

1301) Private James A. MOBLEY through 1400) Private William OSBORN (Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

1301) Private James A. MOBLEY - Inscription on tombstone #517 reads ***“JAS. MOBLEY CO. E 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 34 based on hospital records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Mobley served in Company E 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 E of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Mobile County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Jas Mobley of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

When Private James A. Mobley of Company E of the 36th Alabama Infantry had been taken prisoner during 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 (Spelled as) J. Mabry of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared 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 noted as captured by the 16th Army Corps at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under disposition stated forwarded Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Mobley of Company E 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, 186-. 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 (Spelled as) Jas A. Mobly of Company E 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 six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll 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) Jas A. Mobly of Company E 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Mobly of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 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) James A. Mobly of Company E of the 36th 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 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) James A. Mobley of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky or order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones at Atlanta, Georgia on July "21", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Mobley of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama was admitted on September 6, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital near Columbus, Ohio and was transferred from the Camp Chase Prison and the diagnosis was small-pox and returned to duty on October 16, 1864 and under remarks stated vaccinated and noted his age as thirty-four.

Private James A. Mobley died approximately 116 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 26, 1864 at

And on Saturday, November 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James Mobley of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1302) Corporal William Gilbert MOBLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1710 reads "**CORP. W. G. MOBLEY CO. K 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old.

The compiler notes the discrepancy in years of birth of William G. Mobley between the 1850 and 1860 United States census. From looking at siblings years of birth and years of birth on their tombstones the compiler believes in this specific case the 1850 United States census is more accurate in terms of birth years.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; John (Spelled as) Mobly married Nancy Gilbert on March 17, 1831 in Henry County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed his name as N. G. Mobley, born about 1836 in Georgia. The compiler notes after looking at the original census report the census taker made his letter N's and W's in specific style and this should be initials W. G. and not N. G. and will be noted this way. The census listed W. G. (A male) Mobley, born about 1836 and noted as attending school with the year and living in the household of J. (A male) Mobley, born about 1792 in South Carolina and his wife N. (A female) Mobley, born about 1781 in South Carolina. Other household members were: E. (A female) Mobley, born about 1833 in Georgia and N. (A female) Mobley, born about 1835 in Georgia and S. (A female) Mobley, born about 1838 in Georgia and F. G. (A female) Mobley, born about 1840 in Georgia and N. D. Mobley, born about 1842 in Georgia and D. (A female) Mobley, born about 1762 in South Carolina and T. J. (A male) Johnson, born about 1827 in Virginia. The household was living in District 42 in Henry County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 5, 1850.

The compiler further notes the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties; in which it appears John Mobley married again on May 1, 1856 in Henry County, Georgia to Martha Amanda Adamson.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm G. Mobley, born about 1839 in Georgia 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 Nancy C. Mobley, born about 1838 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Northern Division in Chambers County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Milltown and the census was enumerated on August 24, 1860.

Special thanks to Linda Benefield and her work on Randolph County, Alabama for providing this soldiers middle name.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William G. Mobley was discharged as a corporal and served in Company K 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 K of the 46th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Randolph County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 16, 1862 at Camp Shorter in Loachapoka, (Alabama) stated Private (Spelled as) W. G. Mobley of Captain Stephen Company 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Louina, (Alabama) (The compiler notes Louina is now a ghost town in Randolph County, Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Leonidas) Stevens for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

When Corporal William Gilbert Mobley of Company K of the 46th 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. G. Mobley a corporal of Company K Regiment 46th 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. G. Mobley and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. G. Mobley of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the term of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 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."

Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. G. Mobley of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 46th Alabama Regiment who will be effective at the expiration of their furlough and list not dated* The asterisk stated other records indicate men were furloughed at (Spelled as) Enterprise, [Enterprise] Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

When Corporal William G. Mobley of Company G 46th 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) Wm G. Mobley of Company K 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 as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm G. Mobley of Company K 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm G. Mobley of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama 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 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm G. Mobley of Company K 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Wm G. Mobley of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Corporal William Gilbert Mobley died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 20, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of "Private" (Spelled as) W. G. Mobly of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

His wife, Mrs. N. C. Mobley filed for a Confederate widow's pension in 1887 from Randolph County, Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William G. Mobley did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

1303) Private William M. MOBLEY - Inscription on tombstone #912 reads ***"Wm. M. MOBLEY CO. C 29 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Mobley served in Company C 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. Tattnall, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Morris, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43968359] and Major Henry B. Turner. [Find A Grave Memorial # 170576932]"

Company C of the 29th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Avalanche Company" Many soldiers from Blount County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 23, 1861 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Mobley of Company C of the 4th Battalion Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on September 23, 1861 at Blountville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Musgrove and not paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 23, 1861 at Blountville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Musgrove and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detached to accompany the sick house in Blount city, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 23, 1861 at Blountville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Musgrove and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a muster roll for bounty to December 20, 1862 and stationed at Camp Lee, Alabama enlisted on September 23, 1861 at Blountville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Musgrove for the war 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. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 23, 1861 at Blountville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Musgrove and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) 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 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 23, 1861 at Blountville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Musgrove for the war and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) 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 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 23, 1861 at Blountville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Musgrove for the war and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of casualties in the 29th Alabama Regiment in the engagement at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15 and 16, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

When Private William M. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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 William Mobley of Company C 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 December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Mobley of Company C 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 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) Wm. Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Mobley of Company C of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 22, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mobley of the "39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Mobley "39"th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1304) Private Samuel S. MOTTORN - Inscription on tombstone #830 reads "**S. S. MOLTERN CO. G 38 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Company G of the 38th Tennessee Infantry was known as the "Tuscaloosa Plough Boys" Many soldiers from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Mottorne of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on January 12, 1864 at Dublin, Virginia and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The regiment was organized September 23, 1861, as the 8th (Also known as Looney's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry, but the designation was changed to the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry on November 16, 1861 by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. Companies H, K and M were transferred to the 5th Battalion Alabama Infantry (Subsequently a part of the 50th Regiment Alabama Infantry) by Special Order Number 27, Headquarters 2d Corps, Army of Mississippi, dated April 3, 1862 and the regiment was re-organized in May, 1862. (1st) Company A was re-organized as an artillery organization in April 1862, and it subsequently served as Captain Rice's Independent Company, Tennessee Light Artillery. The 22nd Battalion Tennessee Infantry was temporarily consolidated with this regiment in 1863 and in the latter part of 1864 the 4th, 5th, 31st 33d and 38th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the original designation during the periods covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865, the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3d Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

His Compiled Military Service Record's listed his surname as Mottorn.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Mottorn of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January 12, 1864 at Dublin, Virginia and enrolled for the war and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Mottorn of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January 12, 1864 at Bristol, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

When Private Samuel S. Mottorn of Company G of the 38th Tennessee Infantry had been taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Wright's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel (Spelled as) Mottren of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee 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 22, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Mottreu (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 38th 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 29, 186-. 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 (Spelled as) Sam'l Mottrew (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee 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 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) Sam'l Morton (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and 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) Samuel Motterer of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 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) Sam'l Morton of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee 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 (Spelled as) Samuel Mortren (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July "21", 1864.

Private died approximately 172 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 21, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Martren (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1305) Private Thomas MONDAY - Inscription on tombstone #2083 reads ***"THOS. MONDAY CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A."*** / "E. A. WILSON CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner in Huntsville, Alabama in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Monday. The census listed Thomas Monday, born about 1840 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm O. Monday, born about 1792 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Martha Monday, born about 1794 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Wm. Monday, born about 1829 in Alabama and Rubin Monday, born about 1838 in Alabama but corrected to 1833 by an ancestry transcriber and (Spelled as) Elihue (A female) Monday, born about 1835 in Alabama. The family household was living in the town of Jackson in Jackson Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Mundy. The census listed Thomas Mundy, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation was a farmer and it was noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Mundy, also born about 1839 in Alabama. Other household members were: Rubin J. Mundy, born about 1858 in Louisiana and James H. Ward, born about 1854 in Alabama. The household was living in Jackson Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Woodville and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Munday alternate name Thomas Monday served in the 12th Louisiana Infantry however the compiler notes he was with Company K of the 9th Louisiana Infantry. The majority of Company K of the 9th Louisiana Infantry was captured at Huntsville, Alabama in April of 1862 and many were taken to Camp Chase, Ohio. After being exchanged by the Dix-Hill Cartel Agreement in November of 1862 Company K was incorporated into the 12th Louisiana Infantry and officially known as Company M2 and his Compiled Military Service Records can be located in the 12th Louisiana Infantry. The 9th Louisiana Infantry noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"9th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in May, 1861 and soon moved to Virginia. Its companies were recruited in the following parishes: Rapides, Bossier, Bienville, De Soto, Livingston, Jackson, Washington, Claiborne, East Carroll, and Madison. The unit served in General R. Taylor's Brigade during Jackson's Valley Campaign and the Seven Days' Battles, and then was assigned to Starke's, Hays', and York's command. It fought in many conflicts from Cedar Mountain to Cold Harbor, was involved in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and later shared in the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 4 killed and 36 wounded at Cross Keys and Port Republic, had 21 killed and 55 wounded at Sharpsburg and 25 killed and 57 wounded at Chancellorsville. It reported 14 casualties at Second Winchester, lost twenty-one percent of the 347 engaged at Gettysburg, and had 130 captured at Rappahannock Station. Only 4 officers and 64 men surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia. The field officers were Colonels William R. Peck, [William Raine Peck – Find A Grave Memorial # 8724] E. G. Randolph, [Edward Graves Randolph – Find A Grave Memorial # 22614149] Leroy A. Stafford, [Died at the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia – Find A Grave Memorial # 11080] and Richard Taylor; [Richard Scott Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 11085] Lieutenant Colonels John J. Hodges [Find A Grave Memorial # 131343844] and N. J. Walker; [Nathaniel J. Walker born about 1808] and Majors James R. Kavanaugh, A. A. Singletary, [Alfred A. Singletary – Find A Grave Memorial # 36024673] and Henry L. N. Williams. [Henry L. N. Williams - Died of wounds at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 22630134]"

Company K of the 9th Louisiana Infantry was known as the "Jackson Greys" Many soldiers from Jackson Parish, Louisiana.

The following newspapers one from the North and one from the South gives insight as to the capture of Private Monday.

According to a newspaper article from the "Daily Democrat" in Louisville, Kentucky dated April 24, 1862 this is how Company K 9th Louisiana Infantry were captured.

"CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA" "An advance force of a hundred and fifty cavalry, together with a section of the battery, in charge of Captain Simonson himself, assisted by Lt. M. Allen, commanding the section, the whole directed by Colonel Kennett, first caught sight of Huntsville, and the lovely cedar surrounding it. They were advancing upon the town at a double-quick, when two locomotives, with trains attached, suddenly made their appearance upon the railroad. They were moving in the direction of Stephenson. A shot from one of Simonson's guns brought the first one to" [this is an error as the sentence just stops. I would speculate that the sentence should say brought the first one to a stop] "The Captain then turned to pay his respects to the second. A shot or two induced it also to haul up. In the meantime, the engineer of the first train was quietly getting on a full head of steam, and when nobody was suspecting such a thing, he suddenly started off. The cavalry went in pursuit, and actually chased the locomotive for a distance of ten miles. A few horsemen tried their carbines upon the second train, and an unfortunate colored person received one of the bullets in his neck. It was said, too, by the Secesh, that a rebel from Corinth, going home slightly wounded, was instantly killed. I am not certain whether this is true or not. I presume, however, that it is. The infantry had come up while this was going on, and Col. Mihalotzi, of the twenty fourth Illinois, sent a detachment to tear up a portion of the track in the direction of Decatur. The escape of any more trains was thus effectually prevented. Three cavalrymen rushed into the town, found a large number of rebel soldiers sleeping in and around a number of cars, and actually made prisoners of one hundred and seventy men, including a major, six captains and three

lieutenants. The most of these fellows belonged to the Ninth Louisiana regiment, and were on their way to join it in Virginia. The Major's name was Cavanaugh. His regiment did not all re-enlist when their time of service (one year) expired, and he had been home for recruits. He had succeeded in obtaining a hundred and forty, and was taking them to the Old Dominion, to fill up the ranks of his regiment. When he found both himself and his recruits were prisoners in the hands of the Yankees, his mortification was visibly expressed all over his countenance. When our troops advanced into the town, they found they had made a prize of seventeen locomotives (sixteen of them in fine running order), and about one hundred and fifty cars, passenger and freight. I shall not attempt to enumerate the other articles captured, and your readers may estimate the value of the rolling stock. The prisoners captured are a wretched looking set of men, and evidently belong to the lowest class of Southern society-which is, I admit, putting them down pretty low. They are nearly all sick of the business in which they are engaged. Many of them say they were forced to enlist. Others admit that they were influenced by leaders whom they believe to be bad men; and there is scarcely one who does not regret that he was induced to take up arms against the Government. One of them told me that if he were home once more, he would die in his tracks before he would again consent to fight against the old Union. "I foolishly thought," said he "that I was fighting for my country when I obeyed the mandates of Jeff Davis! now I see plainly that I was fighting against it"

"SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE" (from the **Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel**, April 13, 1862) posted in the Louisville, Kentucky **Daily Democrat** April 29, 1862.

"Sergeant E.E. Pritchard, of the Washington Artillery, arrived here last evening, and gives us some further particulars of the occupation of Huntsville. He was on his way to join his company at Corinth, but was turned back at Stevenson by the intelligence that the Federals had possession of Huntsville, and had cut off the railroad communication with Corinth. Mr. P informs us that he had a conversation with an engineer who succeeded in running the "gauntlet," and who gave him the following statement.: He said that early of Friday morning, he came up the road from Decatur; that on arriving at Huntsville, he found the telegraph operator in waiting, who threw his apparatus on board and informed him that the Federalists were just coming into the town. The engineer then started his train, but before getting through the town he was fired upon by the Federal force and a shot was also fired at the train, but did not succeed in hitting it. His brother, also an engineer, was just behind him, with a long train of empty cars, which was returning from carrying troops to Corinth. The Federal Infantry fired a volley into the cab of the engine, and it was supposed killed the engineer, as the train was stopped and had not been heard from at Stevenson. The Federal force could not be ascertained, but consisted of cavalry, infantry and one piece of artillery. They have possession of the city, and have effectually cut off all communication by the route. The 5th Georgia regiment had passed over the road but a short time previous, and were all safely beyond Huntsville, except some few who were detailed to bring on baggage. Passengers by the Georgia Railroad last night report that Huntsville has been occupied by eleven thousand Federal troops. Two locomotives and trains of cars, loaded with troops going to reinforce Beauregard, were captured. All communication, except by way of Mobile, is cut off, if the report is true."

