Huisteat but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Husted and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed George T. Husted, born about 1839 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Husted, born about 1806 in Virginia and his wife Lydia Husted, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Husted, born about 1835 in Virginia and Wesley Husted, born about 1844 in Virginia and William G. Husted, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in Tyler County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Shirley and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal George Husted alternate name George T. Husted served in Company A of the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and said also see the 46th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“26th Cavalry Regiment was formed in December, 1864, by consolidating the 46th and 47th Battalions Virginia Cavalry. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's Brigade and was active in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. It disbanded during the spring of 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph K. Kesler and Major Henry D. Ruffner [Henry Daniel Ruffner – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549192] were in command.”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal George T. Husted alternate name George Husted served in Company A of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and said also see the 26th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1864, with six companies. The unit served in W.L. Jackson's Brigade, saw action in Western Virginia, then was involved in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. In December it merged into the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph K. Kesler and Major Henry D. Ruffner [Henry Daniel Ruffner – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549192] were in command.”

His surname on his Compiled Military Service Records was spelled as Husted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 11, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) George T. Husted of Company A of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 11, 1863 in Tyler County, (West, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Edmund J.) Jarvis and

noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 2nd corporal on January 1, 1864. Horse from July 11, 1863 to February 15, 1864. \$50.00 bounty due and had a horse from July 4, 1864.

The compiler notes "The 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized February 26, 1864, with companies A to F. The 46th and 47th Battalions" of "Virginia Cavalry was consolidated by Special Order Number 33," by the "Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office, dated February 9, 1865 and formed the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. T. Hustad of Captain Jarvis' Company appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter 1864 and specifically issued on March 25, 1864 and signed his name as (Spelled as) C. T. Husted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated 2nd Corporal George T. (Spelled as) Husted enlisted on July 11, 1863 in Tyler (County West, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Edmund J.) Jarvis and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal George (Spelled as) George Husted of Company A of the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 17th West Virginia at Bulltown, West Virginia and noted as captured in Webster County, (West Virginia) on January 26, 1865 and under remarks stated sent to Clarksburg, (West Virginia) on January 30, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated George (Spelled as) Corporal George Husted of Company A of the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appears on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on February 2, 1865; Age 22; Height 5' 8 and ½ inches; Complexion dark; Eyes brown; Hair black; and former occupation was a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was "Taylor" County, (West) Virginia. He was arrested by the 17th West Virginia Infantry on January 25, 1865 in Webster County, (West) Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated George (Spelled as) Corporal George Husted of Company A of the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Wheeling, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 7, 1865 and noted as captured in Webster, County West Virginia on January 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal George (Spelled as) Husted of Company A of the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from February 6 to 10, 1865 and specifically received on February 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Webster County, West Virginia on January 25, 1865.

Private died approximately 54 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 3, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) George Husted of Company A of the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George T. Husted or spelled as Heustead did not own slaves in Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP.G. T. HUSTEAD CO. A 46 BATT’N. VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

920) Sergeant Jonathan Wilson HUFF - Inscription on tombstone #1060 reads **“*SERG’T J. W. HUFF CO. H 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.*”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1870 United States census listed Elizabeth Huff, (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Elizabeth M. Huff) born about 1823 in Georgia (Who claimed her husband was Jonathan W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry on her widows pension in Walton County, Georgia) and noted as the head of the household and living with her three children: Amanda Huff, (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Amanda R. Huff, born about 1853 in Georgia and Judson Huff, (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Jonathan Judson Huff) born about 1856 in Georgia and Joseph Huff, (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Joseph N. C. Huff) born about 1859 in Georgia. According to the death certificate of Jonathan Judson Huff who died in 1926 and had been living in Social Circle in Walton County, Georgia (And buried in the Day Family Cemetery in Social Circle) and it stated he was born in 1856 in Georgia and his parents were Elizabeth and Wilson Huff, both born in Georgia. The compiler notes this is the inference where the middle initial of W for Jonathan W. Huff is derived. The family household was living in Subdivision 129 in Walton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Monroe and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1870.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Sergeant Jonathan W. Huff was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company H of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave

Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

Company H of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Walton Tigers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 4, 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was mustered into service on April 20, 1862 and enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Walton County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Jett) T. Mitchell for three years or during the war and noted pay due since enlistment and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records from for May 12 to April 12, 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll showing payment of bounty and enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Walton County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Jett) T. Mitchell for three years or during the war and a \$50.00 bounty was received by (Spelled as) J. W. Huff.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 and dated December 10, 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Monroe (County), Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Jett) T. Mitchell for three years and last paid by Captain (Benson) W. Adams on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When 1st Sergeant Jonathan W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton’s 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Jonathan W. Huff a 1st sergeant of Company H Regiment 42nd Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Jonathan W. Huff and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: “At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole

notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled.”

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Johathan (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

When Sergeant Jonathan W. Huff of Company H 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Johnathan W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant Jonathan W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant Jonathan W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant Jonathan W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Jonathan N. (With an X above the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as J. W. Huff of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

His widow Mrs. E. M. Huff received a Confederate widow's pension from Walton County, Georgia. Her given name was Elizabeth and she died on November 11, 1903 in Walton County, Georgia and buried in Social Circle at the Day Family Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

921) Private John T. HUFF - Inscription on tombstone #1649 reads "**JNO. T. HUFF CO. D 36 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old.

According to Ohio County Marriage Records, 1774-1993 stated Solomon Huff married Maryann Creamer in Fayette County, Ohio on April 22, 1833.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hoff (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way) The census listed John Huff, born about 1840 in Virginia and living in the household of Solomon Huff, born about 1809 in Virginia and living with his wife Mary Huff, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Josiah Huff, born about 1834 in Virginia and David Huff, born about 1837 in Virginia and Thomas Huff, born about 1844 in Virginia and Mark Huff, born about 1845 in Virginia and Jacob Huff, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 21 in Harrison County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) John T. Huff, born about 1839 in Indiana and noted his occupation as a blacksmith and living in the household of Solomon Huff, born about 1809 in Virginia and his wife Mary Huff, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Isaiah M. (Corrected to Josiah M. Huff by an ancestry transcriber) and born about 1834 in Indiana and David P. Huff, born about 1837 in Indiana and James T. Huff, born about 1844 in Virginia and Mark S. Huff, born about 1846 in Virginia and Jacob A. Huff, born about 1848 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Benjn A. (A male) Huff, born about 1852 in Virginia and Virginia Huff, born about 1855 in Virginia and Delaware (A female) Huff, born about 1855 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wood County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lubeck and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

John Huff was shown as enlisting in Jackson County, West Virginia and the compiler notes Jackson and Wood Counties in West Virginia were and are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) John T. Hoff alternate name (Spelled as) John F. Huff in served in Company D in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1863, with four companies, later increased to five. The unit was assigned to A. G. Jenkins', W. E. Jones', B. T. Johnson's, and Payne's Brigade. It had a force of 125 men at Gettysburg, moved to Western Virginia, [and] then took part in operations in East Tennessee. The 36th was with McCausland at Chambersburg, served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and was active around Appomattox. After cutting through the lines at Appomattox, it disbanded. Major James W. Sweeney was in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private John F. Huff of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Jackson (County West, Virginia) and enrolled by (John) B. Lady for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John Huff of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for the 2nd quarter 1863 and noted his occupation as a blacksmith for a period of service from May 12 to June 30, 1863 and paid .40 cents per day and signed his name as John T. Huff.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John Huff of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for the 3rd quarter 1863 and noted his occupation as a blacksmith for a period of service from July 1 to September 30, 1863 and paid .40 cents per day and signed his name as John T. Huff.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John Huff of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for the 4th quarter 1863 and noted his occupation as a blacksmith for a period of service from October 1 to December 31, 1863 and paid .40 cents per day and signed his name as John T. Huff.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated November 2, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Huff of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Jackson (County West, Virginia) and enrolled by (John) B. Lady for the war and last paid by Captain (William C.) Eoff on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was detailed as blacksmith.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Huff of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted in October

1862 at Charleston (West, Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Edwin) G. Zane for three years and last paid by Captain (William C.) Eoff on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured.

The following is from Wikipedia: "The Battle of Moorefield was a cavalry battle in the American Civil War, which took place on August 7, 1864, at Moorefield, West Virginia, as part of the Valley Campaigns of 1864. Brig. Gen. William W. Averell led Union troops to a victory over Brig. Gen. John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Hoff of Company D of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864. Age 25; Height 5' 7"; Complexion dark; Hair brown; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer and said his residence was Ravenswood, West Virginia (The compiler notes Ravenswood, (West Virginia was located in Jackson County) and had been arrested by General Averal (William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Hoff (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "C" of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Hoff (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 36th Regiment Maryland (With an insertion of Virginia at the top of the page) Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Huff of Company D of the 36th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a signature of names on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, (Maryland) on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil it noted entry cancelled.

Private John T. Huff died approximately 215 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln is ill with influenza and confined to bed. Cabinet meets in his bedroom.

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John T. Huff of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Huff did not own slaves in Wood County, (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“John T. HUFF CO. D 36 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

922) Private John B. HUFF - Inscription on tombstone #1888 reads **“JOHN B. HUFF CO. E 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 40 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John B. Huff born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as Agr which the compiler believes was short for agriculture and living in the household of (Spelled as) Theophilus Mosely, born about 1823 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Hannah Mosely, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Mosely, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Samuel Mosely, born about 1848 in Alabama and Frances (A female) Mosely, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as three months old. The household was living in District 27 in Cherokee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno B. Huff, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed his real estate value as \$1,000.00 and his personal value also as \$1,000.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Frances E. Huff, born about 1836 in Alabama. Another household member was Laura E. Huff, born about 1859 and noted as nine months old. The family household was living in Richardson Beat in Pickens County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Providence and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John B. Huff served in Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled]858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at

Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765] and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge – Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863] and Majors William M. Moxley, [William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas. [Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]”

Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Confederate Stars” Many soldiers from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Pickens County, Alabama is adjacent to Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured in battle on July 28, 1864 by the 4th Division and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private John B. Huff died approximately 250 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 18, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, April 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John B. Huff of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Jno or John B. Huff owned slaves in Alabama.

923) Sergeant John C. HUFFAKER - Inscription on tombstone #330 reads **“SGT. J. C. HUFFAKER CO. G 36 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

According to the Family Data Collection – Marriages; John Coke Huffaker married Ann Templeton on February 22, 1849.

The 1850 United States census listed John Huffaker, born about 1822 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Ann Huffaker, born about 1828 in Tennessee. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Saml (A male) Huffaker, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Subdivision 26 in Bradley County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. (A male) Huffaker, born about 1822 in Illinois and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) N. A. (A female) Huffaker, born about 1828 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) S. L. (A male) Huffaker, born about 1850 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) J. (A male) Huffaker, born about 1852 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) E. (A female) Huffaker, born about 1853 in Missouri and (Spelled as) G. G. (A male) Huffaker, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. W. (A male) Huffaker, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Huffaker, born about 1858 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. (A female) Huffaker, born about 1860 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Catoosa County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tunnel Hill and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

The compiler notes Catoosa County in Georgia is adjacent to both the State of Tennessee and Whitfield County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Huffaker of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a bounty pay roll from January 20 to June 1, 1862 and dated June 1, 1862 enlisted on January 20, 1862 at Tunnel Hill, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain Dillingham Horten) Elledge for the war and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Huffaker of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 20, 1862 at Tunnel Hill, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Jasper) J. Trammell for the war and noted as present for duty.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant John C. Huffaker was discharged as a private and served in Company G in the 36th Georgia Infantry (Boyles') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th (Glenn's) Infantry Regiment was organized at Dalton, Georgia, during the winter of 1861-1862 with many officers and men from the Dalton area. It was sent to Tennessee, [and] then moved to Mississippi where it served in T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment fought at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and brigaded under General Cummings, it fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit was organized with 930 men, reported 43 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 267 men and 213 arms in December, 1863. In January, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 56th Georgia Regiment, 232 were present for duty. Few surrendered on April 26. The unit was commanded by Colonels C. E. Broyles [Charles Edwards Broyles – Find A Grave Memorial # 23428641] and Jesse A. Glenn,[Find A Grave Memorial # 107211106] Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Wallace, [Alexander McGhee Wallace – Find A Grave Memorial # 21700003] and Major John Loudermilk.[John Robert Loudermilk Died during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 130589686]"

Company G of the 36th Georgia (Boyles') Infantry had many soldiers from Whitfield County, Georgia.

When Sergeant John C. Huffaker of Company G 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Huffaker of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Huffaker of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll not dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Huffacre of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Huffacker of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Huffacre of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Huffaker of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private John C. Huffaker died approximately 76 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 17, 1864 at Washington, D.C. the newspaper the Evening Star reported "VIOLATIONG THE SUNDAY LAW – The Superintendent of Police has directed the Sergeant's in the various precincts to proceed at once to prosecute all persons who are guilty of violating the corporations laws. A great many

persons were reported for keeping their places of business open yesterday, against whom warrants will be issued immediately.”

And on Monday, October 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Huffaker of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Huffaker owned slaves in Georgia.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 36th Georgia if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. JNO. C. HUFFAKER CO. F (BROYLES’) 36 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

924) Private Jacob H. HUFFMAN - Inscription on tombstone #796 reads **“JACOB HUFFMAN CO. F 30 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Craig County, Virginia in December 1863.

The 1860 United States census listed Jacob Huffman, born about 1831 with a personal real estate value of \$175.00 and noted as he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Isabel Huffman, born about 1833. Other family household members were: Oscar Huffman, born about 1854 and Angeline (Corrected to Sarah Angeline Huffman by an ancestry transcriber) Huffman, born about 1856 and Martha Huffman, born about 1857 and John Huffman, born about 1859. The family household was living in the Eastern District in Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Five Oaks and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

The 1870 United States census listed Isabel Huffman, born about 1837, in Virginia as the head of the household. Other household family members were: Oscar Huffman, born about 1853 in Virginia and Angeline Huffman, born about 1856 in Virginia and Martha Huffman, born about 1858 in Virginia and John Huffman, born about 1859 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Alen (A male) Huffman, born about 1868 in Virginia. The family household was living in the township of Catawba in Roanoke County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Salem and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1870.

The compiler notes Roanoke and Craig Counties in Virginia were adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jacob Huffman served in Company F of the 30th Battalion Virginia Sharp Shooters (Clarke’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Battalion Sharpshooters was organized in August, 1862, with six companies. The unit was assigned to G.C. Wharton's and A. Forsberg's Brigade and fought in various engagements in East Tennessee and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. After the Battle of Waynesborough, it disbanded. Lieutenant Colonel

J. Lyle Clarke [John Lyle Clarke – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991805] and Major Peter Otey [Peter Johnston Otey – Find A Grave Memorial # 6862585] were in command.”

Company F of the 30th Battalion Virginia Sharp Shooters had many soldiers from Roane County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes S.S. is an abbreviation for Sharp Shooters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Hoffman (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 30th Battalion Virginia Sharp Shooters enlisted on January 31, 1863 at New Castle, (Virginia) and enrolled for three years or war and noted present for duty and under remarks stated enrolled as conscript.

The compiler notes: The 30th (Also known as the 1st and as Clarke’s) Battalion Virginia Sharp Shooters was organized September 1, 1862 with six companies A to F.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Huffman of Company F of the 30th Battalion Virginia Sharp Shooters enlisted on January 31, 1863 at New Castle, (Virginia) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted present for duty.

The compiler notes New Castle, Virginia was located in Craig County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Huffman of Company F of the 30th Battalion Virginia Sharp Shooters enlisted on January 31, 1863 at New Castle, (Virginia) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Captain James) Y. Leigh on June 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob (Spelled as) Hopman of Company F of Clark’s Battalion Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on December 31, 1863. Age 41; Height 5’ 10”; Complexion fair; Eyes gray; Hair dark; and told Union authorities before the war his occupation had been a farmer and said his residence was Craig County, Virginia. He was arrested by United States Troops in Craig County, Virginia on December 17, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on December 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Huffman of Company F of Clarke’s Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain (Spelled as) W. C. Thorpe and noted as captured in Craig County, Virginia on December 17, 1863 and noted a physical description, Age 41; Height 5’ 10”; Eyes grey; Hair dark; Complexion fair.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Huffman of Company F of (Spelled as) Clark’s Virginia Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire

taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Craig County, Virginia on December 17, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 17, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jacob Huffman of Company F of (Spelled as) Clarks Infantry due to chronic diarrhea at the Camp Chase Hospital

Isabella Huffman the widow of Jacob Huffman filed for an application for a widow's pension in Craig County, Virginia on April 25, 1888 and stated her husband Jacob Huffman had served in Company F of Clarke's 30th Virginia Battalion and died at Camp Chase in January 1864 and they had been married in Craig County, Virginia in 1854.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jacob Huffman did not own slaves in Tazewell County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JACOB HUFFMAN CO. F 30 BATT'N VA. S.S. C.S.A."**

925) Corporal Elijah B. HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #803 reads **"CORP. A. B. HUGHES CO. K 1 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 years old.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; John Hughes married Sarah E. Evans on October 4, 1849 in Itawamba County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Hughs but corrected to Hughes and will be notes this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Elizah (A male) but the compiler believes it was Elijah and will be noted this way, Elijah Hughes, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Hughes, born about 1793 in South Carolina and living with his wife Sarah Hughes, born about 1831 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Owen H. (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Owen D. Hughes, born about 1829 in Tennessee (The compiler notes Captain O. D. Hughes with the 1st Mississippi [Johnston's] died of wounds received at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee) and Elizabeth Hughes, born about 1831 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Angelene (A female) Hughes, born about 1834 in Tennessee and John Hughes, also born about 1845 in Tennessee and James Hughes, born about 1837 in Tennessee and David

C. Hughes, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Louisa Hughes, born about 1842 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Elizah (A male) Hughes, born about 1845 in Mississippi. The family household was living in District 6 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Elijah B. Hughes, born about 1845 in Mississippi and noted as a farm laborer and attending school within the year and living in the household of John Hughes, born about 1799 in South Carolina and his wife Sarah E. Hughes, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Hughes, born about 1838 in Tennessee and James Hughes, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Angeline Hughes, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Louisa Hughes, born about 1842 in Tennessee and William R. Hughes, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Samuel Hughes, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Sarah Hughes, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Nancy A. Hughes, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported at Campbellton and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

(The compiler notes Private [Spelled as] James I. Hughes enlisted in Company F of the 31st Mississippi Infantry and was also a member of Company K of the 1st Mississippi Infantry [Johnston's] and on page three of his Compiled Military Service Records it was noted he had been transferred from the 31st Mississippi Infantry to the 1st Mississippi Infantry in 1863 and was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase where he also died on April 23, 1865 and buried in grave 1903. See biography number 1930) and David C. Hughes, born about 1839 in Tennessee (The compiler notes according to Compiled Military Service Records David C. Hughes enlisted in Company K of the 1st (Johnston's) Regiment Mississippi on September 19, 1861 at age twenty-two and we next see him in Company F of the 31st Mississippi and on page three of his Compiled Military Service Records it stated "was mustered into the service of the Confederate States on June 5, 1862. Furloughed at Jackson, Mississippi September 10, 1862 was dropped from muster roll November 18, 1862 and rejoined his old Company commanded by Captain Hughes" It is assumed by this that he rejoined Company K 1st (Johnston's) Regiment Mississippi. It was further noted that David C. Hughes was also taken prisoner on December 17, 1864 near Franklin, Tennessee and taken to Camp Chase where he was paroled and exchanged on May 2, 1865. D. C. Hughes died in 1918 and has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 121645529)

Corporal Elijah B. Hughes had previous service with Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 11, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughs of Company F Orr's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Birmingham, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to September 1, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi

Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Birmingham, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) E. B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, (1862) at Birmingham, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 and dated February 28, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) E. B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, (1862) at Birmingham, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) E. B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Birmingham, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 25, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) E. B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Birmingham, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid on June 30, "1862" and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) E. B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, (1862) at Birmingham, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on June 30 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) E. B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, (1862) at Birmingham, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) E. B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, (1862) at Birmingham, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, (1862) at Birmingham, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Birmingham, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Company K of (Johnston's) 1st Mississippi Regiment was known as the "Mississippi Yankee Hunters"

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Elijah B. Hughes served in Company K in the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry (Johnston's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Infantry Regiment, 682 strong, completed its organization at Corinth, Mississippi, during the spring of 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Marshall, Itawamba, De Soto, Panola, Lafayette, Tishomingo, and Smith. It was ordered to Kentucky then to Tennessee where on February 16, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson. During this fight the unit lost 16 killed and 61 wounded of the 331 engaged. Exchanged and attached to Beall's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it was again captured at Port Hudson. After the exchange the regiment served in General Featherston's Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In December, 1864, only 65 officers and men were present for duty, and very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Johnston [Thomas Henry Johnston – Find A Grave Memorial # 10392348] and John M. Sumonton, [John M. Simonton – Find A Grave Memorial # 49933545] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Died at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 175344101] and Major M. S. Alcorn. [Milton Stewart Alcorn – The contributor incorrectly listed him with the 1st Mississippi Cavalry- Find A Grave Memorial # 164787624]"

He only has Federal POW Records with the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry (Johnston's)

When Corporal Elijah B. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Elija B. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Corporal Elijah B. Hughes died approximately 15 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah B. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

His Federal POW Records listed his given name as Elijah.

The compiler notes an Elijah B. Hughes having prior service in the 31st Mississippi Infantry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Elijah B. Hughes did not own slaves in Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. E. B. HUGHES CO. K 1ST (JOHNSTON’S) MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

926) Private Cluff HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #407 reads **"C. HUGHES CO. H 16 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 34 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hughs but the compiler believes it was Hughes and will be noted this way. The census listed Cluff Hughes, born about 1830 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Rulen but believed to be Reuben Hughes, born about 1795 and his wife Margaret Hughes, born about 1796. Other family household members were: Andrew Hughes, born about 1824 and (Spelled as) Russella (A female) Hughes, born about 1826 and John Hughes, born about 1828 and William C. Hughes, born about 1832 and Mary Ann Hughes, born about 1834 and (Spelled as) Magaret (A female) Hughes, born about 1836 and Nancy B. Hughes, born about 1833. The family household was living in District 20 in Giles County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

According to the Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Cluff Hughes married Holly Fort... on September 3, 1856 in Giles County, Virginia. Cluff Hughes was noted as born in 1830 in Giles County, Virginia and also noted was his father Reuben and his mother Margaret.

According to the 1860 United States census Cluff Hughes, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,800.00 and a personal value of \$450.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Holly Hughes, also born about 1834 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John C. Hughes born about 1855 in Virginia and Nancy E. Hughes, born about 1858 in Virginia and William H. Hughes, born about 1859 in Virginia and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in My Division in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office reported as Princeton and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

The compiler also notes marriage records also refer to his given name as Cluff.

His surname is spelled as Heuse on his Compiled Military Service Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Cluff Hughes alternate name Cluff Heuse served in Company B in the 60th Virginia Infantry (3rd Regiment Wise Legion) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"60th Infantry Regiment [also called 3rd Regiment, Wise Legion] was organized in August, 1861. The unit served in Field's, McCausland's, and T. Smith's Brigade. It fought in the Seven Days' Battles and reported 31 killed and 173 wounded. Later it was attached to the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee and participated in numerous conflicts including the fight at Piedmont. The 60th took part in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and fought its last battle at Waynesborough. During mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Beuhring H. Jones [Beuhring Hampton Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 71559009] and William H. Starke; [William Edwin Starke – Find A Grave

Memorial # 10055] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Corley, [James Lawrence Corley – Find A Grave Memorial # 61856380] William A. Gilliam, [William Adison Gilliam – Find A Grave Memorial # 110243767] George W. Hammond, J. W. Spaulding, [James W. Spaulding] John C. Summers, [John Calhoun Summers – Find A Grave Memorial # 7704216] and W. A. Swank; [William A. Swank – Find A Grave Memorial # 54108214] and Majors William S. Rowan, James W. Sweeney, and Jacob N. Taylor. [Jacob Nunis Taylor – Killed at Cloyd's Mountain – Find A Grave Memorial # 107824756]”

When Private Cluff Hughes of Company B of the 60th Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864 he had been in the 4th Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

The following is about the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain from Wikipedia.

“Brigadier General George Crook commanded the Union Army of West Virginia, made up of three brigades from the Division of the Kanawha. When Ulysses S. Grant launched his spring offensive of 1864, two Union armies marched towards Richmond and a third moved into the Shenandoah Valley. Crook's troops were also involved in the offensive and began to march through the Appalachian Mountains into southwest Virginia. His objective was to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, working in conjunction with William W. Averell's offensive, which had similar objectives. Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins was in command of the few scattered Confederate units protecting the rail lines. He had only assumed command only the day before Crook's army began to approach the railroad.

Nevertheless, Jenkins was an experienced soldier. During the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, Jenkins' Brigade had formed the cavalry screen for Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins led his men through the Cumberland Valley into Pennsylvania and seized Chambersburg, burning down nearby railroad structures and bridges. He accompanied Ewell's column to Carlisle, briefly skirmishing with Union militia at the Battle of Sporting Hill near Harrisburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Jenkins was wounded on July 2 and missed the final day's fighting. He did not recover to rejoin his command until autumn. Jenkins spent the early part of 1864 raising and organizing a large cavalry force for service in western Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

Jenkins, having decided to make a stand at Cloyd's Mountain, set up a strong defensive position. When Crook arrived, he decided against a frontal assault, concluding that the Confederate works were too strong and such an attack would decimate his army. The surrounding area was heavily forested and Crook used this as cover to swing his brigades around to the Confederate right flank.

Crook began the battle with an artillery barrage, then sent in his brigade of green West Virginians under Colonel Carr B. White. Crook's remaining two brigades under Colonel Horatio G. Sickel and future president Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes were to launch a frontal assault as soon as the West Virginians had gotten under way. Serving as a major under Hayes was another future U.S. President named William McKinley. White's brigade, in its first fight, advanced to within 20 yards before heavy casualties from its exposed position forced it back. Crook, moving with Hayes' Ohio brigade, had to dismount and walk the slopes on foot because they were so steep. Still wearing his jack boots, he sank in a small stream the troops were crossing and his boots filled with water. Nearby soldiers rushed back and pulled him out.

Hayes' brigade spearheaded the main assault around 11 a.m. The troops fought their way to the Confederate works and severe hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Sparks from the musket fire ignited the thick blanket of leaves on the ground, and many men from Sickel's and Hayes' brigades were pinned down and burned alive. The brigades had begun to fall back, when Crook sent two fresh regiments into Hayes' front. The West Virginians finally advanced against the artillery and overran its crew. The Ohio troops now began to overwhelm the Confederate center. Jenkins tried desperately to shift troops to the threatened areas, but he fell mortally wounded and was captured. His second-in-command, John McCausland, took command and conducted a rear-guard action as he withdrew his troops.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on the Back Creek Farm. The farmhouse served as a hospital and as headquarters for the Union General George Crook.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was short and involved few troops, but it contained some of the most severe and savage fighting of the war. The engagement lasted a little over an hour, with much of that being hand-to-hand combat. Casualties were high for the modest number of troops involved. Crook lost 688 men, roughly 10% of his force. The Confederates lost fewer men—538—but that totaled 23% of their total force. The battle is considered a Union victory because Crook was able to continue on and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin, Virginia, and Averell was also able to destroy several railroad bridges along the same line, severing one of the Confederacy's last vital lifelines and its only rail connection to East Tennessee. The day after the battle, the remaining Confederate troops unsuccessfully defended a railroad bridge over the nearby New River”.

Confederate Order of Battle at Cloyd's Mountain again per Wikipedia.

“Department of Southwestern Virginia — Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins (*mortally wounded and captured*);
John McCausland

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

45th Virginia Infantry — Col. W.H. Browne

60th Virginia Infantry— Col. B.H. Jones

36th Virginia Infantry — Lt. Col. Thomas Smith (wounded) Maj. William E. Fife

400 dismounted 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's)(May's)

45th Virginia Infantry Battalion — Lt. Col. H.M. Beckley

Home Guards

Artillery — Capt. T.A. Bryan (wounded)

Botetourt (Va.) Artillery — Capt. H.C. Douthat

Bryan's (Va.) Battery — Lieut. G.A. Fowlkes

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

Morgan's Brigade — Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan (brigade arrived late and took part only in the retreat)

5th Kentucky Cavalry - Col. D. Howard Smith".

The compiler notes his unusual given name and that he used an alias surname while a prisoner at Camp Chase by the name of Heuse or either believed that is how his surname was spelled. Had it not been for his wife Holly (spelled as) Hughes filling for a pension after his death we may not have known his correct name.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 4, 1864 at

And on Friday, November 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. Hughes and then noted an alias Cluff Hughes with Company B of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to congestion of the brain.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CLUFF HUGHES CO. B 60 INF. VA. (3RD REG. INF. WISE LEGION) C.S.A.”**

927) Private Dillon A. HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #621 reads **“D. A. HUGHES CO. E THOMAS LEGION, N.C. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Cherokee, North Carolina in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 41 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Dillon Hughes, born about 1825 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth C. Hughes, born about 1824 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John E. Hughes, born about 1845 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Thadeous Cunningham, born about 1830 in North Carolina. The household was living in Cherokee County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Dilling A Hughs, born about 1823 in Macon County, North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$155.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth C. (Spelled as) Hughs, born about 1822 and born in Haywood County, North Carolina. Another family household member was John E. (Spelled as) Hughs, born about 1845 in Haywood County, North Carolina. The family household

was living in the Welches District in Macon County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 34 which noted Private D. A. Hughes of Company E of the Thomas' North Carolina Legion told Federal authorities his relative was Elizabeth Hughes and listed her Post Office address as Quallatown, North Carolina.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 48 the Post Office at Quallatown was located in Haywood County, North Carolina.

A Company Muster and descriptive roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Dillon A. Hughes of Company E of Walker's Battalion, Thomas' Legion, North Carolina Troops appeared on the organization listed above enlisted in Cherokee County, North Carolina for the local defense of the Carolinas, East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia and Cumberland Mountains in Kentucky and noted a physical description. Age 39; Height 5 feet 6 inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair light; and by occupation a farmer and had been born in Macon County, North Carolina and listed his residence as Cherokee County, North Carolina and enlisted on December 18, 1862 and the following note was listed: "Organized with a captain and reported with forty men on September 30, 1862 and organized into a Company with Company officers on November 29, 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 listed Private (Spelled as) Dillen A. Hughs of Company E of Walker's Battalion Thomas' Legion North Carolina Troops enlisting on December 18, 1862 in Cherokee (County) and enrolled by Captain (Stephen) Whitaker for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 listed Private (Spelled as) Dillen A. Hughs of Company E of Walker's Battalion Thomas' Legion North Carolina Troops enlisting on December 18, 1862 in Cherokee, (County) North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Stephen) Whitaker for three years or the war last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 listed Private (Spelled as) Dillon A. Hughs of Company E of Walker's Battalion Thomas' Legion North Carolina Troops enlisting on December 18, 1862 in Cherokee, (County) North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Stephen) Whitaker for three years or the war last paid by Captain (Thomas D.) Johnson on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 listed Private (Spelled as) D. A. Hugh of Company E of Walker's Battalion Thomas' Legion North Carolina Troops enlisting on December 18, 1862 in Cherokee, (County) North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Stephen) Whitaker for three years or the war last paid by Captain (Thomas D.) Johnson on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 listed Private (Spelled as) D. A. Hughs of Company E of Walker's Battalion Thomas' Legion North Carolina Troops enlisting on December 18, 1862 in Cherokee, (County) North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Stephen) Whitaker for three years or the war last paid by Captain (Thomas D.) Johnson on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. A. Hughes of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on October 9, 1864 in Monroe County, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on October 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dillon A. Hughes of Company E of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) at Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on October 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dillon A. Hughes of Company E of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during the five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Cherokee (County) North Carolina on October 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dillon A. Hughes of Company E of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Cherokee (County) North Carolina on October 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dillon A. Hughes of Company E of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on October 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dillon A. Hughes of Company E of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated at Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Cherokee (County) North Carolina on October 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dillen A. Hughs of Company E of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Cherokee (County) North Carolina on October 9, 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 15, 1864 in Washington D.C. President Lincoln receives news about the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in a nightshirt and holding candle on second-story landing. Secretary of War Stanton and Major Eckert carry dispatch to White House.

And on Thursday, December 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. A. Hughes of Company E of the Thomas North Carolina Legion due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Dillon A. Hughes or spelled as Hughs did not own slaves in North Carolina.

928) Private George W. HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #1786 reads ***“GEO. W. HUGHES CO. B 8 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”*** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (21968) stated: He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Hughes served in Company C in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the late summer of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service in September. The unit fought in Kentucky, then rode with J. H. Morgan. [John Hunt Morgan] Most of the men were captured at Buffington Island [Ohio] on July 19 and a remnant at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The 8th was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel R. S. Cluke, [Roy Stuart Cluke – Find A Grave Memorial # 82830709] Lieutenant Colonel Cicero Coleman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 28888723] and Major Robert S. Bullock. [Robert Stapleton Bullock – Find A Grave Memorial # 11618110]”

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 29, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, March 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23141) stated he died on Wednesday, March 29, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

929) Private James A. HUGHS - Inscription on tombstone #1950 reads "**J. A. HUGHES CO. H 23 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes his name was spelled as James A. Hughs on his service records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. A. Hughs served in Company H in the 23rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by disease. Later the unit was ordered to Tennessee, was active in Kentucky, then in December, 1862, transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, where it was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 23rd participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and ended the war in North Carolina. During December, 1861, it totalled [totalled] 674 men, sustained 18 casualties at Chattanooga, and had 374 effectives and 282 arms in December, 1863. The regiment contained 202 men in January, 1865, and surrendered with 75 in April. The field officers were Colonels Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]"

Company H of the 23rd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Conecuh County, Alabama.

The compiler notes the Compiled Military Service Records are intermingled with J. T. Hughes however looking at J. T. Hughes the records said see J. A. Hughs of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from November 7, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Hughs of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 7, 1861 in Montgomery, (Alabama) and no pay records were reported and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due from November 7, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Hughes (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 7, 1861 in Montgomery,

(Alabama) and enrolled for the war and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due six months.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Hughs of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 7, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Hughs of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 7, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital Greenville, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments from September 1, 1862 to December 31, 1862 and paid on March 28, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Hughis of Company H of the 23rd Alabama appeared on a register of payments on a descriptive list for the period of January 1, 1863 to February 28, 1863 and paid on May 6, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

When Private James A. Hughs of Company H 23rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 126 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 10, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, May 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. A. Hughes of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

930) Private James I. HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #1903 reads ***"J. J. HUGHES CO. K 1 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 26 years old.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; John Hughes married Sarah E. Evans on October 4, 1849 in Itawamba County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Hughs but corrected to Hughes and will be notes this way. The census listed James Hughes, born about in 1837 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Hughes, born about 1793 in South Carolina and living with his wife Sarah Hughes, born about 1831 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Owen H. (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Owen D. Hughes, born about 1829 in Tennessee (The compiler notes Captain O. D. Hughes with the 1st Mississippi [Johnston's] died of wounds received at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee) and Elizabeth Hughes, born about 1831 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Angelene (A female) Hughes, born about 1834 in

Tennessee and John Hughes, also born about 1845 in Tennessee and David C. Hughes, born about 1839 in Tennessee (The compiler notes according to Compiled Military Service Records David C. Hughes enlisted in Company K of the 1st (Johnston's) Regiment Mississippi on September 19, 1861 at age twenty-two and we next see him in Company F of the 31st Mississippi and on page three of his Compiled Military Service Records it stated "was mustered into the service of the Confederate States on June 5, 1862. Furloughed at Jackson, Mississippi September 10, 1862 was dropped from muster roll November 18, 1862 and rejoined his old Company commanded by Captain Hughes" It is assumed by this that he rejoined Company K 1st (Johnston's) Regiment Mississippi. It was further noted that David C. Hughes was also taken prisoner on December 17, 1864 near Franklin, Tennessee and taken to Camp Chase where he was paroled and exchanged on May 2, 1865. D. C. Hughes died in 1918 and has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 121645529) and Louisa Hughes, born about 1842 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Elizah (A male) but the compiler believes it was Elijah and will be noted this way, Elijah Hughes, born about 1845 in Tennessee. (The compiler notes Elijah B. Hughes was noted as enlisting in Company F of the 31st Mississippi and only has Federal POW Records in the Company K [Johnston's] Mississippi Regiment and noted specially as Elijah B. Hughes who died on January 19, 1865 and buried in grave number 803 at the Camp Chase Cemetery. See biography number 925) The family household was living in District 6 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Hughes, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted as a farm laborer and living in the household of John Hughes, born about 1799 in South Carolina and his wife Sarah E. Hughes, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Hughes, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Angeline Hughes, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Louisa Hughes, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Elijah B. Hughes, born about 1845 in Mississippi and William R. Hughes, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Samuel Hughes, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Sarah Hughes, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Nancy A. Hughes, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported at Campbellton and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

Company K of (Johnston's) 1st Mississippi Regiment was known as the "Mississippi Yankee Hunters"

The compiler notes he was with (Johnston's) 1st Mississippi Regiment and that his name was listed as James I. Hughes.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James I. Hughes alternate name J. I. Hughes served in Company K in the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry (Johnston's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Infantry Regiment, 682 strong, completed its organization at Corinth, Mississippi, during the spring of 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Marshall, Itawamba, De Soto, Panola, Lafayette, Tishomingo, and Smith. It was ordered to Kentucky then to Tennessee where on February 16, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson. During this fight the unit lost 16 killed and 61 wounded of the 331 engaged. Exchanged and attached to Beall's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it

was again captured at Port Hudson. After the exchange the regiment served in General Featherston's Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In December, 1864, only 65 officers and men were present for duty, and very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Johnston [Thomas Henry Johnston – Find A Grave Memorial # 10392348] and John M. Sumonton, [John M. Simonton – Find A Grave Memorial # 49933545] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Died at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 175344101] and Major M. S. Alcorn. [Milton Stewart Alcorn – The contributor incorrectly listed him with the 1st Mississippi Cavalry- Find A Grave Memorial # 164787624]”

James Hughes had previous duty with Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 at Saltillo, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or was and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, (1862) at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated left in hospital at Jackson, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and under remarks stated deserted November 3, 1862.

The following is for his service with the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry (Johnston's)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles. List dated Port Hudson in July 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. I. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from 31st Regiment Volunteers to 1st Regiment May 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. I. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) I. J. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action on December 16, 1864 in front of Nashville, Tennessee.

When Private James I. Hughes of Company K of (Johnston's) 1st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James I. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas J. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James I. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James J. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private James Hughes died approximately 109 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 23, 1865 the 15th President of the United States James Buchanan celebrated his 74th birthday.

And on Sunday, April 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James I. Hughes of Company K of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Hughes did not own slaves in Itawamba County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. I. HUGHES CO. K 1ST
(JOHNSTON’S) MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

931) Private Joseph H. HUGHS - Inscription on tombstone #880 reads **“*JOEL HUGHES CO. F 2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.*”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

The compiler notes Joseph H. (Spelled as) Hughs had prior duty with the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster In-Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jo Hughs of Captain George H. Finley’s Company of the 1st Battalion East Tennessee Cavalry* appeared on a Company Muster In-Roll at Beech Grove, Kentucky on December 23, 1861 and was mustered into service on August 8, 1861 and joined for duty and enrolled on August 8, 1861 at Big Creek for twelve months and noted his rendezvous as 100 miles.

The compiler believes this was Big Creek, Kentucky located in Clay County, Kentucky.

The above asterisk stated: This Company subsequently became Company F of the 4th (Branner’s) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. This battalion was formed August 29, 1861 with six companies of twelve months men which had been organized in June or July 1861, for the Provisional Army of Tennessee and afterward transferred to the Confederate States service. The battalion was re-organized on May 24, 1862 and then consolidated with the 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry to form the 2nd (Ashby’s) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was also called the 1st and the 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 6 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jo Hughs of Company F of the 1st Battalion East Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Big Creek and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated not paid one horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Hughs of Company F of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Big Creek and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, (1861) and paid .40 cents per diem for horse amounting to \$24.40 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Hughs of Company F of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Big Creek for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated without horse for 25 days.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joel Hughes alternate name Joseph Hughs served in Company F in the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Ashby's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd (Ashby's) Cavalry Regiment was formed by consolidating the 4th and 5th Battalions of Tennessee Cavalry in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Hamilton, Monroe, Knox, Union, Claiborne, Hawkins, Jefferson, Bledsoe, Bradley, Polk, Hancock, Blount, and Sullivan. It was assigned to Wharton's, Pegram's, J. S. Scott's, Davidson's, Humes', and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. The regiment participated in the conflicts at Cumberland Gap, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, [and] then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign. Later it skirmished in Alabama, aided in the defense of Savannah, and took part in the campaign of the Carolinas. It lost 6 killed, 8 wounded, and 19 missing at Cumberland Gap, and reported 19 casualties at Chickamauga. Only a few surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Henry M. Ashby, [Henry Marshall Ashby – Find A Grave Memorial # 6719908] Colonels Henry C. Gillespie and John H. Kuhn, and Majors Pharaoh A. Cobb [Pharaoh Arthur Cobb – Find A Grave Memorial # 72974443] and William M. Smith."

Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Ashby's) had many soldiers from Bledsoe County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Hughs of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Big Creek and enrolled for two years or the war and last paid by J. G. Dent on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed teamster on May 1, by (J. M.) Bridgman and relived on June 1, 1862.

The above asterisk stated: This Company was formerly Company F of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. This regiment was organized on May 24, 1862 by the consolidation of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Except Companies B and F of the latter) It was also known as Ashby's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Hughs of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (re-enlisted) on

May 24, 1862 at Powell's Valley and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby for two years or during the war and last paid by J. G. Dent on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughs of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (re-enlisted) on May 24, 1862 at Powell's Valley and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby for two years and last paid by J. G. Dent on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed teamster on October 26, 1862 ordered by Colonel H. C. Gillespie.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughs of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (re-enlisted) on May 24, 1862 at Powell's Valley and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby for two years and last paid by Lieutenant (John F.) Lauderdale on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughs of Captain S. C. Stone's Company 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* and dated March 12, 1864 at Tunnel Hill, Georgia and joined on July 8, 1861 at Pikeville and enrolled by (J. M.) Bridgman and noted as present for duty. And the following note was reported. An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated: This Company was also known as Company F, 2nd Ashby's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated (Spelled as) Joel Hughs of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (re-enlisted) on May 24, 1862 at Powell's Valley and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby for two years and last paid by Captain (William Vol) Sevier on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured about September 1, 1864 in what appears to be Mississippi.

Federal POW Records reported his capture near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 located in Cannon County which is about 50 miles southeast of Nashville, Tennessee.

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen

minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

As often times the case the Union reports and Confederate reports would vary. Colonel Dibrell's report was a bit different, he reported "I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition." "Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade and our camps, came charging upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughes of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughes of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughes of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughes of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughes of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughes of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joel Hughes of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox at the hospital.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23129) stated he died on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOSEPH H. HUGHES CO. F 2 (ASHBY’S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

932) 1ST Lieutenant William A. HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #1197 reads **“LIEUT. W. A. HUGHES CO. E 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Lieutenant William A. Hughes served in Company E in the 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen’s Virginia Mounted Riflemen) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1863. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's and McCausland's Brigade and confronted the Federals in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry S. Bowen,

[Henry Smith Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 79187903] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Radford, [John Taylor Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 32756098] and Major Henry F. Kendrick. [Find A Grave Memorial # 106832547]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated to October 31, 1863 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm A. Hughes of Company E of Bowen’s Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted on August 4, 1862 in Washington County, Virginia and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm A. Hughes of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roster dated January 10, 1865 and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm A. Hughes of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on an Inspection Report of Lomax’s Division report dated in the field on December 15, 1864 and under remarks stated prisoner of war August 7, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. A. Hughes of Company E of the 22nd Regiment appeared on list of absent officers of McCausland’s Cavalry Brigade on October 23, 1864 and noted his absence was due to being a prisoner of war and not heard from since August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant William A. Hughes of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the military prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864. Age thirty-two; height five feet ten inches; complexion fair; eyes blue; hair red; and told Union authorities by former occupation he had been a merchant and listed his residence as Washington County, Pennsylvania. He had been arrested by Union General (Spelled as) Averal but should have been spelled as Averell and captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

The compiler notes the Battle of Moorefield, (West) Virginia was located in Hardy County.

The following is from Wikipedia: “The Battle of Moorefield was a cavalry battle in the American Civil War, which took place on August 7, 1864, at Moorefield, West Virginia, as part of the Valley Campaigns of 1864. Brig. Gen. William W. Averell led Union troops to a victory over Brig. Gen. John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia.”

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm A. Hughes of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper’s Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm A. Hughes of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. A. Hughes of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

933) Corporal William D. HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #869 reads "***CORP. W. D. HUGHES CO. E 31 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 26 years old.

According to the Alabama County Marriages Records 1805-1967; William (Spelled as) Hughs married (Spelled as) Sophronia C. Golden on December 21, 1835 in Talladega, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Hughs (But corrected to Hughes by an ancestry transcriber) and the compiler is in agreement and will be noted this way. The census listed William Hughes, born about 1837 in Alabama and living in the household of William Hughes, born about 1813 in South Carolina and his wife Caroline Hughes, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Hughes, born about 1836 in Alabama and Seaborn Hughes, born about 1839 in Alabama and James Hughes, born about 1842 in Alabama and Elizabeth Hughes, born about 1843 in Alabama and Newton Hughes, born about 1847 in Alabama and (Given name spelled as) Marten (But corrected to Martin Hughes by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Talladega District in Talladega County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 13, 1850.

According to the Alabama County Marriage Records 1805-1967; (Spelled as) Wm D. Hughes married Jane (Spelled as) Carden on June 25, 1858 in Talladega, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as W. C. (Spelled as Hughs) (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to W. D. Hughes) and the compiler is in agreement and will be noted this way. The census listed W. D. Hughes, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with

his wife (Spelled as) J. C. (A female) Hughes, born about 1840 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) M. T. (A male) Hughes, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Talladega County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Talladega and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

The compiler notes he is listed as Wm. D. Heughs in his Compiled Military Service Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. D. (Spelled as) Heughs served in Company F in the 31st Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega, Alabama, in April, 1862, and soon moved to Tennessee. It recruited its men in the counties of Cherokee, Shelby, Talladega, Randolph, Montgomery, and Calhoun. The regiment took part in the fight at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell but was not engaged when it moved into Kentucky. Ordered to Mississippi and assigned to General Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, and Champion's Hill, [and] then was captured after the long siege of Vicksburg. Exchanged and reorganized, the unit was brigaded under General Pettus and participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It was organized with over 1,000 men, had 260 effectives in January, 1863, and lost 21 killed and 37 wounded at Vicksburg. The unit reported 23 casualties at Chattanooga and in December, 1863, there were 452 present with 323 arms. Only 180 were fit for duty in January, 1865, and less than 100 surrendered in April. The 31st was commanded by Colonel Daniel R. Hundley, [Daniel Robinson Alexander Campbell Hundley – Find A Grave Memorial # 8329696] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Arrington, [Thomas Mann Arrington – Find A Grave Memorial # 65934837] and Major George W. Mattison.”

Company F of the 31st Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Talladega County, Alabama.

According to his widow's pension he enlisted in Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry on February 14, 1863.

When Private William D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. D. Hughes a private of Company F 31st Regiment Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually

performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as W. D. Hughes and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: "At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 4th quarter 1864 and issued on October 13, 1864.

When Corporal William D. Hughes of Company F 31st Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) William D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Wm D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The widow of William D. Hughes Mrs. Jane Caroline Hughes filed for and received a pension in Clay County, Alabama and noted her husband was William D. Hughes of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry and had died at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William D. Hughes did not own slaves in Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. Wm. D. HUGHES CO. F 31 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

934) Private Cornelius J. HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #1015 reads **“C. J. HUGHS CO. B 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old based on census records.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Cornelious (A male) Hughs, born about 1836 in North Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) A. B. Hughs, born about 1797 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Dellia Hughs, born about 1798 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha Hughs, born about 1807 in North Carolina and Mary Hughs, born about 1829 in North Carolina and James Hughs, born about 1833 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Subdivision 23 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Cornelius J. Hughes served in Company D in the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was assembled at Columbus, Mississippi during the summer of 1863. Many of the men had seen prior service in various state commands, and some were from Panola and Kemper counties. It was assigned to Chalmers', W. F. Slemons', R. McCulloch's, Mabrey's, and W. Adams' Brigade and confronted the Federals in Mississippi, Kentucky, West Tennessee, and Alabama. Companies C, D, E, H, and K were captured at Selma in April, 1865 and the remaining companies were included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James Z. George; [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave # 7893930] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Barksdale, [Killed February 22, 1864] P. H. Echols, W. M. Reed, [Killed April 12, 1864] and Nathaniel Wickliffe; [Nathaniel Wickliffe Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 126081412 (And according to the Adjutant General's Office this appears to be correct) and Majors W. G. Henderson [William G. Henderson] and William B. Perry.”

Associated unit:

19th (George's) Cavalry Battalion, organized during the late summer of 1863, totaled 350 effectives in October. It served in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, then early in 1864 disbanded. Some of its members joined the 5th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel James Z. George [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave Memorial # 7893930] was its commander.”

Company B of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was known as “Trotter's Company” and many men came from Carroll County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 15 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Hughes of Company D of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted in August at Carrollton, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment subsequently became the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 28 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Hughes of Company D of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 28, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October “1864” stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Hughes of Company D of 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 10, 1863 at Carrollton, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) C. J. Hughes of Company D of 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on

September 10, 1863 at Carrollton, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed to 4th corporal on February 29, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Hughes of Company D of 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 10, (1863) at McNutt, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick with leave.

When Private Cornelius J. Hughes of Company B 5th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division and detached at Murfreesboro with Jackson's and Buford's Division's in Forrest's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius J. Hughes of Company D of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius J. Hughes of Company D of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius J. Hughes of Company D of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius J. Hughes of Company D of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius J. Hughes of Company D of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius J. Hughes of Company D of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Cornelius J. Hughes died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. J. Hughes of Company D of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Cornelius J. Hughes did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

935) Private William HUGHES - Inscription on tombstone #1658 reads "**Wm. HUGHES CO. E 29 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old based on his hospital records at Nashville, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed William Hughes, born about 1831 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of William Hughes, born about 1796 in Georgia and his wife Rachel Hughes, born about 1800 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jeptha (A male) Hughes, born about 1834 in Alabama and Ann Hughes, born about 1836 in Alabama. The family household was living in Shelby County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 24, 1850.

According to the Alabama, Marriage Indexes, 1814-1935; stated William Hughes married Mary Askins on August 21, 1856 in Shelby County, Alabama.

The 1880 United States census listed Mary Hughes, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted as a widow and as the head of the household. Other household members were: Charles Hughes, born about 1859 in Alabama (And noted he was the son of Mary) and James O. Hughes, born about 1861 in Alabama (And also noted as a son of Mary) and Ellen Barnett, born about 1844 in Alabama (And noted as a sister of Mary) and Belle Barnett, born about 1859 in Alabama (And noted as a niece of Mary) and Margaret (Spelled as) Askin, born about 1839 in South Carolina (And noted as a sister to Mary) and Catherine (Spelled as) Askin, born about 1832 in South Carolina. (Also noted as a sister of Mary) The household was living in Beat Number 9 in Shelby County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wilsonville and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1880.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Hughes served in Company E in the 29th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment was formed at Pensacola, Florida, in February, 1862. This unit was organized by adding two companies to the 4th Alabama Infantry Battalion which had been assembled at Montgomery. Its members were recruited in the counties of Blount, Shelby, Talladega, Barbour, Russell, Montgomery, Bibb, and Conecuh. It was drilled in artillery and remained between Pollard and Pensacola for over a year. The regiment then moved to Mobile where it was stationed until the spring of 1864. At that time it joined the Army of Tennessee with more than 1,000 men. Assigned to General Cantey's and Shelley's Brigade the unit participated in many conflicts from Resaca to Nashville, and then fought at Kinston and Bentonville. It lost about 100 at Resaca, and had many disabled at New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, and Nashville. Less than 90 surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John F. Conoley [John Francis Conoley – Find A Grave Memorial # 97422922] and John R. F. Tattall, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Morris, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43968359] and Major Henry B. Turner. [Find A Grave Memorial # 170576932]”

Company E of the 29th Alabama Infantry was known as “The Phil Weaver Guards” Many soldiers from Blount County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Hughs (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted at Wilsonville in Shelby County, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Samuel) Abernethy for the war and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Hughs of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 11, 1861 at Wilsonville, Alabama by Captain (Samuel) Abernethy for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughs of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared for a bounty muster roll to December 20, 1862 and enlisted on November 11, 1861 at Wilsonville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Samuel) Abernethy for the war and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 11, 1861 at Wilsonville, Alabama by Captain (Samuel) Abernethy for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughs of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 11, 1861 at Wilsonville, Alabama by Captain (Samuel) Abernethy for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on

November 11, 1861 at Wilsonville, Alabama by Captain (Samuel) Abernethy for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

When Private William Hughes of Company E of the 29th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Cavalry Corps, M. D. M. (Military Division of the Mississippi) and turned over by Major J. M. Young, Provost Marshal Cavalry Corps, M. D. M. (Military Division of the Mississippi) to Colonel Parkhurst, Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland. Roll dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps M. D. M. (Military Division of the Mississippi) Provost Marshal's Office, Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler would like to thank Mr. R. Hugh Simmons for finding the initials of M. D. M.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Hughs of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 on December 18, 1864 and had been sent from field hospital in Nashville and the diagnosis was acute rheumatism and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and noted as age thirty-five.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughs of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865

and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged from Louisville on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private William Hughes died approximately 62 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1865 Union General Jacob Dolson Cox occupies Kingston, North Carolina. After the war he would become the 28th Governor of Ohio.

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Hughes of Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

Mary Hughes the widow of William Hughes received a widow's pension from Shelby County, Alabama and was living in Wilsonville located in Shelby County. She noted he served in Company E of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry and she never learned of her husband's death or place.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William Hughes or spelled as Hughs owned slaves in Shelby County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstones it would read: **“Wm. HUGHES CO. E 29 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

936) Private Albert A. HUIE - Inscription on tombstone #1583 reads **“A. A. HUIE CO. E 30 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Florie but looking at the actual copy of script the compiler believes it was Huie and the 1860 census at family search also spells it as Huie and will be noted this way. The 1860 United States census listed A. A. (A male) Huie, born about 1845 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) A. N. (A male) Huie, born about 1810 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) N. J. (A female) Huie, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. M. (A female) Huie, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. B. (A male) Huie, born about 1848 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Huie, born about 1850 in Georgia and George Huie, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) T. T. (A male) Huie, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Northern District in Clayton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesboro and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Albert A. Huie served in Company E in the 30th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Butts, Bartow, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit served at Charleston and in February, 1863, had about 300 effectives. Later it was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 29th Regiment. The unit took an active part in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totalled [totalled] 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels David J. Bailey, [David Jackson Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 7985451] James S. Boynton, [James Stoddard Boynton – Find A Grave Memorial # 7960885] and T. W. Mangham; [Thomas Woodward Mangham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33391534] Lieutenant Colonel Miles M. Tidwell; [Mial Meek Tidwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 41210550] and Majors Henry Hendrick [Find A Grave Memorial # 32476994] and Cicero A. Thorpe. [Cicero A. Tharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 167949443]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Albert A. Huie of Company E of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert A. (Spelled as) Hine (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert A. Huie of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert A. Huie of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert A. Hine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert A. Huie of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 62 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 7, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, March 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. A. Hiue of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Albert Huie did not own slaves in Clayton County, Georgia.

937) Private Edward HULL - Inscription on tombstone #1211 reads ***"EDWARD HULL CO. B 15 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward Hull served in Company B of the 15th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada

County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company B of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Winona Stars”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 5, 1862 at (Spelled as) B’Haven (Brookhaven) Mississippi and enrolled for two years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “The 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About May, 1862 the regiment was re-organized for the war.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 5, 1862 at (Spelled as) Brook Haven (Brookhaven Mississippi) and enrolled for two years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 5, 1862 at (Spelled as) B. Haven (Brookhaven Mississippi) and enrolled for twenty four months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 5, 1862 at (Spelled as) B. Haven (Brookhaven Mississippi) and enrolled for twenty four months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent in hospital since February 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August "25", 1862 at (Spelled as) B. Haven (Brookhaven Mississippi) and enrolled for twenty four months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent in hospital since February 15, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Edward Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of Walker's Division Hospital at Shubuta, Mississippi on October 3, 1863 and enlisted on August 5, 1862 at Brookhaven, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and attached to the hospital on February 24, 1863 as a nurse and last paid on September 30, 1863 and noted as present and under remarks stated convalescent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 5, 1862 at (Spelled as) B. Haven (Brookhaven Mississippi) and enrolled for twenty four months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent in hospital since February 15, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Hull of the 15th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a Post Return of Cahaba, Alabama commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Davis for the month of January 1864. Enlisted men casually at Post on November 25, 1863 and under remarks stated hospital nurse.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Ed Hull appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and issued on February 2, 1864 and signed his name as Edward Hull.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records on April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a Bounty Roll of the organization named above, made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond on March 2, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detached service as nurse in hospital since January 1, 1863. Don't know by whose order as all papers were lost (Can't translate next word) to the 1st of May 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August "15", 1862 at (Spelled as) B. Haven (Brookhaven Mississippi) and enrolled for twenty four months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick sent to hospital at Jackson, (Mississippi) on June 20, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Edward Hull of Company B of the 15th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and issued on March 31, 1864 and under remarks stated paroled and exchanged prisoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated (Spelled as) E. Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August "15", 1862 at (Spelled as) B. Haven (Brookhaven Mississippi) and enrolled for twenty four months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at hospital as nurse since January 1, 1863 never been officially notified of his detail.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Ed Hull of Company B of the 15th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on April 29, 1864 and signed his name as Edward Hull.

When Private Edward Hull of Company B of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw'd Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward Hull of Company B of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward Hull of Company B of the 15th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Edward Hull died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Edward Hull of Company "E" of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

938) Private Sterling HUMPHRIES - Inscription on tombstone #455 reads "***S. HUMPHRIES CO. C 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Sterling Humphries, born about 1822 in Georgia and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lucretia Humphries, born about 1828 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Shadrick (A male) Humphries, born about 1845 in Georgia and Rebecca Humphries, born about 1847 in Georgia and William B. Humphries, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Diamonds District of DeKalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) S. (However the letter S was often confused with the letter L and vice-versa in many hand written scripts) (A male) Humphries, born about 1823 in Georgia and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,300.00 and a personal value of \$1,015.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lucretia Humphries, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Shadrack Humphries, born about 1843 in Georgia and Rebecca Humphries, born about 1845 in Georgia William Humphries, born about 1849 in Georgia and Sarah Humphries, born about 1852 in Georgia and Josiah Humphries, born about 1855 in Georgia and Sterling Humphries, born about 1857 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Lucretia (A female) Humphries, born about 1860 and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Newton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Conyers and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page

14 which noted Private S. Humphries of Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was L. Humphries and listed her Post Office as Conyers Station, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 68 the Post Office at Conyers was located in Newton County, Georgia.

According to a reference book at the Georgia Archives *Georgia Counties Their Changing Boundaries* "Rockdale County was created on October 18, 1870 from Henry County; Georgia Laws 1870 page 16 and Newton County; Georgia Laws 1870 page 16. On March 5, 1875 parts of DeKalb County; Georgia Laws page 272 and Gwinnett County; Georgia Laws page 272 were added to Rockdale County. Rockdale County has never gave up area to any other counties."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Starling Humphries served in Company C in the 66th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"66th Infantry Regiment [also called 65th Regiment] was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, during the summer of 1863. It was assigned to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Atlanta to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, this regiment contained 513 men and 419 arms but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel J. Cooper Nisbet, [James Cooper Nisbet – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991968] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Algermon Sidney Hamilton – Find A Grave Memorial # 21769833] and Major R. Newton Hull."

According to the work of Lillian Henderson Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Newton County and other counties in Georgia.

The compiler notes there were sixteen soldiers within the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry who died at Camp Chase.

The compiler further notes there were six soldiers from Newton County, Georgia who died at Camp Chase.

On September 27, 1862, the Second Conscription Act expanded the age range to 18 to 45, with implementation beginning on July 15, 1863 and it appears some of the Conyers soldier fell into this category.

The Salt List; The below listed persons received free supplies of salt by order of Governor Brown, Georgia's Governor, during the War Between the States. Governor Brown took this action in 1862. The list below was taken from the Commissary General's Office and the list was made up by order of the Adjutant General. The list of name is comprised of (1) names of wives of Confederate soldiers who were fighting in the war (2) widows of Confederate soldiers; (3) mothers or other family members of the Confederate soldiers.

The Salt List by Georgia Counties – Drawer 73 Box 4 at the Georgia Archives in microfilm room stated on page 384 Mrs. Sterling Humphries.

The compiler notes 439 soldiers captured during the Atlanta Campaign died at Camp Chase. And although Lieutenant General Hood only commanded the Army of Tennessee for six months and five days and of the 2,169 current tombstones inscriptions now at the Camp Chase Cemetery 1,057 of them were captured under the command of General Hood for 48.73% or nearly one of every two tombstones at Camp Chase came from Hood's command. The Camp Chase Cemetery became a National Cemetery in 1879. Interestingly General Hood also died in 1879.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 18, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sterling Humphries of Captain (Henry) F. Parks Company* enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Henry F.) Parks for the war and noted as receiving a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

Company Unit information stated Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry was stationed at Camp Cooper in Macon, Georgia on August 18, 1863.

In a letter sent by J. D. Bowdoin of Company B of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry at Camp Cooper in Macon, Georgia in August 1863 he mentioned some of the soldiers in his unit were volunteers and other conscripts. (Letter found in drawer 283 in Box 18 at the Georgia Archives.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sterling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Henry F.) Parks for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as litter bearer on December 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Henry F.) Parks for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated supposed to have been captured July 22, 1864.

When Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division and in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. (With an X above the letter L indicating an incorrect initial) Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and stated he was forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by the way of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "23," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "23", 1864.

The compiler notes the POW were taken by railroad to the Columbus Depot near downtown Columbus, Ohio and marched about four miles west to the Camp Chase, Prison.

Private died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 12, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln notifies Union General John A. Logan that leave for him to visit Washington was granted some days ago subject to countermand by General Sherman.

And on Saturday, November 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Starling Humphries of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to erysipelas.

The compiler notes 61 Confederates died of erysipelas at Camp Chase for 2.81%

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as “an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria.” “Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection.”

Starling Humphries widow Lucretia Humphries Graham Miers married John A. Miers in 1865 see Find A Grave Memorial # 64230645.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Sterling Humphries did not own slaves in either De Kalb or Newton Counties in Georgia.

For reading of what prison conditions and life was like at Camp Chase during the time period that S. Humphries was at Camp Chase the compiler recommends reading *Terrors and Horrors of Prison Life or Six Months a Prisoner at Camp Chase* by William Hiram Duff printed in 1907 who himself was a prisoner at Camp Chase and had been captured during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864. At one time it could be read online for free and perhaps still can be.