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 28, 1862 at

And on Sunday, May 28, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, May 28, 1862 due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his name was spelled as Thomas Mundy on Surgeon Brown's hospital reports. The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 13 at the East Cemetery located 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. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private Thomas Monday may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1306) Corporal John MONROE - Inscription on tombstone #1350 reads "**CORP. J. MONROE CO. E 2 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 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 John Monroe, born about 1832 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Aly (A male) Monroe, born about 1800 in Ireland and what appears to be his wife Charlotte Monroe, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: George Monroe, born about 1837 in South Carolina (George was also a member of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry and died on January 26, 1863 as a result of a wound at the Battle of Fredericksburg) and (Spelled as) Alexr (A male) Monroe, born about 1839 in South Carolina (Alexander and also a member of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry and survived the war) and (Spelled as) Jas Monroe, born about 1840 in South Carolina (James was also in Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry and died in Richmond, Virginia on December 15, 1862) The family household was living in Kershaw District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Monroe alternate name James Munroe and discharged as a corporal served in Company F in the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry (2nd Palmetto Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Infantry Regiment (also called 2nd Palmetto Regiment) completed its organization near Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1861. The men were from Columbia, Camden, and Charleston, and the counties of Sumter, Richland, Greenville, Kershaw, and Lancaster. After fighting in Bonham's Brigade at First Manassas, the unit served under Generals Toombs, Kershaw, Kennedy, and Conner. It participated in many conflicts of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor except when it was detached with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. The 2nd was active in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 5 killed and 43 wounded at First Manassas, and lost eighteen percent of the 338 at Savage's Station, twenty percent of the 203 at Malvern Hill, thirty-seven percent of the 253 at Sharpsburg, and forty-one percent of the 412 at Gettysburg. The regiment sustained 10 casualties at Bentonville and totalled [totalled] 184 men on March 23, 1865. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels Ervine P. Jones, [Lieutenant Colonel Ervin P. Jones] John D. Kennedy, [John Doby Kennedy – Find A Grave Memorial # 9081 one of the younger Confederate generals at age 24] and Joseph B. Kershaw; [Joseph Brevard Kershaw – Find a Grave Memorial # 9082 – future general] Lieutenant Colonels Franklin Gaillard [Find A Grave Memorial # 5990243], A. D. Goodwyn, [Artemas Darby Goodwyn – Find A Grave Memorial # 88416341] and William Wallace; [Find A Grave Memorial # 8612031] and Major Benjamin R. Clyburn. [Benjamin Rutledge Clyburn – Find A Grave Memorial # 51212107]”

Company E of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Camden Volunteers” Many soldiers from Camden and Kershaw Districts.

The compiler notes on some of his military records the surname is spelled as Munroe.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Monroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at the Seminary Hospital in Williamsburg, Virginia and noted his complaint was catarrhal fever and admitted on April 13, 1862 and sent to General Hospital on April 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Munroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry* enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by the conscript act for the war and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was called into State service about April 9, 1861 for twelve months. It was mustered into the Confederate service on May 22, 1861 and re-organized for the war in May 1862. About April 9, 1865, the 2nd (Palmetto) Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 20th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 2nd 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 November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Munroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by the conscript act for the war and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick absent from December 23, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Monroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina appeared on a morning report at the South Carolina Hospital in Manchester, Virginia and admitted on December 23, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Munroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by the conscript act for the war and last paid by the Quartermaster in Richmond, (Virginia) on January 2, 1863 and noted as present and under remarks stated returned to duty on February 14, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Muroe (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by the conscript act for two years and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick since June 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Munroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by the conscript act for the war and last paid by Captain (James I.) Villepigue on July 1, 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) J. Munroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by conscription for three years and last paid by Captain (James I.) Villepigue on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Chickamauga, (Georgia) September 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Monroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by conscription for three years and last paid by Captain (James I.) Villepigue on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. Monroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of November 1, 1863 to December 31, 1863 and paid on June 27, 1864 in the amount of \$26.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Monroe (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South

Carolina and enrolled by conscription for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Monroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by conscription for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. Monroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at Receiving and Wayside Hospital or General Hospital Number 9 in Richmond, Virginia and admitted on June 12, 1864 and under disposition stated Jackson and dated June 13, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. Monroe of Company E of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment appeared on a register at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and had been in Kershaw's Brigade and the diagnosis was febris intermittens and admitted on June 13, 1864 and returned to duty on June 27, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. Monroe of Company E of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment appeared on a morning report at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and had been in Kershaw's Brigade and the diagnosis was febris intermittens and admitted on June 13, 1864 and returned to duty on June 27, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. Monroe of Company E of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment appeared on a morning report at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on June 27 1864 and returned to duty the same day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John Monroe of Company E of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on July 31, 1864 and signed his name as J. Monroe.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John Monroe of Company E of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, D. C., and Fort Delaware, Delaware during the month of August 1864. Roll dated Headquarters, Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry, August 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Washington, D. C., on August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John Monroe of Company E of the 2nd South Carolina 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 2, 1864 sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John Monroe of Company E of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by order of Captain A. D. Pratt and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 25, 1864.

Corporal John Monroe died approximately 171 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 20, 1865 at Springfield, Illinois the newspaper *The Illinois State Journal* ran the following advertisement: "VOLUNTEERS OF THE ARMY SHOULD not leave the city until supplied with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small-pox, fevers and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 85 cents, 88 cents and \$1.40 per box or pot."

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. Monroe of Company E of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John surname spelled as Monroe or Munroe owned slaves in Kershaw District, South Carolina.

1307) Private Montgomery DEACON - Inscription on tombstone #1356 reads "***D. MONTGOMERY CO. E 42 TENN. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed his name as Mint Deakin. The compiler notes after looking at the actual script on the census it should have been Mont Deakin and will be noted this way. There does seem to be an issue of the correct spelling of the surname, some sources list Deacon and others as Deakin and Deakins and Deacons. The census listed Mont Deakin, born about 1837 in Tennessee and living in the household of John Deakin, born about 1785 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Russel Deakin, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Henry Deakin, born about 1836 in Tennessee and James Deakin, born about 1826 in Tennessee and Eliza Deakin, born about 1827 in Tennessee and Susan E. Deakin, born about 1848 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Rosarna (A female) Deakin, born about 1797 in Virginia. The family household was living in Subdivision 4 in Washington County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 19, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Montgomery Deacon alternate name M. Deacon served in 2nd Company E in the 42nd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"42nd Infantry Regiment was formed at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee, in November, 1861, with five Tennessee and five Alabama companies. At the reorganization in 1862, the five Alabama companies

were transferred to the 6th (Norwood's) Alabama Infantry Battalion which later merged into the 55th Alabama Regiment. Four Tennessee companies from the 1st Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi Regiment and one Florida Company then joined the 42nd. The unit was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson and after the exchange became part of Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was stationed at Port Hudson, moved to Jackson, and in September, 1863, assigned to Quarles' Brigade, Department of the Gulf. During the spring of 1864 the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee at Dalton with 169 effectives. It went on to participate in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the North Carolina Campaign. Very few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Isaac N. Hulme [Isaac Newton Hulme – Find A Grave Memorial # 95517089] and William A. Quarles; [William Andrew Quarles – Find A Grave Memorial # 8933] Lieutenant Colonels Levi McCollum, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61330819] John H. Norwood, and Isaac B. Walton; and Major Josiah R. Hubbard.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Deacon of 2nd Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry and enlisted on October 5, 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and was enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes this company formerly served as Company C of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry. The 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized November 28, 1861 with five Tennessee companies and five Alabama companies. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 20, 1862; re-organized September 29, 1862, the five Alabama companies were separated from this organization and formed the 6th (Norwood's) Battalion Alabama Infantry which subsequently became a part of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry. Four Tennessee companies which had previously served in the 4th Regiment Confederate Infantry and a Florida company which had formerly served as Company C 40th Regiment Tennessee Infantry were then transferred to this command and completed its re-organization. In March 1865, the 42nd, 46th, 48th, 53rd, and 55th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated into one field organization.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Deacon of 2nd Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry and enlisted on October 5, 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and was 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 for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Deacon of 2nd Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry and enlisted on October 5, 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and was enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Deacon of 2nd Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry and enlisted on October 5, 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and was 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 dated October 22, 1863 at Camp Cummings in Mobile Alabama and noted as age twenty-four stated Private Captain John W. Walker's Company of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 5, 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and enrolled for three years or the war and noted as present and a NOTE stated 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.

When Private Montgomery Deacon of 2nd Company E of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 he had been in Quarles' 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 Montgomery (Spelled as) Deacons of Company E of the 42nd 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 18, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Montgomery Deacon of Company E of the 42nd 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 December 20, 1864. Roll 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 on December 21, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Montgomery Deacon of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Montgomery (Spelled as) Deacons of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 19, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Montgomery (Spelled as) Deacons of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee at December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Montgomery Deacon of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from December 26 to 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee at December 15, 1864.

Private Montgomery Deacon died approximately 56 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 21 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Montgomery Deacon of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

Another record on his Federal POW Records stated he was buried on February 19, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Montgomery Deacon did not own slaves in Washington County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“M. DEACON 2ND CO. E 42 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

1308) Private David MORETZ - Inscription on tombstone #2009 reads **“DAVID MOODY CO. B 11 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Boone County, North Carolina in March 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 47 years old.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Moritz. (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Moretz and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way) The census listed David Moretz, born about 1818 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Emeline Moretz, born about 1817 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Moretz, born about 1848 in North Carolina and Christian (A male) Moretz, born about 1850 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Watauga in Watauga County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Moretz, born about 1817 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate of \$208.00 and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Emeline (A female) Moretz, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John C. Moreta, born about 1848 in North Carolina and Christian (A male) Moretz, born about 1850 in North Carolina and Mary M. Moretz, born about 1852 in North Carolina and Rebecca C. Moretz, born about 1856 in North Carolina and Ann C. Moretz, born about 1859 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Meet Camp District in Watauga County, North Carolina and the nearest

Post Office was reported as Moretz Mills and Elk Cross Roads and the census was enumerated on August 25, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Moretz of Company B of the 11th "Regiment" North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as captured in Boone (County) North Carolina on March 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Moretz of Company B of the 11th "Regiment" North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 26, 1865 and noted as captured in Boone (County) North Carolina on March 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Moretz of Company B of the 11th "Regiment" North Carolina Home Guards 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 C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky April 26, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee o April 26, 1865 and noted as captured at "Boon", (Boone County) North Carolina on March 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Moretz of Company B of the 11th "Regiment" North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville Kentucky during five days ending April 30, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky May 1, 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 in Boone (County) North Carolina on March 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Moretz of Company B of the 11th "Regiment" North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on April 27, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 28, 1865 and noted as captured in Boone County, North Carolina on April 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Moretz of Company B of the 11th "Regiment" North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 28, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on April 28, 1865 and noted as captured in Boone (County) North Carolina on March 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Moletz (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company B of the 11th "Regiment" North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 30, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Boone (County) North Carolina on March 28, 1865.

Private David Moretz died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 31, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, May 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Moretz of Company B of the 11th Battalion North Carolina "Infantry" due to bilious fever and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"DAVID MORETZ CO. B 11 BATT'N. N.C. HOME GUARDS C.S.A."**

1309) Private Jacob MOONEY - Inscription on tombstone #2079 reads "L. GUERATT 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A." / **"J. MOONEY CO. D 18 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jacob Mooney alternate name J. Mooney served in Company D in the 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization during the late summer of 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana. The men were from the parishes of St. James, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Natchitoches, Bienville, LaFourche, and Orleans. This unit lost 13 killed, 80 wounded, and 118 missing at Shiloh and sustained 13 casualties at Farmington. Later it was assigned to Mouton's and H. Gray's Brigade in the Trans-Mississippi Department. During the winter of 1863-1864 it was consolidated with the 10th Louisiana Infantry Battalion, then in the spring of 1864 part of this command transferred to the 7th Louisiana Cavalry Regiment. It was involved in the operations against the Federal Red River Campaign and later participated in various conflicts in Louisiana. The regiment disbanded during the early spring of 1865. Its commanding officers were Colonels Joseph Collins [Find A Grave Memorial # 70585598] and Alfred Roman; [Find A Grave Memorial # 71466387] and Majors Louis Bush, [Louis Jean Bush – Find A Grave Memorial # 70585548] Paul B. Leeds, [Paul Babcock Leeds – Find A Grave Memorial # 112847767] and William Mouton."

Company D of the 18th Louisiana Infantry was known as the "Hayes Champions" Many soldiers from Saint Mary Parish, Louisiana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 5, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Mooney of Captain J. D. Hayes' Company (Hayes' Champions) 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry* and enrolled at Camp Moore, Louisiana on October 5, 1861 for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry. The regiment was discontinued by Special Orders Number 280 Headquarters District of West Louisiana dated Alexandria, November 12, 1863 which directed that the following changes be made in Mouton's Brigade to take effect November 1 1863. The 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry to be consolidated into a battalion of six companies. The Yellow Jacket Battalion (Also known as the 10th Battalion Louisiana Infantry) to be consolidated into a battalion of four companies. The two battalions thus formed to be consolidated into one regiment of ten companies to be known as the Consolidated 18th Regiment and Yellow Jacket Battalion Louisiana Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 5 to 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Mooney of Company D of the 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and enlisted at Camp Moore, Louisiana on October 5, 1861 for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Mooney of Company D of the 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and enlisted at Camp Moore, Louisiana on October 5, 1861 for twelve months and last paid by (Lieutenant) R. W. Sanders on October 31, 1861 noted as present for duty and paid a \$25.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Mooney of Company D of the 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and enlisted at Camp Moore, Louisiana on October 5, 1861 for twelve months and last paid by (Lieutenant) R. W. Sanders on December 31, 1861 noted as present for duty.