939) Private James T. HUNDLEY - Inscription on tombstone #668 reads **“JAS. T. HUNDLEY CO. E 36 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequan Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hunneby but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hundley and will be noted this way. The census listed James T. Hundley, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of Wellington B. Hundley, born about 1819 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Caroline M. Hundley, born about 1819 in New York. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Zuinglins (A male) Hundley, born about 1845 in Virginia (And also served in the same Company and unit as his brother James T. Hundley) and Virginia A. Hundley, born about 1847 in Virginia and Valentine V. (A male) Hundley, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 8 in Botetourt County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hunley. The census listed James Hunley, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Caroline Hunley, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Kimble (A male) Hunley, born about 1847 in Virginia and Charles Morgan, born about 1857 in Virginia and Samuel Morgan, born about 1830 in Virginia. The household was living in Roanoke County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Salem and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 on page 44 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private James Hundley of the Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Caroline Hundley and listed her Post Office as Salem, Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 781 the Post Office at Salem and was located in Roanoke County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal James T. Hundley was discharged as a private and served in Company E in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1863, with four companies, later increased to five. The unit was assigned to A. G. Jenkins', W. E. Jones', B. T. Johnson's, and Payne's Brigade. It had a force of 125 men at Gettysburg, moved to Western Virginia, [and] then took part in operations in East Tennessee. The 36th was with McCausland at Chambersburg, served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and was active around Appomattox. After cutting through the lines at Appomattox, it disbanded. Major James W. Sweeney was in command. [Born about 1837]”

James T. Hundley had prior duty with Company F of the 14th Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James T. Hundley of Captain James B. Morgan's Company 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on February 1, (1863) in Roanoke (County, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James) B. Morgan for three years and pay due by enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (1st) Company F 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. It was transferred to the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and became Company E of that organization. The 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized by Special Order Number 208 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated September 5, 1862, with nine companies, come of which had previously served in a field organization then known as Jackson's Squadron Virginia Cavalry; the tenth company was formed of surplus men of the other companies. Two of these companies failed to join the regiment and others were assigned in their places.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) J. T. Hundley of (1st) Company F 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 2, (1863) in Roanoke (County, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James B) Morgan for three years and last paid by (H.K) Cochran on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 3rd corporal February 28, (1863).

And his records for the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry listed below.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to August 31, 1863 and dated September 2, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) James T. Hundley of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on February 3, (1863) in Roanoke (County, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James B) Morgan for three years and last paid by (H. K) Cochran on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company formerly served as (1st) Company F 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, to December 31, 1863 and dated February 8, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) James T. Hundley of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on February 3, 1863 in Roanoke (County, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James B) Morgan for three years and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Jas T. Hundley of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on February "2", 1863 in Roanoke County (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James B) Morgan for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Bunkers Hill, (West Virginia) on September 18, 1864.

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan's Forces near Opequan Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

"NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequan Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General."

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: "Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper's Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing

further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw's division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas T. Hawley (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) 36th Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division on Winchester and Berryville Pike near Opequan Creek, Virginia on September 13 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas T. Hawley (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, on Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division Middle Military Division Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas T. Hunley (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) Company E 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan's Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas T. Hunley (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) Company E 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private James T. Hundley died approximately 98 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 26, 1864 at

And on Monday, December 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas T. Hanley (With a X above his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James T. Hundley did not own slaves in Virginia.

940) Private Davis HUNT - Inscription on tombstone #1264 reads "**DAVIS HUNT CO. F 4 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 23 years old.

In South Carolina in 1800, all counties were renamed as districts. In 1868, the districts were converted back to counties when South Carolina reentered the Union and the new State Constitution was adopted.

The 1850 United States census listed Davis Hunt, born about 1841 in South Carolina and living in the household of Davis Hunt, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Harriet D. Hunt, born about 1802 in South Carolina. (The compiler notes Davis and Harriet may have been the grandparents of the younger Davis Hunt) Other household members were: W. F. (A male) Hunt, born about 1825 in South Carolina and Nancy Hunt, born about 1827 in South Carolina (The compiler notes W. F. and Nancy may have been the parents of the younger Davis Hunt) and Mary Hunt, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Susan Hunt, born about 1831 in South Carolina and Jas P. Hunt, born about 1833 in South Carolina (James P. Hunt also served in Company F of the 4th Florida Infantry and was the captain of Company F) and Rosa Hunt, born about 1837 in South Carolina and Harriet Hunt, born about 1845 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Greenville District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1850.

The compiler notes the uncle of Davis Hunt in the 1850 census was James P. Hunt later to be the Colonel of the 4th Florida Infantry.

The 1860 United States census listed Davis Hunt, born about 1845 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a student and it was also noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Wm. F. Hunt, born about 1827 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy Hunt, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eveline Hunt, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Susan Hunt, born about 1837 in South Carolina and Rosa Hunt, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Hariett Hunt, born about 1847 in South Carolina. The family household was living in New River County, Florida and the census was enumerated on June 3, 1860.

According to Wikipedia, New River County, Florida was established in 1858 but renamed as Bradford County, in 1861 in honor of Captain Richard Bradford who had become the first Confederate officer from Florida to die in the War Between the States. Union County, Florida was carved out of Bradford County, Florida in 1921.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Davis Hunt served in Company F of the 4th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Infantry Regiment was organized in the summer of 1861 at Jacksonville, Florida. The men were raised in the counties of Gadsden, Franklin, Madison, New River, LaFayette, Columbia, Marion, Levy, Liberty, Washington, Jackson, and Hillsborough. For a time it served in Florida, then was assigned to General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 1st Florida [Florida] Cavalry Regiment. The 4th was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 983 officers and men and lost forty-two percent of the 468 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty percent of the 217 at Chickamauga, and eighty-nine percent of the 172 at Missionary Ridge. The 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863.

The regiment surrendered 23 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wiles L. L. Bowen, [Wylde Lyde Latham Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 89773942] Edward Hopkins, [Edward D. Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 57030061] and James P. Hunt; Lieutenant Colonels Edward Badger [Edward Nathaniel Badger Find A Grave Memorial # 28418039] and M. W. Smith; [Matthew Whit Smith – Find A Grave Memorial #33149898] and Majors Jacob A. Lash [Jacob Alexander Lash taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and died of pneumonia as a POW at Johnson’s Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7775674] and John T. Lesley.[John Thomas Lesley – Find a Grave Memorial # 7796892]”

The compiler notes that during December of 1863, the 4th Florida Infantry was consolidated with the 1st Florida Cavalry.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Captain Hunt’s Company 4th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into service at age twenty at Cedar Key, (Florida) on September 14, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (James P) Hunt on August 16, (1861) at Cedar Keys, (Florida) for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry.”

(The compiler notes Cedar Key was an island located in Levy County, Florida).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt in Captain Hunt’s Company (H) 4th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on September 14, (1861) at Cedar Key, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, (1861) and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick furlough.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry.”

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry was a clerk in a general hospital at Lake City, Florida on April 28, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry and listed as age twenty-one enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Cedar Key, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated (appears to be) “appointed apothecary May 12, 1862”

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry was a clerk in the Confederate States Armory.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry was detached at Chattanooga as clerk in armory.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry in armory Chattanooga August 20, (1862).

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry armory department Chattanooga November 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed in armory Chattanooga, "Georgia"

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from January 1863 to August 1863 and paid in the amount of \$88.00 on October 5, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry and enlisted on September 14, (1861) at Cedar Key, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service at armory Chattanooga, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry and enlisted on September 14, (1861) at Cedar Key, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated clerk in armory Chattanooga, (Tennessee).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) David Hunt of Company F of the 4th Florida Regiment appeared on a report of men on detached duty from Stovall's Brigade. Report dated Camp Hurricane on August 2, 1863. Date of detail August 1862 by order of General Bragg and stationed at Chattanooga and under remarks stated able-bodied.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry and enlisted on September 14, "1862" at Cedar Key, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry and enlisted on September 14, (1861) at Cedar Key, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, "1862" and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service October 5, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of detailed soldiers employed at Atlanta, Georgia Arsenal, commanded by M. H. Wright and Private Hunt had enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Cedar Key, Florida and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred by Captain Humphries.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of detailed soldiers employed at Atlanta, Georgia Arsenal, commanded by M. H. Wright and Private Hunt had enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Cedar Key, Florida and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred by Captain Humphries.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F 4th Regiment Florida Infantry and enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Cedar Key, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Hunt of Company F 4th Florida appeared on a report of the number of able-bodied men sent from Atlanta Arsenal to the Enrolling Officer and of detailed soldiers who have been returned to their commands since January 1, 1864, called for in circular Number 48, June 27th.

When Private Davis Hunt of Company F 4th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

Wikipedia also stated "On December 2, (General) Hood had ordered (General) Bate's to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join (General) Forrest for further operations." The west branch of Stone's River flows just west of Murfreesboro and the two names are often interchanged.

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Private Davis Hunt was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

"General Thomas Benton Smith's (Confederate) Brigade had orders to occupy the space between Jackson's Brigade and Lash, but for some reason, the youthful Smith never made contact with the Floridians. Because of General Bate's mismanaged shift, a "space of perhaps 75 or 100 yards" opened "between [General Thomas Benton] Smith's right and Finley's left.

Before Bate could close this gap, the Federal advance fell like a hammer blow on Lash's men. It is possible that the Floridians had not even reached their new position before the Federals rushed in upon their position; as the numerous Yankees swarmed around them, the majority of Lash's men put up a feeble resistance from behind their fortifications, before beating a hasty retreat; General Forrest pleaded with the Floridians to maintain their position: "Men, all I ask of you is to hold the enemy back for fifteen minutes, which will give me sufficient time to gain their rear with my cavalry, and I will capture the last one of them." It is unlikely that the Floridians held for even five minutes before beating a hasty retreat. At least ninety-one Floridians either surrendered or were apprehended by Federal soldiers".

The compiler notes the Florida boys had fought at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 then were detached with General Forrest where they lost in heavy numbers and then marched to Nashville, Tennessee where one last major battle would occur. Again from Wikipedia:

"Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate's Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day's march, "it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces." Of the next day, Washington Ives remembered, "many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not disturb it." Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee's capital city on December 12, the Floridians could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood's line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with "exterior lines of communication" and "highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank".

The compiler notes the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro and the old battleground of Stones River were one in the same battle. Different name of the battle for each army.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Additional A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Davis Hunt of Company F of the "7th" Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Private Davis Hunt died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Macon, Georgia the newspaper *The Macon Telegraph* reported "THE GEORGIA PENITENTIARY – Although Sherman fired all the buildings and shops within the walls of the State Prison they were not wholly destroyed. The most valuable structure upon the premises was the cell – the enter and inner wall of which was not damaged at all. It needs only to be covered again to be made as good as it ever was and this may be almost said with reference to one or two other buildings in the enclosure. There are at this time twelve convicts confined there, to who Spring Courts will add many others. They are chiefly engaged in the tan yard and are turning out splendid leather. The institution sadly needs and no doubt will receive the attention of the Legislature."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Davis Hunt of Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Davis Hunt did not own slaves in Florida.

941) Private Henry Fisher HUNT - Inscription on tombstone #936 reads "**H. F. HUNT CO. B 22 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Clay County, West Virginia in February 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 years old.

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; (Spelled as) Alijah Hunt married Mary Hughes in 1828 in Mason County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry J. F. Hunt, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Ahgal (A male) Hunt, born about 1803 in Virginia and his wife Mary Hunt, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Benjamine Hunt, born about 1832 in Virginia and Isabel Hunt, born about 1833 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Jon (A male) Hunt, born about 1837 in Virginia and Mary Anna Hunt, born about 1839 n Virginia and (Spelled as) Reanna (A

female) Hunt, born about 1846 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 27 in Jackson County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Fisher Hunt, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Abijah (A male) Hunt, born about 1802 in Pennsylvania and his wife Mary Hunt, born about 1810 in Virginia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Rosana Hunt, born about 1845 in Virginia. The family household was living in Jackson County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cottageville and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry F. Hunt served in Company B in the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 1st Kanawha Regiment, was organized and accepted into Confederate service in July, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Jackson, Craig, Nicholas, Alleghany, Wyoming, and Boone. The 22nd saw action at Carnifax [Carnifax] Ferry and later lost twenty-one percent of the 550 engaged at Droop Mountain. It was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, participated in the Shenandoah Valley operations, and disbanded during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Colonels George S. Patton [George Smith Patton – Grandfather of General George Smith Patton of WWII fame – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077] and C. Q. Tompkins; [Charles Quarles Tompkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6786293 – Half brother of well known Confederate female nurse Captain Sally Tompkins also known as the Angel of the Confederacy] of Lieutenant Colonels Andrew R. Barbee, [Andrew Russell Barbee] William A. Jackson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11215435] and John C. McDonald; [John Claiborne McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 11226585] and Majors Robert A. [Robert Augustus Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 14987577] and Isaac N. Smith. [Isaac Noyes Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549225 – Kept diary now at Oberlin College, Ohio]”

The compiler notes he was with the 1st Kanawha Regiment of the 22nd Regiment, Virginia Infantry.

Company B of the 22nd Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha) was known as the “Mountain Cove Guards” Many soldiers from Fayette County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 1 to August 31, 1861 and dated September 1 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry F. Hunt of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry* enlisted on June 1, 1861 at the Jackson Court House and enrolled by Captain (William H) Lipscomb for one year and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 22nd (Also known as the 1st Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized about April 25, 1861; accepted into the service of the Confederate States July 1, 1861 and was re-organized May 1, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated November 16, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in June 1861 at Ripley, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain William H) Lipscomb for the war and last paid on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, (1862) stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in June 1861 at Ripley, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain William H) Lipscomb for the war and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in June 1861 at Ripley, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain William H) Lipscomb for three years and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in June 1861 at Ripley, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain William H) Lipscomb for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated January 11, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in June 1861 at Ripley, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain William H) Lipscomb for the war and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in June 1861 and enrolled by (Captain William H) Lipscomb and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, 1864 and dated May 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in June 1861 in Ripley, (West Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain William H) Lipscomb and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was March on March 4, 1864: Age twenty; Height five feet eight inches; Complexion florid; Eyes blue; Hair dark and by occupation a farmer and listed his residence as Jackson County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by Captain Stephenson in Jackson County, (West) Virginia on February 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and arrived on March 8, 1864

at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and a physical description was listed: Age 20; Height 5' 8"; Eyes blue; Hair dark; Complexion florid and noted as captured in Clay County, (West) Virginia on March 8, 1864 and date of departure listed as March 14, 1864 and under remarks stated transferred to Fort Delaware.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Clay County, (West) Virginia on February "22", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war escaped en-route to Fort Delaware from Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured in Clay County, (West) Virginia on February 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Fort Delaware, Delaware from Camp Chase, Ohio March 17, 1864 and noted as captured in Clay County, (West) Virginia on February 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Delaware received on March 17, 1864 and noted as captured in Clay County, (West) Virginia on February 20, 1864.

(The compiler notes Hugh Simmons of the Fort Delaware Society stated Henry Hunt was never received or a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Clay County, (West) Virginia on February "22", 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Henry F. Hunt died approximately 262 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. F. Hunt of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry F. Hunt did not own slaves in Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“H. F. HUNT CO. B 22 VA. INF. (1 KANAWHA REG.) C.S.A.”**

942) Private Willis H. HUNT - Inscription on tombstone #1249 reads **“Wm. H. HUNT CO. D 31 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Willis Hunt, born about 1844 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Moses Hunt, born about 1802 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Malinda Hunt, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other household members were: Henry Hunt, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Matilda Hunt, born about 1843 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Clamenta (A female) Hunt, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Lewis Hunt, born about 1853 in Mississippi and William J. Burris, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The household was living in Calhoun County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Banner and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Willis H. Hunt served in Company D of the 31st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized in March, 1862, using the 6th (Orr's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in Rust's, L. Hebert's, and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was part of the garrison at Vicksburg, [and] then fought at Baton Rouge and Jackson. Later it continued the fight under General Featherston [Featherston] in the Army of Tennessee. The 31st was active throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 10 killed and 37 wounded at Baton Rouge, and of the 215 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, seventy-six percent were disabled. In December, 1864, there were 86 men present for duty, and only a handful surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. A. Orr [Jehu Amaziah Orr – Find A Grave Memorial # 9768627] and Marcus D. L. Stephens, [Marcus D. Lafayette Stephens – Find A Grave Memorial # 24902315 has incorrectly listed him as Martin D. L. Stephens] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Balfour and James W. Drane, [James William Drane – Find A Grave # 32209005] and Majors Francis M. Gillespie [Francis Marion Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 11776288] and H. E. Topp. [Harvey Everett Topp – Find A Grave Memorial # 58425170]”

Company D of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Dixie Rebels” Many soldiers from Calhoun County, Mississippi.

His Compiled Military Service Record's refer to his given name as Willis.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 1, 1863 in Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 15, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William (With a X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 16, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on February 28, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured December 25, 1864 near Pulaski, Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray. General Hood took his defeated army from Nashville across the Tennessee River into Lauderdale County, Alabama on December 28, 1864 with Union troops in hot pursuit and had ask General Forrest to protect his army in rear guard action in which General Forrest did in brilliant fashion.

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville. By the afternoon of the next day Union troops under General Wilson were south of Pulaski, Tennessee in hopes of capturing many retreating Confederates when they ran into General Forrest who had set up an ambush for the Union troops. The encounter was called Anthony's Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood's Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

When Private Willis H. Hunt of Company D 31st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Private Willis H. Hunt died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper *The Daily Kansas Tribune* reported "A COMPANY of forty-three women recently attempted to flee from the bonds of Mormonism in Utah, but they were overtaken and carried back to their masters. It is said that the females in Utah are becoming so determined to escape from their degrading bondage, that a crisis in Mormon affairs will necessarily soon come."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Willis H. Hunt of Company D of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules although his father Moses Hunt did own one slave Willis Hunt did not own slaves in Calhoun County, Mississippi.

943) Private Ambrose A. HUNTER - Inscription on tombstone #384 reads "**A. A. HUNTER** **CO. D 28 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old.

According to Alabama Marriages, 1808-1920 from Selected Counties; Ambrose R. Hunter married Jane G. Allen on November 4, 1834 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Ambrase Hunter, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of Ambrose R. Hunter, born about 1800 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Margaret A. Hunter, born about 1833 in Alabama and Ann C. Hunter, born about 1837 in Mississippi and William H. Hunter, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Jane G. Hunter, born about 1841 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Western Division in Monroe County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed A. (A male) Hunter, born about 1848 and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. T. (A male) Rucks, born about 1823 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) S. B. (A female) Rucks, born about 1836 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) A. (A female) Rucks, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Mary Rucks, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Preston Rucks, born about 1858 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Magaie (A female) Rucks, born about 1859 in Mississippi and noted as six months old and (Spelled as) A. (A female) Hunter, born about 1839 and William Hunter, born about 1840 and Jamie (A female) Hunter, born about 1843. The household was living in the city of Jackson, Mississippi in the county of Hinds and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jackson and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Ambrose A. Hunter enlisted in Jackson, Mississippi on February 12, 1864.

Company D of the 28th Mississippi Cavalry was known as the "Washington Cavalry" Many soldiers from Washington County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Ambrose A. Hunter alternate name A. A. Hunter served in Company D in the 28th Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"28th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1862. Some of the men were raised in Benton, Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma, and Tunica counties. In November the unit contained 32 officers and 563 men, then in January, 1862, its designation was changed to 2nd Confederate Infantry Regiment. [The compiler notes the soldiers are listed below are under the 2nd Confederate Infantry] Colonels John D. Martin [John Donelson Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 8565857] and Edward F. McGehee, [Find A Grave Memorial # 121264637] and Major Thomas H. Mangum were in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on February 12, 1864 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Thomas N.) Fowler for three years and pay due from enlistment and pay for horse was .40 cents per day in the amount of \$7.20 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on February 12, 1864 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Thomas N) Fowler for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on February 12, 1864 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Thomas N) Fowler for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on February 12, 1864 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Thomas N) Fowler for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

When Private Ambrose A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Armstrong's Brigade in Jackson's Division and in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Hunter of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August "6", 1864 and in had been in Armstrong's Brigade in Jackson's Division and under remarks stated captured and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ambrose A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ambrose A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" (But corrected on top of page to Cavalry) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ambrose A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" (But corrected on top of page to Cavalry) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ambrose A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison

in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ambrose A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Ambrose A. Hunter died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 30, 1864 at Terre Haute, Indiana the newspaper *The Terre Haute Star* reported "Government now allows \$75.00 for a wooden leg, to all soldiers who have suffered amputation."

And on Sunday, October 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ambrose A. Hunter of Company D of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to cerebrospinal meningitis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Ambrose Hunter did not own slaves in Hinds County, Mississippi.

944) Private Henry HUPMAN - Inscription on tombstone #85 reads "**HENRY HUPMAN CO. C 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Bath County, Virginia in November 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 24 years old.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Hupman served in Company C in the 20th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"20th Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1863, and was composed of "North Western Virginians." The unit served in W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley. It disbanded in mid-April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel W. W. Arnett, [William Wiley Arnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 70304312] Lieutenant Colonels Dudley Evans [Died 1910 and was president of the Wells Fargo Company] and John B. Lady, [John Buford Lady – Find A Grave Memorial # 10604947] and Major Elihu Hutton. [Find A Grave Memorial # 163034446]"

Company C of the 20th Virginia Cavalry had many members from Randolph County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Hupman of Captain E. Hutton's Company* enlisted on June 1, (1863) in Pocahontas (County West Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Elihu) Hutton for three years and noted "This is a new company

composed of North Western Virginians raised by me under authority of the Secretary of War. William L. Jackson Colonel.”

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 6, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Hupman of Company C of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 1, 1863 in Pocahontas (County West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Elihu) Hutton for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since November 12, 1863 and bounty due and 6 percent bond due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Hupman of Company C of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 1, 1863 in Pocahontas (County West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Elihu) Hutton for the war and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since November 12, 1863 and 6 percent bond due.

“Camp Chase, Ohio, March 8, 1864.

Colonel RICHARDSON, Commanding Camp Chase, Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to report that about 11 o'clock a. m. 16th of December, 1863, while making my regular visit to Prison Numbers 1, as surgeon in charge of prison, I was called to see one Henry Hupman, private, Company C, Twentieth Virginia [Cavalry], whom I found pale and nervous from the effect of a gunshot wound of right arm. Patient stated that he was shot by sentinel on parapet about 9 o'clock p. m. 15th instant while lying in bed; hemorrhage was quite profuse and was not arrested for nearly half an hour, when his associates finally obtained permission to have a light for fifteen minutes, during which time they succeeded in arresting the flow of blood. The quarters being considerably crowded, and not being prepared, to dress the wound, I ordered him to hospital immediately, and visited him in the afternoon of same day and found, on examination, that the ball entered the forearm, slightly fracturing the inner border of olecranon process of ulna, passed through elbow joint up the arm under inner border of biceps into shoulder, where it was lost, not being able to trace it farther. Not knowing where ball might be found, it was not thought best to use cutting instruments for ascertaining its whereabouts or amputating at shoulder joint. From the weakness of pulse and other symptoms I was led to believe that the ball might have penetrated into the bones of thorax. Simple dressing was applied, stimulants supplied, and the patient put to bed. September 17, pulse feeble, tongue dry and brown, sordes on teeth. Continued stimulants and used disinfectants freely. Erysipelas being in the hospital, antiseptics were applied. Eighteenth, mortification was just manifesting itself; treatment continued, and Surgeons McFadden, Swingley, and Abraham were called in council. It was not thought prudent to amputate; patient died about 4 o'clock p. m. same day.”

“Statement of J. G. Nance, M. D., Company I, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry (prisoner of war), in the case of the shooting of Henry Hupman, prisoner of war.

I belong to Company I, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. Said Hupman was a mess mate of mine at the time he was shot. I was in my bunk asleep at the time the shot was fired and was awakened by my cousin a few

minutes afterward to dress the wound. It was some time before I could get permission from the sentinel to light a candle to dress the wound, during which time he bled profusely. The shot passed through the door-shutter and entered the forearm, passing over the olecranon process, cutting one of the large arteries of the arm and lodging near the head of the humerus. I succeeded in stopping the bleeding. I do not think that any of the bones of the arm were broken. Doctor Fitzpatrick came in the next morning and examined the wound.

Hupman was taken out late the next evening to the hospital, up to which time he seemed tolerably comfortable, being able to walk to the hospital. The ball was not taken from his arm while I stayed with him. I think if the ball had been taken from his arm as soon as he was shot and the proper medical attention given him he would have recovered.

This is about all I know concerning his case, as I before said that I was asleep at the time he was shot.

J. G. NANCE, M. D.,

Private, Company I, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

[Inclosure Numbers 11.]

Statement of H. French, Company K, Tenth Kentucky Regiment (prisoner of war), in the case of the shooting of Henry Hupman, prisoner of war.

I was acquainted with Hupman. I heard the sentinel call "lights out," and the candle was put out immediately.

There was fire in the stove and the door of the stove was broken off so that it gave a bright light. I think the sentinel called "lights out" once after the candle was put out. I think it was about fifteen minutes after the light was put out that the sentinel fired and shot Hupman.

H. (his x mark) FRENCH,

Company K, Tenth Kentucky Regiment.

[Inclosure Numbers 12.]

Statement of George W. Dean, Company I, Sixth Kentucky Regiment (prisoners of war), in the case of the shooting of Henry Hupman, prisoner of war.

A few minutes before Hupman was shot there was a noise in the mess, very loud talking, &c.

There were three or four passed in and out of the mess. They had been in there singing. I did not hear the sentinel call "lights out;" I knew what the prison rules were, and knew it was against the rules to have lights and noise at that time of night.

The stove door was broken so it gave considerable light in the mess. The mess door was not open at the time Hupman was shot. I was sitting by the stove at the time the shot was fired. The ball passed through the door. This is all I know of the case.

G. W. DEAN,

Company I, Sixth Kentucky Regiment.”

“Statement of G. W. Cavendish, Company C, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry (prisoner of war), in the case of the shooting of Henry Hupman, prisoner of war.

I was acquainted with Hupman, the prisoner who was shot. He was in the same mess that I was. I think it was in December, 1863, when he was shot.

I believe it was about nine or ten o'clock in the evening when he was shot. We had a candle burning that evening. We heard the guard halloo "lights out" and immediately put the candle out. We had fire in the stove, and it being very much fractured it gave considerable light.

I think it was about an hour and a half after the guard halloosed "lights out" that Hupman was shot. I did not hear the guard call "lights out" after we put the candle out. We had no candle burning at the time Hupman was shot. Hupman, myself, and one man was in the bunk together when he was shot. The ball passed through the mess door, hitting Hupman's elbow, and lodged in his right shoulder. I think he lived about twenty-four hours after he was shot. We all knew that it was contrary to the prison rules to have lights or any disturbance after 9 o'clock. This is all I know about the case.

G. W. CAVENDISH,

Company C, Twenty-second Virginia Inftry., Prison 1, Mess. 10.”

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Hapman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appears on a list of prisoners confined at the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) noted a physical description on November 18, 1863. Age 24; Height 5' 7 ½ inches; Complexion florid; Eyes dark; Hair black; and told Union authorities his former occupation had been a farmer and his residence was Augusta County, Virginia and had been arrested in Bath County, Virginia by General Averill (But should have been General Averell) on November 10, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 19, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Hupman of Company C of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a description roll of prisoners of war received on November 20, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain(Wesley Coleman) Thorpe and a physical description was listed: Age twenty-four; Height five feet seven inches; Eyes dark; Hair black; Complexion florid and noted as captured in Bath County, Virginia on November 10, 1863.

Private died approximately 29 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 19, 1863 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Daily Register* reported “RAPID RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE THREE YEARS MEN – The three years volunteers are rapidly re-enlisting in the army of the Potomac. The inducements of the War Department are inducing thousands to return. Many of them have received furloughs and are now at their homes preparing for further duty in the field.”

And on Saturday, December 19, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry (Spelled as) Hassman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to a gun-shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

945) Private John Calvin HURT - Inscription on tombstone #1155 reads ***"J. C. HURT CO. D 19 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 46 years old.

In South Carolina in 1800, all counties were renamed as districts. In 1868, the districts were converted back to counties when South Carolina reentered the Union and the new State Constitution was adopted. According to a statement on the Confederate widow's pension of Frances Hurt it stated: "Mr. J. A. Ballenger was present at the marriage between Calvin Hurt and Frances Ballenger and they were married in 1839 at Spartanburg District, South Carolina.

Frances Hurt stated on her pension application that she was married on October 24, 1839 and had never remarried since her husband's death.

The 1850 United States census listed Jno C. Hurt, born about 1818 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Hurt, born about 1823 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Hurt, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Martha Hurt, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Thos (A male) Hurt, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Division 11 in Carroll County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John C. Hurt served in Company D in the 19th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Infantry Regiment was assembled during the summer of 1861. Its companies were raised in Henry, Jackson, Douglas, Coweta, Carroll, Mitchell, and Bartow counties. Comprising 900 men, the unit was sent to Virginia and placed in the Potomac District. In April, 1862, it totalled [totalled] 395 effectives and during the war served under the command of Generals W. Hampton, Archer, and Colquitt. The 19th fought in many battles from Seven Pines to Chancellorsville, then moved to Charleston, South Carolina, and later Florida where it took part in the conflict at Olustee. In April, 1864, it returned to Virginia and continued the fight at Proctor's Creek and Cold Harbor and in the Petersburg lines south and north of the James River. This regiment lost 32 killed and 157 wounded during the Seven Days' Battles, 13 killed and 76 wounded in the Maryland Campaign, and 3 killed and 40 wounded at Chancellorsville. It sustained 96 casualties at Olustee. In 1865 the unit participated in the North Carolina Campaign and

surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels William W. Boyd, [William Wade Boyd – Find A Grave Memorial # 130844839] Andrew J. Hutchins, and James H. Neal; [James Henry Neal – Find A Grave Memorial # 8272160] Lieutenant Colonels Tilman W. Flynt, [Tilghman Willis Flynt has an In Memory of Stone at Find A Grave Memorial # 15077260 - and this from Gregory C. White – “I just checked his published obit. from the 8/2/1908 Atlanta Constitution. He died from a fall, and was definitely buried at Oak Hill in Griffin as his funeral was detailed”] Ridgway B. Hogan, [Ridgeway Bolivar Hogan – Find A Grave Memorial # 116704270 and has an odd tombstone and buried in Washington State] and Thomas C. Johnson; [Thomas Coke Johnson – Find A Grave Memorial # 27509046] and Majors William Hamilton, John W. Hooper, and Charles W. Mabry [Charles Woodford Mabry – Find A Grave Memorial # 65464818]”

Company D of the 19th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Senoia Guards” Many soldiers from Coweta County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Coweta and Carroll Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

The compiler further notes Private Jno C. Hurt only has Federal POW Records and Confederate Hospital Records.

Confederate hospital records stated Jno. C. Hurt of Company D of the 19th Georgia Infantry had been shot in the foot on May 3, 1863 during the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

Three soldiers in Company D of the 19th Georgia Infantry made sworn statements about Jno C. Hurt for the widow’s pension of Frances Hurt and they were: G. W. Evans; J. D. Garrison and W. M. Odem. They stated: He “was wounded and lost at Drewry’s Bluff, Virginia. He was never seen nor heard of anymore by the company. We supposed that he was captured and died in prison. His record as a soldier was as good as anyone in the war.”

The National Park Service offered this account of Drewry’s Bluff in the Bermuda Hundred Campaign in 1864.

“On May 5, 1864, Union Major General Benjamin F. Butler and his Army of the James landed at Bermuda Hundred, a neck of land only 15 miles south of Richmond. Marching overland, they advanced within three miles of Drewry's Bluff by May 9. While several Union regiments did manage to capture the fort's outer defenses, delays by Union generals spoiled the success. Confederate infantry under General P.G.T. Beauregard seized the initiative and successfully counterattacked on May 16. Once again a Union drive on Richmond met defeat at Drewry's Bluff. The area remained an integral part of Richmond's defense until the fall of Petersburg in April 1865.”

The compiler notes the 19th Georgia Infantry spent many days of its duty in Virginia. According to Hospital Records located on his Compiled Military Service Records “Private J. C. Hurt of Company D of the 19th Georgia Infantry was wounded on May 16, 1864 and admitted to the Chimborazo Hospital Number 2 at Richmond, Virginia on May 17, 1864 for gun-shot wounds on both forearms and furloughed for 60 days starting on May 28, 1864 and noted his age as 46 and his former occupation as a farmer.

According to the Confederate widow's pension Frances Hurt made a sworn statement. "He was reported to me as wounded in the Battle of Drewrey's Bluff, Virginia and I have never heard anything of him since said battle."

The movements of Private Jno C. Hurt after his sixty day furlough starting on May 28, 1864 are unknown. If Private Hurt had ambitions about going home and seeing his family he had a major obstruction in the form of General Sherman's Army. Yet Federal POW Records are clear of his capture at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 15, 1864. From previous research the compiler notes Chattahoochee, Georgia was located in then Campbell County, Georgia, which no longer exists and close to the city of Atlanta, Georgia. His family and home would have been to his rear about 40 plus miles. The compiler notes we only have statements from his wife that she did not see or hear from him during this time period.

Federal POW Records stated Jno. C. Hurt of Company D of the 19th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Chattahoochee on July 15, 1864. The compiler notes that Carroll County, Georgia at its western boundary is the Chattahoochee River. However he also could have fallen in with Confederate soldiers in hopes of defending his home and family.

The compiler notes Private Hurt following the Confederate prisoner flow consistent with those prisoners taken in the Atlanta Campaign.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Hurt of Company D of the 19th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated he was taken to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and then transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated he made an application to take the oath of allegiance between December 16, and 31, 1864 and told Union authorities he had been conscripted into the Confederate Army.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Hurt of Company D of the 19th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

The widow, Frances Hurt, received a Confederate widow's pension from Douglas County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John nor Jno Hurt owned slaves in Georgia.

946) Private James D. HUTCHENS - Inscription on tombstone #1041 reads "**JAS. D. HUTCHENS CO. E 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old.

The 1850 United States listed James D. Hutchens, born about 1845 in Georgia living in the household of (Spelled as) Zacheria h H. Hutchens, born about 1817 in Georgia and his wife Sarah K. Hutchens, born about 1824 in Georgia. Other family household members were: The family household was living in District 19 in Chambers County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Hutchins. James D. Hutchens, was born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of Z. M. Hutchens, born about 1817 in Georgia and his wife Sarah Huchthens, born about 1823 in Georgia. Other family household members were: The family household was living in the Southern District of Randolph County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was noted as Roanoke and the census was enumerated in July 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James D. Hutchens served in Company E in the 17th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy artillerists. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno.[Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]"

Company E of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Dowdell Rangers"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on

September 14, (1861) at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 4, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, (1861) at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James D. Hutchens died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported "FROM BOSTON – Boston, Friday February 3. – Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, this afternoon, unanimously passed the bill ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. D. Hutchens of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James D. Hutchens did not own slaves in Randolph County, Alabama.

947) Private Edward HYPHE - Inscription on tombstone #1108 reads "**E. HYSCHÉ CO. E WOODWARD'S BATT. KY. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward Hyche served with no Company noted in the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (Woodward's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd (Woodward's) Cavalry Regiment was organized in December, 1862, using Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in F. C. Armstrong's, J. W. Grigsby's, and J. S. Williams', and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in many conflicts in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, then took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. The regiment went on to aid in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. Its commanders were Colonel Thomas G. Woodward [Killed by a Union civilian in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 10161986] and Major Thomas W. Lewis. [Find A Grave Memorial # 35570114]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes his company was located at ancestry (54896) as Company E of Woodward's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Hyché of Woodward's Battalion of Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw'd Hyché of Woodward's Battalion of Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 15, "1864" and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Hyché of Woodward's Battalion of Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Hyché of Woodward's Battalion of Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Hyché (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Woodward's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Hyché of Woodward's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Private died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) E. Hysche of Woodward's Battalion due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“EDWARD HYPHE CO. E 2 (WOODWARD'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

948) Private Benjamin INGRAM - Inscription on tombstone #1659 reads "**BEN. INGRAM CO. F 4 (RODDY'S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Huntsville, Alabama in December 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 28, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Ben Ingram of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 4, 1863 at Florence, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Joseph H) Sloss for three years or the war and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay for horse .40 cents per day \$24.00.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin Ingram of Company F of the of the 4th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Ingram of Company F of the of the 4th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin Ingram of Company F of the of the 4th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Ingram of Company F of the of the 4th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 3, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Ingram of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, (Alabama) on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Ingram of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and

had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Huntsville, (Alabama) on December 23, 1864.

Private Benjamin Ingram died approximately 62 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. Ingram of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“BEN. INGRAM CO. F 4 REG. (RODDEY’S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

949) Private John Flourney INGRAM - Inscription on tombstone #1474 reads **“J. F. INGRAM CO. C 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; John F. Ingram married Louisa Blalock on July 21, 1853 in Barbour County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States listed (Spelled as) J. F. (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John F. Ingram and will be noted this way. The census listed John F. Ingram, born about 1827 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$840.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) S. F. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to L. F. and the compiler agrees and will list her as L. F. (A female) Ingram, born about 1835 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) T. D. (A male) Ingram, born about 1853 in Alabama and (Spelled as) E. F. (A female) Ingram, born about 1856 and (Spelled as) M. F. (A male) Ingram, born about 1858 and (Spelled as) J. (A male) Dees, born about 1780 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) K. (A female) Dees, born about 1792 in Georgia. The household was living in Precinct 3 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Oakey Streak and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John F. Ingram alternate name J. F. Ingram served in Company C in the 7th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Newborn, Alabama, during July, 1863, with companies were raised in the counties of Randolph, Shelby, Greene, Pickens, and Montgomery. For a year the unit served in the

Pollard area assigned to General Clanton's Brigade. In July, 1864, it contained 451 men, but was not serving as one command; two companies were with General Page, and eight rode with Colonel I. W. Patton. The 7th was later attached to B. M. Thomas', W. W. Allen's, and Bell's Brigade. It took part in the raid on Johnsonville and was engaged in the fighting as Hood moved toward Nashville. In April, 1865, it had less than 300 effectives and half that number surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May. The field officers were Colonel Joseph Hodgson, [Joseph Hodgson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 109825191] and Lieutenant Colonels Turner Clanton, Jr., [15913057] Henry J. Livingston, [Henry James Livingston – Find A Grave Memorial # 13517181] and F. C. Randolph. [Francis C. Randolph]”

The compiler notes there were two units from Alabama called the 7th Alabama Cavalry.

The first 7th Alabama Cavalry was only known as this unit designation in the field. However the Confederate authorities did not recognize the first 7th Alabama Cavalry designation. The Confederate authorities then recognized the first 7th Alabama Cavalry as the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone’s). However many soldier’s in the first 7th Alabama Cavalry refused to acknowledge the Confederate War Departments decision to reclassify them as the 9th Alabama Cavalry.

The following is what is said about the 9th Alabama Confederate Cavalry.

“The 19th (Also known as 2nd) Battalion (Thomason’s) Alabama Cavalry and the 14th Battalion (Malone’s) Alabama Partisan Rangers were consolidated by Special Order number 25, Headquarters Wharton’s Division, dated April 15, 1863 to form the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry. This organization was subsequently known as the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Troy, (Alabama) (Troy, Alabama was located in Pike County) and enrolled by Captain (Alexander) H. Bright for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) I. (With an X by the initial I indicating an incorrect initial) F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Troy, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Alexander H) Bright for the war and paid for his horse at .40 cents per day for \$91.20 (228 days) and noted as present for duty (And the notation about his pay was added by a war department clerk on July 18, 1903).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Alexander H) Bright for the war and last paid by (William) K. Hyer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 near Franklin, Tennessee he had been in Rucker’s

Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Corps, detached at Murfreesboro with Jackson's and Buford's Division's with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 187 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private John F. Ingram died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Washington, D.C., an artist, Francis Bicknell Carpenter and party in President Lincoln's office see manuscript referred to as Second Inaugural Address.

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. F. Ingraham of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes John F. Ingram has a cenotaph tombstone which can be viewed at Find A Grave Memorial number 35369214.

Mrs. Louisa F. Ingram filed for a Confederate widow's pension in Butler County, Alabama. Her husband had been Private John F. Ingram of Company C of the 7th Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler notes Mrs. Louisa F. Ingram died in 1912 and has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 8470221.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John F. Ingram of Butler County, Alabama did not own slaves.

950) Private Norman ISAACS - Inscription on tombstone #187 reads "**NORMAN ISAACKS** **CO. D 37 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lynchburg, Virginia in June 1864.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Joseph Isaacs married Frances Norman in North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Norman Isaacs, born about 1822 in North Carolina and noted his occupation was a laborer and noted he could not read nor write and was living in the household of Joseph Isaacs, born about 1787 in North Carolina and his wife Frances Isaacs, born about 1798 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Sanford Isaacs, born about 1826 in North Carolina and Elisha Isaacs, born about 1831 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Ansey (A female) Isaacs born about 1834 in North Carolina and Jesse Isaacs, born about 1839 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the North Division of the Thompsons District in Surry County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Norman Isaacs served in Company D in the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"37th Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1862, as Dunn's Partisan Rangers. The battalion contained four companies and in November was changed to regular cavalry. It was assigned to W. E. Jones', McCausland's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade. During April, 1864, it totalled [totalled] 300 effectives and by June had increased its strength to ten companies. It was involved in various operations in western Virginia and East Tennessee, and then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley. The unit disbanded in mid-April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Ambrose C. Dunn and Major J. R. Claiborne [James Robert Claiborne – Find A Grave Memorial # 8303181] were in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Norman Isaacs of Company D of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 25, 1863 at Cross Roads Monroe and enrolled by Captain (L. W) Bourn for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Norman Isaacs of Company D of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lynchburg, (Virginia) on June 18, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Norman Isaacs of Company D of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appears on a list of prisoners confined at the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on July 10, 1864. Age 44; Height 5' 10"; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark; and told Union authorities his former occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Sury (Surry) County, North Carolina and arrested by General Averill (Averell) at Lynchburg, Virginia on June 17, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Norman Isaacs of Company D of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over and noted as captured at Lynchburg, Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Private Norman Isaacs died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 23, 1864 at

And on Saturday, July 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Norman (Spelled as) Isaacks of Company D of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“NORMAN ISAACS CO. D 37 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

951) Private Joseph C. IRWIN - Inscription on tombstone #606 reads **“JOSEPH IRWIN CO. B 3 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old.

According to the Florida Marriage Indexes, 1822-1875 and 1927-2001; John Irwin married Mary (Spelled as) Garrido in St. Johns County, Florida on April 18, 1825.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph C. Irvin, born about 1839 in Florida and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of John J. Irwin, born about 1804 in New York and living with his wife Mary Irwin, born about 1806 in Florida. Other family household members were: John A. Irwin, born about 1837 in Florida and Ramon L. Irwin, born about 1845 in Florida. The family household was living in Division 22 in Saint Johns County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Saint Augustine and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldiers is according to the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 it stated Private J. C. Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Florida Infantry listed his relative as Mr. J. Irwin of Saint Augustine, Florida.

Company B of the 3rd Florida Infantry was known as the "St. Augustine Blues"

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for August 5, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Captain Phillips' Company 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry* at age twenty was mustered into service at Saint Augustine, Florida on August 5, 1861 and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. L. Phillips on May 24, (1861) for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 5 to September 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Captain Phillips' Company enlisted on August 5, (1861) at Saint Augustine, (Florida) for twelve months and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 5, (1861) at Saint Augustine, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Saint Augustine, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as military express rider by Captain Phillips command post Saint Augustine, (Florida) February 23, 1862.

(The Mississippi historian Grady Howell stated a military express rider was a term used in the Mexican War and would be the same as a courier and thanks to Joanie Jackson for the interpretation under remarks).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irvin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Saint Augustine, Florida and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irvine of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Saint Augustine, (Florida) and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of 3rd Florida Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay as a teamster from October 1 to 31, 1862 and paid on November 23, 1862 and paid for thirty days at .25 cents per day.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irvin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Saint Augustine, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Jno) L. Phillips on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irvine of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Saint Augustine, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records from periods of service from January 1 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos C. Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists and was paid on June 6, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1, to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irvine of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Saint Augustine, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated hospital descriptive list furnished.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irvine of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Saint Augustine, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irving of the 3rd Florida Infantry was issued one pair of pants and one jacket and one hat on September 11, 1863 at Atlanta, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida

Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1861 at Saint Augustine, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Florida Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on February 17, 1864.

When Private Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irvine of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General in the 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August 8, 1864 and had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps and under remarks stated captured by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwen of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwen of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Joseph Irwin died approximately 115 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 11, 1864 at Saint Joseph, Missouri the newspaper *The Morning Herald* and *The Daily Tribune* reported "A confectioner in New York got up a thanksgiving cake for the Ladies Home Mission, which was ten feet in length twenty-two inches wide and sixteen inches thick. To make it took 1,000 eggs, 175 pounds of flour, 125 pounds of sugar and 80 pounds of butter."

And on Sunday, December 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joseph Irwin of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Irwin did not own slaves in Saint Johns, County, Florida.

952) Private William W. IRWIN - Inscription on tombstone #1160 reads "**Wm. W. IRWIN CO. K 9 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old.

According to the Mississippi Compiled Marriages 1800-1825; Hugh C. Irwin married Elizabeth Sibley on January 7, 1823 in Wilkinson County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Erwin but corrected by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed William W. Irwin, born about 1826 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Hugh C. Irwin, born about 1798 in Georgia and his wife Elizabeth Irwin, born about 1805 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Frances (A female) Irwin, born about 1830 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Irwin,

born about 1835 in Mississippi and Mary Irwin, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Martha E. Jagers, (But corrected to Jagers by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1841 in Mississippi and Lucinda A. Jagers, (But corrected to Jagers by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1845 in Mississippi and James Biles, born about 1822 in Alabama. The household was living in Yazoo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. W. (A male) Irwin, born about 1826 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate of \$200.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) H. C. (A male) Irwin, born about 1799 in Georgia and living with his wife Elizabeth Irwin, born about 1809 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Matilda Irwin, born about 1839 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Extra Township and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hamburg and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

Other inferences for the correct spelling of Irwin are the United States General Land Office Records listed Hugh C. Irwin and the Mississippi State and Territorial Census Collection 1792-1866 and listed Hugh C. Irwin in their records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William W. Irwin served in Company K in the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"9th Infantry Regiment was organized at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in July 1861, and was known as the "Parson's Regiment" because it contained forty-two ministers. Its companies were recruited in Jefferson, Union, Drew, Bradley, and Ashley counties. The 9th fought at Belmont, moved east of the Mississippi River, [and] then took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh, Corinth, and Coffeerville. It served under Generals Rust, Buford, and Beall in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Champion's Hill, Jackson, and Port Hudson where it was captured on July 9, 1863. After being exchanged and assigned to General D. H. Reynold's Brigade, the unit participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Kennesaw Mountain to Bentonville. It reported 17 killed and 115 wounded at Shiloh and 16 casualties at Coffeerville. Many were disabled at Nashville and Bentonville, and on April 26, 1865, the regiment surrendered. The field officers were Colonels John M. Bradley [John Milton Bradley – Find A Grave Memorial # 54552498] and Isaac L. Dunlop; [Isaac Leroy Dunlop died 1864 in Georgia] Lieutenant Colonels W. Y. McCammon, [William Y. McCammon] R. W. Millsap, [Reuben Webster Millsaps Find A Grave Memorial # 15506531 – He founded Millsaps College in Jackson Mississippi] and Jefferson W. Rogers; and Majors John C. Bratton [John Calhoun Bratton – Find A Grave Memorial # 3129773] and William J. Wallace."

Company K of the 9th Arkansas Infantry had many soldiers from Ashley County, Arkansas.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to May 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Irwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1863 at Hamburg, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Lieutenant (James A) Fullington for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Irvin (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1863 at Elon, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Lieutenant (James A) Fullington for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital since July 12, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Irwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at Walker's Division Hospital at Lauderdale, Mississippi for August 31, 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 and had enlisted on February "11", 1863 at Elon, Arkansas and enrolled by (Lieutenant James A. Fullington for three years and attached to the hospital on July 11 1863 and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

(The compiler notes both Elon and Hamburg, Arkansas are located in Ashley County).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Irvin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1863 at Elon, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Lieutenant (James A) Fullington for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at general hospital since July 12, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Irwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1863 at Elon, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Lieutenant (James A) Fullington for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital since July 12, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, to September 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Irwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on February 10, (1863) at Elon, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Lieutenant (James A) Fullington for the war and last paid on September 1, (1864) and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Erwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Erwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Erwin (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Erwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, (1865) at the Military Prison Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Erwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Erwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Erwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio February 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil it stated entry cancelled.

Private William Irwin died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Lyndon, Vermont the newspaper *The Vermont Union* reported "The news of the success of Sherman and Thomas, caused the Confederate loan in England, to decline 10 per cent in one week, although the news of the capture of Savannah had not been received."

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Irwin of Company K of the 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither W. W. nor William Irwin nor the surname spelled as Erwin owned slaves in either the State of Mississippi or Arkansas.

953) Private Charles ISOM - Inscription on tombstone # 309 reads "***CHAS. ISOM CO. K 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes on his Compiled Military Service Record's his surname was spelled as Ison.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Isom of Company K of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, (Virginia) on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Ison of Company K of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] at Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, (Virginia) on May 9, 1864.

Private died approximately 140 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 13, 1864 at Bloomington, Illinois the newspaper *The Pantagraph* reported "New York, October 11 – Mrs. Greenham, the lady who gave the government so much trouble at the commencement of the war, acting as a rebel spy, was drowned recently in endeavoring to escape from the blockade runner Condor, at New Inlet Bar."

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas Ison of Company K of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

954) Private John E. IVIE - Inscription on tombstone #911 reads "**J. E. IVIE CO. C 18 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Charles (Spelled as) Ivey married Judith Wood on September 11, 1834 in Rutherford County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Frie but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ivie and looking at the actual census copy the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed John Ivie, born about 1835 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Charles B. Ivie, born about 1804 in Virginia and living with his wife (Spelled as) Judett Ivie, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Thomas G. Ivie, born about

1838 in Tennessee (Thomas Glover Ivie was also a member of Company C of the 18th Tennessee Infantry) and Elizabeth Ivie, born about 1840 in Tennessee and William Ivie, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jugertha (A male) Ivie, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Thompson D. Ivie, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Mary Ivie, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the McCrackins District in Rutherford County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. E. Ivey, born about 1835 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a salesman and living in a dwelling house which appears to be a store and living with seven other salesman and one wholesale manager. The dwelling house was living in the 2nd Ward in the City of Nashville, Tennessee in Davidson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Rutherford and Davidson Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

Company C of the 18th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Rutherford County, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. E. Ivie served in Company C in the 18th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in June, 1861, and in July had 883 men present for duty. Its members were raised in the counties of Cannon, Sumner, Davidson, Rutherford, Cheatham, Wilson, and Bedford. The unit moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where it was captured in February, 1862. Exchanged and reorganized, the 18th was assigned to Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During October, 1863, the unit was consolidated with the 26th Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta and returned to Tennessee with Hood, but it was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 52 casualties of the 685 at Fort Donelson, [and] then lost thirty-one percent of the 430 at Murfreesboro and forty-one percent of the 330 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled [totalled] 423 men and 290 arms and sustained many losses at Atlanta. Later the 18th was consolidated with the 3rd Volunteers and on December 21, 1864, there were 12 men fit for duty. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Joseph B. Palmer, [Joseph Benjamin Palmer – Find A Grave # 11043] Lieutenant Colonels William R. Butler [William Reuben Butler – Find A Grave Memorial # 42864815] and Albert G. Carden, and Majors Samuel W. David [Samuel W. Davis] and William H. Joyner [Find A Grave Memorial # 42695967]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Captain William R. Butler's Company 18th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered in service at age twenty-three at Camp Trousdale, (Tennessee) on August 7, 1861 and enrolled on August 7, 1861 at Camp Trousdale, (Tennessee) for nine months

The above asterisk stated "This Company was known at various times as Captain Butler's Company, Captain Oslin's Company and Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 7, 1861. It was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862, released at Vicksburg, Mississippi, September 23, 1862; reorganized September 26, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing November 10, 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry on October 8, 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 33rd, 37th and 45th Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 7, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivey (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois to Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862, to be exchanged and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862 and under remarks stated H. B. (The compiler notes H. B. may have stood for Hospital Boat).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry re-enlisted on September 26, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by an Act of Congress for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Robert P) Crockett on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated a \$50.00 bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry re-enlisted on September 26, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by An Act of Congress for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Robert P) Crockett on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital by surgeon (C. C) Abernathy and \$50.00 bounty due.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Tennessee appeared on a roll of employees at the Hospital at Catoosa Springs, Georgia and employed by Surgeon R. C. Foster and nature of service was a nurse and term of service was from May 12 to 31, (1863) for twenty days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry re-enlisted on September 26, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by an Act of Congress for three years or the war and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital March 1863 by surgeon (C. C) Abernathy.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for dated August 20, 1863 stated (Spelled as) John E. Ivie appeared on a receipt of employees at the Hospital in Catoosa Springs, Georgia and occupation was a nurse and period of service was from June 1 to 30, 1863 for thirty days and amount of pay was \$7.50 cents and signed his name as J. E. Ivie.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for dated August 20, 1863 stated (Spelled as) John E. Ivie appeared on a receipt roll of employees at the Hospital at Catoosa Springs, Georgia and his occupation was a nurse from July 1 to July 31, 1863 for a total of 31 days and the amount of pay was \$7.75 cents and signed his name as J. E. Ivie.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital March 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Catoosa Hospital from September 30 to November 30, 1863 and dated December 21, 1863 and had enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and attached to the hospital on May 12, 1863 as a nurse and last paid on September 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due him \$30.00 extra pay for 120 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 28, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Captain John W. Oslin's Company of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and noted present for duty and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital sick by order of surgeon Abernathy on February 15, "1863".

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on

May 20, 1861 at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on the skirmish line in front of Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

When Private John E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 30, 1864 he had been in Brown's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Ivis of Company E of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Ivis of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Ivis of Company "E" of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Ivis of Company "E" of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Ivis of Company "E" of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Ivis of Company "E" of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Irie (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain

(Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Private John E. Ivie died approximately 174 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at Rutland, Vermont the newspaper *The Rutland Weekly Herald and Globe* reported "Two hundred lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer North America, on her passage from New Orleans to New York. Six Vermont soldiers, belonging to the 7th regiment, are among the number. Their names are G. S. Ridghill, H. W. Holden, James Brown, A. J. Tilton, Charles Deshon and J. Ellis." (The compiler notes the steamer went down in a gale and many lives were lost at sea).

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. E. Ivie of Company C of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Ivie did not own slaves in Tennessee.

955) Private James K. JACKS - Inscription on tombstone #856 reads "**JAMES JACKS CO. D 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Private James K. Jacks enlisted in Captain T. H. Shackelford's Company Mississippi Volunteers in July 1861 at Okolona, Mississippi located in Chickasaw County.

"This company subsequently became Company E 4th Regiment Confederate Infantry. The 4th Regiment Confederate Infantry (also known as the 1st Regiment Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi Infantry) was formed about December 9, 1861, with ten companies; four from Alabama, two from Mississippi, and four from Tennessee. It was captured at Island Number 10, April 8, 1862, and after exchange in September, 1862, the companies were reorganized and transferred to other commands. Companies A, G, H, and K became (2d) Companies I, A, C, and D respectfully, of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry, and Companies H, C, D, E, F, and I became Companies C, G, E, D, F and H, respectfully, of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James K. Jacks alternate name James Jacks served in Company D in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana,

and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

Company D of the 54th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Chuckatoochee Riflemen” many soldiers from Mississippi and Tennessee.

He was taken prisoner at Island Number 10 and sent to prison at Camp Randall, Wisconsin and then transferred to Camp Douglas, Illinois and finally sent to be paroled and exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement.

When Private James K. Jacks of Company D of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Baker’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. K. Jacks of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and date of capture was noted as August 3, 1864 and had been in Baker’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps and under remarks stated turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Jacks (With a X by the name indicting an incorrect spelling) of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps, from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps, Decatur, Georgia September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James K. Jacks of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August “5”, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. Jacks of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864

and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James K. Jack of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James K. Jacks of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James K. Jack of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James K. Jack of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private James K. Jacks died approximately 162 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported "THIRTY GUNBOATS ORDERED TO THE LAKES – New York, January 21 – *The Toronto Leader* of today says that the British government have ordered thirty gunboats, carrying three thousand five hundred trained men, to be sent out from England to the lakes and they will probably be here as soon as navigation opens."

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Jacks of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

956) Private W. T. JACOBS - Inscription on tombstone #2057 reads "**W. T. JACOBS**"

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 6, 1865 at

And on Thursday, July 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Thursday, July 6, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

957) Private Andrew JACKSON - Inscription on tombstone #1457 reads ***“AND’W JACKSON CO. C 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Owen County, Kentucky in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 26 years old based on the census reports.

The 1850 United States census listed Andrew Jackson, born about 1839 in Kentucky and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Alexander Jackson, born about 1795 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Margaret Jackson, born about 1795 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 1 in Owen County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Andrew Jackson, born about 1837 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Alexander Jackson, born about 1794 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Margaret Jackson, born about 1800 in Georgia. Another household member was James Irons, born about 1850 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Owen County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as New Liberty and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that there were two men living in Owen County, Kentucky of military age. One was Andrew Jackson who was born about 1829 and living with his wife Frances. He is listed in post war census reports and died in 1905. The other is the soldier in this biography a Andrew Jackson, born about 1837 in Kentucky.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew Jackson served in Company C in the 4th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Salyersville, Kentucky, in October, 1862. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and later in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It was involved in numerous conflicts in Tennessee and Kentucky, then during October, 1864, skirmished in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. During the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry L. Giltner, [Henry Lyter Giltner – Find A Grave Memorial # 18948243] Lieutenant Colonel Moses T. Pryor, [Moses Tandy Pryor – Find A Grave Memorial # 18948438] and Major Nathan Parker. [Find A Grave Memorial # 20966175]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10 to November 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of Giltner's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 10, (1862) in Owen County, Kentucky and enrolled by (Henry Lyter) Giltner for three years and hire of horse at .40 cents a day for \$32.00 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30, 1862 to January 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on September 10, 1862 in Owen County, Kentucky and enrolled by (Henry Lyter) Giltner for three years and last paid on November 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 31 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on September 10, 1862 in Owen County, Kentucky and enrolled by (Henry Lyter) Giltner for three years and last paid on January 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on September 10, 1862 in Owen County, Kentucky and enrolled by (Henry Lyter) Giltner for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 25, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on September 10, 1862 in Owen County, Kentucky and enrolled by (Henry Lyter) Giltner for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 20, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 22, 1864 and had been sent from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured in Owen County, Kentucky on August 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Owen County, Kentucky on August 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on August 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Owen County, Kentucky on August 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 16, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Owen County, Kentucky on August 14, 1864 and under remarks stated Department Ohio Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 23, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Owen County, Kentucky on August 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured in Owen County, Kentucky on August 14, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Andrew Jackson died approximately 196 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported "FEDERAL DESERTER – James Brown, private 21st Ohio battery, tried by court-martial at Knoxville, Tennessee in July last, on the charge of desertion, was found guilty and sentenced to perform hard labor on fortifications for two years and forfeit all pay and allowances. Fort Delaware was designated by the War Department as the place of confinement. The prisoner was received at the Military Prison, in this city, yesterday morning and will be forwarded en route in a day or two."

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Andrew Jackson of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to an ulcer.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew Jackson did not own slaves in Owen County, Kentucky.

958) Private Hamilton J. JACKSON - Inscription on tombstone #1423 reads "**H. J. JACKSON CO. F 56 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years old based on the census report.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Hametton Jackson, born about 1837 in Georgia and living in the household of Lewis A. Jackson, born about 1815 in Georgia and his wife Mary A. Jackson, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Cai (A male) Jackson, born about 1840 in Georgia and Martha H. Jackson, born about 1839 in Georgia and Mary A. Jackson, born about 1842 in Georgia and Malery (A male) M. Jackson, born about 1844 in Georgia and also a member of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry. The family household was living in the Merrietts District in Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hamilton J. Jackson served in Company F in the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“56th Infantry Regiment [also called 55th Regiment] was organized during the late spring of 1862. Some of the men were from Carroll, Chattahoochee, and Dooly counties. The unit served at Cumberland Gap, then moved to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and after fighting at Champion Hill was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 56th was involved in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It reported 74 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 434 men and 277 casualties in December, 1863, and during January, 1865, when it was consolidated with Glenn's 36th Regiment, 232 were present. Few surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonel E. P. Watkins, [Elihu Pinson Watkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 68062407] Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56th Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool.[Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

Company F of the 56th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Cobb County, Georgia.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is many soldiers in Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry from Cobb County, Georgia and that his brother listed as M. M. Jackson on his Compiled Military Service Records was also listed in Company F of the 56th Georgia. The compiler notes the work done by Lillian Henderson failed to show H. J. Jackson in Company F of the 56th Georgia in her Confederate roster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. J. Jackson of Company F of the 55th Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a pay roll of the organizations named above, showing payment of bounty. And dated on June 13, 1862 and had volunteered on May 10, (1862) at Boswell, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) P. H. Prather for three years and bounty due \$50.00 and was paid and signed his name as H. J. Jackson.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment subsequently became the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 16, 1863 at the Military Prison

in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on April 14, 1863 and noted as captured at Versailles, Kentucky on October 12, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. (With a X by the initials indicating incorrect initials) Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war captured in Woodford County, Kentucky on October 12, 1862 and under remarks stated sent to City Point, (Virginia) on April 14, 1862.

(The compiler notes Versailles, Kentucky is located in Woodford County).

When Private Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 15, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, H. J. Jackson a private of Company F Regiment 56th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as H. J. Jackson and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 15, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in hospital and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi July 15, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: "At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled."

When Private Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 22, 1864 at Lithonia, Georgia he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured at Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio, from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on October 5, 1864 to the Camp Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Private Hamilton J. Jackson died approximately 174 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Alexandria, Virginia the newspaper *The Alexandria Gazette* reported “The Confederate House of Representatives passed, on Monday last, the bill to arm two hundred thousand slaves. The bill was to have passed the Senate on Tuesday.”

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ham J. Jackson of Company F of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Hamilton Jackson did not own slaves in Cobb County, Georgia.

959) Corporal Henry JACKSON - Inscription on tombstone #1727 reads **“CORP. H. JACKSON CO. I 4 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Jackson discharged as a corporal served in Company I in the 4th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment was organized at Grenada, Mississippi in April, 1861. Many of its members were recruited in Attala, Grenada, (Grenada County was not formed until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll and Choctaw and Tallahatchie and Yalobusha counties in Mississippi) Lafayette, and Carroll counties. It moved to Tennessee where a detachment was captured at Fort Henry and the regiment at Fort Donelson. After being exchanged, the unit was assigned to S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, and Big Black River Bridge, [and] then was captured at Vicksburg. Again exchanged, it was attached to General Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Cassville to Nashville. Later it shared in the defense of Mobile. This regiment was organized with 787 officers and men and totalled [totalled] 279 in October, 1862. It reported 4 casualties at Chickasaw Bayou, 47 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 29 at the Chattahoochee River, and 26 at Atlanta. Few surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas N. Adaire, [Thomas Nepolean Adair – Find A Grave Memorial # 9114664] Joseph Drake, and Pierre S. Layton; [Pierre Soule Layton Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 33882332] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Gee, [Find A Grave Memorial # 14007383] and Major Thomas P. Nelson.”