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 Private Jacob Mooney of Company D of the 18th Regiment Louisiana was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 4 at Louisville, Kentucky on April 17, 1862 and the complaint was wounded in abdomen and other places sent to the General Hospital at Camp Chase on April 25, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Jacob Mooney of Company "K" of the 18th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle, or who died of wounds or disease and deceased on May 18, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and information received on August 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Mooney of the 18th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a list of prisoners of war taken by General Grant at Pittsburg Landing and forwarded from the Louisville, Kentucky hospital by order of Medical Director, received at Camp Chase, Prison, Ohio on April 28, 1862. List dated at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 28, 1862 and a physical description was made: Age 25; Height 5' 10"; Hair black; Eyes grey and taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing, (Tennessee)

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Mooney of the 18th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase Ohio and noted as captured at Pittsburgh Landing, (Tennessee) on April 7, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Mooney of the 18th Regiment "Alabama" 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 on April 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee and date of death of May 18, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Private Jacob Mooney died approximately 20 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 18, 1862 at

And on Sunday, May 18, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jacob Mooney of Company D of the 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to phthisis.

The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 7 at the East Cemetery located 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. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private Jacob Mooney may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1310) Private John W. MOONEY - Inscription on tombstone #178 reads "**J. W. MOONEY CO. A 1 ARK. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, Arkansas in April 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

According to Arkansas County Marriages Index, 1837-1957; Isaac D. Mooney married Elizabeth Taylor on March 17, 1836.

The compiler notes the 1850 United States census listed in family dwelling 33 but according to the actual script they were living in family dwelling 34.

The 1850 United States census listed John W. Mooney, born about 1843 in Arkansas and living in the household of Isaac D. Mooney, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Mooney, born about 1816 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Henry Mooney, born about 1841 in Arkansas and Marcellus Mooney, born about 1846 in Arkansas and Margaret Mooney, born about 1846 in Arkansas and Mary Mooney, born about 1849 in Arkansas. The family household was living in the Taylors Bay Township in Jackson County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

The compiler notes he was with Dobbins 1st Arkansas Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Mooney of Company A of Dobbins Regiment of Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 15, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Colonel John J. Rinaker of the 122nd Illinois Infantry [and noted as captured in Monroe County, Arkansas on April 7, 1864.

Private John W. Mooney died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 14, 1864 at Marktbreit, Germany Alois Alzheimer is born. Alzheimer is credited with identifying the first published case of "presenile dementia", which Kraepelin would later identify as Alzheimer's disease.

And on Tuesday, June 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Mooney of Company A of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1311) Private Robert MOONEY - Inscription on tombstone #625 reads ***"ROB'T MOONEY CO. F 43 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.

According to Georgia Marriages; Elizabeth Cockram married Robert Mooney on May 12, 1848 in Hall County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Moaney but corrected by an ancestry transcriber at Mooney. Robert Mooney, born about 1828 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a laborer and noted he could not read nor write and was living in the household with his wife and in the household of his parents. The family household was living in District 38 in Hall County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed R. Mooney and added by an ancestry transcriber to Robert and will be noted this way. Robert Mooney, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and he was listed as he could not read nor write and was listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Mooney, born about 1835 in Georgia and also noted as she could not read nor write. Other family household members were: G. W. (A male) Mooney, born about 1851 in Georgia and Ramon Mooney, born about 1853 in Georgia and Lavana Mooney, born about 1857 in Georgia and Mary Mooney, born about 1790 in South Carolina. The family household was living in District 565 in Hall County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Gainesville and the census was enumerated on July 27, 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 Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Elizabeth Mooney and listed her Post Office as Gainesville, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 67 the Post Office at Gainesville Court House was located in Hall County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Mooney served in Company F in the 43rd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“43rd Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, in April, 1862, contained men from Cherokee, Pickens, Cobb, Hall, Forsyth, Jefferson, and Jackson counties. The unit moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it placed under the command of General Barton in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took an active part in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After being exchanged, the 43rd was assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent in the numerous campaigns of the army from Missionary Ridge to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 283 men and 251 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 130 fit for duty. On April 26, 1865, the unit surrendered. Its commanding officers were Colonels Hiram P. Bell, [Hiram Parks Bell – Find A Grave Memorial # 7980485] Skidmore Harris, [James Alpheus Skidmore Harris – Died to wounds, May 1863 in Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 9068259] and Henry C. Kellogg, [Henry Clay Kellogg – Find A Grave Memorial # 15028791] and Major William C. Lester. [William Cicero Lester – Find A Grave Memorial # 112725135]”

Company F of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Hall Light Guards”

He was taken prisoner three separate times.

Compiled Military Service Records within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 30, 1862 stated Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll and volunteered on March 4, 1862 at Gainesville, Georgia in Hall County for three years and received a \$50.00 bounty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10th to October 31st 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Gainesville, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Cicero) H. Furr and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Paris, Kentucky.

The compiler notes Paris, Kentucky is located in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner in Bourbon County, Kentucky on October 15, 1862 and forwarded to Cincinnati, Ohio and transferred to Camp Chase and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 28, 1862. A physical description was made. Age; thirty-five five foot ten inches in height; Eyes; Blue, Hair; light, Complexion; light.

The compiler notes although it is not stated it should be assumed that Private Robert Mooney was paroled and exchanged per the Dix-Hill Cartel while at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records then stated Private Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi aka Bakers Creek on May 16th 1863 during the Vicksburg Campaign.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee, in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Regiment Georgia, name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on June 9, 1863 at Fort Delaware, Delaware and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records then noted Private Robert Mooney was transferred to Fort Delaware where he arrived on June 9, 1863 and was paroled at Fort Delaware on July 3, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863.

A Confederate muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Georgia Infantry appears on a detachment of paroled prisoners dated July 19, 1863 and enlisted on March "4", 1862 at Gainesville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Cicero H.) Furr for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Henry A.) Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Confederate muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Gainesville, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) Cicero H. Furr for three years or during the war and last paid by (Henry) A. Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at hospital sick in Atlanta, Georgia.

A Confederate muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Gainesville, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Cicero) H. Furr and last paid by (Henry) A. Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave and returned since last muster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Georgia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Georgia Infantry had been taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 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) R. Mooney of Company F of the 43rd 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, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Mooney of Company F of the 43rd 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 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Mooney of Company F of the 43rd 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Mooney of Company F of the 43rd 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 to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Mooney of Company F of the 43rd 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Moony of Company F of the 43rd 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 at Decatur, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Private Robert Mooney died approximately 136 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln visits War Department. At telegraph office early in morning and sends congratulations to General Thomas.

And on Friday, December 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Robert Mooney of Company F of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Mooney has a Georgia Confederate widow's pension from Hall County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Robert Mooney owned no slaves.

1312) Private Amos MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #41 reads ***"AMOS MOORE CO. E 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Sparta, Tennessee in August 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Amos Moore served in Company E in the 8th Tennessee Cavalry (Smith's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"8th (Baxter Smith's) Cavalry Regiment, usually called 4th Regiment, was organized in November, 1862, but annulled. Re-organized in January, 1863, by consolidating Davis' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion and four companies from Murray's Cavalry Regiment, its ten companies contained men recruited in the counties of Marshall, Sullivan, Smith, Wilson, Cannon, Rutherford, Hamilton, Fentress, Davidson, DeKalb, and Sumner. Another company was added in August with men from Knox and Blount counties. The regiment served in Wharton's, Biffle's, Dibrell's, and T. Harrison's Brigade. It lost about 100 men skirmishing in Tennessee, and then was active in the Battle of Chickamauga. Later the unit moved with Wheeler to Middle Tennessee, was with Longstreet in East Tennessee, and then returned to Georgia where it took part in the Atlanta Campaign. The unit continued the fight in East Tennessee and Virginia, and saw action in the campaign of the Carolinas. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Baxter Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 107789539] Lieutenant Colonel Paul F. Anderson, [Pauline Francis Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 51393430] and Major Willis S. Bledsoe. [Willis Scott Bledsoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 18987537]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Amos Moore of Company E of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee in August 1863 and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 17, (1863)

Federal POW Records stated Private Amos Moore of Company E of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 31, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville August 31, 1863 and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Amos Moore of Company E of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 25, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 1, 1863 and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Amos Moore of Company E 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 September 1, 1863 and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Amos Moore of Company E of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 17, 1863.

Private Amos Moore died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 8, 1863 at

And on Thursday, October 8, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Amos Moore of Company E of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1313) Sergeant Blaney Johnson MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #956 reads ***"SERG'T B. J. MOORE CO. H 8 S.C. REG. 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 25 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 Blaney Moore, born about 1838 in South Carolina living in the household of Ann Moore, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William Moore, born about 1824 in South Carolina and Joseph Moore, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Hannah Moore, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Susan Jones, born about 1780 in South Carolina.

The household was living in Marion District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Blaney Moore, born about 1839 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as an overseer and a real estate value of \$1,500.00 and a personal value of \$500.00 and was listed as the head of the household. Other members of the family household were: M. M. (A female) Moore, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Nancy Moore, born about 1859 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Marion District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mars Bluff and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal B. J. Moore and discharged as a sergeant served in Company H 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 H of the 8th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Jeffrey Creek Guards” Many soldiers from the Marion District.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 15, 1861 to -----stated 5th Corporal (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on May 12, 1861 and under remarks stated promoted to be corporal on June 2, 1861.

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 from April 13, to June 30, 1861 stated Corporal (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Major (Nathan) G. Evans for twelve months from April 13, 1861 and duty status not stated and under remarks stated pay as private received under protest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated 5th Corporal (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Executive Authority of South Carolina for twelve months from April 13, 1861 and last paid by Captain (John Charles) McClenaghan on June 30, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated 5th Corporal (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Major (Nathan) G. Evans for one year and last paid by Captain (John Charles) McClenaghan on August 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service baggage guard at Manassas.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry (re) enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Duncan) McIntyre for two years or the war and last paid by Captain (John Charles) McClenaghan on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry (re) enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Duncan McIntyre for two years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry (re) enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Duncan) McIntyre for two years or the war and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on 27 days furlough.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted Confederate States of America stated to Sergeant B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th South Carolina Regiment to commutation for rations from February 10 to March 9, 1863 being 27 days at .33 cents per day for \$8.91. I hereby certify that the above account is accurate and just; that Sergeant Moore received a furlough of indulgence from February 10 to March 9, 1863 that he has never received commutations that he is entitled to the above amount of \$8.91 being amount in full, Camp near Hamilton (Can't transcript next word). (Company Muster roll stated Company H was stationed near Fredericksburg, Virginia in January and February 1863)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry (re) enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Duncan) McIntyre for two years or the war and last paid by Major Peck Brigade Quartermaster 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 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry (re) enlisted on May 13, 1862 near Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Duncan McIntyre for two years or the war and last paid on July 1, 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) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry (re) enlisted on May 13, 1862 near Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Duncan) McIntyre for two years or the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced to ranks at home when the regiment was transferred to Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from March 1, 1864 to April 30, 1864 and paid on August 26, 1864 in the amount of \$34.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th South Carolina appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 2, 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) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike, near Opequan Creek, Virginia. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade 3rd Cavalry Division Middle Military Division Camp near Berryville Virginia, September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry 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, Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Sergeant Blaney Johnson Moore died approximately 132 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) B. J. Moore of Company H of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1314) Private David W. MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #1054 reads ***"D. W. MOORE TURNER'S CO. MISS.LT.ART. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are with Captain Turner's Company Light Mississippi Artillery titled under Captain Swett's Company.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David W. Moore served in Turner's Company, Mississippi Light Artillery and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Smith's-Turner's Battery was organized in July, 1861 with men raised in Quitman, Tunica, and Coahoma counties. It was active in the conflicts at Belmont, Shiloh, and Perryville, [and] then joined the Army of Tennessee. Assigned to M. Smith's, Hoxton's, and Gee's Battalion of Artillery, the unit fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Nashville, then shared in the defense of Mobile. It lost 1 killed and 13 wounded of the 120 engaged at Shiloh, had 4 wounded at Perryville, sustained 5 casualties at Murfreesboro, and had 2 killed and 5 wounded at Chickamauga. In March, 1864, the battery totalled [totalled] 80 officers and men, but few were included in the surrender in May, 1865. Its commanding officers were Captains Melancthon Smith and William B. Turner."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Moore of Captain M. Smith's Company Light Artillery* enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on September 1, 1862 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Terrall's Company Mississippi Infantry, Captain Smith's Company Mississippi Light Artillery and Captain Turner's Company Mississippi Light Artillery."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Moore of Captain M. Smith's Company Light Artillery enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, "1861" and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Moore of Captain M. Smith's Company Light Artillery enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on January 1, 1863 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Moore of Captain M. Smith's Company Light Artillery enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on March 1, 1863 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Moore of Captain William B. Turner's Company Light Artillery enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 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) D. W. Moore of Captain William B. Turner's Company Light Artillery enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private David W. Moore of Captain Turner's Company Mississippi Light Artillery was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Artillery Battalion 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 David W. Moore of Turner's Battery 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 David W. Moore of Turner's Battery 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 Private David W. Moore of Turner's Battery 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David W. Moore of Turner's Battery 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 Private David W. Moore of Turner's Battery 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 David W. Moore 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 Private (Spelled as) D. W. Moore of Turner's Battery due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1315) Private George MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #92 reads **"GEO. MOORE CO. I 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Charleston, West Virginia in October 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Moore served in Company I in the 16th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"16th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Camp Zirkle, near Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating six companies of Ferguson's Battalion with four companies of O. Caldwell's Battalion. The unit was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade and fought in western Virginia, including the conflict at Droop Mountain. Later it saw action at Gettysburg, returned to western Virginia, [and] then participated in various engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. This regiment had 265 men in action at Gettysburg, and during February, 1864, there were 163 present for duty. It disbanded in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Milton J. Ferguson, [Milton Jameson Ferguson – Find A Grave Memorial # 25233342] Lieutenant Colonel William L. Graham, and Major James H. Hounnan. [James Henry Nounnan – Find A Grave Memorial # 83333198]"

Company I of the 16th Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Tazewell County, Virginia.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated an affidavit. "The United States verses George Moore of Company I of the 16th Virginia Cavalry. This is to certify that George Moore whose name appears above, states that he is a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and enlisted at Clark County, Virginia in October 1862 in Company I 16th Virginia Cavalry is a private in the same. He was captured by Colonel Boyd 1st New York at or near Charleston on the 28 day of October 1863. He desires to take the OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES. Height 5 feet 4 inches high, has dark hair, blue eyes, complexion is florid and I 20 years of age. The above named prisoner was taken while on his way to our lines.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Moore of Company I of the 16th 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 October 29, 1863 Age 20; Height 5' 4"; Complexion florid; Eyes blue; Hair dark and told Union authorities his residence was Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and had been arrested by Colonel Boyd at Charleston, (West) Virginia on October 28, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Moore of Company I of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 31, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted a physical description Age 25; Height 5' 4"; Eyes blue; Hair dark; Complexion florid and noted as captured at Charleston, (West) Virginia on October 20, 1863.