Company I of the 4th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “(Spelled as) Benela Sharpshooters” Company was raised in Calhoun County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Captain Robert Middleton’s Company 4th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into service on August 24, 1861 at age twenty-eight and was listed in Camp near Trenton, Tennessee on September 25, 1861 and was enrolled on August 24, 1861 at Grenada, Mississippi for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 24, 1861 to August 1, 1862 and dated June 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 24, 1861 to October 6, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1862 and dated February 14, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 14 to 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana in June 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners at Camp Morton, Indiana. Roll dated Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana on August 24, 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from August 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted

on August 24, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due \$120.40.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) H. Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted on January 1, 1864.

When Corporal Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 3, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Henry Jackson died approximately 74 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 21, 1865 at York, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The York Gazette* reported "SOLDIER KILLED ON THE RAILROAD – On Tuesday morning last, a squad of soldiers started from the York Army Hospital for the front, in the 9 o'clock train for Baltimore, among whom was Frederick Denker, a private in Company E 98th Pennsylvania regiment. Somewhere between this and Hanover Junction he fell from the train while going at full speed and the cars passed over, him crushing his skull and limbs in a choking manner and causing instant death. His remains were brought back to the hospital and an inquest held by Coroner Brickley. The deceased was a German and we are told has a sister residing in Philadelphia."

And on Tuesday, March 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Henry Jackson of Company I of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection."

Camp Chase death records reported his death on March 31, 1865.

The compiler notes his Federal POW death records at Camp Chase listed him in grave number 1788.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

960) Private John Foster JACKSON - Inscription on tombstone #1087 reads "**J. F. JACKSON CO. C 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; John F. Jackson married Mary Armstrong on February 3, 1853 in Newton County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John F. Jackson, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Jackson, born about 1821 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Alphonza (A male) Jackson, born about 1845 in Georgia and Albert Jackson, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Asbery (A male) Jackson, born about 1848 in Georgia and Thomas J. Jackson,

born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Subdivision 65 in Newton County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850. Company C of the 66th Georgia had many soldiers from Newton County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. L. (A male) Jackson, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$668.00 and a personal value of \$600.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Jackson, born about 1830 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Alphoso (A male) Jackson, born about 1845 in Georgia and Albert L. Jackson, born about 1847 in Georgia and Thomas Jackson, born about 1851 in Georgia and Frances C. Jackson, born about 1853 in Georgia and John Jackson, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Robertine (A female) Jackson, born about 1857 in Georgia and Susan E. Jackson, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in Newton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Conyers and the census was enumerated on September 15 and 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John F. Jackson served in Company C in the 66th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“66th Infantry Regiment [also called 65th Regiment] was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, during the summer of 1863. It was assigned to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Atlanta to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, this regiment contained 513 men and 419 arms but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel J. Cooper Nisbet, [James Cooper Nisbet – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991968] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Algermon Sidney Hamilton – Find A Grave Memorial # 21769833] and Major R. Newton Hull.”

According to a reference book at the Georgia Archives *Georgia Counties Their Changing Boundaries* “Rockdale County was created on October 18, 1870 from Henry County; Georgia Laws 1870 page 16 and Newton County; Georgia Laws 1870 page 16. On March 5, 1875 parts of DeKalb County; Georgia Laws page 272 and Gwinnett County; Georgia Laws page 272 were added to Rockdale County. Rockdale County has never gave up area to any other counties.”

According to the work of Lillian Henderson Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Newton County and other counties in Georgia.

The compiler notes there were sixteen soldiers within the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry who died at Camp Chase.

On September 27, 1862, the Second Conscription Act expanded the age range to 18 to 45, with implementation beginning on July 15, 1863 and it appears some of the Conyers soldier fell into this category.

The compiler notes 439 soldiers captured during the Atlanta Campaign died at Camp Chase. And that although Lieutenant General Hood only commanded the Army of Tennessee for six months and five days and of the 2,169 current tombstones now at the Camp Chase Cemetery 1,057 of them were captured

under the command of General Hood for 48.73% or nearly one of every two tombstones at Camp Chase came from Hood's command. The Camp Chase Cemetery became a National Cemetery in 1879. Interestingly General Hood also died in 1879.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 18, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Jackson of Captain (Henry) F. Park's Company* enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Henry F.) Parks for the war and was paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

Company Unit information stated Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry was stationed at Camp Cooper in Macon, Georgia on August 18, 1863.

In a letter sent by J. D. Bowdoin of Company B of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry at Camp Cooper in Macon, Georgia in August 1863 he mentioned some of the soldiers in his unit were volunteers and other conscripts. (Letter found in drawer 283 in Box 18 at the Georgia Archives).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Henry F.) Parks for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Henry F) Parks for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated supposed to have been captured August 7, 1864.

When Private John F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division and in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John. F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and Union authorities noted (incorrectly in Brigade and Division) he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps and noted as captured on August "8", 1864 and under remarks stated captured by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. "H" Jackson of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by way of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John. F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "3", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John. H. (With a X by the initial H indicating an incorrect initial) Jackson of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John. F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John. F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

The compiler notes the POW were taken by railroad to the Columbus Depot near downtown Columbus, Ohio and marched about four miles west to the Camp Chase, Prison.

Private John Foster Jackson died approximately 172 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln receives January salary warrant for \$1,981.67.

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. F. Jackson of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes there are 2, 169 tombstone inscriptions and some are double inscriptions and 372 Confederates died of small-pox at Camp Chase for 17.15% And compare that number with the 12, 920 Union soldiers who died at Andersonville, Georgia who lost only 63 due to small-pox which came to less

than ½ of one percent. Another way to explain the difference in deaths due to small-pox at Camp Chase was 34 times higher than the death rate of small-pox at Camp Sumter.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John F. Jackson did not own slaves in Newton County, Georgia.

For reading of what prison conditions and life was like at Camp Chase during the time period that Private John F. Jackson was at Camp Chase the compiler recommends reading *Terrors and Horrors of Prison Life or Six Months a Prisoner at Camp Chase* by William Hiram Duff printed in 1907 who himself was a prisoner at Camp Chase and had been captured during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864. At one time it could be read online for free and perhaps still can be.

961) Private James Hezekiah JACKSON - Inscription on tombstone #1588 reads "**J. H. JACKSON CO. K 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed a James H. Jackson, born about 1819, in Tennessee as the head of the household and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00. The family was living in the Southern Division of De Soto County, Mississippi. Other household members included what appears to be his wife Nancy J. Jackson, born about 1824 in Tennessee and Mary J. Jackson, born about 1844 in Mississippi and John W. Jackson, born about 1846 in Mississippi and James R. Jackson, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The compiler notes the 1850 United States census in De Soto County, Mississippi was taken in October of 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. H. Jackson, born about 1819 in Tennessee as the head of the household and living in De Soto County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Elm Grove. He was noted as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$300.00 and value of personal property of \$300.00. Other household members are N. J. Jackson, a female, and appears to be his wife, born about 1823 in Tennessee and J. W. Jackson, a male, born about 1846 in Mississippi and M. J. Jackson, a female, born about 1843 in Mississippi and J. R. Jackson, a male, born about 1847, in Mississippi and H. W. Jackson, a male, born about 1851 in Mississippi and H. S. Jackson, a male, born about 1853 in Mississippi and J. R. Jackson, a male, born about 1859 in Mississippi.

Company K of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was known as "Ward's Company" Many soldier came from De Soto County, Mississippi.

A descendant (Ann Simmons Bowers) wrote that the son of James Hezekiah Jackson named John Whitfield Jackson also served in the same unit. The compiler as of yet has not been able to confirm his middle name his middle name as Hezekiah.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Jackson of Company K of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Crockett, Mississippi (Now located in Tate County and the compiler notes Tate County was formed in 1873 from parts of DeSoto County) and enrolled by Captain (A. G) Ward for three years and noted as present and under remarks stated sick.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Jackson of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Crockett, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (A. G) Ward for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 14, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Jackson of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Crockett, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (A. G) Ward for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became a part of Company G of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry."

When Private James H. Jackson of Company K of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Jackson of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Jackson of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Jackson of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) James H. Jackson of Company K 5th Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Jackson of Company K 5th Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23558) stated he was put into prison number two and barracks number four.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23252) stated he was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on March 3, 1865.

Private James H. Jackson died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

At the Executive Mansion in Washington, D.C. on March 7, 1865 President Lincoln wrote a letter to Lieutenant-General Grant: "In accordance with a joint resolution of Congress, approved December 17, 1863, I now have the honor to transmitting and presenting to you, in the name of the people of the United States of America, a copy of said resolution, engrossed on parchment, together with the gold medal therein ordered and directed. Please accept for yourself and all under your command the renewed expression of my gratitude for your and their arduous and well-performed public service. Your obedient servant, A. Lincoln."

And on Tuesday, March 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Jackson of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

962) Private James E. JACKSON - Inscription on tombstone #1596 reads "***JAS. E. JACKSON*** ***CO. B 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 34 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) James Jackson, born about 1829 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) S. P. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to L. P. Jackson, born about 1794 in Alabama and living with what appears to be his wife Cynthia Jackson, born about 1801 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Andrew Jackson, born about 1831 in Alabama and Jane Jackson, born about 1833 in Alabama and John Jackson,

born about 1835 in Alabama and Catherine Jackson, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jessee Jackson, born about 1842 in Alabama and William Jackson, born about 1844 in Alabama. The family household was living in Wilcox County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is a combination of the 1850 United States census and the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls 1861-1865 which stated on page three of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry Jas E. Jackson age thirty-two enlisted in Wilcox County, Alabama in 1862 and a soldier in Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry kept a list of prisoners of his Company on page twenty and J. E. Jackson name appeared.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James E. Jackson served in Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“38th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Men of this command were raised in the counties of Clarke, Washington, Conecuh, Mobile, Wilcox, and Fayette. It was assigned to Clayton's, then Holtzclaw's Brigade, and took an active part in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it suffered many hardships defending Spanish Fort. The regiment lost thirty-seven percent of the 490 engaged at Chickamauga, reported 214 casualties at Chattanooga, and totaled 272 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November, 1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]”

Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Wilcox Farmers” Many soldiers from Wilcox County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for Commutation of Rations from September 2 to October 19 (1862) and paid on December 19, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 29, stated Private (Spelled as) Jas E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, (1862) in Wilcox County, (Alabama) and enrolled for three years or the war and noted as present for duty and paid \$50.00 bounty for re-enlisting and signed his name as J. E. Jackson.

When Private James E. Jackson of Company B 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James E. Jackson died approximately 62 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas E. Jackson of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James E. Jackson did not own slaves in Wilcox County, Alabama.

963) Private John JACKSON - Inscription on tombstone #341 reads ***"JNO. JACKSON CO. K 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

In South Carolina in 1800, all counties were renamed as districts. In 1868, the districts were converted back to counties when South Carolina reentered the Union and the new State Constitution was adopted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Jackson served in Company K in the 8th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod.[Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]"

Company K of the 8th South Carolina Infantry was known as the "McQueen Guards" Many soldiers from Marlboro District.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 20, 1863 in South Carolina by the Executive Authority of South Carolina and originally enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

“The 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized for twelve months on April 13, 1861, with ten companies, A to K. It was re-organized for the war on May 13, 1862, with two additional companies, L and M, formed of men transferred from companies of the twelve months organization. About April 9, 1865, the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 3rd Regiment South Carolina Infantry, the 3rd Battalion South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard’s South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 3rd Regiment South Carolina Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 30, 1863 in South Carolina by the Executive Authority of South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months from April 13, 1861 and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863 home on furlough since July 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at the Receiving and Wayside Hospital or General Hospital Number 9 in Richmond, Virginia and was admitted on July 12, 1863 and disposition was Howard’s Grove.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Howard’s Grove at Richmond, Virginia and admitted on July 13, 1863 for Vulnus Sclopetarium (Which was a medical term for a gun-shot wound) and had been shot in the arm and furloughed for thirty days starting on August 4, (1863)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 30, 1863 in South Carolina and originally enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863 home on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 30, 1863 in South Carolina by the Executive Authority of South Carolina and originally enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863 home on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 30, 1863 in South Carolina by the Executive Authority of South Carolina and originally enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated home on furlough.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from March 1 to April 30, 1864 and paid on August 26, 1864 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted in March 1863 in South Carolina by the Executive Authority of South Carolina and originally enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a morning report at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on June 1, 1864 and had belonged to Kershaw's Brigade and admitted on June 1, 1864 for intermittens febris. (The compiler notes this is a fever that goes from high temperatures to low or vice-versa).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th South Carolina appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued to soldiers at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and issued on June 8, 1864 and signed by John Jackson.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a morning report at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and was returned to duty on June 10, 1864.

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan's Forces near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

"NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with

Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos (With a X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Jackson of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division on the Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequon Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan’s Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and sent from Harper’s Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private John Jackson died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 20, 1864 at

And on Thursday, October 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Jackson of Company K of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

964) Private William J. JACKSON - Inscription on tombstone #368 reads **“W. J. JACKSON CO. I 5 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Jackson served in Company I in the 5th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment was organized in May, 1861, and for a time served at Pensacola. Its members were recruited in the counties of Clinch, Spalding, Dawson, Camden, McDuffie, Schley, and Upson. During the war it served under the command of J. K. Jackson, Talliaferro, and G. P. Harrison. The 5th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, then served at Savannah and fought in North Carolina. This unit lost thirty-seven percent of the 173 engaged at Murfreesboro and fifty-five percent of the 317 at Chickamauga. It totalled [totalled] 227 men and 137 arms in December, 1863, and had 256 effectives in March, 1865. In April it surrendered. The field officers were Colonels William T. Black, [William Thomas Black - Find A Grave Memorial # 13284829 killed at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee] C. P. Daniel, [Charles Powell Daniel - Find A Grave Memorial # 29407427] John K. Jackson, [John King Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 9080] and Samuel W. Mangham; [Find A Grave Memorial – 16166806] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas Beall, Charles B. Day, and John F. Iverson; [John Forsyth Iverson – Find A Grave Memorial # 135565555] and Majors David H. Ashley, [David Henry Ansley – Find A Grave Memorial # 235416238] W. B. Hundley, [William Britton Hundley II – Find A Grave Memorial # 36503060] John F. Kiddoo, [Died April of 1911 in Cuthbert, Georgia] and W. L. Salisbury [William Lewis Salisbury – Find A Grave Memorial # 43757608]”

Company I of the 5th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Georgia Grays” Many soldiers from Muscogee County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on July 25, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on July 25, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from July 25 to December 31, 1863 and was paid on January 2, 1864 in the amount of \$57.56.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and

forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July "19", 1864 and had been forwarded on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 18, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll not dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July "19", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on October 9, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small-pox and under remarks stated he had never been vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase and he was transferred on October 20, 1864.

Private William J. Jackson died approximately 87 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 27, 1864 at Mount Cobb, Pennsylvania John Mack was born and became the founder of Mack Trucks.

And on Thursday, October 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Jackson of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

965) Private Jeremiah JACO - Inscription on tombstone #2152 reads ***"JEREMIAH JACO CO. B 5 TEX. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Dennison was

The 1850 United States census listed Jeremiah Jaco, born about 1837 in Tennessee and listed as attending school within the year and living in the household of Phillip Jaco, born about 1792 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary Jaco, born about 1810 in Georgia and Martha Jaco, born about 1827 in Tennessee and Franky (A female) Jaco, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Sarah Jaco, born about 1833 in Tennessee and James Jaco, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Ann Jaco, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Richard Jaco, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Wily (A male) Jaco, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 14 in Warren County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1850.

According the Tennessee United States Marriage Records, 1780-2002; stated Jerry Jaco married Lucretia Adkins on October 6, 1858 in Warren County, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jeremiah Jaco Senior served in Company A in the 35th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (5th Infantry) (1st Mountain Rifle Regiment) and a Company note stated he was with 2nd Company A and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"35th Infantry Regiment formerly the 5th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army, [also called 1st Mountain Rifle Regiment] was organized during September, 1861, at Camp Smartt, near McMinnville, Tennessee. Its men were from the counties of Grundy, Warren, Van Buren, Cannon, Sequatchie, DeKalb, Hamilton, and Bledsoe. It fought at Shiloh, Shelton's Hill, Richmond, Perryville, then moved to Knoxville, Shelbyville, and later Murfreesboro. During the war it was assigned to General L.E. Polk's, Granbury's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and from September, 1863, to April, 1864, consolidated with Nixon's 48th Regiment. The 35th participated in many battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. It had 369 engaged at Shiloh, lost nine percent of the 295 in the Richmond fight, and sustained 25 casualties at Murfreesboro. Twenty-nine percent of the 215 at Chickamauga were disabled and in December, 1863, the 35th/48th totaled 251 men and 207

arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin J. Hill; [Benjamin Jefferson Hill – Find A Grave Memorial # 10896] Lieutenant Colonels R. B. Roberts, [Riley Bradford Roberts – Find A Grave Memorial # 16011863] Joseph A. Smith, and John L. Spurlock; [John Lyle Spurlock – Find A Grave Memorial # 27616628] and Majors Joseph Brown, William W. J. Brownlow, [Brownlow] and G. S. Deakins [George S. Deakins – Find A Grave Memorial # 16267865].”

A Company Muster-In Roll dated October 31, 1861 at Bowling Green, Kentucky stated Private (Spelled as) Jerramiah Jaco Sr of Captain John W. Towles’ Company, 5th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army* joined and enrolled on September 6, 1861 at Camp Smartt and enrolled by (Captain John) W. Towles for twelve months and under remarks stated on furlough sick to November 4, (1861).

The compiler notes Camp Smartt was located in Warren County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry Jaco of (2nd) Company A of the 5th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army enlisted on September 6, 1861 at Camp Smartt, Tennessee and enrolled by (Captain) John W. Towels for one year and last paid on February 28, 1862 and under remarks stated killed April 7, 1862 at the Battle of Shiloh.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry Jaco of (2nd) Company A of the 35th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted his name appeared at Tyners Station on July 5, 1863 and had enlisted on September 6, 1861 at Camp Smartt, Tennessee and enrolled by (Captain John) W. Towels for one year and under remarks stated killed at the Battle of Shiloh on April 7, 1862. And a note was added: “An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service, to be returned to the Adjutant General’s Office, with a view of having the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.”

When Private Jeremiah Jaco of the 35th (Provisional) Tennessee Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh he had been with the 2nd Brigade in Major General William J. Hardee’s 3rd Army Corps with General Albert Sidney Johnston and General P. G. T. Beauregard as the Commanding Generals in the Army of Mississippi.

The compiler notes the American casualties at the Battle of Shiloh exceeded those of all American casualties of the American Revolution and War of 1812 combined.

The compiler notes the strict policy Confederate General Beauregard had set into place prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The following are his actual orders concerning the wounded.

“IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory.” “VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under

pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G."

The compiler notes that some Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

Private M. B. Smith a member of Company C of the 2nd Texas Infantry (Moore's) at the Battle of Shiloh wrote the following words about the battle afterwards. Private M. B. Smith's lieutenant, Samuel Houston Junior, the oldest son of famous Sam Houston of Texas was left for dead at Shiloh but later found to be wounded and taken to the northern prison Camp Douglas, Illinois.

"Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell
About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

About the hour of sunrise the battle it began;
Before the day was ended, we fought 'em hand to hand.
The horrors of that field did my heart with anguish fill
For the wounded and the dying that lay on Shiloh Hill.

There were men from every nation laid on those bloody plains,
Fathers, sons, and brothers were numbered with the slain,
That has caused so many homes with deep mourning to be filled,
All from the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

The battle it raged on, though dead and dying men
Lay thick all o'er the ground, on the hill and on the glen;
And from their deadly wounds, the blood ran like a rill;
Such were the mournful sights that I saw on Shiloh Hill.

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;
They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!
But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. Jaco of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863 and taken prisoners at Shiloh, Tennessee and cause of death was a gun-shot wound to the head and date of death was June 10, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah Jaco of Towels Company 5th Regiment name appeared on a register of Claims of Deceased Officers and Soldiers from Tennessee which were filed for settlement in the Office of the Confederate States Auditor for the War Department and was presented by the widow Lucretia Jaco on filed on March 3, 1863.

Private Jeremiah Jaco Senior died approximately days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 10, 1862 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper *The Evening Courier and Republic* stated "JEFF DAVIS'S HOUSE DESTROYED – The Vicksburg Citizen of May 23rd says, the vandals have come off their boats and battered down and utterly destroyed the residence of Jeff Davis and also that of Joe Davis. Their acts of destruction in that neighborhood were complete, leaving nothing but a bleak and desolated track behind them."

Federal POW Records stated he died on Tuesday, June 10, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was originally buried in grave number 114 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery according to Camp Dennison historical documents located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private Jeremial Jaco was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in

July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department acting under orders of General Judson David Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of Great Lakes Department.

The compiler notes although it was designated as the 35th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry it would known in the field as the 5th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army and the Mountain Rifle Regiment.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JEREMIAH JACO (2nd) CO. A 35 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

966) Corporal Charles Elliot JONES - Inscription on tombstone #2141 reads **“C. E. JAMES CO. G TEX. RANGERS. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Dennison, Ohio was 18 years old.

The compiler notes the parents of Corporal Charles Elliot Jones were two prominent parents in Texas history. The father, Anson Jones was the last President of the Republic of Texas and the mother, Mary Jones was the first President of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas in 1891. And she has a Find A Grave Memorial # 19503457. Anson Jones has a Find A Grave Memorial # 3753.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) C. E. (A male) Jones, born about 1844 in Texas and living in the household of (Spelled as) M. (A female) Jones, born about 1819 in Kansas. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) S. S. (A female) Jones, born about 1845 in Texas and (Spelled as) S. E. (A male) Jones, born about 1841 in Texas and (Spelled as) C. A. (A male) Jones, born about 1850 in Texas and J. C. (A female) Woodruff, born about 1842 in Texas. The household was living in Precinct 8 in Harris County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lynchburg and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal C. E. Jones served in Company C in the 2nd Texas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Texas Sharpshooters] was organized by J. C. Moore during the summer of 1861. Many of the men were from Houston and Galveston. After serving in the Department of Texas, it moved east of the Mississippi River and fought at Shiloh, Corinth, and Hatchie Bridge. Later it was assigned to Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Under this command it was active at Snyder's Bluff and surrendered with the forces at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Its casualties during the campaign were 38 killed, 73 wounded, 15 missing, and 11 died of sickness of the 468 engaged. After being exchanged, only 29 were present as the majority of the men had returned to Texas. Later it was reorganized and in April, 1864, stationed at Galveston Island, there were 18 officers and 190 men fit for duty. That summer it suffered from a yellow fever epidemic but went on to

participate in the defense of Galveston. In April, 1865, it contained 395 effectives but disbanded before the surrender on June 2. The field officers were Colonels Noble L. McGinnis, [Noble Lafayette McGinnis] John C. Moore, [John Creed Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 9084] William P. Rogers, [William Peleg Rogers – Find A Grave Memorial # 10427565] and Ashbel Smith; [Find A Grave Memorial # 18178] Lieutenant Colonels William C. Timmins [William Chance Timmins surname also spelled as Timmons – died in 1863 buried at the Vicksburg City Cemetery] and J. F. Ward; and Majors Xavier B. Debray, [Xavier Blanchard DeBray – Find A Grave Memorial # 5956404] George W. L. Fly, [George Washington Lafayette Fly – Find A Grave Memorial # 50935836] and Hal. G. Runnels.”

The compiler notes the American casualties at the Battle of Shiloh exceeded those of all American casualties of the American Revolution and War of 1812 combined.

The compiler notes the strict policy Confederate General Beauregard had set into place prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The following are his actual orders concerning the wounded.

“IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory.” “VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G.”

The compiler notes that some Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

Private Mirabeau B. Smith himself a member of Company C of the 2nd Texas Infantry (Moore’s) at the Battle of Shiloh wrote the following words about the battle afterwards. Private M. B. Smith’s lieutenant, Samuel Houston Junior, the oldest son of famous Sam Houston of Texas was left for dead at Shiloh but later found to be wounded and taken to the northern prison Camp Douglas, Illinois.

“Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell
About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

About the hour of sunrise the battle it began;

Before the day was ended, we fought 'em hand to hand.
The horrors of that field did my heart with anguish fill
For the wounded and the dying that lay on Shiloh Hill.

There were men from every nation laid on those bloody plains,
Fathers, sons, and brothers were numbered with the slain,
That has caused so many homes with deep mourning to be filled,
All from the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

The battle it raged on, though dead and dying men
Lay thick all o'er the ground, on the hill and on the glen;
And from their deadly wounds, the blood ran like a rill;
Such were the mournful sights that I saw on Shiloh Hill.

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;
They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!
But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) C. E. Jones of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Camp McCraven and enrolled by A. Smith for the war and last paid by Captain Richardson on October 31, 1861 and under remarks stated missing in battle since April 7 at Shiloh.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. E. Jones of Smith's Company Moore's Regiment appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Houston, Texas and noted the disease

(Spelled as Otagia) (But probably was Otagia which was an ear issue) and admitted on December 20, 1861 and under remarks stated furloughed 5 days to December 28.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Charles E. Jones of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a register containing a report of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862 and noted time and place of wound was April 7 and under remarks stated missing.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) C. E. Jones of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Texas Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863 and taken prisoner at Shiloh, Tennessee and noted cause of death as a gun-shot wound and listed his date of death as May 9, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) C. Jones of Company "A" of the 2nd Regiment Texas and complaint was noted as vulnus sclopet (Which was a medical term for a gun-shot wound) and admitted to the United States Army General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio on April 20, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) C. Jones of Company "A" of the 2nd Texas Confederate and his complaint was wounded in chest and was admitted to ward 7 at the United States Army General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) C. E. Jones of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Texas complaint was a gun-shot to the lungs and admitted on April 18, 1862 to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Dennison Ohio and under remarks stated sec (Which was short for secessionist)

Corporal Charles E. Jones died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 10, 1862 at

Federal POW Records stated Charles E. (Spelled as) James died on Saturday, May 10, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and buried in grave number 74 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery according to Camp Dennison historical documents located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Corporal Charles E. Jones was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department acting under orders of General Judson David Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of Great Lakes Department.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. CHARLES E. JONES CO. C 2 TEX. INF. (MOORE’S) C.S.A.”**

967) Private George JAMES - Inscription on tombstone #1397 reads **“GEO. JAMES CO. G 19 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 30 years old as stated on his hospital records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George James and served in Company G in the 19th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1861, at Camp Moore, Louisiana. The men were raised in the parishes of Claiborne, Caddo, De Soto, and Vernon. It fought in the Battle of Shiloh, served in Mississippi, then was assigned to D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The regiment participated in the many campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war defending Mobile. It lost more than forty-five percent of the 350 engaged at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 270 men and 157 arms in December, 1863, and during the Atlanta Campaign, May 14-28, reported 4 killed and 40 wounded. It had 201 fit for duty in November, 1864 and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Benjamin L. Hodge, [Benjamin Lewis Hodge – Find A Grave Memorial # 6954398] R. W. Turner, [Richard Welcome Turner – Find A Grave Memorial # 147554862] and Wesley P. Winans; [Killed at Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee November 25, 1863] Lieutenant Colonels Loudon Butler, James M. Hollingsworth, [James Madison Hollingsworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 11020207] and Hyder A. Kennedy; [Find A Grave Memorial # 30399848] and Majors Camp Flournoy [Find A Grave Memorial # 7009044] and Winfrey B. Scott. [Find A Grave Memorial # 15088424]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records dated December 11, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo James of Captain J. P. Bridges’ Company 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry* enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, Louisiana and enrolled until October 31, 1862 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain J. P. Bridges’ Company (1st) Company I and (2nd) Company G 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records from December 11 to 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo James of (1st) Company I of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled until October 31, 1862 and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records for May and June 1862 and dated August 22, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, (1861) at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on May 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 5th sergeant May 5th reduced to ranks July 20th.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain McVoy on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated returned from desertion, he first absented himself without leave on April 18th and returned July 8th and remained with Company until August 29th, then deserted and was brought back by guard on October 22, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated In arrest in Provost Guard House by order of Colonel Turner. Returned from desertion October 21, 1863, returned July 8, 1863, remained with the Company until August 29, 1863 and then deserted again and was brought back by a guard on October 21, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records from January 1 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave at Pollard, Alabama since

April 23, 1864. A Note was attached and stated "At a meeting of the members of the 19th Louisiana Regiment, near Dalton, Georgia on the 20th, January, 1864, of which Colonel (Richard Welcome) Turner was President, the members of Captain Flournoy's Company G 19th Louisiana Regiment re-enlisted for the War.'

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted from Dalton, Georgia on May 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) George James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave on December 13, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Records for March and April 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) G. James of (2nd) Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on January 20, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (Robert Welcome) Turner for the war and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

When Private George James of Company G 19th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George James of Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana was admitted on January 21, 1865 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Columbia, (Tennessee) and the diagnosis was convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865 and at the bottom of the page stated age thirty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George James of Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Private George James of Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George James of Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George James of Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 24, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George James of Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George James of Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 27, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Private George James died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Sacramento, California the newspaper *The Sacramento Bee* reported "Anti-Slavery Feeling in Cuba – General Griquouria has presented to the President a copy of a letter received by him from Cuba, detailing the progress of the anti-slavery feeling in that island. It is stated that the native Cubans are nearly unanimous in favor of gradual slave traders are opposed to it. The question is causing considerable agitation and excitement in that island, but the abolition sentiment is steadily gaining ground."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo James of Company G of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

968) Private Marion L. JAMES - Inscription on tombstone #1920 reads "**CORP. M. L. JAMES**
CO. I 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in
December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 30 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) M. L. (A male) James, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaac James, born about 1798 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) E. C. (A female) James, born about 1803 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) James, born about 1832 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. (A male) James, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. F. (A female) James, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. A. (A male) James, born about 1843 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Elbert District in Elbert County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1850.

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Marion L. James married Tabitha E. Thornton on January 3, 1858 in Elbert County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Jones but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Marion T. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Marion Lumpkin James, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Tibitha but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Tabitha James, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Francis but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Frances (A female) James, born about 1858 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Isac but corrected to Isaac James, born about 1797 in Georgia and Elizabeth James, born about 1803 in Georgia and Susan James, born about 1841 in Georgia and Sanford James, born about 1842 in Georgia. (The compiler notes Private Sanford A. James was also a member of Company I of the 46th Mississippi with his brother Marion and died at Vicksburg, Mississippi in 1862 and has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 129904662 and that his father Isaac James filed for his son's pay) The family household was living in Newton County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Union and the census was enumerated in August 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Marion L. James alternate name M. L. James served in Company I in the 46th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1862 by adding four companies to the six-company 6th (Balfour's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion. In February, 1863, it totaled 407 effectives and served in S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit participated in the long Vicksburg siege and was captured on July 4, 1863. After the exchange it was assigned to General Baldwin's, Tucker's, and Sears' Brigade. It fought in the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment had 1 wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and during the Atlanta operations, May 18 to September 5, reported 23 killed, 68 wounded, and 37 missing. It lost 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 16 missing at Allatoona and had many disabled at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels

William H. Clark [William Henry Clark Senior – Died at Allatoona, Georgia October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 90990576] and Claudius W. Sears, [Claudius Wistar Sears – Find A Grave Memorial # 11073] Lieutenant Colonel William K. Easterling, [Find A Grave Memorial # 77086700] and Major Constantine Rea. [Wounded in the Atlanta Campaign and died September 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 59210462]”

Company I of the 46th Mississippi Infantry had many soldiers from Newton County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. James of Company I of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on May 31, (1862) in Union, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital, Mississippi Springs in October 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour’s) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 32 Headquarters 2nd District Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana dated Vicksburg, December 2, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Union, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

(The compiler notes Union, Mississippi was located in Newton County).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 3, (1862) at Union, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from 28 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Union, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated returned from parole to duty on September 20, 1862 and a Note was attached and stated “Captured at Vicksburg July 4, and relived on parole July 10, 1863.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) M. L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Union, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) M. L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 3, (1862) at Union, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since February 9, 1864 and

reduced to ranks February 9, 1864 and a Note was attached "Company deserted on the approach of the enemy at Meridian."

When Private Marion L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General William E. Baldwin's Brigade in Major General Martin L. Smith's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, M. L. James a private of Company I Regiment 46th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as M. L. James and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. James (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: "At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled."

When Private Marion L. James of Company E 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marion James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marion L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marvin L. James (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marion L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marion L. James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Marion L. James died approximately 110 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 26, 1865 at Leavenworth, Kansas the newspaper *The Leavenworth Times* reported "HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA, BY JOHN S.C. ABBOTT – The first volume of this work has been placed on our table. The subject, of course, is of engrossing interest to everybody. It commences with the first rumbling of secession and closes with the death of the late lamented General Mitchell. The second volume is in course of preparation. The reputation of Mr. Abbott as a writer and historian his admirable powers of description and delineation re a sufficient guaranty of its interest. But his charming pen has thrown round the events recorded all of which are within our recollection, a fascination equal to anything we have every read. The work is splendidly illustrated with maps, portraits of our Generals and representations of battles by Darbey and other of the best artists in America. We have no hesitation in saying that the book ought and will, when its merits are known, be in the hands of every family in the State. Mr. George E. Smith is the agent for its sale in this and other counties and will call on our citizens. The price asked is nothing as compared with its value. Do not fail to buy a copy."

And on Wednesday, April 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Marion James of Company I of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Marion James did not own slaves in Newton County, Mississippi.

969) Private Edwin W. JEANS - Inscription on tombstone #825 reads ***“EDWIN JANES CO. B 52 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old based on the 1860 census.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Edwin V. Jones (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Edwin W. Jean, born about 1844 in North Carolina and listed as attending school within the year and living in the household of Lucrecia (A female) Dick, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William G. Dick, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Mary Dick, born about 1840 in North Carolina and Thomas J. Dick, born about 1841 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Sousan (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Susan Dick, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) Julien (A female) Jones (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Jeans, born about 1827 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District 2 in McNairy County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rose Creek and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

The bulk of his service records are with the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry and one page with the 51st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry.

“The 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in January 1862 with ten companies A to K. After the battle of Shiloh it was consolidated into five companies and united with a remnant of the 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry by Special Order Number 40 Headquarters 2nd Corps Army of Mississippi dated April 23, 1862 and formed the 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry Consolidated. This action was declared illegal by the War Department and the regiments were re-organized and the men returned to their original companies in April 1863. The regiments were again consolidated May 27, 1863 but each company was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 154th Regiment Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2nd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. W. Jeans of Company E of the 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on December 19, 1861 at Henderson Station, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and under remarks stated sent to hospital May 28, 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formed by the consolidation of Companies H and I, 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) was formed by the consolidation of that part of the 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was not captured at Fort Donelson and the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry by Special Order Number 40 Headquarters 2nd Corps, Army of Mississippi, dated April 23, 1862. This action was declared illegal by the War Department and the regiments were re-organized and the men returned to their original companies in April 1863.”

When Private Edwin W. Jean of Company H of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Vaughan’s Brigade in

Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Jean of Company H of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Jean of Company H of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Jean of Company H of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Jean of Company H of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be transferred to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Jean of Company H of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Jean of Company H of the 52nd Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Edwin W. Jean died approximately 17 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 21, 1865 at Opelousas, Louisiana the newspaper *The Opelousas Courier* reported "We regret that we cannot give our readers any positive news relative to the positions of the contending armies in

Tennessee and Georgia; the reports are so contradictory that we dare not repeat them, for one day we are told that Sherman has entered Savannah and on the next, that it is not taken. At another time Hood is cut to pieces and immediately afterwards the Federals are flying before him and he establishes his headquarters at Nashville. We shall soon be compelled to disbelieve all news we get concerning the war and wait for more positive news.”

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Jean of Company “B” of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

970) Citizen of Clarke County Georgia. George A. JARRELL - Inscription on tombstone #800 reads **“GEO. JARRELL CITIZEN.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 53 years old based on census records.

According to Georgia, Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850: George A. (Spelled as) Jarrall married Eliza Ann Yearby on October 22, 1835 in Clarke County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed George Jarrell, born about 1811 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$7,600.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Jarrell, born about 1807 in Georgia. Another family household member was Martha Jarrell, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Buck Branch District in Clarke County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George A. Jarrell, born about 1811 in Georgia and noted his occupation as farming with a personal value of \$7,990.00 and a real estate value of \$16,120.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) Eliza Jarrell, born about 1809 in Georgia. Another family household member was Martha A. Jarrell, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Athens 216th District in Clarke County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Athens and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 42 which noted Geo. Jarrell a citizen of Georgia, told Federal authorities his relative was Eliza Jarrell and listed her Post Office as Watkinsville, Georgia.

A stone tablet erected recently at Watkinsville, Georgia states the following:

“MEMORIAL CIVILIANS ABDUCTED DURING STONEMAN’S RAID In August 1864 Union Cavalry forces seized local residents Jacob Klutts and George Jarrell and attempted to use them as guides. Klutts and

Jarrell led them into an ambush at Barber's Creek where entrenched Athens Home Guards repelled them. The retreating Union forces took Klutts and Jarrell to Atlanta as prisoners then transferred them to the prison at Camp Chase, Ohio where Klutts died on 11 December 1864 and Jarrell on 18 January 1865. Both are buried there."

George Jarrell died approximately 138 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 18, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He was taken prisoner in Watkinsville, Georgia in August 1864. Federal POW Records on ancestry (23128) stated he died on Wednesday, January 18, 1865 due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George (Spelled as) Jarrall owned 13 slaves; 4 females and 9 males.

971) Private Abraham JARRETT - Inscription on tombstone #444 reads "**A. JARRETT CO. E 22 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in May 1864.

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971 Jacob Jarrett married Mary Hammock in 1825 at Logan County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Abraham Jarrett, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of Jacob Jarrett, born about 1802 in Virginia and wife Mary Jarrett, born in 1807 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Virginia Jarrett, born about 1827 in Virginia and Elizabeth Jarrett, born about 1836 in Virginia and Harrison Jarrett, born about 1840 in Virginia [Harrison was also a member of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha). The family household was living in District 29 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Abraham Jarrett served in Company E in the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 1st Kanawha Regiment, was organized and accepted into Confederate service in July, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Jackson, Craig, Nicholas, Alleghany, Wyoming, and Boone. The 22nd saw action at Carnifax [Carnifax] Ferry and later lost twenty-one percent of the 550 engaged at Droop Mountain. It was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, participated in the Shenandoah Valley operations, and disbanded during the spring of 1865. The field

officers were Colonels George S. Patton [George Smith Patton – Grandfather of General George Smith Patton of WWII fame – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077] and C. Q. Tompkins; [Charles Quarles Tompkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6786293 – Half brother of well known Confederate female nurse Captain Sally Tompkins also known as the Angel of the Confederacy] of Lieutenant Colonels Andrew R. Barbee, [Andrew Russell Barbee] William A. Jackson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11215435] and John C. McDonald; [John Claiborne McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 11226585] and Majors Robert A. [Robert Augustus Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 14987577] and Isaac N. Smith. [Isaac Noyes Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549225 – Kept diary now at Oberlin College, Ohio]”

The compiler notes he was with the 22nd Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 31 to August 31, 1861 and dated August 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 8, (1861) at Charleston, (West Virginia) and noted as present for duty.

“The 22nd (Also known as the 1st Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized about April 25, 1861 and accepted into the service of the Confederate States July 1, 1861 and was reorganized May 1, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 1, (1862) at White Sulphur (Springs West Virginia) (Located in Greenbrier County) and enrolled by (George S) Chilton for the war and last paid by (Samuel A) Miller on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated January 2, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abraham Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 1, (1862) at White Sulphur (Springs West Virginia) and enrolled by (George) S. Chilton for the war and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated March 4, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abraham Jarett (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at White Sulphur (Springs West Virginia) and enrolled by George E. Chilton for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at White Sulphur Springs (West Virginia) and enrolled by (George) S. Chilton for three years or war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at White Sulphur Springs (West Virginia) and enrolled by George S. Chilton for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at White Sulphur Springs (West Virginia) and enrolled by George S. Chilton for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Abraham Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at White Sulphur Springs (West Virginia) and enrolled by George S. Chilton for the war last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent wounded.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd Mountain, Virginia on May 15, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling, (West Virginia) on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E Over and noted as captured at Meadow Bluff, Virginia on May 15, 1864 and under remarks stated deserted the Rebel army and give himself up.

[The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry]

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the Oath of Allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Meadow Bluff, Virginia on May 15, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abraham Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Meadow Bluff's Virginia on May 15, 1864.

Private Abraham Jarrett died approximately 168 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 10, 1864 at

And on Thursday, November 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Private Abraham Jarrett of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Abraham Jarrett did not own slaves in Virginia.

972) Private Alonzo A. JENKINS - Inscription on tombstone #1303 reads **“A. A. JENKINS CO. B 5 MISS. CAV. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alonzo A. Jenkins alternate name A. A. Jenkins served in Company B in the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was assembled at Columbus, Mississippi during the summer of 1863. Many of the men had seen prior service in various state commands, and some were from Panola and Kemper counties. It was assigned to Chalmers', W. F. Slemmons', R. McCulloch's, Mabrey's, and W. Adams' Brigade and confronted the Federals in Mississippi, Kentucky, West Tennessee, and Alabama. Companies C, D, E, H, and K were captured at Selma in April, 1865 and the remaining companies were included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James Z. George; [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave # 7893930] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Barksdale, [Killed February 22, 1864] P. H. Echols, W. M. Reed, [Killed April 12, 1864] and Nathaniel Wickliffe; [Nathaniel Wickliffe Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 126081412 (And according to the Adjutant General's Office this appears to be correct) and Majors W. G. Henderson [William G. Henderson] and William B. Perry.”

Associated unit:

19th (George's) Cavalry Battalion, organized during the late summer of 1863, totaled 350 effectives in October. It served in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, then early in 1864 disbanded. Some of its members joined the 5th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel James Z. George [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave Memorial # 7893930] was its commander.”

Company B of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was known as Trotter's Company” Many soldiers came from Carroll County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Jenkins of Company B of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on August 22, 1863 at Kilmichael, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (J. P) Trotter for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment subsequently became the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Jenkins of Company B of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on August 22, 1863 at Kilmichael, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (J. P) Trotter for the war and under remarks stated detached service since October 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Jenkins of Company B of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on August 22, 1863 at Kilmichael, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (J. P) Trotter for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and listed as absent and under remarks stated absent wounded at Okolona, (Mississippi) on February 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Jenkins of Company B of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on August 22, 1863 at Kilmichael, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (J. P) Trotter for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and listed as absent and under remarks stated absent wounded at Okolona, (Mississippi) on February "27", 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 9, 1864 at Columbus stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Jenkins of the 5th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of casualties, in Forrest's Cavalry in the engagements (In the Meridian, Mississippi expedition) February 20 to 22, 1864 and under remarks stated wounded severely.

When Private Alonzo A. Jenkins of Company B 5th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alonzo A. Jenkins of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated "Corporal" Alonzo A. Jenkins of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alonzo A. Jenkins of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and

forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 noted as captured near Nashville, "Kentucky" on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alonzo A. Jenkins of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alonzo A. Jenkins of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alonzo A. Jenkins of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Alonzo A. Jenkins died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Alonzo Jenkins of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

973) Private George JENKINS - Inscription on tombstone #1518 reads "***GEO. JENKINS CO. I 55 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed George Jenkins, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of King Jenkins, born about 1802 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Jenkins, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Jenkins, born about 1830 in Alabama (John was also a member of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry) and Caroline Jenkins, born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wellis (But looking at a copy of the census the compiler believes it was Willis and will be noted this way) The census listed Willis (A male) Jenkins, born about 1837 in Alabama (Willis Jenkins was also a member of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry and also died at Camp Chase and buried in grave

number 1080 see biography number 976) and Mary Jenkins, born about 1842 in Alabama and Richard Jenkins, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 35 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George Jenkins, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer (And the census taker incorrectly listed his sex and a female) and living in the household of King Jenkins, born about 1802 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Jenkins, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Jenkins, born about 1830 in Alabama (John Jenkins was also a member of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry) and Caroline Jenkins, born about 1826 in Alabama and Willis Jenkins, born about 1839 in Alabama (Willis Jenkins was also a member of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry and also died at Camp Chase and buried in grave number 1080 see biography number 976) and Mary Jenkins, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Richd Jenkins, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 5 Range 6 East in Jackson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Scottsboro and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Jenkins served in Company I in the 55th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“55th Infantry Regiment, organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, contained 900 veterans. It was formed by consolidating Norwood's 6th and Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from Madison, Cherokee, Calhoun, Jackson, and Marshall Counties. Assigned to Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit saw action in the fight at Champion's Hill and in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was attached to General Scott's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Ordered to North Carolina it fought its last battle at Bentonville. This regiment entered the Battle of Peach Tree Creek with 22 officers and 256 men, and lost 14 officers and 155 men killed and wounded. It surrendered with the army on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel John Snodgrass, [Find A Grave Memorial # 25826768] Lieutenant Colonels N. S. Graham and John H. Norwood, [John Henry Norwood – Find A Grave Memorial # 104482661] and Majors James B. Dickey [Find A Grave Memorial # 43870643] and Joseph H. Jones. [Killed during the Atlanta Campaign]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Jenkins of Company I (Snodgrass' Regiment Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on November 29, 1862 at Bellefonte, Alabama and last paid on January 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Jenkins of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war exchanged by order of Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi at Rough and Ready, Georgia September 19 and 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on September 4, 1864.

When Private George Jenkins of Company I 55th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Jenkins of Company "B" of the 55th Regiment Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private George Jenkins died approximately 58 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 in Great Britain the inventor Alexander Graham Bell celebrated his 18th birthday.

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George Jenkins did not own slaves in Madison County nor Jackson County, Alabama.

974) Private John L. JENKINS - Inscription on tombstone #1809 reads "**JNO. L. JENKINS CO. F 41 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Lewis Jenkins married Mary Ann Williams on March 12, 1835 in Marion County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Jinkins but the compiler believes it was Jenkins and will be noted this way. The census listed John L. Jenkins, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Lewis Jenkins, born about 1808 in North Carolina and his wife Mary A. Jenkins, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Catharine Jenkins, born about 1836 in Georgia and Elizabeth Jenkins, born about 1838 in Georgia and Caroline Jenkins, born about 1840 in Georgia and Mary E. Jenkins, born about 1844 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Valley Plains District in Harris County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John L. Jenkins, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Lewis Jenkins, born about 1809 in North Carolina and his wife Mary A. Jenkins, born about 1811 in Georgia. Other household members were: Caroline Jenkins, born about 1840 in Georgia and Mary A. E. Jenkins, born about 1848 in Georgia and John Williams, born about 1768 in Georgia and Catherine Williams, born about 1785 in Virginia and Catherine E. Christian, born about 1825 in Georgia and Mary C. Christian, born about 1847 in Georgia. The household was living in Meriwether County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Woodbury and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John L. Jenkins served in Company F in the 41st Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"41st Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in Cobb, Troup, Taylor, and Heard counties. The unit moved to North Mississippi, sustained heavy casualties in Kentucky at Perryville, and then returned to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, fought in the battles around Vicksburg, and was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, the 41st participated in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained 17 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 269 men and 218 arms in December, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 197 effectives in November, 1864. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William E. Curtiss [William Ezra Curtiss - Find A Grave Memorial # 85411026] and Charles A. McDaniel, [Charles Addison McDaniel – Find A Grave

Memorial # 64619733] and Majors John Knight [Find A Grave Memorial # 135994746] and Mark S. Nall. [Marcus S. Nall – Find A Grave Memorial # 60385215]”

(New) Company F of the 41st Georgia Infantry was known as the “Howard Infantry” Many soldiers from Meriwether County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Jenkins of (Old) Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry* was paid a \$50.00 bounty on March 22, 1862 at Camp McDonald, (Georgia) and had enlisted on March 4, (1862) in Greenville, Georgia by John Knight for three years or during the war and Private Jenkins had signed his name as John L. Jenkins.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (New) Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

When Private John L. Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton’s 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. (With a X by the initial G indicating an incorrect initial) Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 16, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. L. Jenkins a private of Company F Regiment 41st Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as J. L. Jenkins and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 16, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Jenkins (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 41st Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in hospitals, paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 16, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: “At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole

notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Jenkins of (New) Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Greenville, Georgia and enrolled by Major (John) Knight for three years and last paid by Captain (Anderson D) Abraham on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner while a patient at a Confederate hospital at Vicksburg.

When Private John L. Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John L. Jenkins died approximately 92 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 3, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Jenkins of Company F of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

975) Private Reuben W. JENKINS - Inscription on tombstone #695 reads ***"R. W. JENKINS CO. I 65 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 23 years old.

According to North Carolina, Marriage Index, 1741-2004; the parents of Reuben W. Jenkins'; Susannah Perkins and David Jenkins were married on October 4, 1830 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed R. W. (A male) Jenkins, born about 1841 and living in the household of David Jenkins, born about 1805 in North Carolina and his wife Susan Jenkins, born about 1807 in North Carolina. Other household members were: The family household was living in District 18 in Habersham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Reuben W. Jenkins, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a day laborer and living in the household of David Jenkins, born about 1809 in North Carolina and his wife Susan Jenkins, born about 1813 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: The family household was living in Habersham County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Clarksville and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Reuben W. Jenkins served in Companies K and I in the 65th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"65th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 using the infantry battalion of Smith's Georgia Legion as its nucleus. Some of the men were from Gilmer and Floyd counties. After serving in East Tennessee the unit was attached to J. H. Kelly's, J. K. Jackson's, and Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 65th fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, then was active in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it contained 291 men and 226 arms but was further reduced when it surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John S. Fain, [John Simpson Fain – Find A Grave Memorial # 14936850] William G. Foster, [William Green Foster – Find A Grave Memorial # 38725401] Robert H. Moore, [Robert Hughes Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 14758318] and Sumner

J. Smith; [Robert Jewell Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 75109391] Lieutenant Colonel Jacob W. Percy; and Major Samuel F. Williams.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Jenkins of Company K of Fain’s Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on December 31, 1862 and under remarks stated transferred to Company I on March 13, 1863 at Loudon, Tennessee by order of Colonel (John S) Fain.

The above asterisk stated “The Infantry Battalion of Smith’s Legion, Georgia Volunteers was increased to a regiment in March 1863 and designated Fain’s Regiment Georgia Infantry, which subsequently became the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

The compiler notes (Spelled as) Clarkesville, Georgia was located in Habersham County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for enlistment to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben W. Jenkins of Company I of Fain’s Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown for three years and last paid by (James) J. Goodrum on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated deserted October 20, “1863” and returned January 11, 1863. Transferred from Company K Fain’s Georgia Regiment on March 13, 1863 at Loudon, Tennessee and is on extra duty at the Loudon Bridge.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben W. Jenkins of Company I of Fain’s Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown for three years or war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated last payment on descriptive roll.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Jenkins of Company I of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben W. Jenkins of Company I of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown for three years and last paid by (James J) Goodrum on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed at Atlanta, Georgia of October 21, 1863 for 40 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Jenkins of Company I of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave since December 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Jenkins of Company I of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown for three years and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave since December 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Jenkins of Company I of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave since December 1, 1863 voluntarily returned on March 5, 1864 and was tried by Court Martial and punished with light corporal punishment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Jenkins of Company I of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (B. F) Brown for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

When Private Reuben W. Jenkins of Company I of the 65th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben W. Jenkins of Company I of the (Corrected to the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry at the top of the page) and appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben "M". Jenkins of Company I (Corrected to the 65th at the top of the page) Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ruben W. Jinkins (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I (Corrected to the 65th at the top of the page) Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ruben W. Jenkins of Company I (Corrected to the 65th at the top of the page) Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on

August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ruben W. Jenkins of Company I (Corrected to the 65th at the top of the page) Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben W. Jenkins of Company I (Corrected to the 65th at the top of the page) Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Reubin" W. Jenkins of Company I of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on October 7, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from the Camp Chase Prison for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated not vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Private Reuben W. Jenkins died approximately 150 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 3, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. W. Jenkins of Company I (And corrected to the 65th Regiment at the top of the page) Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

"On December 10, 1952 the Adjutant General, Major General William E. Bergin sent a letter to Mr. John W. Nash, Junior at 1317 West Lexington in Independence, Missouri and stated "The records show that Reuben W. Jenkins, a private of Company K Smith's Legion, Georgia, Confederate States Army, enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia. In March 1863, the above named organization became Company K 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army. He was transferred to Company I, last named regiment on March 13, 1863."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

976) Private William JENKINS - Inscription on tombstone #1080 reads "***Wm. JENKINS CO. I 55 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 26 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wellis (But looking at a copy of the census the compiler believes it was Willis and will be noted this way) The census listed Willis (A male) Jenkins, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of King Jenkins, born about 1802 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Jenkins, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Jenkins, born about 1830 in Alabama (John was also a member of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry) and George Jenkins, born about 1832 in Alabama (George Jenkins was also a member of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry and also died at Camp Chase and buried in grave number 1518 see biography number 973) and Caroline Jenkins, born about 1834 in Alabama and Mary Jenkins, born about 1842 in Alabama and Richard Jenkins, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 35 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Willis Jenkins, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of King Jenkins, born about 1802 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Jenkins, born about 1804 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Jenkins, born about 1830 in Alabama (John Jenkins was also a member of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry) and George Jenkins, born about 1832 in Alabama (George Jenkins was incorrectly listed as a female by the census taker) (George Jenkins was also a member of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry and also died at Camp Chase and buried in grave number 1518 see biography number 973) and Caroline Jenkins, born about 1826 in Alabama and Mary Jenkins, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Richd Jenkins, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 5 Range 6 East in Jackson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Scottsboro and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group number 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 34 stated Private Wm. Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry listed his relative as K. Jenkins and listed the Post Office as Larkinsville, Alabama.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 460 the Post Office at Larkinsville was located in Jackson County, Alabama.

The compiler further notes Private William Jenkins enlisted in Jackson County, Alabama and the distance from Larkinsville to Scottsboro was 5.6 miles.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Jenkins served in Company I in the 55th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“55th Infantry Regiment, organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, contained 900 veterans. It was formed by consolidating Norwood's 6th and Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from Madison, Cherokee, Calhoun, Jackson, and Marshall Counties. Assigned to Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit saw action in the fight at Champion's Hill and in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was attached to General Scott's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Ordered to North Carolina it fought its last battle at Bentonville. This regiment entered the Battle of Peach Tree Creek with 22 officers and 256 men, and lost 14 officers and 155 men killed and wounded. It surrendered with the army on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel John Snodgrass, [Find A Grave Memorial # 25826768] Lieutenant Colonels N. S. Graham and John H. Norwood, [John Henry Norwood – Find A Grave Memorial # 104482661] and Majors James B. Dickey [Find A Grave Memorial # 43870643] and Joseph H. Jones.[Killed during the Atlanta Campaign]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Jenkins of Company I of Snodgrass' Regiment Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on November 29, 1862 at Bellefonte, Alabama and enrolled by (John Henry) Norwood and had received no pay and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Bellefonte, Alabama was located in Jackson County and has long been a ghost town.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 6th Battalion (Norwood's) and the 16th Battalion (Snodgrass') Alabama Volunteers were consolidated to form the 55th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 6th Battalion was formed of companies of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and the 16th Battalion was also known as the 4th Battalion and as the 10th Battalion Alabama Volunteers.”

When Private William Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 27, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Private William Jenkins died approximately 183 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Jenkins of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Willis nor William Jenkins owed slaves in Jackson County, Alabama.

977) Private J. E. JETT - Inscription on tombstone #1102 reads ***"J. E. JETT CO. G 1 MISS. ART. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Angerson's Ferry in May 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Jett of Company G of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured at Angerson's Ferry on May 21, 1864.

Private died approximately 233 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. E. Jett of Company G of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. E. JETT CO. G 1 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”**

978) Private Rufus JETTON - Inscription on tombstone #189 reads **“RUFUS JETTON CO. A MOLAIN'S TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Madison County, Alabama on March 22, 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Rufus Jetton, born about 1843 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Cloa A. (A female) Jetton, born about 1800 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Mitchel Jetton, born about 1828 in Alabama and Alexander Jetton, born about 1829 in Alabama (Alexander Jetton was also a member of Company A of Moreland's Battalion Alabama Cavalry) and John C. J. Jetton, born about 1830 in Alabama and George Jetton, born about 1833 in Alabama and Sarah J. Jetton, born about 1835 in Alabama and Robert Jetton, born about 1840 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 22 in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Rufus Jetton, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm hand and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Mitchell Jetton, born about 1830 in Alabama and his wife Susan Jetton, born about 1832 in Alabama. Other household members were: Martha G. Jetton, born about 1860 in Alabama and Robert Jetton, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Clarissa (A female) Clark, born about 1823 in Alabama. The household was living in the Western Division in Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Guntersville and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

His service records are listed under Rufus Gitton Jatton with Company A of Moreland's Alabama Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private R. Jetton alternate name R. G. Jatton served in Company A in Moreland's Regiment Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“Moreland's Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1863, at Russellville, Alabama, with men raised in Frankliln [Franklin] County. Assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, the four-company battalion skirmished in North Alabama and Tennessee during the winter and spring of 1864-1864. Later it moved to Mississippi and took an active part in the fight at Tishomingo Creek. On May 18, 1865, it surrendered

[surrendered] at luka, [Mississippi] The field officers were Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] M. D. Moreland [According to the 1860 United States census Micajah D. Moreland was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and was also a veteran of the Mexican War) and Major J. N. George.”

The compiler notes the confusion of the surname spelled in several different ways Jatón; Juten; Gitton; Gittor. One of the stronger arguments for his surname being correctly spelled as Jatón comes from the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls 1861-1865 on page two which stated Private R. G. (Spelled as) Jatón enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Dickson, Alabama for three years in Company A of Moreland’s Regiment Alabama Cavalry. The compiler also notes his brother 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Jetton was also noted as his surname spelled as Jatón at the same source and page.

However the above information is offset by the 1850 and 1860 United States census in which the surname was spelled as Jetton. Furthermore Alexander (Spelled as) Jetton is also listed in the 1870 United States census as being born in Alabama and then living in Arkansas and Alexander (Spelled as) Jetton also has marriage records in Marshall County, Alabama. The compiler notes on pages 7, 8 and 9 of Alexander Jetton’s POW Records that his surname was spelled as Gitton. This surname spelling occurred more than once with both Rufus and Alexander’s POW Records thus suggesting to the compiler that Gitton was not a middle name for Rufus but rather another spelling of the surname Jetton.

The second Confederate Conscription Act was passed on September 27, 1862 and expanded the age range from 18 to 45 and implemented on July 15, 1863. The compiler notes from prior experience with Moreland’s Battalion Alabama Cavalry the unit had a reputation of being undisciplined. Both Alexander and Rufus may have misled Confederate authorities over their surname spellings and neither one appeared to have prior Confederate service prior to 1863.

The compiler notes Marshall County, Alabama where Rufus Jetton was living was adjacent to Madison County, Alabama where he was captured.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 17, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. G. Jatón of Company A of Moreland’s Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Dickson, Alabama and enrolled by (Spelled as) W. A. Smith for three years of the war and had not been paid and duty status not reported and noted as captured on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus (Spelled as) Gitton (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of (Spelled as) Moland’s “Tennessee” Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on March 22, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 11, 1864.

The compiler notes the brother 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Jetton was also captured on March 22, 1864 in Madison County, Alabama and on page 5 of his POW Records it stated Alexander was captured by elements of the 26th Regiment Iowa Infantry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus (Spelled as) Gitton of Company A of (Spelled as) Moland's "Tennessee" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky on April 1, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 1, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on March 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rufus Gitton of Company A of (Spelled as) Molans (Should have been Moreland's) Regiment Tennessee (With an X above Tennessee and noted as Alabama) Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on April 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshall General, District of Kentucky, at Louisville on April 6, 1864 and noted as captured Madison County "Georgia" on March 22, 1864 and had been and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Madison County "Georgia" on March 22, 1864 and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus (Spelled as) Gotton of Company A of (Spelled as) Molan's Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and received on April 1, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on March 22, 1864 and discharged on April 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes the Confederate prisoners of war sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee were sent on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus (Spelled as) Gitton of Company A (Spelled as) Molin's Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on March 22, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus (Spelled as) Gittor of Company A of Molain's "Tennessee" Cavalry (With Alabama noted at the top of the page above Tennessee indicating the correct State) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on March 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus (Spelled as) Gitton of Company A of Molain's "Texas" Cavalry (With the word Alabama at the top of the page above Texas indicating the correct State) appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and received on April 3, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and ordered to Camp Chase by Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on March 22, 1864 and noted as died of dysentery on July 23, 1864.

The compiler notes Rufus Jetton's brother Alexander Jetton was also followed the same prisoner flow and also was at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Jetton (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of Molain's Tennessee Cavalry (With an X by the unit indicating an incorrect entry and noted Alabama Cavalry) on a list of prisoners buried at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 23, 1864 in grave # 189 and noted "See Gitton"

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 23, 1864 in the Nevada Territory, John W. North associate justice of the district court in Nevada Territory asks President Lincoln for a hearing before taking action on charges against him.

And on Saturday, July 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Rufus (Spelled as) Gitton of Company A of Molain's (The compiler believes it should have been Moreland's Battalion of Alabama Cavalry) Tennessee Cavalry due to dysentery and buried in grave number 189.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (12369 of 54896) stated R. Jetton of Company A of the Alabama Cavalry died July 23, 1864 and buried in grave 189.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (9509 of 54896) stated Private R. Jetton of the 1st Alabama Cavalry died due to acute dysentery on July 23, 1864 at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records on the same citation listed him as died on Wednesday, July 20, 1864 due to dysentery and buried in grave 189 at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Rufus Jetton did not own slaves in Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"RUFUS JETTON CO. A MORELAND'S BATTN. ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

979) Private John JAMISON - Inscription on tombstone #1878 reads **"JNO. JIMMERSON CO. G 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old.

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; John Jamison married Mary F. Smith on December 2, 1844 in Franklin County, Virginia.

The compiler notes an issue with spelling of the surname. Jamison/Jimerson/Jimmerson and Jamerson. However three of his children listed their spelling as Jamison on their tombstone and some had children named Jamison. Because his Compiled Military Service Records and Marriage Records spelled his name as Jamison the compiler believes his correct surname spelling was Jamison and will be noted this way.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Jimerson however the compiler believes it was spelled as Jamison and will be noted this way. The census listed John Jamison, born about 1821 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$900.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Jamison, born about 1826. Other household family members were: Samuel Jamison, born about 1845 and Mary Jamison, born about 1848. The family household was living in Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Jimmerson but the compiler believes it was Jamison and will be noted this way. The census listed (Given name as) Jno Jamison, born about 1820 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,000.00 and a personal value of \$6,735.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary F. Jamison, born about 1826. Other family household members were: Samuel W. Jamison, born about 1846 and Mary W. Jamison, born about 1848 and Peter M. Jamison, born about 1852 and (Given name spelled as) Jno L. Jamison, born about 1853 and (Given name spelled as) Wm Jamison, born about 1859. The family household was living in the South Western District of Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Jamison served in 2nd Company G in the 21st Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“21st Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1862, with companies which had served in the Virginia State Line. The unit was assigned to W. E. Jones' and McCausland's Brigade, and in April, 1864, it contained 317 effectives. It took an active part in various conflicts in East Tennessee, western Virginia, and in the Shenandoah Valley. During mid-April, 1865, the regiment disbanded. Its field officers were Colonel W. E. Peters, [William Elisha Peters – Find A Grave Memorial # 12080815] Lieutenant Colonel David Edmundson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 9720036] and Major Stephen P. Halsey. [Stephen Peters Halsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 60507827]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 22, 1863 to ----- stated Private (Spelled as) John Jamison of Captain A. O. Doby's Company Peters Regiment Virginia Cavalry* and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (2nd) Company G 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 21st (Also known as Peters') Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized August 27, 1863, with companies which had been formed from the force known as the “Virginia State Line” and raised in localities where the Conscription Act was not enforceable.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Jamison of (2nd) Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at the Floyd (County, Virginia) Court House and enrolled by (Captain) A. O. Dobyms for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Jimmerson of (2nd) Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at the Floyd (County, Virginia) Court House and enrolled by (Captain) A. O. Dobyms for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864.