Private George Moore died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 12, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, January 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private George Moore of Company I of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1316) Private James MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #1204 reads ***"JAS. MOORE CO. A 20 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed James Moore, born about 1842 in Alabama and living in the household of James Moore, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Lydia Moore, born about 1833 in Alabama and Mary J. Moore, born about 1837 in Alabama and Susan Moore, born about 1838 in Alabama and Henry Moore, born about 1840 in Alabama and Enoch Moore, born about 1844 in Alabama and John Moore, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living East side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Moore, born about 1838 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James Moore, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sallie Moore, born about Sallie Moore, born about 1832 in Alabama and Mary Moore, born about 1834 in Alabama and Susan Moore, born about 1836 in Alabama and Enoch Moore, born about 1840 in Alabama and John Moore, born about 1843 in Alabama and Julia Moore, born about 1852 in Alabama and William Moore, born about 1859 in Alabama and Mary Moore, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living on the East Side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Maplesville and the census was enumerated on August 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Moore served in Company A in the 20th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Bibb, Perry, Dallas, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Russell. After serving at Mobile the unit was brigaded under Generals Barton, Tracy, and S. D. Lee. It moved to Kentucky, but prior to the Battle of Murfreesboro it was ordered to Mississippi. Here it took an active part in the conflicts at Port Gibson and Champion's Hill and was captured on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell. Exchanged and reorganized, the 20th was placed in General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in various battles from Chattanooga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This unit contained 836 men in December, 1861, sustained 58 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 526 men and 376 arms on December 14, 1863. During January, 1865 there were 305 present, and it surrendered with about 165. The field officers were Colonels Charles D. Anderson, [Charles DeWitt Anderson – Find A Grave Memorials #'s 42498696 and 82935638] James M. Dedman, [James Monroe Dedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 76996025] I. W. Garrott, [Isham Warren Garrott – Find A Grave Memorial # 9115] and Edmund W. Pettus; [Edmund Winston Pettus – Find A Grave Memorial # 8761] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Davis and Mitchell T. Porter; [Mitchell Thomas Porter – Find A Grave Memorial # 100700185] and Majors John G. Harris [John Gideon Harris – Find A Grave Memorial # 138395875] and Alfred S. Pickering. [Alfred Samuel Pickering – Find A Grave Memorial # 13547492]”

Company A of the 20th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Perry County, Alabama.

The compiler notes during the war Plantersville, Alabama was located in Perry County, Alabama however today the town is located in Dallas County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Bibb and Perry Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

The inferences for James Moore being the soldier is on several pages of his Compiled Military Service Records he is mentioned as sick at home in Bibb County, Alabama. And that his three brothers Henry, John and Enoch were also in Company A of the 20th Alabama Infantry and when John and Enoch died James A. Moore of Bibb County, Alabama claimed to be the father and received his son's back pay.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10 to December 1, 1861 stated Private James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Plantersville in Perry County, Alabama and enrolled for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated convalescent in quarters absent without leave from October 9 to November 8, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 1 to 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Plantersville in Perry County, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Alfred) S. Pickering for the war and last paid on November 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 15, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Plantersville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Alfred) S. Pickering for the war and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at home.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 15 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Plantersville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Alfred) S. Pickering for the war and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at home in Bibb County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Plantersville, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Alfred) S. Pickering and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at home in Bibb County, Alabama.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry for the month of July 1862 had been on sick furlough for 60 days from March 13 in Bibb County, Alabama detained by sickness.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Plantersville, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Alfred) S. Pickering and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at home in Bibb County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Plantersville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Alfred) S. Pickering and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James Moore of Company A of the 20th 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, James Moore a private of Company A Regiment 20th 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 with an X and reported as James Moore and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Moore of Company A of the 20th 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. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 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."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 20th Alabama Regiment Lee's Brigade, Stevenson's Division list not dated* The asterisk stated Other records indicate the men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James Moore of Company A of the 20th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on June 4 1864.

When Private James Moore of Company A 20th 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 Moore of Company A of the 20th 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 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 Moore of Company A of the 20th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 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 Private James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama 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 James Moore of Company A of the 20th 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 James Moore of Company A of the 20th 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 Moore died approximately 41 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 James Moore of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1317) Private Pleasant MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #9 reads ***"PLEASANT MOORE CO. A 3 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

He was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pleasant Moore served in Company A in the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862. In October the 1st Kentucky Cavalry Regiment merged into this command and at times was called the 1st (3rd) Kentucky Cavalry. It was assigned to Buford's, T. Harrison's, J. W. Grigsby's, J. S. Williams', and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, and skirmished in numerous actions in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia. Later the unit was active in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. It surrendered with the Army of

Tennessee in April, 1865. The field commanders were Colonel J. R. Butler, Lieutenant Colonels Jack Allen and Jacob W. Griffith, [Jacob Wark Griffith – Find A Grave Memorial # 7491784] and Major J. Q. Chenoweth. [James Quilbert Chenoweth – Find A Grave Memorial # 95625835]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant Moore of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 26, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had sent to Camp Chase from Cincinnati, Ohio by order of Brigadier General Cox and noted as captured at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

Private Pleasant Moore died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 22, 1863 at

And on Saturday, August 22, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Pleasant Moore of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1318) Private Silas Brittain MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #169 reads **“SILES B. MOORE CO. A 39 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Cherokee County, North Carolina in February 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; Ruthy Caldwell married Levy Moore on November 19, 1827 in Haywood County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Prnttam but corrected to Brittain by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Brittain Moore, born about 1834 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Levi Moore, born about 1803 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Ruthy Moore, born about 1802 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Harlan Moore, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Anderson Moore, born about 1837 in North Carolina and William Moore, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Moore, born about 1841 in North Carolina and James Moore, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Jacob Moore, born about 1846 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Jame but believed to be Jane (A female) Moore, born about 1849 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Cherokee County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed S. B. (A male) Moore, born about 1833, in Haywood County, North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with (Spelled as) Ceely (A female) L. Moore, born about 1833 also in Haywood County, North Carolina. The family household was living in the Murphy District in Cherokee County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Murphy and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Silas B. Moore served in Company A in the 39th North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in July, 1861, as a five company battalion. In November the unit moved to "Camp Hill" near Gooch Mountain where it was increased to eight companies. In February, 1862, it was ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, where two more companies were added. Its members were from the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Buncombe, and Clay. The 39th took part in the Cumberland Gap operations, [and] then saw action in the Battle of Perryville. Assigned to Walthall's, McNair's, and Reynold's Brigade, it fought with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, [and] then endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee. In 1865 it shared in the defense of Mobile. This regiment lost 2 killed, 36 wounded, and 6 missing at Murfreesboro and had 10 killed, 90 wounded, and 3 missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 16 killed, 57 wounded, and 10 missing. On May 4, 1865, it surrendered. The field officers were Colonel David Coleman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 54433729] Lieutenant Colonels Hugh H. Davidson [Hugh Harvey Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 5617032] and Francis A. Reynolds, [Frank A. Reynolds – Find A Grave Memorial # 9191492] and Major T. W. Peirce. [Thomas W. Peirce]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 31 to April 30, 1862 stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Murphy, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain Benton) A. Strange for one year and last paid on January 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) was first organized as a battalion of five companies about December 10, 1861 Two companies were added about February 15, 1862 and about May 19, 1862 the regiment was completed by the addition of three more companies.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 26, 1861 at Murphy, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain Benton) A. Strange for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Stephen G. R.) Mount on August 31, 1862 and noted as being paid a \$50.00 bounty and under remarks stated deserted at Camp Lenore, Tennessee on November 26, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. B. Moore of Company A of the 39th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 16, 1861 at Murphy, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Benton A) Strange for three

years and last paid by Captain (Stephen G. R.) Mount on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from November 26, 1862 to March 7, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. B. Moore of Company A of the 39th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on September 16, 1861 at Murphy, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Benton A.) Strange for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted near Yazoo City, Mississippi on June 12, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. B. Moore of Company A of the 39th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 16, 1861 at Murphy, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Benton A.) Strange for three years and under remarks stated dropped from the rolls as deserter deserted at Atlanta September 12, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Troops appeared on a Roll of Honor* for the organization name above. County Cherokee date of entrance into service October 1, 1861. Age twenty-seven and was a volunteer and under remarks stated deserted September 11, 1863 at Atlanta, Georgia.

The above asterisk stated "Compiled in the Office of the Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina in accordance with resolutions ratified by the General Assembly of that State on December 20, 1862. This card was made from the original record borrowed from the Adjutant General of North Carolina."

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company "C" of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on February 19, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 5, 1864 for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina 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 Provost Marshal at Louisville, Kentucky on February 27, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 27, 1864 and noted captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on February 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured in Cherokee County, "Georgia" on February 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

and discharged to Camp Chase on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured in Cherokee County, "Georgia" on February 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending March 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville on March 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 transferred to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on February 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio March 9, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured in Cherokee County "Georgia" on February 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Cherokee County, "Georgia" on February 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina 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 Cherokee County, "Georgia" on February 19, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

The compiler notes Silas B. Moore was captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on February 19, 1864. General Sherman was still at the Meridian Campaign in Mississippi during this time frame.

Private Silas B. Moore died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 28, 1864 at

And on Saturday, May 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Silas B. Moore of Company A of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to gastritis.

The compiler notes his full name according to the 1850 United States census was Silas Brittain Moore. The compiler also notes he had numerous desertions on his Compiled Military Service Records. The compiler notes his given name of Silas was also on many pages of his Federal POW Records.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Silas B. Moore did not own slaves in North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone is would read: **“SILAS B. MOORE CO. A 39 N.C.S.T. INF. C.S.A.”**

1319) Corporal William H. MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #891 reads **“CORP. Wm. H. MOORE CO. G 3 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 William H. Moore discharged as a corporal served in Company G of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi, contained men from Hancock, Newton, Hines, Yazoo, Harrison, Copiah, Jackson, and Sunflower counties. After serving in Biloxi, the unit was assigned to General L. Hebert's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various conflicts around Vicksburg. It continued to serve under General Featherston in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. This regiment totalled [totalled] 572 men in February, 1863, reported 88 casualties at Peach Tree Creek, lost many at Franklin, and had only 71 present for duty in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John B. Deason [Find A Grave Memorial # 54567846] and Thomas A. Mellon; [Thomas Armour Mellon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20848566] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel M. Dyer, [Samuel Morton Dyer – Find A Grave Memorial # 112226925] Robert Eager, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35642371] James B. McRae, [Believed to have birthdates 1827-1906 and probably buried in Wayne County, Mississippi] and E. A. Peyton; [Elijah A. Peyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990257] and Major William H. Morgan.”

Company G of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Gainesville Volunteers” The Company was raised in Hancock County, Mississippi.

William H. Moore enlisted in Gainesville, Mississippi located in Hancock County, Mississippi and the compiler notes the town no longer exists because of NASA.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry* enlisted on April 22

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Deason’s Company, Captain McFadden’s Company, (Old) Company K and (New) Company G 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to November 1 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi

Infantry enlisted on April 22, (1861) at Gainesville, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Thomas A.) Mellon for the war

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 19

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 10

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private W. H. Moore of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments of descriptive lists for the period of January 1, 1863 to February 28, 1863 and paid on August 11, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 10

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 10

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 10

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 10

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Moore of (New) Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 10

When Corporal William H. Moore of Company G 3rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 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) Wm. H. Moore of Company "B" of the 3rd 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 captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. H. Moore of Company G of the 3rd 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. H. Moore of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 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) Wm. H. Moore of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi 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 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. H. Moore of Company G of the 3rd 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) Wm. H. Moore of Company G of the 3rd 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.

Corporal William H. Moore died approximately 20 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. H. Moore of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1320) Private William L. MOORE - Inscription on tombstone #1825 reads ***“Wm. L. MOORE CO. H 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William L. Moore served in Company H of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi, contained men from Hancock, Newton, Hines, Yazoo, Harrison, Copiah, Jackson, and Sunflower counties. After serving in Biloxi, the unit was assigned to General L. Hebert's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various conflicts around Vicksburg. It continued to serve under General Featherston in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. This regiment totalled [totalled] 572 men in February, 1863, reported 88 casualties at Peach Tree Creek, lost many at Franklin, and had only 71 present for duty in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John B. Deason [Find A Grave Memorial # 54567846] and Thomas A. Mellon; [Thomas Armour Mellon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20848566] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel M. Dyer, [Samuel Morton Dyer – Find A Grave Memorial # 112226925] Robert Eager, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35642371] James B. McRae, [Believed to have birthdates 1827-1906 and probably buried in Wayne County, Mississippi] and E. A. Peyton; [Elijah A. Peyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990257] and Major William H. Morgan.”

Company H of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Dahlgren Guards” The Company was raised in Harrison County, Mississippi.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated William L. Moore enlisted in Pass Christian, Mississippi located in Harrison County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry* enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Armour) Mellon for twelve months and last paid on June 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Green’s Company, (Old) Company D and (New) Company H 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on February 13, 1862 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Armour) Mellon for the war and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private William L. Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on February 13, 1862 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Armour) Mellon for twelve months and last paid by (William J.) Bruner on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private William L. Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 16, 1862 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Armour) Mellon for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William J.) Bruner on July 1, 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. L. Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Armour) Mellon for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William J.) Bruner on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private William L. Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled for two years and last paid by Captain (William J.) Bruner on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. L. Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (William J.) Bruner on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as a carpenter on railroad by order of General Polk.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Moore of Company H of the 3rd Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 1, 1864 and signed his name as W. L. Moore.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 4, 1861 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (William J.) Bruner on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as a carpenter on railroad by order of General Polk.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Moore of (New) Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Pass Christian, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Armour) Mellon for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and made a prisoner at Franklin Tennessee on November 30, 1864.

When Private William L. Moore of Company H 3rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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. L. Moore of Company H of the 3rd 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 captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Moore of Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during 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 William L. Moore of Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi 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) Wm L. Moore of Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Moore of Company H of the 3rd 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) Wm G. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Moore of Company "K" of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and 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 7, 1865 at

And on Friday, April 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm "G" Moore of Company H of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1321) Private George W. MORGAN - Inscription on tombstone #281 reads "**GEO. W. MORGAN CO. G 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Mason County, West Virginia in March 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 49 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; George W. Morgan born about 1816 married (Spelled as) Juda Cooke born about 1816.

The 1850 United States census listed George Morgan, born about 1816 in Virginia and noted his occupation as farmer with a real estate value of \$345.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) Judy but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Juda Morgan, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nancy Morgan, born about 1836 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Emaly (A female) Morgan, born about 1837 in Virginia and Mary F. Morgan, born about 1838 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Manervy (But corrected to Minerva by an ancestry transcriber) (A female) Morgan, born about 1840 in Virginia and Isaac L. Morgan, born about 1842 in Virginia and Lewis A. Morgan, born about 1844 in Virginia and James F. Morgan, born about 1847 in Virginia and John C. Morgan, born about 1850 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in District 71 in Wyoming County (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George Morgan, born about 1815 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$395.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) Inda but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Juda Morgan, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nancy Morgan, born about 1835 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Emly (A female) Morgan, born about 1837 in Virginia and Isaac Morgan, born about 1842 in Virginia and Lewis Morgan, born about 1844 in Virginia and James Morgan, born about 1846 in Virginia and John Morgan, born about 1851 in Virginia and George Morgan, born about 1856 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wyoming County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sunhill and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Morgan of Company G of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted his physical description on April 3, 1864. Age 49; height 5' 11" inches; dark complexion; black eyes; dark hair and former occupation was a farmer and told Union authorities his

residence was Wyoming County, (West) Virginia. Records also stated he was arrested by the Home Guard in Mason County, (West) Virginia on March 24, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Morgan of Company G of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 5, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and a physical description was made at Camp Chase; Height 5' 11" Age 49; Eyes black; Hair dark; Complexion dark and noted as captured in Mason County, (West) Virginia on March 24, 1864 and under remarks stated to be held; charged with the murder of Lieutenant Newman.

(Special thanks to Sonya Eason the 2011 Managing Editor of the UDC National Magazine for the following)

From the *Ohio Division Special Issue August 1991 United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine* page 20 written by Erin Wynelle Adams, President, Ohio Division titled "A Confederate Cemetery in Ohio" "But the gravestones aren't just faceless symbols. Each one holds a story about the life of a Confederate soldier. As a farmer defending his home in Virginia, George Morgan killed a Union captain who had fired at him twice. He sought refuge in the Confederate Army, but was captured by the slain captain's friends eight months later when he returned to his home. He was taken to Camp Chase where he died of small-pox a few months later."

Private George W. Morgan died approximately 185 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln appoints five directors on part of government for Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

And on Friday, October 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Morgan of Company G 8th Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George Morgan did not own slaves in Wyoming County, (West) Virginia.

1322) Private James A. MORGAN- Inscription on tombstone #1808 reads "**JAS. A. MORGAN CO. D 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James A. Morgan, born about 1845 in Georgia living with Charles A. Morgan, born about 1823 in South Carolina and Margaret Morgan, born about 1828 in North Carolina.

Another household member was: George H. Morgan, born about 1848 in Georgia. The household was living in the Southern Division of Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Morgan, born about 1846 in Georgia and it was noted he had attended school within the year and living with Chas. A. Morgan, born about 1823 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Margaret Morgan, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Henry Morgan, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Saphonia Morgan, born about 1851 in Georgia. The family household was living in Dale County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office listed as Newton and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Morgan served in Companies D and F 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 September and October 1863 stated Private James A. Morgan of Company D of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 15, 1863 at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled by W. C. Bethune for three years and never paid and noted as present for duty.

When Private James A. Morgan of Company D of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Nashville on December 15, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Scott's 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 James A. Morgan of Company F of the 57th 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 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James N. (With an X by the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) Morgan of Company F of the 57th Regiment Alabama 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) Jas A. Morgan of Company F of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Morgan of Company F of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 24, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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) Jas. A. Morgan of Company F of the 57th Regiment Alabama 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 on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. A. Morgan of Company F of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 27, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Morgan of Company F of the 57th Regiment Alabama was admitted to Hospital Number 1 at the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Columbia, Tennessee. The diagnosis stated he had been wounded by a con ball in the right thigh and had been wounded at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1865 and transferred to the Provost Marshall on January 23, 1865 and noted as age eighteen. (The compiler notes a con ball was short for conical ball which was a medical term for minie ball)

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, April 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Morgan of Company F of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1323) Private Matthew B. MORGAN - Inscription on tombstone #2035 reads ***"M. B. MORGAN CO. I 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Matthew B. Morgan, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Joshua Morgan, born about 1789 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Morgan, born about 1801 in Virginia and (An ancestry transcriber noted the correct surname was Morgan and shall be listed this way) Margaret Morgan, born about 1837 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Alkana Morgan, born about 1840 in Alabama and William Morgan, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Warrenton Beat in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 5, 1850.

He had prior duty in the 23rd Alabama Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Mathew B. Morgan alternate name M. B. Morgan served in Companies I and H of 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]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 30 to October 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 in Marshall (County, Alabama) and enrolled for three years or the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 in Marshall (County Alabama) for three years and had not been paid 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) M. B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 in Marshall (County Alabama) for three years or the war and last paid by (J. W.) Mathews on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mathew B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 18, 1863 at the Military Prison in Alton, Illinois and noted as captured at Port Gibson, Mississippi on May 1, 1863 and exchanged on June 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Matthew B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama appeared at the United States Army Post and Prison Hospital in Alton, Illinois and admitted on May 21, 1863 for acute diarrhea and returned to his quarters on May 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Gibson, Mississippi on May 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Alton Military Prison, Alton, Illinois until exchanged Illinois and noted as captured at Port Gibson, Mississippi on May 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Alabama Regiment appeared on a Muster Roll of a detachment of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Virginia from June 30, 1863 and dated July 15, 1863 and enlisted on October 29, 1862 at Taladega [Talladega], Alabama for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Mathews on December 31, 1862 and duty status not reported.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from June 30 to August 31, 1863 and paid on October 3, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Morgan of Company I of the 23rd Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 26, 1863.

He was taken prisoner at Port Gibson, Mississippi in 1863 and taken to Alton Prison, in Illinois.

Matthew B. Morgan of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Matthew B. Morgan of Company I of the 4th 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 January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Matthew B. Morgan of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Matt B. Morgan of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Matthew B. Morgan of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Matthew B. Morgan of Company I 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 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Matthew B. Morgan of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private Matthew B. Morgan died approximately 136 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 10, 1865 at

And on Saturday, June 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. B. Morgan of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1324) Private Thomas J. MORGAN - Inscription on tombstone #1536 reads ***"T. J. MORGAN CO. E 7 BATT'N MISS. INF. 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 Index, 1800-1969 Charles Morgan married Elizabeth Ann Brackenridge on January 22, 1835 in Marengo County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Thos J. Morgan, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Charles Morgan, born about 1808 in Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth A. Morgan, born about 1817 in Alabama. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Asenath (A female) Morgan, born about 1780 in Pennsylvania and (Spelled as) Merrit (A male) Morgan, born about 1836 in Alabama Joseph S. Morgan, born about 1828 in Alabama and Margaret J. Morgan, born about 1840 in Alabama and Sarah A. Morgan, born about 1842 in Alabama and Rachel E. Morgan, born about 1847 in Alabama and Charles Morgan, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Marengo County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Morgan, born about 1845 in Alabama and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Charles Morgan, born about 1808 in Kentucky and his wife E. A. (A female) Morgan, born about 1818 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Merritt Morgan, born about 1837 in Alabama and Joseph Morgan, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Margaret (A female) Morgan, born about 1840 in Alabama and S. A. (A female) Morgan, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Racheal (A female) Morgan, born about 1847 in Alabama and Charles Morgan, born about 1849 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Marriestta (A female) Morgan, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Rugen (A male) Morgan, born about 1854 in Alabama. The family household was living in Clarke County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Energy and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

The inference of this being the correct soldier was many of the soldiers of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry came from Clarke County, Mississippi and that according to Compiled Military Service Records he was listed in a Confederate Hospital in Ocmulgee, located in Macon, Georgia and his residence was listed as Clarke County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Morgan alternate name T. J. Morgan served in Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Battalion was organized during the early spring of 1862 near Quitman, Mississippi. After participating in the conflict at Corinth the unit was assigned to Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After the exchange only 15 officers and 116 men were present. The battalion then served in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, was prominent throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and aided in the defense of Mobile. It reported 65 casualties at Corinth, 50 during the siege of Vicksburg, 72 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, and 9 at the Chattahoochee River. Few were included in the surrender in May, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels L. B. Pardue and James S. Terral, [James Stephens Terral Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 110952438] and Major Joel E. Welborn.”

Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Mississippi Sharpshooters”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers had been enrolled by (Lieutenant Colonel James Stephens) Terral (Junior) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined by enlistment February 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 24, 1863 and enrolled by (Captain) S. C. Pearson at Snyder’s Bluff, (Mississippi) for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated received no bounty. A NOTE: This Company was captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 8, 1863 and furloughed by Order on the march for 30 days.

The compiler notes Snyder’s Bluff was located in Warren County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 24, 1863 and enrolled by (Captain) S. C. Pearson at Snyder’s Bluff, (Mississippi) 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 November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 24, 1863 and enrolled by (Captain) S. C. Pearson at Snyder’s Bluff, (Mississippi) for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private “I” J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of casualties of Herber’t Brigade at the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi May 17, to July 4, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded June 5, and wound not reported.

When Private Thomas J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Louis Hebert’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 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Thomas J. Morgan a private of Company E of the 7th Battalion 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 Thomas J. Morgan and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion 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. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 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."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of paroled officer and men belonging to the 7th Mississippi Battalion, who have reported at Parole Camps up to November 6, 1863 and reported on October 13, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Mississippi Battalion appeared on a list of paroled officers and men of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, declared exchanged on December 20, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Mississippi Battalion appeared on a register of patients in the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and noted his disease as diarrhea and rheumatism and admitted on July 7, 1864 and said his residence was Clark County, (Mississippi).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) H. K. Morris of Company D of the 45th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in 1864.

When Private Thomas J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion 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) Thos J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion 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 Thomas J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Mississippi Battalion 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 on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Thomas J. Morgan died approximately 59 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Morgan of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1325) Private Henry K. MORRIS - Inscription on tombstone #439 reads ***"HENRY MORRIS CO. D 45 ALA. 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 K. Morris served in Company D in the 45th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"45th Infantry Regiment was organized at Auburn, Alabama, in may, [May] 1862. Companies that made up the unit were from the counties of Barbour, Randolph, Lowndes, Macon, and Russell. It was immediately sent to Mississippi and at Tupelo suffered from camp diseases. Later it moved to Kentucky, fought at Perryville under General Walthall, [and] then was assigned to General Wood's, Lowrey's, and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 45th participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with 750 men, reported 91 casualties at Murfreesboro and 117 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 366 effectives and 309 arms in December, 1863. The regiment lost 27 killed, 72 wounded, and 32 missing at the Battle of Atlanta and was almost annihilated at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ephraim B. Breedlove, [Ephraim Bolling Breedlove – Find A Grave Memorial # 144695870] James G. Gilchrist, [James Graham Gilchrist – Find a Grave Memorial # 78360818] William S. Goodwyn, [William Sabb Goodwyn – Find A Grave Memorial # 126131137] and Harris D. Lampley; [Find A Grave Memorial # 14788048] Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Abercrombie; [Robert Haden Abercrombie Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 25436794] and Major George C. Freeman."

According to records located at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama Company D of the 45th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Macon and Barbour Counties in Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records

When Private Henry K. Morris of Company D of the 45th Alabama Infantry had been taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne'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) H. K. Morris of Company D of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded

on July 24, 1864 to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry K. Morris of Company D of the 45th 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, 186-. 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 Henry K. Morris of Company D of the 45th 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 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 Henry K. Morris of Company D of the 45th 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 Henry K. Morris of Company D of the 45th Regiment Alabama "Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 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 Henry K. Morris of Company D of the 45th 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 on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry K. Morris of Company D of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Henry K. Morris died approximately 99 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry K. Morris of Company D of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

November 8,? 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1326) Private John MORRIS - Inscription on tombstone #416 reads “**JNO. MORRIS CO. H 24 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 39 years old.