The following is from Wikipedia: "The Battle of Moorefield was a cavalry battle in the American Civil War, which took place on August 7, 1864, at Moorefield, West Virginia, as part of the Valley Campaigns of 1864. Brig. Gen. William W. Averell led Union troops to a victory over Brig. Gen. John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Jamison of Company G in the 21st Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. name appears on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864. His age was reported as forty-five and his height as five foot and nine and one half inches and had a dark complexion with blue eyes and dark hair and noted his occupation as a farmer and his residence was noted as Franklin County, Virginia and arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Jamieson (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Jamison of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Jemerson (With an X by the name) of Company G of the 21st Virginia Cavalry name appeared as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled and noted his name was carried as Jno Jamison.

Private John Jamison died approximately 247 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 16, 1865 at

And on Sunday, April 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Jimmerson of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes April 16, 1865 was on an Easter Sunday.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the 1860 census noted Jno Jimmerson owned seven slaves in Franklin County, Virginia four males and three females and three of the slaves were noted as mulatto.

980) Private William M. JOBE - Inscription on tombstone #1882 reads ***“Wm. M. JOBE CO. F 31 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Job but corrected to Jobe by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed William M. Jobe, born about 1842 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jeremiah Jobe, born about 1821 in Tennessee and his wife Polly Jobe, also born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Henry Jobe, born about 1836 in Tennessee and John B. Jobe, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Elizabeth K. Jobe, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Eliza J. Jobe, born about 1844 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Zehia C. (A female) Jobe, born about 1846 in Mississippi. The family household was living in District 6 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William M. Jobe, born about 1842 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jerrimiah Jobe, born about 1815 in Tennessee and his wife Mary Jobe, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Ann Jobe, born about 1840 in Tennessee and James H. Jobe, born about 1837 in Tennessee and John B. Jobe, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Eliza Jane Jobe, born about 1844 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Zilpha Jobe, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Nancy L. Jobe, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Mary Jobe, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Robert C. Jobe, born about 1856 in Georgia. The family household was living in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Campbellton and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

The compiler notes Lee County, Mississippi was named in honor of Confederate General Robert E. Lee and the county was carved from Itawamba and Pontotoc counties in 1866. Today, Campbellton would be located in Lee County, Mississippi and the county court house is located at Tupelo.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Jobe served in Company F of the 31st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized in March, 1862, using the 6th (Orr's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in Rust's, L. Hebert's, and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was part of the garrison at Vicksburg, [and] then fought at Baton Rouge and Jackson. Later it continued the fight under General Featherson [Featherston] in the Army of Tennessee. The 31st was active throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 10 killed and 37 wounded at Baton Rouge, and of the 215 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, seventy-six percent were disabled. In December, 1864, there were 86 men present for duty, and only a handful surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. A. Orr [Jehu Amaziah Orr – Find A Grave Memorial # 9768627] and Marcus D. L. Stephens, [Marcus D. Lafayette Stephens – Find A Grave Memorial # 24902315 has incorrectly listed him as Martin D. L. Stephens] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Balfour and James W. Drane, [James William Drane – Find A Grave # 32209005] and Majors Francis M. Gillespie [Francis Marion Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 11776288] and H. E. Topp. [Harvey Everett Topp – Find A Grave Memorial # 58425170]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. “Job” of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Saltillo, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. “Job” of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, (1862) at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid by Lieutenant (Lucas Summerfield) Bolling on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to ---- and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Saltillo, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 25, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or war and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, (1862) at Saltillo, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, (1862) at Saltillo, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, (1862) at Saltillo, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Saltillo, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. "Job" of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital in Jackson, Mississippi and his complaint was acute diarrhea and was admitted on April 3, 1864 and returned to duty on April 18, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Saltillo, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or the war and last paid by Captain B. F. Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Birmingham, Mississippi by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on February 28, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured December 18, 1864 near Columbia, Tennessee.

When Private William M. Jobe of Company F 31st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in Featherston's

Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. (With a X by the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) Jobe of Company F of the 31st Mississippi appeared on a roll of Confederate prisoners captured by Cavalry Command and turned over by Major J. M. Young, Provost Marshal Cavalry Corps, M. D. M., (Military Division of the Mississippi) to Colonel Parkhurst, Provost Marshal General, Department Cumberland. Roll dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps M. D. M., Provost Marshal's Office, Nashville, Tennessee December 27, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, (Tennessee) on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William M. "Job" of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. "Job" of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. M. "Job" of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. M. "Job" of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 3, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. M. "Job" of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. M. Job of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Private William M. Jobe died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 17, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported "A MAN ARRESTED FOR MAKING THREATS AGAINST THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON – Washington, April 16, A man named O. M. Tomlinson, said to be a clergyman was arrested today and held for examination for openly declaring ""that if President Johnson pursues the same course as Mr. Lincoln, he will meet the same fate"" Such is the indignation among certain classes that arrests of this character seem to become necessary."

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Jobe of Company F of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

Federal POW Record on ancestry (38801) stated he died on Monday, April 17, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Jobe did not own slaves in Mississippi.

981) Private Joseph S. JOHNS - Inscription on tombstone #2059 reads "**J. S. JOHN CO. G 2 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph S. Johns, born about 1840 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of David Johns, born about 1806 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Mary Johns, born about 1808 in Louisiana. Other family household members were: Langdon T. Johns, born about 1832 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Robt J. Johns, born about 1835 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Eliz L. (A female) Johns, born about 1836 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Finney O. (A female) Johns, born about 1846 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Wilkerson County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph S. Johns, born about 1840 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of David Johns, born about 1806 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Mary M. Johns, born about 1815 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) F. O. (A female) Johns, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Mary A. R. Johns, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Wilkinson County, Mississippi and the census had no enumeration dates that could be transcribed by the compiler.

The inferences for the spelling of the surname being Johns are; His father David has a tombstone in Wilkerson County, Mississippi spelled as Johns. And his sisters when they were married were spelled as Johns.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph S. Johns alternate name J. S. John served in Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Infantry Regiment, assembled during the summer of 1861, contained men from Hempstead, Washington, Sebastian, and Crawford counties. The unit was ordered east of the Mississippi River and fought in the Battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and Perryville. It then was assigned to Liddell's and Govan's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In September, 1863, the 2nd was united with the 15th (Cleburne's-Polk's-Josey's) Regiment, and in December, the 24th joined the consolidated unit. It participated in the many campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved from Hood into Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment was organized with 742 officers and men, and lost 15 killed, 94 wounded, and 9 missing at Murfreesboro. The 2nd/15th/24th totalled [totalled] 295 men and 202 arms in December, 1863. At the Battle of Atlanta only the 2nd and 24th were united and this command sustained 130 casualties. Few surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Daniel C. Govan, [Daniel Chevilette Govan – Find A Grave Memorial # 10879] T. C. Hindman, [Thomas Carmichael Hindman Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 10991 – indicated for war crimes by the Federal Government after the war and murdered at his home in 1868] J. W. Scaife, [James W. Scaife] and E. Warfield; [Elisha Warfield – Find A Grave Memorial # 68499633] Lieutenant Colonels Jos. W. Bocage, [Joseph William Bocage – Find A Grave Memorial # 45287849] E. G. Brasher, [Eldridge G. Brasher] R. F. Harvey, [Reuben F. Harvey – Died September 30, 1863] and Charles Patterson; and Major A. T. Meek [Amzi Theophiliss Meek – Find A Grave Memorial # 5593315]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in Drew County, Arkansas which is adjacent to Bradley County, Arkansas.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Drew County, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty drawn.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Johns of the 2nd Arkansas Regiment appeared on a report of the inspection held in the different commands in accordance with the provisions of General Order Number 22, dated June 1, 1862 and report dated June 5, 1862 at Baldwin, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Drew County, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Drew County, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Drew (County), Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Drew (County), Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28, 1863 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Bradley (County) Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Drew County, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Drew County, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D) Sullivan on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Drew County, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D) Sullivan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Johns (With a X indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Drew County, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Drew County, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Bradley (County), Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D)

Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough since April 6, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. John of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Drew (County), Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D) Sullivan on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

When Private Joseph S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Arkansas Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Govan's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas (Rebel) was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of right thigh upper third severe caused by a con-ball which was a medical term for a conical ball which was a minie ball and had been wounded at the Battle of Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864 and transferred on March 1, (1865) to the Provost Marshal and noted his age as twenty-four.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on March 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending March 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 2, (1865) at the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on March 10, 1865 to Camp Chase noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 12, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, transferred to Post Hospital July 11, 1865, by direction of Commissary of General of Prisoners Brevet Brigadier General William Hoffman, dated July 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Joseph S. Johns died approximately 136 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 26, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, July 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio stated Private (Spelled as) John (With a X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a report of sick and wounded prisoners of war for the month of July 1865 and Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joseph S. Johns of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to a gun-shot wound and gangrene.

According to grave sequence his grave does fit in with July 26, 1865.

The compiler notes he was the last Confederate to die at Camp Chase due to a wound occurred at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Johns did not own slaves in any southern state.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. S. JOHNS CO. G 2ND ARK. INF. C.S.A”**

982) Private Lewis J. JOHNS - Inscription on tombstone #1166 reads ***“LEWIS J. JOHNS CO. I 1 FLA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 years old.

According to RootsWeb Marriage Records Index; Madison Johns married Abigail Evans in 1839 in Pike County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as John but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Johns and will be noted this way. The census listed Lewis J. Johns, born about 1842 in Alabama and living in the household of Henry M. Johns, born about 1815 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Abigal Johns, born about 1819 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James W. Johns, born about 1844 in Alabama and Sarah A. Johns, born about 1850 in Florida and John T. Johns, born about 1847 in Florida. The family household was living in District 3 in Marion County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Lewis J. Johns married Virginia Ann Emerson on December 14, 1859 in Pike County, Alabama.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private Johns enlisted at Bronson, Florida located in Levy County. The compiler notes Levy and Marion Counties in Florida are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Lewis J. Johns alternate name Louis J. Johns served in Company I of the 1st Florida Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1861, near Tallahassee, Florida. Companies that made up the unit were recruited in the counties of Columbia, Nassau, Clay, Suwannee, Leon, Levy, Duval, and Alachua. It served in Florida until the spring of 1862 when seven companies were dismounted, and Companies A, E, and F continued to serve as cavalry. This battalion fought at Richmond, skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, then during the end of 1863 rejoined the command as infantry. After fighting at Perryville, the regiment was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and later General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade. In December, 1863, the 1st Cavalry (dismounted) was consolidated with the 4th Florida Infantry Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, accompanied Hood to Tennessee, and was active at Bentonville. The unit was organized with over 850 officers and men, reported 27 casualties at Chickamauga, and the 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were colonels W. G. M. Davis [Later General William George Mackey Davis – Find A Grave Memorial # 10852] and G. Troup Maxwell, [George Troup Maxwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 51585589] Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Stockton, [William T. Stockton] and Major Henry Bradford.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 20, 1861 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida

Infantry enlisted on December 26, (1861) at Bronson, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) S. Cobb and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated monthly allowances for horse \$26.40.

The compiler notes Bronson, Florida was located in Levy County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 11, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis (With A X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on December 26, (1861) at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas S) Cobb for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William) S. Harris on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated dismounted on May 13, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 11, 1862 to February 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on December 26, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas S) Cobb for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William S) Harris on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 9 to March 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on December 26, (1861) at Bronson, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas S) Cobb for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William S) Harris on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on December 26, 1861 at Bronson, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas S) Cobb for twelve months and last paid by Major (William S) Harris on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on December 26, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas S) Cobb for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on April 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on December 26, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas S) Cobb for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick sent to hospital October 19, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on December 26, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas S) Cobb for twelve

months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated last paid on descriptive list.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis J. Johns of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on December 26, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas S) Cobb for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Lewis W. Johns of Company I of the 1st Florida Cavalry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

Wikipedia also stated "On December 2, (General) Hood had ordered (General) Bate's to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join (General) Forrest for further operations." The west branch of Stone's River flows just west of Murfreesboro and the two names are often interchanged.

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Private Lewis W. Johns was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

"General Thomas Benton Smith's (Confederate) Brigade had orders to occupy the space between Jackson's Brigade and Lash, but for some reason, the youthful Smith never made contact with the Floridians. Because of General Bate's mismanaged shift, a "space of perhaps 75 or 100 yards" opened "between [General Thomas Benton] Smith's right and Finley's left.

Before Bate could close this gap, the Federal advance fell like a hammer blow on Lash's men. It is possible that the Floridians had not even reached their new position before the Federals rushed in upon their position; as the numerous Yankees swarmed around them, the majority of Lash's men put up a feeble resistance from behind their fortifications, before beating a hasty retreat; General Forrest pleaded with the Floridians to maintain their position: "Men, all I ask of you is to hold the enemy back for fifteen minutes, which will give me sufficient time to gain their rear with my cavalry, and I will capture the last one of them." It is unlikely that the Floridians held for even five minutes before beating a hasty retreat. At least ninety-one Floridians either surrendered or were apprehended by Federal soldiers".

The compiler notes the Florida boys had fought at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 then were detached with General Forrest where they lost in heavy numbers and then marched to Nashville, Tennessee where one last major battle would occur. Again from Wikipedia:

"Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate's Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day's march, "it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces." Of the next day, Washington Ives remembered, "many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not

disturb it.” Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee’s capital city on December 12, the Floridians could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood’s line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with “exterior lines of communication” and “highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank”.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. “Jones” of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. “Jones” of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Louis J. “Jones” of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. “Jones” of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. “Jones” of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. “Jones” of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Private Lewis J. Johns died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Washington,

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Lewis J. "Jones" of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

983) Private Andrew J. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #821 reads "**A. J. JOHNSON CO. B 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Andrew J. Johnson, born about 1845 in Russell County, Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Ancel (A male) Johnson, born about 1816 in Grayson County, Virginia and what appears to be his wife Polly Johnson, born about 1826 in Tazewell County, Virginia. Other family household members were: John Johnson, born about 1846 in Russell County, Virginia and Thomas A. Johnson, born about 1849 in Russell County, Virginia. The family household was living in District 54 in Russell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

The compiler notes Buchanan and Russell Counties in Virginia were adjacent and that in 1858 Buchanan County was formed from parts of Tazewell and Russell Counties. In 1880 Dickenson County, Virginia was formed from parts of Buchanan and Tazewell and Wise Counties in Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Andrew Johnson, born about 1846 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Ansel (A male) Johnson, born about 1815. Other family household members were: John Johnson, born about 1847 and Thomas Johnson, born about 1849 and Jane Johnson, born about 1853 and (Spelled as) Emeline (A female) Johnson, born about 1855 and Nancy Johnson, born about 1857 and Harney (A male) Johnson, born about 1860 and noted as five months old. Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James Harvey Johnson and died in 1933 and buried in Dickenson County, Virginia. The family household was living in Buchanan County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grundy and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to his Compiled Military Service Records he enlisted in 1863 and many soldiers from Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry came from Buchanan County, Virginia and that Grundy was the County seat of Buchanan County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew J. Johnson served in Company B in the 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen's Virginia Mounted Riflemen) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1863. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's and McCausland's Brigade and confronted the Federals in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry S. Bowen, [Henry Smith Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 79187903] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Radford, [John Taylor Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 32756098] and Major Henry F. Kendrick. [Find A Grave Memorial # 106832547]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1863 stated Private Andrew J. Johnson of Company Bowen's Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted at Grundy, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Gordon W.) Riffe for three years and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private A. J. Johnson of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan's Forces, sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September “3”, 1864.

The Battle of Berryville, Virginia was fought on September 3, and 4, 1864.

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan's Forces near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper's Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw's division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Johnson of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 11, 1864 and sent from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864.

Private Andrew J. Johnson died approximately 133 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. Johnson of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew J. Johnson did not own slaves in Buchanan County, Virginia.

984) Private Andrew J. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1543 reads ***"A. J. JOHNSON CO. K 21 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Andrew J. Johnson, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Margrett (A female) Johnson, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Johnson, born about 1827 in Alabama and Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1829 in Alabama and William Johnson, born about 1832 in Alabama and (Spelled as) L. Alexander Johnson, born about 1834 in Alabama and Mary Johnson, born about 1836 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Malcom (A male) Johnson, born about 1838 in Alabama and Samuel D. Johnson, born about 1839 in Alabama and Henry Johnson, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Pine Flat Beat in Autauga County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Andrew J. Johnson, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Margret Johnson, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William S. Johnson, born about 1832 in Alabama and Alexander C. Johnson, born about 1833 in Alabama and Mary G. Johnson, born about 1835 in Alabama and Samuel D. Johnson, born about 1839 in Alabama (S. D. Johnson was also a member of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry) and Henry A. Johnson, born about 1842 in Alabama and Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1805 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pine Flat in Autauga County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Huntington and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew J. Johnson served in Company K in the 24th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in August, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Mobile, Shelby, Pickens, Clarke, and Talladega. For a time the unit served in the Army of Mobile, then shared in the Kentucky Campaign, but ws [was] not actively engaged. Assigned to General Manugault's [Manigault's] Brigade, it participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and fought in the Battle of Bentonville. During February, 1862, this regiment had 680 effectives, sustained 118 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost thirty percent of the 381 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it contained 278 men and 184 arms, and surrendered in April, 1865, about 125 strong. The field officers were Colonels William A. Buck [William Amos Buck – Find A Grave Memorial # 43390062] and Newton N. Davis, Lieutenant Colonels William B. Dennett [Find A Grave Memorial # 52141809] and Benjamin F. Sawyer, and Major Junius J. Pierce. [Junius Julius Pierce – Find A Grave Memorial # 57867390]”

Company K of the 24th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Autauga Guards” and many men from Autauga and Henry Counties in Alabama.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are his age at the Nashville, Tennessee Hospital in 1864 reported as age 20 putting his birth year of about 1844 which dove tails with the United States census and many soldiers in Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry were from Autauga County.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Andrew J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry (Rebel) was admitted on December 23, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age twenty.

Wikipedia defines convalescence in part as the gradual recovery of health and strength after illness or injury.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1866. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andw J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andw J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andw J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andw J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Andrew J. Johnson died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C., At 11:45 a.m. Vice-President Hamlin escorts President Lincoln to Senate Chamber to witness swearing in of Vice-President elect Andrew Johnson. From Senate Chamber President Lincoln proceeds to platform erected in east front of central portico of the Capitol.

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. Johnson of Company K of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes future President Andrew Johnson was one of four future United States Presidents to be at Camp Chase, Ohio.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew J. Johnson did not own slaves in Autauga County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. J. JOHNSON CO. K 24 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

985) Private Bethel Ramsey JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #551 reads **“B. R. JOHNSON CO. F 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old.

According to the 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Ramsey Johnson, born about 1835 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Neoma (A female) born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Anne Johnson, born about 1826 in Alabama and Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1830 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Cytha (A female) Johnson, born about 1833 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Myriam (A female) Johnson, born about 1837 in Alabama and James Johnson, born about 1827 in Alabama and Mary Johnson, born about 1827 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 11, 1850.

According to the Alabama Select Marriage Indexes 1816-1942; Bethel R. Johnson married Mary Matilda Ross on March 25, 1858 in Monroe (County) Alabama.

According to the 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Ramsey Johnson, born about 1835 in Alabama and noted as a farmer and could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife, Mary Johnson, born about 1843 in Alabama. Other family household members were (Spelled as) Reancy (A female) Johnson, born about 1859 in Alabama and Naomi Johnson, born about 1797 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Miriam Johnson, born about 1838 in Alabama. The family household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Burnt Corn and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1860.

The compiler notes Conecuh and Monroe Counties in Alabama were adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Bethel R. Johnson served in Company F in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in

constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

Company F of the 36th Alabama had many soldiers from Monroe County, Alabama.

Interestingly Private (Spelled as) Ramsy Johnson has Compiled Military Service Records in Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry and will be noted.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service between May 1 and June 30, 1863 and paid on July 7, 1863 and paid in the amount of \$22.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ramsy Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients at the Roll Hospital in Mobile, Alabama and the complaint was debility and was admitted on September 29, 1863 and furloughed for twenty days on October 2, 1863.

When Private Bethel R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bethel R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bethel R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

during the five days ending July 31, 1864. Roll not dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bethel R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bethel R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bethel R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bethel R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Private Bethel Ramsey Johnson died approximately 125 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 4, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln plans to send Annual Message to Congress.

And on Sunday, December 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Bethel R. Johnson of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to bilious fever and pneumonia.

The widow of Bethel Ramsey Johnson, Matilda Johnson filed for a Confederate widow's pension and stated her husband Ramsey Johnson had been in Company F of the 36th Alabama Infantry and lived in Monroe County, Alabama and her husband had been captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and taken to prison in Ohio. Matilda Johnson stated she was born on December 31, 1842 and married her husband in Claiborne, Alabama on March 23, 1858 and that he died at Camp Chase, Ohio in 1865.

(The son and wife of William B. Travis the commander at the Alamo lived in Claiborne, Alabama and today is a ghost town)

The compiler notes Matilda Johnson first applied for a pension in 1887.

On October 23, 1914 The State of Alabama Pension Bureau wrote the following to Matilda Johnson “You are hereby notified that a charge has been duly preferred against you to the effect that you are ineligible to a pension under the laws of this State because the name Ramsey Johnson has not been found on the rolls of Company F of the 36th Alabama Infantry C. S. A.. Within twenty days from this date you can appear before me, at my office in the State Capitol, in person or by counsel and offer testimony by witnesses or the affidavits of witnesses in explanation or refutation of said charges. In case you make your defense by the affidavits of witnesses, those affidavits must be made and signed and sworn to before the Probate Judge of your county and duly attested by his official signature. In the event that you fail within twenty days to make answer or defense to said charge the charge will be taken as confessed and your default will be duly reported to the State Board of Pension Examiners for final determination.”

On October 27, 1914 Matilda Johnson wrote this letter to Montgomery, Alabama. “Dear Sir, I am just in receipt of your citation Number 4282 and in reply am enclosing you herewith Affidavits as to the service of my husband Ramsey Johnson. I trust these affidavits will be sufficient proof, however in case you desire more proof or information, kindly advise me by return mail and I will forward you same. I wish to say in this connection that my husbands name Ramsey Johnson appears on the Muster Roll of this Company which is in the hands of the of the Captains surviving widow (Mrs. W. S. Wiggins Sr.) and in case you desire it, I can furnish you a certified copy of this Muster Roll. Please advise me if these affidavits will be sufficient proof or will it be necessary for me to appear before you in person to make defense. Trusting to hear from you by return mail, I am Yours very truly Matilda Johnson.”

A sworn affidavit on October 27, 1914 by G. (Given name George) W. Salter of Company F of the 36th Alabama stated he had known Ramsey Johnson and that he had been captured on July 22, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia and that Johnson had been taken to a Federal prison. And that he died in 1919 and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 109720909.

A sworn affidavit on October 27, 1914 by T. (Given name Thomas) R. Strock of Company F of the 36th Alabama stated same. And that he also died in 1919 and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 121201221.

The compiler notes both Salter and Strock do not have any mention of them being in the Confederate Army on their Find A Grave Memorials.

(The compiler checked to see their status and they both had been in Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama and had few service records indicating missing records)

After the struggle with the Alabama Pension Office she received her widow’s pension and died in November 1926 and had a Find A Grave Memorial # 32235049 under the name of Mary Matilda Ross Johnson.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Ramsey or Bethel Johnson owned slaves in Monroe County, Alabama.

986) Private Charles A. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1675 reads "**C. A. JOHNSON CO. H 42 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 27 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Charles Johnson, born about 1837 in Alabama and living in the household of Washington Johnson, born about 1789 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1791 in South Carolina. Other household members were Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1829 in Alabama and Agnes Johnson, born about 1832 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm Johnson, born about 1828 in Alabama and Agnes Vaughn, born about 1750 in North Carolina. The household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife H. A. J. (A female) Johnson, born about 1843 in South Carolina. Another family household member was J. Johnson, born about 1844 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sepulga and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 18 which noted Private C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Harriett Johnson and listed her Post Office as Evergreen, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 72 the Post Office at Evergreen was located in Conecuh County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles A. Johnson alternate name C. A. Johnson served in Company H in the 42nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled during May, 1862, at Columbus, Mississippi. It was principally a reorganization of other regiments whose twelve month term of service was complete. Some of the men had served in the 2nd Alabama Regiment. Its members were from the counties of Monroe, Pickens, Wilcox, Mobile, Conecuh, Fayette, Talladega, and Marion. The unit was on provost duty at Tupelo until October when it was assigned to J. C. Moore's command. It fought at Corinth and later became part of the forces defending Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, the regiment was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, Brantley's Brigade, fought at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved to Mobile, and then rejoined the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. The unit lost fifty percent of the 700 engaged at Corinth, reported 46 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 311 men and 247 arms in December, 1863. At Resaca it had about 300 effectives, but its number was greatly reduced at the surrender. Colonels John W. Portis [John Wesley Portis – Find A Grave Memorial #

128600917] and T. C. Lanier, [Thomas C. Lanier – Find A Grave Memorial #70286811] and Major W. C. Fergus. [Washington C. Fergus – Find A Grave Memorial # 32860285]”

Company H of the 42nd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Monroe County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Monroe County, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (John Wesley) Portis for three years or was and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Monroe County, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (John Wesley) Portis for three years or was and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Monroe County, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (John Wesley) Portis for three years or was and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined from desertion April 30, 1863 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Monroe County, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (John Wesley) Portis for three years or was and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on June 30, 1864.

When Private Charles A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore’s Brigade in Major General John H. Forney’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 10, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, C. A. Johnson a private of Company H Regiment 42nd Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or

constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as C. A. Johnson and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: "At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled."

When Private Charles A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll not dated at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Charles A. Johnson died approximately 227 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1865 in North Carolina the Battle of Aversboro or sometimes spelled as Averagesborough took place resulting in a stalemate.

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. A. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles Johnson did not own slaves in Alabama.

987) Private Elijah E. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #657 reads ***"E. JOHNSON CO. D 8 AND 13 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in White County, Tennessee in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 23 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Thomas B. Johnson, born in Tennessee about 1813 married Mary H. England in Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Eliza E. Johnson but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Elijah E. Johnson, born about 1840 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas B. Johnson, born about 1813 in Tennessee and his wife Mary H. Johnson, born about 1819 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Samuel Johnson, born about 1842 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Eliza J. (A female) Johnson, born about 1844 in

Tennessee and Wesley J. Johnson, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 11 in White County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Elizah but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Elijah E. Johnson, born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Thomas B. Johnson, born about 1814 in Tennessee with his wife Mary Johnson, born about 1819 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Samuel Johnson, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Elsez (A female) Johnson, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Nancy I. Johnson, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Mansfield Johnson, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Rebecca Johnson, born about 1855 Tennessee and Mary Johnson, born about 1859 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Sasen (A female) Tagler but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Susan Taylor, born about 1845 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 11 in White County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chesnut Valley and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to records at NARA in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records stated Private Elijah Johnson Company D of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry died at Camp Chase and listed his father as Thomas Johnson of Sparta, Tennessee (Located in White County, Tennessee)

The compiler notes this unit was known both as the 8th Tennessee Cavalry and the 13th Tennessee Cavalry and his Compiled Military Service Record's are with the latter.

Company D was organized on August 2, 1862 at Sparta located in White County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Eliza Johnson of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on September 20, 1862 in at Sparta, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Dibrell for the war evaluation of his horse was \$160.00 and equipment valued at \$15.00 and note as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was organized as Partisan Rangers in September 1862 with twelve companies and was re-mustered as cavalry in October 1862 and consolidated into ten companies. It was officially designated the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office but was mustered in the field for a while as the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as Dibrell's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Johnson of Company D of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on August 2, 1862 at Sparta, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Dibrell for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured "August 20", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Johnson of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to

Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Johnson of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Johnson of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Johnson of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Johnson of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Johnson of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase Ohio on August 4, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Private died approximately 141 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 23, 1864 at Washington, D.C., Cabinet meets and Secretary of the Navy Wells was tardy. President and Secretaries Seward and Stanton discuss Welles' presentation of case against Beverly S. Osborn, New York a newspaperman.

And on Friday, December 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Elijah Johnson of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Elijah Johnson did not own slaves in Tennessee.

988) Private Edward JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #2131 reads ***“EDWD. JOHNSON CO. H 20 LA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

From Andrew Booth's collection: Johnson, Edward, Pvt. Co. H, 20th La. Inf. En. Dec. 21, 1861, Camp Moore, La. Present on Rolls to Feb., 1862. On Hospl. Register, Admitted April 18, 1862, to U. S. A. Post Hospl., Camp Dennison, Ohio. Died April 30, 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward Johnson served in Company H of the 20th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and under notes stated see also 11th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Infantry Regiment [often times called the Lovell Regiment] was assembled and mustered into Confederate service at Camp Lewis, Louisiana, in February, 1862. Some of the men were recruited in Orleans Parish. The unit participated in the conflicts at Shiloh and Farmington, shared in the Kentucky Campaign, then was assigned to D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 13th Louisiana Regiment from December, 1862, to April, 1864. The unit fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, served with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war defending Mobile. At Shiloh this regiment took 507 men into action, but only 289 moved to Farmington. The 13th/20th reported 20 killed, 89 wounded, and 78 missing at Murfreesboro, lost forty-three percent of the 289 engaged at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 191 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. The 20th had 59 effectives in November, 1864 and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Augustus Reichard [Augustus Albert Moritz Reichard – Find A Grave Memorial # 148213320] and Leon Von Zinken, and Lieutenant Colonels S. L. Bishop, Samuel Boyd, and Charles Guillet. [Died in 1863]”

The compiler notes the American casualties at the Battle of Shiloh exceeded those of all American casualties of the American Revolution and War of 1812 combined.

The compiler notes the strict policy Confederate General Beauregard had set into place prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The following are his actual orders concerning the wounded.

“IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory.” “VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and

absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G."

The compiler notes that some Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

Private M. B. Smith a member of Company C of the 2nd Texas Infantry (Moore's) at the Battle of Shiloh wrote the following words about the battle afterwards. Private M. B. Smith's lieutenant, Samuel Houston Junior, the oldest son of famous Sam Houston of Texas was left for dead at Shiloh but later found to be wounded and taken to the northern prison Camp Douglas, Illinois.

"Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell
About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

About the hour of sunrise the battle it began;
Before the day was ended, we fought 'em hand to hand.
The horrors of that field did my heart with anguish fill
For the wounded and the dying that lay on Shiloh Hill.

There were men from every nation laid on those bloody plains,
Fathers, sons, and brothers were numbered with the slain,
That has caused so many homes with deep mourning to be filled,
All from the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

The battle it raged on, though dead and dying men
Lay thick all o'er the ground, on the hill and on the glen;
And from their deadly wounds, the blood ran like a rill;
Such were the mournful sights that I saw on Shiloh Hill.