?The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno. Morris, born about 1825 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as could not read or write and living with what appears to be his wife Ann Morris, born about 1830 in Georgia and also listed as could not read or write. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Babe E. (A female) Morris, born about 1845 in Alabama and Rebecca H. Morris, born about 1850 in Alabama and Sallie Morris, born about 1853 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Cheslly (A male) Morris, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Saml H. Morris, born about 1860 and listed as four months old and (Spelled as) Aley (A female) Morris, born about 1785 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. J. (A female) Greene, born about 1808 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jno Greene, born about 1841 in Alabama. The household was living in Shelby County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbiana and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Morris served in Company H 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 H of the 24th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Steele Guards” many soldier from Shelby County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 10, 1862 stated Private John Morris of Company H of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 27, (1861) at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlistment extended for two months.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed a Regimental Return for November 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Morris of Company H of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted supposed deserted November 4, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Morrise (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 27, 1861 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave November 4, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John Morris of Company H of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 27, 1863 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined from desertion February 21, 1863 in arrest.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Morris of Company H of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Roll of Company H 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry, made in accordance with Paragraph (3rd) Third of General Orders Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Virginia and dated April 1 1864.

When Private John Morris of Company H of the 24th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson'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) J. Morris of Company H of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared 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 under disposition stated forwarded Provost Marshal Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured by the 16th Army Corps on July 22, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Morris of Company H of the 24th Alabama Regiment appeared on a report of casualties of Manigault's Brigade in action July 28, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia and dated August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

Compiled Military Service Record's list him taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign but no death records at Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 6, 1864 Antoine-Joseph "Adolphe" Sax celebrated his 50th birthday in Europe. He invented the saxophone in 1846.

And on Sunday, November 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23175) stated: Jno. Morris of Company H 24th Alabama Infantry died of small-pox on Sunday, November 6, 1864 and was buried in grave number 416 at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1327) Private William Preston MORRIS - Inscription on tombstone #1657 reads "**Wm. P. MORRIS CO. C 4 (RUSSELL'S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Alabama in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old.

The compiler notes it appears that the soldier's father was Elisha Morris and died in 1850 in Marshall County, Alabama. See Find A Grave Memorial number 157831263

The 1850 United States census listed William P. Morris, born about 1836 in Alabama and living in the household of Sarah Morris, born about 1818 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Hiram (A male) Morris, born about 1832 in Kentucky and Henry Morris, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Martin V. Morris, born about 1838 in Tennessee and George Morris, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Sarah Morris, born about 1844 in Alabama and Mary E. Morris, born about 1846 in Alabama and Alexander Morris, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Subdivision 23 in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Marris but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Morris and will be listed this way. The census listed William P. Morris, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a real estate value of \$50.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and was listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Caldonia Morris, born about 1841 in Tennessee. Another family household member was H. W. (A male) Morris, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 3 in Jackson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Paint Rock and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William P. Morris served in Company C in the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (Russell's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th (Russell's) Cavalry Regiment was formed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in December, 1862, by consolidating four companies from the 3rd (Forrest's Old) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, six companies of the 4th Alabama Battalion, and the Russell Rangers or 15th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. Its members were from the counties of Madison, Wilcox, Monroe, Cherokee, Jackson, Marshall, and Lawrence. The regiment was assigned to General J. T. Morgan's and W. W. Allen's Brigade. It participated in the Battles of Lexington, Trenton, Jackson, Parker's Cross Roads, and Chickamauga, then was involved in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns. Later it skirmished in the Tennessee Valley and served under General Chalmers in Alabama. Assigned to Forrest's Corps, it was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Alfred A. Russell, [Alfred Russell – Find A Grave Memorial # 31526254] Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Hambrick, and Major F. M. Taylor. [Felix McConnell Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 13878295]”

The compiler notes Jackson County, Alabama is located in the extreme northeastern Alabama by the Georgia and Tennessee State lines.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 20, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Morris of Captain Gurley's Company, Russell's Regiment Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on September 16, 1862 in Madison (County, Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Frank) B. Gurley for the war and the valuation of his horse was \$140.00 and equipment was \$35.00 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C of the 4th Regiment (Russell's) Alabama Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 30, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) W. P. Morris of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on September 16, 1862 at N. (New) Market, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Frank) B. Gurley for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent wounded returned to command.

The compiler notes New Market, Alabama was located in Madison County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) W. P. Morris of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and duty status not reported.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Morris of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 1st Cavalry Division on the march in Alabama and noted as captured at Larkinsville, Alabama on August 14, 1863.

The compiler notes Larkinsville was located in Jackson County, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Morris of Company C of the 4th 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 January 28, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 28, 1865 and noted captured in Jackson County, Alabama on January 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private William P. Morris of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 28, 1865 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Alabama on January 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Morris of Company C of the 4th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky February 1, 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 in Jackson County, Alabama on January 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Morris of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 29, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Alabama on January 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Morris of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Alabama on January 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Morris of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Jackson County, Alabama on January 25, 1865.

Private William Preston Morris died approximately 39 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) W. P. Morris of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1328) Sergeant Alvin MORRISON - Inscription on tombstone #734 reads **“SERG'T A. MORRISEN CO. D 22 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 30 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Alvin Morrison, born about 1834 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Richard Roberts, born about 1804 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Roberts, born about 1804 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jehue (A male) Roberts, born about 1828 in Alabama and Francis M. Roberts, born about 1833 in Alabama and John C. Roberts, born about 1837 in Alabama and Lucinda J. Roberts, born about 1839 in Alabama and George W. Roberts, born about 1844 in Alabama. The household was living in Civil Division 25 in De Kalb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Alvin Morrison, born about 1835 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$166.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mariah E. Morrison, born about 1836 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Division 2 in De Kalb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lebanon and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Alvin Morrison served in Company D in the 22nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861,[and] then moved to Mobile. Its companies were raised in the counties of Walker, Clarke, Cherokee, Mobile, Pike, Choctaw, Montgomery, Calhoun, and Randolph. The unit suffered severe losses at Shiloh under General Gladden, [and] then saw action in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner. Later the 22nd was attached to Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of General Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. After the Battle of Shiloh, the regiment reported only 123 men fit for duty. It sustained 94 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost fifty-three percent of the 371 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 272 men and 171 arms. It reported 5 killed and 35 wounded in the fight at Ezra Church; many were also disabled at Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Zach C. Deas, [Zachariah Cantey Deas - Find A Grave # 10855] B. R. Hart, [Benjamin R. Hart – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] John C. Marrast,[- Died in 1863] and Harry T. Houlmin; [Harry Theophilus Toulmin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36796173] Lieutenant Colonels E. Herbert Armistead, [Edward Herbert Armistead – Killed at Battle of Franklin - Find A Grave Memorial # 8450713] Napoleon B. Rouse, [Find A Grave Memorial # 32944321] and John Weedon; [Killed at Battle of Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 14731822] and Majors Robert B. Armistead,[Robert Burbage Armistead - Killed at Battle of Shiloh – Find A Grave Memorial # 30318057] Robert Donnell, [Robert Smith Donnell – Find A

Grave Memorial # 107661877] and T. M. Prince. [The compiler believes it was Thomas McCarroll Prince – Find A Grave Memorial # 116872815]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) A. Morrison of Company D of the 22nd Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864.

When Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Deas’ 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 Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd 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 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) A. Morrison of Company D of the 22nd 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 August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd 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 Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd 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 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd 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 Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd 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 12, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd 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 November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864 and under remarks stated states that he was forced to join the rebels.

Sergeant Alvin Morrison died approximately 150 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 11, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Alvin Morrison of Company D of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

Chronological order.

Mariah Morrison filed for a Confederate widow's pension in Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. A. MORRISON CO. D 22 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1329) William Columbus MORRISON - Inscription on tombstone #1706 reads **“C. MORRISEN CO. D 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed William C. Morrison, born about 1844 in (West) Virginia and living in the household of William M. K. Morrison, born about 1818 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Cassandra Morrison, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Virginia Morrison, born about 1842 in Virginia and Cassandra Morrison, born about 1847 in Virginia and Oliver E. Morrison, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 5 in Barbour County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as McCandry but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Morrison which the compiler agrees is a vast difference in the surname spelling but will be noted the spelling of Morrison. The census listed (Spelled as) Wm C. Morrison, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Mckindrel Morrison, born about 1817 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Casandra Morrison, born about 1831 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) H. V. (A female) Morrison, born about 1842 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Casandra Morrison, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) O. E. (A female) Morrison, born about 1849 in Virginia and (Spelled as) M. W. (A male) Morrison, born about 1851 in Virginia and (Spelled as) S. A. (A male) Morrison, born about 1856 in Virginia and Margaret Morrison, born about 1857 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Pheby (A female) Arnold, born about 1784 in Virginia. The household was living in Barbour County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Philippi and the census was enumerated on September 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William C. Morrison alternate name Columbus Morrison 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]”

Company D of the 20th Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Barbour County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Columbus Morrison of Captain Edward M. Corder's Company* enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Gnatty Creek and enrolled for three years and duty status not reported.

The compiler notes Gnatty Creek is located in Harrison County, West Virginia.

The above asterisk stated “This is a new company raised by me under authority of the Secretary of War. Wm. L. Jackson, Colonel.

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 Columbus Morrison 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 and last paid by Captain (Floyd G.) Rocke 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 Columbus Morrison of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 in W. Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Edward M.)

Corder for three years or during war and last paid by Captain (Floyd) G. Rocke on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Columbus Morrison 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 war and last paid by Captain (Floyd) G. Rocke on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. Morrison of Company D of the 20th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on February 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Morrison of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded on November 2, 1864 from Clarksburg, (West) Virginia to the Wheeling, (West) Virginia Military Prison en route for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters forces West of the Piedmont Clarksburg, (West) Virginia November 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and noted his residence as Barbour County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Morrison of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a tri-monthly report of roll of prisoners of war received at Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and noted a physical description; Age 18; Height 5' 7"; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair light and told Federal authorities he had been born in Barbour County, (West) Virginia and had been a farmer by occupation and his residence was Barbour County, (West) Virginia and had enrolled in May 1863 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and noted as captured on October 29, 1864 at Beverly, (West Virginia) by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and the prisoner had been in Jackson's Brigade and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West Virginia) on November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Morrison of Company D of the 20th 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 noted a physical description Age 18; Height 5' 7"; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair light and told Federal authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Barbour (County West) Virginia and arrested by the 8th Ohio Cavalry on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William C. Morrison of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Morrison of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 20

to 25, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 23, 1864 and stated he desired to take the oath and noted as captured in Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Private Columbus Morrison died approximately 115 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) Wm. C. Morrison of Company D of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. C. MORRISON CO. D 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1330) Private Pinckney L. MOSS - Inscription on tombstone #213 reads **“R. L. MORSE CO. K 1 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 35 years old.

The compiler believes his given name was taken after Governor Charles Pinckney of South Carolina who also was a signer of the United States Constitution and died in 1824.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Pinckney L. Moss, born about 1827 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Abraham Moss, born about 1803 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Margaret Moss, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Green Moss, born about 1829 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Grendeson (A male) Moss, born about 1832 in South Carolina and John Moss, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Fanny Moss, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 33 in Gilmer County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Mass but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Moss and will be noted this way. The census listed (Given name spelled as) Pinkney L. Moss, born about 1829 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Abram Moss, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Moss, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Sarah C. Moss, born about 1849 in Georgia and James M. Moss, born about 1852 in Georgia and George M. Moss, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Harriette M. (A female) Moss, born about 1856 in Georgia and John Moss, born about 1839 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Granderson (A male) Moss, born about 1834 in South Carolina (Find A Grave Memorial # 8242108 listed his name as Grandison Moss) and Green Moss, born about 1831 in

South Carolina. (Find A Grave Memorial # 8241859) The family household was living in Truck Wheel in Pickens County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Saunderstown and the census was enumerated on June 10, 1860.

The compiler notes Gilmer and Pickens Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private P. L. Moss alternate name Pinckney L. Morse served in Company K in the 1st Georgia Infantry.

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 compiler notes Abraham Moss was living in York District in South Carolina in the 1830 United States census and it's reasonable to note that P. L. Moss was probably born there.

The compiler notes Pinckney L. (Spelled as) Morse only has Federal POW Records. The compiler further notes on his death records it stated "P. L. Morse alias Moss." It is the compilers opinion that Morse was perhaps an alias or a misunderstanding between a northerner and a southerner over the spelling of a surname. The compiler could not find a P. L. Morse or a P. L. Morris in the census records in Georgia.

The original muster rolls for Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63 dated February 4, 1863 listed Pinckney L. Moss as the 79th soldier in the company.

The original muster rolls for Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63 dated January 31, 1864 as located at the Georgia Archives stated his name as P. L. Moss and noted as the 73rd soldier in the company and paid \$22.00 for two months service and signed his surname as P. L. Moss and also stated he enlisted at Talking Rock, Georgia on May 23rd but year was not mentioned.

The compiler notes Talking Rock, Georgia was located in Pickens County.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he is found in the 1850 and 1860 United States census as Moss and his original muster rolls listed his name as Pinckney L. Moss and place of enlistment and the 1860 United States census both listed him in Pickens County, Georgia.

On one page of Federal POW Records on page nine P. L. Morse is correctly listed with the 1st Georgia State Troops although this was not his correct name.

The compiler further notes during the war some Confederate units were known by various names. This particular unit was officially known as three names. The 1st Georgia State Troops and or the 1st Georgia State Line Regiment and lastly known as Galt's Regiment. Sometimes a unit was known by the surname of their commander and in this case it was Colonel Galt. (Edward Machen Galt – Find A Grave Memorial # 8422746 and the unit on his tombstone is also incorrect) However in the compilers opinion it should never be listed as the 1st Georgia Regiment. For the sake of uniformity the compiler has elected to use the 1st Georgia State Troops. However the Georgia Archives after careful consideration has elected to

use the name as Galt's Regiment. The compiler also believes the National Cemetery Administration should choose one of the three names and become uniform. Today at the Camp Chase Cemetery the organizations on the tombstones are varied sometimes as the 1st Georgia State Line and other times with the 1st Georgia State Troops and other times incorrectly named the 1st Georgia Infantry and the 1st Georgia Infantry State Guards.

The unit although known by different names were a part of a larger organization known as Governor Joe Brown's Pets. The Pets so named because of their sometimes minimal service of six months and intended restriction from leaving the State of Georgia although this was not always the case. President Jefferson Davis and Governor Joseph Brown had different views of how some Georgia troops were to be used. Governor Brown unsuccessfully used the argument of States Rights.

Although Democratic Governor Brown may have enjoyed some popularity within Georgia during the war after his arrest he swore allegiance to the United States and became a Republican Governor in Georgia after the war and supported Union authorities during reconstruction. The disdain and contempt for Republican Governor Brown by many of its citizens was so great that the next Republican Governor was not be seated in Georgia until Governor Sony Perdue in 2003. At the time of this writing, Sony Perdue has a cabinet post within President Trump's administration.

Federal POW Records listed his name and unit incorrectly in the compilers opinion as Pinckney L. Morse with Company K in the 1st Georgia Infantry. However everything else on his Federal POW Records looks correct including his capture on July 22, 1864 at the Battle of Atlanta, Georgia.

The compiler notes the information on his Federal POW's Records were only as good as the soldier told the United States Provost Marshall. The error in his surname is somewhat understandable and perhaps Moss may have believed he was unofficially with the 1st Georgia Infantry but original muster rolls and many days spent at the Georgia Archives stated the official designations differently. Another reason for the confusion of the designation was the making of the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records by General Ainsworth and his staff in Washington, D.C. at the turn of the century. The General and his staff were without the original Confederate muster rolls and decided to name the unit the 1st Georgia Infantry. And lastly Company K of the 1st Georgia State Troops were known as the "Railroad Bridge Guards" This however was just a company nickname and should not be construed with State Guards.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. L. Morse of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops 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) Pinckney L. Morse of Company K of the 1st 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, 186-. 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) Pickney L. Morse of Company K of the 1st 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 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) Pinckney L. Morse of Company K of the 1st 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 Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pinkney Morse of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia 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) Pinkney L. Morse of Company K of the 1st 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, July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pinckney L. Morse of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia 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 Pinkney L. Moss died approximately 20 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 21, 1864 at

And on Sunday, August 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. L. Morse alias Moss of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“P. L. MOSS CO. K 1st GA. S.T. C.S.A.”**

1331) Private Cornelius MOSELY - Inscription on tombstone #811 reads ***"C. MOSELY CO.K 2 ALA. 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 27 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Masley but looking at the census copy the compiler believes it was Mosley and will be noted this way. The census listed Cornelius Mosley, born about 1836 in Alabama and living in the household of John Mosley, born about 1790 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Mosley, born about 1830 in Alabama and Robert Mosley, born about 1832 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Prissille (A female) Mosley, born about 1834 in Alabama and Julia Mosley, born about 1838 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 4 in Butler County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Masley but looking at the copy of the census the compiler believes it was Mosley and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) C. L. (A male) Mosley, born about 1838 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: (Spelled as) M. (A male) Morris, born about 1806 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) E. (A female) Morris, born about 1816 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) J. (A male) Douglas, born about 1850. The household was living in Precinct 2 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as South Butler and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private C. Mosely served in Company K in the 2nd Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Cavalry Regiment was organized during May, 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama. Its companies were from the counties of Calhoun, Shelby, Greene, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Butler, Coosa, Monroe, and Dallas. The regiment operated for a time in Florida, then skirmished in Mississippi under General Ruggles before being assigned to Ferguson's Brigade. Under this command it was active in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. Later the 2nd Cavalry formed part of President Davis' escort when he moved southward during the last days of the war. It surrendered at Forsyth, Georgia, in May, 1865, with about 450 officers and men. Its commanders were Colonels John N. Carpenter, [John Newsom Carpenter – Find A Grave Memorial # 25410542] R. G. Earle, [Richard Gordon Earle – Find A Grave Memorial # 8513509] and F. W. Hunter; Lieutenant Colonels James Cunningham, Josiah J. Pegues, [Josiah James Evans Pegues – Find A Grave Memorial # 68892829] and John P. West; [John Porter West – Find A Grave Memorial # 53971984] and Majors Richard W. Carter and Leroy Napier."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 8 to June 30, 1862 and dated from August 12 to 20, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Mosely of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Matt) R. Marks for three years and had not been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay for horse .40 cents per day \$30.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Matt) R. Marks for three years and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 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) C. Mosely of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Matt) R. Marks for three years and last paid by (George) B. Holmes 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 June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Mosly of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on April "13", 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Matt) R. Marks for three years and last paid at the Greenville Hospital on February 28, 1863 and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Mosly of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on April "13", 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Matt) R. Marks for three years and last paid by Captain (George B.) Holmes on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. E. Moseley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from January 1, 1863 to February 28, 1863 and paid on May 6, 1863 in the amount of \$47.60.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Mosely of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Matt) R. Marks for three years and last paid by Captain (George B.) Holmes on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records Private (Spelled as) C. Mosby with an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared on a report of officers and enlisted men on detached service in Ferguson's Cavalry Brigade report dated near Calhoun Station, (Georgia) on March 30, 1864 and detached on March 15, 1864 by order of Major General Lee and noted at work in Canton, (Georgia)

When Private Cornelius Mosely of Company K of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia he had been in Ferguson's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

General Sherman had ordered his Cavalry under the leadership of General Garrard to make a surprise raid on Covington, Georgia with the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges and railroad leading toward Atlanta and inflicting as much military damage as possible which General Garrard did on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the report of General Kenner Garrard's report to General Sherman on July 24, 1864 regarding his raid at Covington and Oxford, Georgia: GEN. GARRARD's REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DECATUR, Georgia, on July 24, 1864.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only two killed.

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, (Today it is known as the Alcovy River) were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

A large new hospital at Covington, for the accommodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, beside the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over 1,000 sick and wounded, in buildings used for hospitals.

The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

Yesterday, at 12 M., I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal Army Tennessee.

I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet, to shoe horses and repair equipments. I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Also, a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

The compiler notes in the book "Kate A Journal of a Confederate Nurse" Kate Cummings tells of a different story concerning the raid on the hospitals at Covington, Georgia through others eyewitness accounts one of whom was Doctor Burt. Doctor Burt told of some patients and nurses running out of the hospitals when the alarm of Yankee raiders were arriving and being rounded up in nearby fields and woods.

A former Confederate soldier, Robert Augustus Guinn formally with the 18th Georgia Infantry who had received his discharge in 1862 and was then a school teacher at Conyers, Georgia was also taken as a prisoner on July 22, 1864 near Covington, Georgia and through his accounts the reader can follow the prisoner flow. "R. A. Guinn, citizen of Newton County, Georgia, (Today a part of Rockdale County, Georgia) was captured near Covington, Georgia by Wilder's Brigade Federal Cavalry on 22nd July 1864 and imprisoned in Sardis Church on the night of the 22nd of July. On the 23rd we left said church, passing Loganville, crossing Yellow River at Colt's Mill and camped for the night in an old field near Stone Mountain 8 or 10 miles from Decatur. On the 24th we arrived at Decatur. We lay near Decatur under guard till the 26th"

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Mosly of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July "24" 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison

in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Alabama 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 168 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 Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Moseley of Company K in the 2nd Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1332) Private William MOSLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1144 reads "**Wm. MOSELY CO. A 10 (DIAMOND'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Kentucky in June 1864.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; William Mosley married Susannah Smith in 1840 in Kentucky.

The compiler notes the 1870 United States census listed William Moseley but corrected to Mosley by and ancestry transcriber born about 1820 in Tennessee and living in Floyd County, Kentucky and married to Susan thus eliminating him as being buried at Camp Chase and his Find A Grave Memorial listed his surname spelled as Mosley.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Mosely but the compiler believes it was spelled as Mosley and will be noted this way. The census listed William Mosley, born about 1844 in Kentucky and living in the household of William Mosley, born about 1821 in Tennessee and his wife Susannah Mosley, born about 1829 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: John Mosley, born about 1840 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Luannah (A female) Mosley, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Nancy Mosley, born about 1847 in Kentucky and James Mosley, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The

family household was living in My District in Floyd County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Morly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mosley and will be noted this way. The census listed Wm Mosley, born about 1845 in Kentucky and noted as a laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Mosley, born about 1815 in Tennessee and his wife Susan Mosley, born about 1830 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: John D. Mosley, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Nancy Mosley, born about 1847 in Kentucky and James Mosley, born about 1850 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Susanah Mosley, born about 1854 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Armina (A female) Mosley, born about 1856 in Kentucky and Samuel Mosley, born about 1857 in Kentucky and Robt Mosley, born about 1860 in Kentucky and listed as one month old. The family household was living in Floyd County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Prestonsburg and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that William Mosley enlisted in Company A of (Diamond's) Kentucky Cavalry at Prestonsburg, Kentucky in 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William (Spelled as) Mosley served in Company A in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the fall of 1863 using May's Kentucky Mounted Battalion as its nucleus. It contained men from Kentucky and Virginia. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and skirmished in various conflicts in Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. In the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels George R. Diamond, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26895208] Andrew J. May, [Andrew Jackson May – Find A Grave Memorial # 17195866] and Edwin Trimble, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26809613] and Major William R. Lee."

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Mosley on his Compiled Military Service Record's.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1863 stated Private William Mosely of Company A of May's Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles* enlisted on December 14, 1862 at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (Captain Edwin) Trimble for three years and last paid by (Major Edward) Crutchfield on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A of the 10th Regiment (Diamond's) Kentucky Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated August 23, 1864 stated Private William Moseley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (Captain Edwin) Trimble for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Kentucky on June 10, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 and dated August 23, 1864 stated Private William Mosley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (Captain Edwin) Trimble for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mosely of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on June 12, 1864 and had been sent from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Moseley of Company A of the 10th 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 13, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on June 12 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Moseley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Moseley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Mosley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on June 12, 1864.

Private died approximately 179 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) Wm Moseley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1333) Private John W. MOSELEY - Inscription on tombstone #1158 reads ***"J. W. MOSLEY CO. K 2 MO. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Moseley served in Companies E and K of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd (Burbridge's) Infantry Regiment [also called 1st Regiment] was assembled at Springfield, Missouri, in January, 1862. Some of its members were from Andrew and Greene counties. After fighting at Elkhorn Tavern it was sent east of the Mississippi River and saw action at luka, Corinth, and Hatchie Bridge. Later the unit was attached to Bowen's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in various conflicts during the Vicksburg siege. In the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, the 2nd/6th reported 12 killed, 136 wounded, and 61 missing, and it sustained 84 casualties at Allatoona. Few surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John Q. Burbridge, [John Quincy Burbridge – Find A Grave Memorial # 43422786] Francis M. Cockrell, [Francis Marion Cockrell – Find A Grave Memorial # 9913] and Peter Dwyer, [Robert D. A. Dwyer - Died in Parole Camp in 1863 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991885] Edward B. Hull, [Edward Brodie Hull – Find A Grave Memorial # 17379013] and Pembroke S. Senteny; [Pembroke Somerset Senteny – Find A Grave Memorial # 71829350] and Major William F. Carter. [Killed at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864]"

Company K of the 2nd Missouri Infantry was mustered in at Osceola in St. Clair County, Missouri.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are located under John W. Moseley.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Moseley of Company E of the 1st Regiment Missouri Infantry* was mustered into service near Springfield Missouri on January 26, 1862 at age eighteen and enlisted on January 1, 1862 in Greene County, Missouri and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment subsequently became the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private J. W. Moseley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) W. Mosely of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri)

and enrolled by enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] or 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 for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) W. Mosely of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for twelve months and last paid on August 30, 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) Jas. (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) W. Mosely of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for twelve months and last paid on August 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) W. Mosely of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for twelve months and last paid on December 30, 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) J. W. Moseley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] 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 for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Moseley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] 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 for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Mosley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] 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 for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Mosley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for twelve months 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 Private (Spelled as) J. W. Mosley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on

January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for twelve months 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 Private (Spelled as) J. W. Moseley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for twelve months 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 Private (Spelled as) J. W. Moseley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for three years 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) J. W. Mosely of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] 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. W. Mosely of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Springfield, (Missouri) and enrolled by and enrolled by Captain McCary [Lieutenant Josiah McCarey] for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

When Private John W. Moseley of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Francis Cockrell's 1st Missouri Brigade in Major General John S. Bowen'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, "James" W. Moseley a private of Company E Regiment 2nd Missouri 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 James W. and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 6, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Moseley 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. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 7, 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 John W. Moseley of Company K of the 2nd Missouri Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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 Cockrell's 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 James W. Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Missouri 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Missouri 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 Jas W. Mosely of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Missouri 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 Jas W. Moseley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 9, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Mosley of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 and sent to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private John W. Moseley died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Mosly of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1334) Private Zachariah MOSS - Inscription on tombstone #2038 reads **"Z. MOSS CO. G 33 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Zachara L. Moss, born about 1842 in Alabama and living in the household of William Moss, born about 1816 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Rosetta Moss, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Josiah Moss, born about 1842 in Alabama and Matilda C. Moss, born about 1846 in Alabama and James S. Moss, born about 1848 in Alabama and Sarah Moss, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Melvina (A female) Moss, born about 1854 in Alabama and Jonas J. Moss, born about 1836 in Alabama and Frances Moss, born about 1843 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Sanders Beat in Henry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Abbeville and the census was enumerated on September 18, 1860.