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;
They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!
But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

The newspaper, *Cincinnati Gazette* then told the story of how Edward Johnson was taken to Camp Dennison, Ohio on April 18, 1862. The USS Magnolia left Pittsburgh Landing (Tennessee) on April 14, 1862 at 12:30 pm with 250 wounded Union and Confederate soldiers. The compiler notes the USS Magnolia had been rented by the United States Sanitary Commission to bring back wounded and sick from the Battle of Shiloh. Some of the wounded of both armies were taken to various places but the USS Magnolia on this particular date ended her journey at Cincinnati, Ohio. On page one column seven it mentions the name of (Spelled as) E. Johnston of the 20th Louisiana as one of the Confederates onboard. After the USS Magnolia pulled into dock the wounded were taken by rail on the Little Miami Railroad to Camp Dennison. There the wounded were taken to the Camp Dennison Hospital. Federal POW Records reported he was admitted on April 18, 1862 to the hospital.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 29, 1862 at

And on Tuesday, April 29, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Tuesday, April 29, 1862 due to unknown reasons and buried in grave number 17 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery according to Camp Dennison historical documents located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private David S. Mims was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in

July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department acting under orders of General Judson David Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of Great Lakes Department.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

989) Citizen of (West) Virginia, Franklin JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #694 reads
"FRANK JOHNSON CITIZEN."

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Johnson, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of John Johnson, born about 1805 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Polly Johnson, born about 1832 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Swrifsa but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lurisa Johnson (A female) Johnson, born about 1834 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Sugkey but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Louisa Johnson (A female) Johnson, born about 1835 in Virginia and Lenville Johnson, born about 1842 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Melitta (A female) Johnson, born about 1846 in Virginia and Isham Johnson, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 10 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Franklin Johnson, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Johnson, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Louisa Johnson, born about 1836 in Virginia and Susan Johnson, born about 1837 in Virginia and Margaret Johnson, born about 1838 in Virginia and William Johnson, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Melitta (A female) Johnson, born about 1843 in Virginia and Johann Johnson, (A male) born about 1846 in Virginia and Joseph Johnson, born about 1850 in Virginia and Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1853 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Juvin but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Irvin (A male) Johnson, born about 1856 in Virginia and Lucinda Johnson, born about 1857 in Virginia and Jesse Johnson, born about 1860 and noted as four months old and Sarah Johnson, born about 1775 in Virginia. The family household was living in Cabell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Falls Mills and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct individual are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 on page 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Franklin Johnson a citizen of Virginia told Federal authorities his relative was John Johnson and listed his Post Office as Guyandotte, (West) Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 790 the Post Office at Guyandotte, (West) Virginia was located in Cabell County, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Johnson of Company H of Piles Guerrillas C. S. A. appears on a list of prisoners confined at the Military Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description; Age 19; Height 5' 11"; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair dark; and told Union authorities prior to the war he had been a farmer and said his residence was Cabell County, (West) Virginia and was arrested by Lieutenant Martin in Wayne County, (West) Virginia on October 19, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Franklin Johnson of Company H of Piles Guerrillas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from October 26 to October 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on October 29, 1864 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured on October 19, 1864 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (1634 of 54896) stated Private Franklin Johnson of Company H of Piles Guerrillas was arrested in Wayne County, (West) Virginia on October 19, 1864 and noted as a bushwhacker and sent to Camp Chase on October 28, 1864.

The compiler notes Wayne and Cabell Counties in (West) Virginia were and are adjacent.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 2, 1865 at

And on Monday, January 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Franklin Johnson of Company H of Piles Guerrillas due to small-pox. (Page six under Miscellaneous)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Franklin Johnson did not own slaves in Cabell County, (West) Virginia.

990) Private George M. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1122 reads "**G. M. JOHNSON CO. K 40 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old based on the 1850 census.

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; George M. Johnson married Sarah M. McWhorter on December 10, 1844 in Paulding County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Geo M. Johnson, born about 1826 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and listed as could not read nor write and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Johnson, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other family

household members were: (Spelled as) Jas A. Johnson, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Leroy Johnson, born about 1847 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Thos Johnson, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 11 in Carroll County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

The compiler notes Paulding and Carroll Counties are adjacent to Haralson County in Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Johnson alternate name George M. Johnson served in Company K in the 40th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company K of the 40th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Haralson Invincibles”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. M. Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay Roll of the organization named above and dated March 27, 1862 at Camp McDonald, (Georgia) and enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Buchanan, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Alexander) Murchison for three years or war and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and signed his name as G. M. Johnson and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. M. Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Buchanan in Haralson County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Alexander Murchison for three years or (the) war and reported as pay due and present for duty and under remarks stated deserted September 1, 1863 joined from desertion December 11, 1863 stoppage for absence without leave of \$36.66.

When Private George M. Johnson of Company K of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain

(Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. "W". Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment "Alabama" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George M. Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo "W". (With an X by the initial W indicating an incorrect initial) Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo "W". Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky received on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo "W". Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George "W". Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. M. Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript and deserter.

Private George M. Johnson died approximately 152 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 while en route to Hampton Roads, Virginia, President Lincoln and Mr. Seward have gone to Hampton Roads to have an interview with the Rebel commissioners – Stephens, Hunter and Campbell.

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo “W” Johnson of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

991) Private Harry A. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #746 reads **“H. A. JOHNSON CO. C 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes a family genealogist named Patsy McCoy stated, “The Johnson children are the children of Henry A. Johnson and Martha M. Boutwell. Martha had died and Willis is raising her children, Willis and Martha are brother and sister. Not sure what has happened to Henry A.”

The 1860 United States census listed Henry A. Johnson, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal estate of \$290.00 and he was noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha Johnson, born about 1836 in Alabama and it was noted she could not read nor write. Another family member was (Spelled as) Marilda J. (A female) Johnson, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Pike County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office listed as White Water and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Harry A. Johnson served in Company C in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

Confederate Military History, vol. VIII, p. 219 provided the following information about the regiment.

“The Fifty-seventh regiment was organized at Troy, March, 1863, as part of Clanton's brigade; was temporarily attached to Slaughter's brigade, and in September was again with General Clanton.

It was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. Moved to Demopolis, it was attached to Scott's brigade, and joined the army of Tennessee in time to share in the perils and hardships of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign; was in numerous battles and skirmishes, but did not suffer greatly until Peachtree Creek, when the regiment was severely cut up, losing almost half its number.

It then moved into Tennessee and lost heavily; at the battles of Franklin and Nashville; was transferred to North Carolina, and fought at Bentonville with severe loss.

It was consolidated with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth regiments, under the command of Colonel McAlexander, and surrendered with Johnston's army at the close of the war.

J. P. W. Amerine, its first colonel, was succeeded by Colonel C. J. L. Cunningham, who led the regiment for the greater part of the war, after December, 1863; he was wounded at Franklin Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Bethune, Captain A. L. Mulligan, Major J. H. Wiley and Captain R. H. Lane were at different times in command.

Lieutenant Colonel Bethune and Captain Faison were wounded at Peachtree Creek; Major Arnold and Captain Bailey M. Talbot were killed there.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) H. A. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on February 12, 1863 in Pike County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain W. R. Arnold for the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 1st Corporal May 1, 1863.

The above asterisk stated “The Company subsequently became Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) H. A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 12, 1863 in Pike County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain W. R. Arnold for the war and last paid by Captain A. McVoy (Alexander McVoy Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Harry A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 27, 1864 he had been in Scott’s Brigade in Loring’s Division and in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harry A. Johnson of Company C of 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harry A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hiram A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harry A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hiram (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harry A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864 and under remarks stated pressed into Rebel Army.

Private Harry A. Johnson died approximately 158 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 11, 1865 in Missouri the State legislature ended slavery.

And on December 11, 1864 (But changed to Wednesday January 11, 1865 by General Ainsworth and his Staff) at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. A. Johnson of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

Chronological order of grave sequence by General Ainsworth and his staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry A. Johnson did not own slaves in Pike County, Alabama.

992) Private James L. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1737 reads ***"J. L. JOHNSON CO. H 42 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James L. Johnson served in Company H of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]"

Company H of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the "Walton Tigers" Many soldiers from Walton County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 4 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Walton County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Jett) T. Mitchell for three years or during war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 and dated December 10, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Monroe, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Jett) T. (Mitchell) for three years and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in Georgia sick since June 1862.

When Private James L. Johnson of Company H 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James L. Johnson died approximately 76 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 23, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Johnson of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

993) Private Moses JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1811 reads **“MOSES JOHNSON CO. B 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Moses Johnson served in Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville.

The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command.”

Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Coosa Rangers” Many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. Johnson of Company B of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Moses Johnson of Company B of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and signed his name as Moses Johnson.

When Private Moses Johnson of Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Johnson of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Johnson of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Johnson of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Johnson of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase,

Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Johnson of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Moses Johnson died approximately 87 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 3, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Moses Johnson of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his death date fits in with those who died on April 3, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

994) Private Richard M. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1677 reads **"R. M. JOHNSON CO. E 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 years old.

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; William Johnson married Olive Waldo on July 25, 1814 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia. According to Find A Grave Memorial number 62297389 William Johnson married Rebecca Wheeler on February 19, 1856.

The 1860 United States census listed Richard M. Johnson, born about 1843 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Johnson, born about 1792 in New Jersey and his wife Rebecca B. Johnson, born about 1816 in Pennsylvania. Other family household members were: John C. Johnson, born about 1840 in Virginia and Jessie (A female) Johnson, born about 1858 in Virginia and Jo (A male) Johnson, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Bridgeport District in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clarksburg and no date of enumeration was noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Sergeant Richard M. Johnson and discharged as a private served in Company D in the 20th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"20th Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1863, and was composed of "North Western Virginians." The unit served in W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley. It disbanded in mid-April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel W. W. Arnett, [William Wiley Arnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 70304312] Lieutenant Colonels Dudley Evans [Died 1910 and was president of the Wells Fargo Company] and John B. Lady, [John Buford Lady – Find A Grave Memorial # 10604947] and Major Elihu Hutton. [Find A Grave Memorial # 163034446]"

The compiler notes many of the soldiers from Company E were from Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864 and dated January 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Richard M. Johnston of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 in Weston, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Edward) M. Corder for three years and last paid on July 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 6, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Richard M. Johnson of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Weston, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Edward M) Corder for three years or during the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred to Company E of the 20th Virginia Cavalry on April 18, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Richard M. Johnson of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Weston, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Edward M) Corder for three years or during the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred to Company E of the 20th Virginia Cavalry on April 18, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Richard M. Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to \$100.00 bond.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Johnson of Company D of the 20th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864 and specifically issued on February 29, 1864 and signed his name as R. M. Johnson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 8, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Rich M. Johnson of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred by Captain (Edward M) Corder on May 1, 1864 and entitled to \$100.00 bond.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard M. Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia was admitted on October 29, 1864 to the United States Army Post Hospital at Beverly, West Virginia and had been sent from the field and the diagnosis was left arm flesh and treatment was a

simple dressing and transferred to the General Hospital at Grafton, (West Virginia) on November 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on November 12, 1864 to the United States Army Post Hospital at Clarksburg, West Virginia and the complaint was a gun-shot wound and was sent to the General Hospital on December 4, 1864 and under remarks stated Grafton, West Virginia by order of Brevet Major General Kelly. (Brevet Major General Benjamin Franklin Kelley).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd M. Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on December 4, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital at Grafton, West Virginia and returned to duty on February 8, 1865 and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard M. Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on December 4, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital at Grafton, West Virginia and had been sent from the Post Hospital at Clarksburg, (West) Virginia and the diagnosis was a gun-shot flesh wound in the lower 3rd left arm nerves injured and caused by a carbine and wounded at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and treatment was a cold water dressing and under remarks stated turned over to commander at the Post Grafton, February 8, 1865 and noted as age twenty-one.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war captured within the limits of Forces West of Piedmont, West Virginia and received at headquarters Clarksburg, West Virginia. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 15, 1864 and noted a physical description; Age twenty-one; Height five feet eight inches; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair dark and had been born in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and enrolled in November 1862 at Fredericksburg, (Virginia) and noted as captured at Beverly, (West Virginia) by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and the soldier had been in Jackson's Brigade and under remarks stated wounded and in Post Hospital at Clarksburg, (West Virginia).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard "Johnston" of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from Cumberland, Maryland Headquarters Department of West Virginia during the month of March, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland May 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio February 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard M. Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appears of a list of prisoners confined at the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on February 9, 1865. Age 21; Height 5' 8"; Complexion light; Eyes black; Hair dark; with no occupation noted and told Union authorities his residence was Augusta County, Virginia and had been arrested by the 8th Ohio Volunteer

Cavalry at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd M. Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appears of a roll of prisoners of war at Wheeling, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 13, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard M. Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared of a roll of prisoners of war received from February 11 to 15, 1865 and specifically arrived on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Private Richard M. Johnson died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. M. Johnson of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

995) Private Stephen W. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #619 reads ***"S. JOHNSON CO. C 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; David Johnson married (Spelled as) Caty Anderson on December 17, 1832 in Grayson County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Stephen Johnson, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of David Johnson, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife Catharine Johnson, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Polly Johnson, born about 1838 in Virginia and Elijah Johnson, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wallen (A male) Johnson, born about 1842 in Virginia and Granville Johnson, born about 1846 in Virginia and Byron Johnson, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 19 in Grayson County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Stephen W. Johnson, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Danil (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to David and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way) David Johnson, born about 1811 in North Carolina and his wife

Catherine Johnson, born about 1816 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Eliza P. Johnson, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wallen A. (A male) Johnson, born about 1842 in Virginia and Granville Johnson, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Bryam Johnson, born about 1849 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Phebe Johnson, born about 1851 in Virginia and Sarah E. Johnson, born about 1853 in Virginia and William E. Johnson, born about 1855 in Virginia. The family household was living in Grayson County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Big Meadows and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen W. Johnson alternate name Stephen Johnson served in Company C in the 8th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Cavalry Regiment was organized early in 1862 with nine companies but increased its number to eleven to [by] July. Many of the men were recruited in Smyth, Nelson, Kanawha, and Tazewell counties. The unit confronted the Federals in western Virginia, fought in East Tennessee then returned to western Virginia. Later it participated in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment contained 225 effectives in April, 1864. However, none were included in the surrender at Appomattox because it had cut through the Federal lines and disbanded. The field officers were Colonels James M. Corns [James Marshall Cornes – Find A Grave Memorial # 10706478] and Walter H. Jenifer; [Walter Hanson Jenifer – Find A Grave Memorial # 64868391] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas P. Bowen, [Thomas Peery Bowen – Find A Grave # 26708718] A. F. Cook, [Alphonso F. Cook – Born about 1830] Henry Fitzhugh, [Henry Fitzhugh Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 72928672] and Albert G. Jenkins; [Albert Gallatin Jenkins – Find A Grave # 7607469] and Major P. M. Edmondson.[P. M. Edmonston]”

Company C of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Grayson Cavalry” Many soldiers from Grayson County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company C of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 27, 1863 at Crumps, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain William) H. (Bramblett) for two years and last paid by (William) J. Clark on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company C of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 27, 1863 at Crumps, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain William) H. (Bramblett) for two years and last paid by (William) J. Clark on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen W. Johnson of Company C of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appears on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864. Age 19; Height 5' 11"; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair light; and told Union authorities before the war his occupation

was a farmer and said his residence was in Grayson County, Virginia. He was arrested by General (Spelled as) Averal (But should have been Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen W. Johnson of Company C of the "3rd" Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

The following is from Wikipedia: "The Battle of Moorefield was a cavalry battle in the American Civil War, which took place on August 7, 1864, at Moorefield, West Virginia, as part of the Valley Campaigns of 1864. Brigadier General William W. Averell led Union troops to a victory over Brigadier General John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen W. Johnson of Company C of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private Stephen W. Johnson died approximately 125 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 15, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee the first day of the two days Battle of Nashville, Tennessee took place.

And on Thursday, December 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Stephen W. Johnson of Company C of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Stephen Johnson did not own slaves in Grayson County, Virginia.

996) Private Stephen JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1629 reads "***S. JOHNSON CO. A 4 FLA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed Stephen Johnson, born about 1839 in Alabama and listed his occupation as a laborer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of James Johnson, born about 1787 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Candies

Johnson, born about 1797 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Robert Johnson, born about 1835 in Alabama and Martin Johnson, born about 1837 in Alabama and Sally Johnson, born about 1840 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Tologee District in and the nearest Post Office was reported as Quincy and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen Johnson served in Company A of the 4th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment was organized in the summer of 1861 at Jacksonville, Florida. The men were raised in the counties of Gadsden, Franklin, Madison, New River, LaFayette, Columbia, Marion, Levy, Liberty, Washington, Jackson, and Hillsborough. For a time it served in Florida, then was assigned to General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 1st Florida [Florida] Cavalry Regiment. The 4th was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 983 officers and men and lost forty-two percent of the 468 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty percent of the 217 at Chickamauga, and eighty-nine percent of the 172 at Missionary Ridge. The 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. The regiment surrendered 23 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wiles L. L. Bowen, [Wylde Lyde Latham Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 89773942] Edward Hopkins, [Edward D. Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 57030061] and James P. Hunt; Lieutenant Colonels Edward Badger [Edward Nathaniel Badger Find A Grave Memorial # 28418039] and M. W. Smith; [Matthew Whit Smith – Find A Grave Memorial #33149898] and Majors Jacob A. Lash [Jacob Alexander Lash taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and died of pneumonia as a POW at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7775674] and John T. Lesley.[John Thomas Lesley – Find a Grave Memorial # 7796892]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Captain Gee's Company of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into service at age twenty-two at Fort Mallory, (Florida) on Saint Vincent Island (Located in Franklin County) on August 27, 1861 and had been enrolled by Captain C. A. Gee on May 22, (1861) at Quincy, Florida for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 29 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, (1861) and enrolled at St. Vincent, (Island Florida) for twelve months and last paid from date of enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated allowance for monthly clothing.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, (1861) and enrolled at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) for twelve months and last paid on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1862 and dated February 14, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 and enrolled at St. Vincent (Island, Florida) for twelve months and re-enlisted for three years and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 and enrolled at St. Vincent (Island), Florida for twelve months and re-enlisted for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 and enrolled at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 and enrolled at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 and enrolled at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 and enrolled at St. Vincent Island, Florida for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital since November 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 and enrolled at St. Vincent Island, Florida for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital since November 1863.

When Private Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route. On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

District of Tennessee – Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau

- Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy
 - 1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas
 - 8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt. Henry C. Rogers
 - 61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass
 - 174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones
 - 181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd
 - 13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy
 - 2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson
 - 177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox
 - 178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford
 - 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
 - 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

- Buford's Division – Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford
 - Bell's Brigade – Col. Tyree Bell
 - Crossland's Brigade – Col. Edward Crossland
- Jackson's Division – Brig. Gen. William Hicks Jackson
 - Armstrong's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong
 - Ross's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross

Attached Infantry

- Bate's Division (from Cheatham's Corps) – Maj. Gen. William B. Bate
 - Tyler's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton Smith
 - Finley's Brigade – Major Jacob A. Lash
 - Jackson's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson
- Stevenson's Division
 - Brown's & Reynolds's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer
- French's Division
 - Sears' Brigade – Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

On the morning of December 7, 1864 Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the enemy. These brigades were led by Col. Minor T. Thomas, a veteran of the Dakota War, and Col. Edward Anderson. With Thomas' brigade forming the first line of battle and Anderson forming the second, Milroy engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Bate's troops broke and ran. Forrest "seized the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them". Bate was equally unsuccessful. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area. More importantly, he succeeded in keeping Rousseau confined to Murfreesboro and kept the important supply line and retreat route open."

And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

"General Thomas Benton Smith's (Confederate) Brigade had orders to occupy the space between Jackson's Brigade and Lash, but for some reason, the youthful Smith never made contact with the Floridians. Because of General Bate's mismanaged shift, a "space of perhaps 75 or 100 yards" opened "between [General Thomas Benton] Smith's right and Finley's left.

Before Bate could close this gap, the Federal advance fell like a hammer blow on Lash's men. It is possible that the Floridians had not even reached their new position before the Federals rushed in upon their position; as the numerous Yankees swarmed around them, the majority of Lash's men put up a feeble resistance from behind their fortifications, before beating a hasty retreat; General Forrest pleaded with the Floridians to maintain their position: "Men, all I ask of you is to hold the enemy back for fifteen minutes, which will give me sufficient time to gain their rear with my cavalry, and I will capture the last one of them." It is unlikely that the Floridians held for even five minutes before beating a hasty retreat. At least ninety-one Floridians either surrendered or were apprehended by Federal soldiers".

The compiler notes the Florida boys had fought at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 then were detached with General Forrest where they lost in heavy numbers and then marched to Nashville, Tennessee where one last major battle would occur. Again from Wikipedia:

"Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate's Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day's march, "it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces." Of the next day,

Washington Ives remembered, "many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not disturb it." Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee's capital city on December 12, the Floridians could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood's line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with "exterior lines of communication" and "highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a gun-shot fracture of left clavicle (severe) caused by a conball which was short for a conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 7, 1865 and at the bottom of the page noted his age as twenty-four.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, (1865) at the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 18, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Johnson of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 20, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private Stephen Johnson died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Sunday, March 12, 1865 due to a gun-shot wound.

The compiler notes he was admitted to the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Stephen Johnson did not own slaves in Gadsden County, Florida.

997) Private Solomon H. JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1771 reads **“S. H. JOHNSON CO. C 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Solomon Johnson, born about 1844 in North Carolina (However from looking at an actual copy of the census report he was born in Alabama) and living in the household of Samuel Johnson, born about 1801 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Johnson, born about 1831 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Johnson, born about 1833 in Alabama and Martha Johnson, born about 1834 in North Carolina (However from looking at an actual copy of the census report she was born in Alabama) and (Spelled as) Wm (A male) Johnson, born about 1836 in North Carolina (However from looking at an actual copy of the census report he was born in Alabama) and Sarah Johnson, born about 1838 in North Carolina (However from looking at an actual copy of the census report she was born in Alabama) and (Spelled as) Pennie (A female) Johnson, born

about 1839 in North Carolina (However from looking at an actual copy of the census report she was born in Alabama) and John Johnson, born about 1841 in North Carolina (However from looking at an actual copy of the census report he was born in Alabama) and Robert Johnson, born about 1843 in North Carolina (However from looking at an actual copy of the census report he was born in Alabama) and Julia Johnson, born about 1845 in North Carolina (However from looking at an actual copy of the census report she was born in Alabama) The family household was living in the Barron's Beat in Perry County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Sol Johnson, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Sam Johnson, born about 1821 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Fannie Johnson, born about 1835 in Alabama and Sarah Johnson, born about 1837 in Alabama and John Johnson, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) E. (A female) Johnson, born about 1843 in Alabama and Robert Johnson, born about 1844 in Alabama and Julia Johnson, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Johnson, born about 1854 in Alabama. The family household was living in the North Division of Choctaw County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pelham and the census was enumerated on August 25, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls 1861-1865 on page ten of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry (Spelled as) S. H. Johnson enlisted on March 1, 1864 at De Sotoville, Alabama and was never paid and captured near Atlanta, Georgia. According to the History of Choctaw County, Alabama Genealogy Trails De Sotoville, Alabama had a Post Office in Choctaw County, Alabama.

Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry was known as the "Choctaw Griffin Rifles" and had many soldiers from Choctaw County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Solomon H. Johnson served in Company C in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Solomon H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Solomon H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Solomon H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "3", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry name appeared on as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, (Maryland) March 18 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private Solomon H. Johnson died approximately 221 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 27, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. H. Johnson of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Solomon Johnson did not own slaves in Choctaw County, Alabama.

998) Private Samuel JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #105 reads **“SAM'L JOHNSON CO. A 41 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Franklin County, Tennessee in July 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Johnson alternate name S. S. Johnson served in Company “H” in the 41st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“41st Infantry Regiment was assembled at Pontotoc, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862 and contained eleven companies. Its members were from the counties of Lee, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Monroe, and Chickasaw. The unit served in Mississippi, then was assigned to J. P. Anderson's, Henderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought on many battlefields of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. It lost 25 killed, 164 wounded, and 9 missing of the 502 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 321 men and 219 arms. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Lewis Ball, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12770680] William F. Tucker, [William Feimster Tucker – Find A Grave Memorial # 11094] and J. Byrd Williams, [John Byrd Williams – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] and Lieutenant Colonels William C. Hearn and Lafayette Hodges. [Find A Grave Memorial # 26896010]”

Company A of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was known as the “(Spelled as) Talibonella Rifles” Company was raised in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 9 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Johnson of (Old) Company C of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Rocky Ford, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Henry Jackson) Duke for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (New) Company H 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

The compiler notes Rocky Ford was located in Pontotoc County during the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Johnson of (New) Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Rocky Ford, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Henry Jackson) Duke for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on May 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Pontotoc, (County) Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Johnson of (New) Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Rocky Ford, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Henry Jackson) Duke for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Tupelo, August 1, 1862 and now in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Johnson of (New) Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Rocky Ford, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Henry Jackson) Duke for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on May 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at home Pontotoc County, Mississippi August 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Johnson of (New) Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 9, (1862) at Rocky Ford, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Henry Jackson) Duke for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on May 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners of war forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee to Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville by Lieutenant Colonel Spalding and noted as captured at Cowan, (Tennessee) on July 20, (1863)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by United States Forces under command of Major General Rosecrans and forwarded from Winchester. Roll dated Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan, (Tennessee) on July 28, 1863 and under remarks stated forwarded for exchange.

The compiler notes Cowan is located in Franklin County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1863 and under remarks stated Louisville, Kentucky August 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 9, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company H of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky fro Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company "A" of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry was admitted on January 31, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and noted his complaint as small-pox and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Private Samuel Johnson died approximately 183 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1864 at

And on Saturday, February 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Samuel Johnson of Company "A" of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

999) Private Thomas JOHNSON - Inscription on tombstone #676 reads "***T. JOHNSON CO. A 40 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes there appears to be two separate soldiers named Thomas Johnson in the 40th Alabama Infantry and they are considered a cross over.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Johnson alternate name T. Johnson served in Company A in the 40th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment, organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, recruited its companies in Perry, Sumter, Morgan, Covington, Pickens, Colbert, [The compiler notes Colbert County was not created until 1867 after the war] Mobile, and Choctaw counties. It served at Mobile until December, [and] then moved to Mississippi where under the command of J. C. Moore it was active in the operations on Deer Creek. Later four companies were transferred to General Exton's [Ector's] Brigade, which fought at Chickamauga. The other companies were part of the garrison at Vicksburg and were captured when that city fell. After being exchanged, the regiment was united and sustained 135 casualties at Chattanooga. Attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, it participated in the Atlanta Campaign, [and] moved to Mobile, [and] then returned to the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. This unit had 332 fit for duty in January, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 429 men and 338 arms in December. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-31, it lost twenty percent of the 416 engaged. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Augustus A. Coleman [Augustus Aurelius Coleman – Find A Grave Memorial # 110930768] and John H. Higley, [John Hunt Higley – Find A Grave Memorial # 28960198] Lieutenant Colonels E. S. Gulley [Ezekial Slocum Gulley – Find A Grave Memorial # 39568228] and Thomas O. Stone, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61158778] and Major Elbert D. Willett. [Elbert Decatur Willett – Find A Grave Memorial # 122860760]”

Company A of the 40th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Sumter County, Alabama.

According to records located at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama, Private Thomas Johnson of Company A 40th Alabama Infantry was one of twenty plus soldiers in the 40th Alabama Infantry taken prisoners while on picket duty on August 3, 1864.

When Private Thomas Johnson of Company A of the 40th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Johnson of Company A of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Johnson of Company A of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Johnson of Company A of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Johnson of Company A of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private Thomas Johnson died approximately 136 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 28, 1864 the future 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson celebrated his 8th birthday. Woodrow Wilson would forever recall standing for a moment at General Robert E. Lee's side and looking up into his face.

And on Wednesday, December 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Johnson of Company A of the 40th Regiment Alabama "Cavalry" (But corrected at top of page to Infantry) due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1000) Private A. B. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #2147 reads **"A B JONES LA C.S.A."**
He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

When Private A. B. Jones of the 17th Louisiana Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh he had been with the 2nd Brigade in Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles' 1st Division in Major General Braxton Bragg's 2nd Army Corps with General Albert Sidney Johnston and General P. G. T. Beauregard as the Commanding Generals in the Army of Mississippi.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

The compiler notes the American casualties at the Battle of Shiloh exceeded those of all American casualties of the American Revolution and War of 1812 combined.

The compiler notes the strict policy Confederate General Beauregard had set into place prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The following are his actual orders concerning the wounded.

"IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory." "VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and

absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G."

The compiler notes that some Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

Private M. B. Smith a member of Company C of the 2nd Texas Infantry (Moore's) at the Battle of Shiloh wrote the following words about the battle afterwards. Private M. B. Smith's lieutenant, Samuel Houston Junior, the oldest son of famous Sam Houston of Texas was left for dead at Shiloh but later found to be wounded and taken to the northern prison Camp Douglas, Illinois.

"Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell
About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

About the hour of sunrise the battle it began;
Before the day was ended, we fought 'em hand to hand.
The horrors of that field did my heart with anguish fill
For the wounded and the dying that lay on Shiloh Hill.

There were men from every nation laid on those bloody plains,
Fathers, sons, and brothers were numbered with the slain,
That has caused so many homes with deep mourning to be filled,
All from the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

The battle it raged on, though dead and dying men
Lay thick all o'er the ground, on the hill and on the glen;
And from their deadly wounds, the blood ran like a rill;
Such were the mournful sights that I saw on Shiloh Hill.

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;
They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!
But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

Federal POW Records stated he died on Tuesday, May 20, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound. He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in 1869.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported Private A. B. Jones as enlisting in 1st Company A of the 17th Louisiana Infantry on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana for one year. The compiler notes 1st Company A subsequently became the 2nd Company E in the 17th Louisiana Infantry and their company nickname was known as the "Ouachita Southrons" and named after Ouachita Parish Louisiana.

In the compilers opinion the switch from 1st Company A to 2nd Company E was made after the Battle of Shiloh but prior to his death. Confederate muster rolls for May 1st through June 1, 1862 reported him as "absent and missing in action on April 6, 1862" during the first day at Shiloh and noted he was with the 2nd Company E. Confederate muster rolls for March and April 1862 reported him with the 1st Company A.

Federal POW Records reported Private A. B. Jones with Company A of the 17th Louisiana Regiment as appearing on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. And it noted that he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh and died of his gun-shot wound to the lungs on May 20, 1862 while at the Camp Dennison Hospital.

Private A. B. Jones was probably taken to a Federal Union hospital near or at Shiloh. The newspaper the "Cincinnati Gazette" dated April 18, 1862 listed his name and unit onboard the United States Ship "Magnolia". The transport "Magnolia" had been rented by the United States Sanitary Commission and reported bringing back two hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers both Union and Confederate from Shiloh. The "Magnolia" brought back fifty-seven Confederates. The "Magnolia" was reported as leaving Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee at 12:30 p.m. on April 14, 1862 with the wounded and pulled into a

dock at Cincinnati, Ohio on April 17, 1862 and then transported some of the soldiers on the Little Miami Railroad to Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Private died approximately days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 21, 1862 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln communicates with Senate regarding arrest by military commander in Kentucky of persons suspected of secessionist sympathies.

And on Wednesday May 21, 1862 the official listing of the dead at the Waldschmidt cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio as located at the Ohio Historical Society reported Private A. B. Jones of Company A of the 17th Louisiana died and was buried in grave number 105 at the Waldschmidt cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private A. B. Jones was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department acting under orders of General Judson David Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of Great Lakes Department.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. B. JONES (2ND) CO. E 17 LA. INF. C.S.A."**