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865; Zachariah Moss enlisted on March 29, 1862 at age 21 in Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Zachariah Moss served in Company G in the 33rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"33rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Pensacola, Florida, in April, 1862. Its members were raised in Coffee, Butler, Dale, Montgomery, and Covington counties. The unit was ordered to Mississippi, then Kentucky, where it took an active part in the conflicts at Munfordville and Perryville. Brigaded under Generals Wood, Lowrey, and in 1865, Shelley, the 33rd participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. It lost eighty-two percent of the 500 engaged at Perryville, and reported 100 casualties at Murfreesboro and 149 at Chickamauga. On December 14, 1863, the regiment totaled 536 men and 385 arms. Many were lost during the Atlanta Campaign and of the 285 at Franklin, Tennessee sixty-seven percent were disabled. Very few surrendered in North Carolina. The regiment was commanded by Colonels Samuel

Adams [Find A Grave Memorial # 14686322] and Robert F. Crittenden, [Robert Flournoy Crittenden – Find A Grave Memorial # 55717244] and Lieutenant Colonels James H. Dunkin and Daniel H. Horn.[According to the Confederate Veteran Magazine Born 1822 died 1912]”

Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Daleville Blues”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Zachariah Moss of Captain Cooper’s Company of Alabama Volunteers* was mustered into service on March 29, 1862 at age twenty-one at Greenville, Alabama and enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Daleville, in Dale County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Reubin J. Cooper for three years or the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 in Daleville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Reubin J.) Cooper for three years and last paid on by (E. C.) Milner on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 in Daleville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Reubin J.) Cooper for three years and last paid on by (E. C.) Milner 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 Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 in Daleville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Reubin J.) Cooper for three years and last paid by (E. C.) Milner 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 Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 in Daleville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Reubin J.) Cooper for three years or the war and last paid by (E. C.) Milner on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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 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 Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd 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 March 21, 1865. Roll

dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 21, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama and admitted to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a gun-shot penetrating right breast by a conical ball (The compiler notes a conical ball was a medical term for minie ball) and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and turned over to the Provost Marshal on March 21, 1865 and noted as age twenty-three.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 21, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 25, 1865. Roll dated Office of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on March 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 22, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 23, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry appeared of a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 24, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Zachariah Moss died approximately 79 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 11, 1865 at

And on Sunday, June 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Zachariah Moss of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1335) Private George W. MOUNT - Inscription on tombstone #221 reads ***"G. W. MOUNT CO. C 46 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.

The 1850 United States census listed George Mount, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Mathias Mount, born about 1790 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Mount, born about 1797 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Susannah Mount, born about 1828 in Georgia and Nancy Mount, born about 1829 in Georgia and James Mount, born about 1832 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Len but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Levi Mount, born about 1840 in Georgia and Martha Mount, born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 5 in lower Houston County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George W. Mount, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$1,800.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary A. R. Mount, born about 1839 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Ailsey C. (A female) Mount, born about 1858 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm. M. Mount, born about 1859 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 1143 in Terrell County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dawson and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

The compiler notes a W. P. Mount, whom the compiler believes was William Pinckney Mount of Company C of the 46th Alabama Infantry who enlisted in Pike County, Alabama on March 19, 1862 at age 42 and was the older brother of George W. Mount.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Mount served in Company C 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 C of the 46th Alabama Infantry was known as the “John Gill Shorter Aides” Many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

When Private George W. Mount of Company C of the 46th 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, George W. Mount a private of Company C Regiment 46th 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 G. W. Mount and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Mount of Company C of the 46th 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. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 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.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 46th Alabama Regiment who will be effective at the expiration of their furlough. List not dated. Other records indicate men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia and the complaint was chronic diarrhea and was admitted on December 10, 1863.

When Private George W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 at Oxford, Georgia he had been in Pettus’ Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

General Sherman had ordered his Cavalry under the leadership of General Garrard to make a surprise raid on Covington, Georgia with the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges and railroad leading toward Atlanta and inflicting as much military damage as possible which General Garrard did on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the report of General Kenner Garrard's report to General Sherman on July 24, 1864 regarding his raid at Covington and Oxford, Georgia: GEN. GARRARD's REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DECATUR, Georgia, on July 24, 1864.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only two killed.

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, (Today it is known as the Alcovy River) were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

A large new hospital at Covington, for the accommodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, beside the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over 1,000 sick and wounded, in buildings used for hospitals.

The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

Yesterday, at 12 M., I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal Army Tennessee.

I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet, to shoe horses and repair equipments.

I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Also, a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

The compiler notes in the book "Kate A Journal of a Confederate Nurse" Kate Cummings tells of a different story concerning the raid on the hospitals at Covington, Georgia through others eyewitness accounts one of whom was Doctor Burt. Doctor Burt told of some patients and nurses running out of the hospitals when the alarm of Yankee raiders were arriving and being rounded up in nearby fields and woods.

A former Confederate soldier, Robert Augustus Guinn formally with the 18th Georgia Infantry who had received his discharge in 1862 and was then a school teacher at Conyers, Georgia was also taken as a prisoner on July 22, 1864 near Covington, Georgia and through his accounts the reader can follow the prisoner flow. "R. A. Guinn, citizen of Newton County, Georgia, (Today a part of Rockdale County, Georgia) was captured near Covington, Georgia by Wilder's Brigade Federal Cavalry on 22nd July 1864 and imprisoned in Sardis Church on the night of the 22nd of July. On the 23rd we left said church, passing Loganville, crossing Yellow River at Colt's Mill and camped for the night in an old field near Stone Mountain 8 or 10 miles from Decatur. On the 24th we arrived at Decatur. We lay near Decatur under guard till the 26th"

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Mount of Company C of the 46th 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 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Alabama 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 July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Alabama 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 at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Alabama 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 at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Alabama 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 Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private George W. Mount died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 26, 1864 at

And on Friday, August 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Mount of Company C of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to double pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1336) Private William E. MULL - Inscription on tombstone #1889 reads ***“W. E. MULL CO. C 39 N.C. 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 18 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; John Harrison Mull born about 1804 married Mary Rogers, born about 1805 and the marriage took place in 1829.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. E. (A male) Mull, born about 1846 in North Carolina and living in the household of J. H. (A male) Mull, born about 1805 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Mull, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: H. C. (A female) Mull, born about 1831 in North Carolina and J. B. (A male) Mull, born about 1832 in North Carolina and E. (A female) Mull, born about 1835 in North Carolina and J. H. (A male) Mull, born about 1837 in North

Carolina and S. E. (A female) Mull, born about 1839 in North Carolina and D. (A male) Mull, born about 1841 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Haywood County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm E. Mull, born about 1846 in North Carolina and living in the Mary Mull, born about 1807 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth A. Mull, born about 1836 in North Carolina and John H. Mull, born about 1837 in North Carolina and David M. Mull, born about 1841 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Division 37 in Haywood County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Waynesville and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are with William E. Mulls of the 39th Georgia but it should have been William E. Mull of the 39th North Carolina.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier with Company C of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry are that according to a physical description taken his residence was Haywood County, North Carolina and his brother David was a member of Company C of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and that William E. Mull or Mulls has no enlistment records within Company C of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William E. Mull served in Company C in the 39th North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in July, 1861, as a five company battalion. In November the unit moved to "Camp Hill" near Gooch Mountain where it was increased to eight companies. In February, 1862, it was ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, where two more companies were added. Its members were from the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Buncombe, and Clay. The 39th took part in the Cumberland Gap operations, [and] then saw action in the Battle of Perryville. Assigned to Walthall's, McNair's, and Reynold's Brigade, it fought with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, [and] then endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee. In 1865 it shared in the defense of Mobile. This regiment lost 2 killed, 36 wounded, and 6 missing at Murfreesboro and had 10 killed, 90 wounded, and 3 missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 16 killed, 57 wounded, and 10 missing. On May 4, 1865, it surrendered. The field officers were Colonel David Coleman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 54433729] Lieutenant Colonels Hugh H. Davidson [Hugh Harvey Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 5617032] and Francis A. Reynolds, [Frank A. Reynolds – Find A Grave Memorial # 9191492] and Major T. W. Peirce. [Thomas W. Peirce]"

When Private William E. Mull of Company C of the 39th North Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign he had been in Ector's 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) William E. "Mulls" of Company C of the 39th Regiment "Georgia" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 26, 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 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Mull of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appears as signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States subscribed and sworn to at Chattanooga, Tennessee the day and year set opposite the several names and Private Mull told Union authorities his place of residence to Haywood County, North Carolina and noted a physical description; Complexion light; Hair light; Eyes grey; Height 5 feet 9 inches and dated July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Mull of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in "Haywood County, North Carolina" and terms of discharge was the Oath and dated July 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Mull of Company C of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appears as signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States subscribed and sworn to at Louisville, July 31, 1864* and noted his place of residence as Haywood County, North Carolina and noted a physical description; Complexion light; Hair dark; Eyes blue; Height 5 feet 10 inches and stated a remark; sent from the Department of the Cumberland to be released north of the Ohio River and under remarks stated conscripted.

The above asterisk stated "Endorsement shows: Roll of prisoners of war discharged from the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky during the month of July 1864."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. "Mulls" of Company C of the 39th 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 31, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter but refused Oath and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on August 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. "Mulls" of Company C of the 39th Regiment "Georgia" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 23, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 31, 1864 and under remarks stated received as a deserter refused to take the Oath and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. "Mulls" of Company C of the 39th Regiment "Georgia" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 31, 1864 and under remarks stated received as a deserter but refused to take the Oath and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on August 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. "Mulls" of Company C of the 39th Regiment "Georgia" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and under remarks stated received from Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. "Mulls" of Company C of the 39th Regiment "Georgia" Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. "Mulls" of Company C of the 39th 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 16 to 31, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 8, 1864.

Private William E. Mull died approximately 228 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On Tuesday April 18, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, April 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as and reported as) Wm. E. "Mulls" of Company C of the 39th Regiment "Georgia" Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1337) Private Samuel Johnson MULLEN - Inscription on tombstone #504 reads "**S. J. MULLENS CO.A 44 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 23 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Mullen, born about 1841 in Mississippi and living in the household of George M. Mullen, born about 1808 in New York and what appears to be his wife Mary G. Mullen, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha Mullen, born about 1838 in Mississippi and George S. Mullen, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Cyprian (A female) Mullen, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Mary R. Mullen, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Columbus Ward 1 in Lowndes County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel Mullen, born about 1841 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a clerk and living in the household of G. M. (A male) Mullen, born about 1807 in New York and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Mullen, born about 1830 in Alabama. Other household

members were: Cyprian (A female) Mullen, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Goodman Mullen, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Mary Mullen, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Anna Mullen, born about 1855 in Mississippi and E. M. (A male) Mullen, born about 1832 in Mississippi and J. R. (A male) Nickles, born about 1840 in South Carolina. The household was living in the city of Columbus in Lowndes County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbus and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1860.

The compiler notes the occupation of E. M. Mullen in the above census was noted as a photographer.

The compiler notes the middle name of Johnson was taken from the North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000 and it was stated that Samuel Johnson Mullen was born on February 11, 1841. The citation goes on to note that the father of Samuel Johnson Mullen had been married three times and the mother of Samuel Johnson Mullen had been Mary Goodman Cross and they were married on August 17, 1834 in North Carolina.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel J. Mullen alternate name S. J. Mullen served in Company A in the 44th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“44th Infantry Regiment was organized from the 1st (Blythe's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion, which was formed late in 1861. In June, 1863, the unit was designated the 44th Regiment. Some of its members were recruited in Calhoun, De Soto, and Amite counties. The unit was active at Shiloh and Munfordville, [and] then was assigned to J. P. Anderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served with the army of Murfreesboro, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. This regiment lost 4 killed and 40 wounded at Munfordville, and [and] 4 killed, 31 wounded, and 17 missing at Murfreesboro, and thirty percent of the 272 engaged at Chickamauga were disabled. For a time it was consolidated with the 10th Regiment and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 476 men and 308 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanding officers were Colonels A. K. Blythe [Andrew King Blythe - Killed at Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 13093770] and Jacob H. Sharp,[Jacob Hunter Sharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 11074] Lieutenant Colonels R. G. Kelsey [Robert George Kelsey - Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 64650837] and James Moore,[Died in 1862] and Major John C. Thompson.[Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 131827549]”

Company A of the 44th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Tombigee Rangers”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Captain J. H. Sharp's Company Blythe's Mississippi Battalion* appeared on a roll at New Madrid, Missouri on August 8, 1861 and was mustered into service of the Confederate States at age eighteen on May 28, 1861 at which time said company was mustered into the service of the State of Tennessee and was enrolled on May 28, 1861 at Union City, (Tennessee) for one year and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Butler's Company, 5th Regiment, 1st Brigade Mississippi Volunteers; Captain Sharp's Company, Blythe's Battalion Mississippi Infantry; Company A, Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Infantry and Company A, 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 1st (Blythe's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was mustered into the service of the State of Tennessee o May 25 to July 11, 1861 and on August 8, 1861 it was mustered into the Confederate States service for one year. The battalion was increased to a regiment and known as Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Infantry, this designation being changed to the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 135 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated June 6, 1863. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 7th, 9th, 10th, and the 41st, Regiments Mississippi Infantry and the 9th Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters and formed a new regiment which was designated the 9th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to November 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullin (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 7, 1861 at New Madrid, (Missouri) for a period of 9 months and 20 days and last paid on August 8, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) S. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital in Jackson, Mississippi and admitted on April 7, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for one year and last paid by (Robert George) Kelsey on June 30, 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) S. J. Mullin of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for one year and last paid by (John) B. Bell on August 31, 1862 and noted as being paid a \$50.00 bounty 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) S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for one year and last paid by (John) B. Bell on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on December 31, 1862 and sent to interior hospital. NOTE: Re-enlisted by the Conscript Act for two years or the war, May 28, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. M. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of killed and wounded in Blythe's Mississippi Regiment in the battle near Murfreesboro commencing on December 31 1862 and ending on January 3, 1863. List dated in camp near Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on January 17, 1863 and nature of wound was noted as slightly in the head by a bomb shell on December 31, 1862 between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm in the extreme right hand of Wither's Division and right of Chalmers Brigade.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. M. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Mississippi appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing in Chalmer's Brigade in the battles before Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 28, 1862 to January 3, 1863. List dated Camp near Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on January 21, 1863 and slightly wounded on December 31, 1862 in the 1st charge to the front.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for one year and last paid by (John) B. Bell on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Mississippi appeared on a register of the Confederate States Army Post Hospital in Dalton, Georgia for Vulnus Sclopeticum and admitted on January 5, 1863 and returned to duty on January 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for one year and last paid by (John) B. Bell on October 31, 1862 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) S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to interior hospital by order of Brigade Surgeon on August 21, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to interior hospital by order of Brigade Surgeon on August 21, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for three years and last paid by (John B.) Bell 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 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullin of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for three years and last paid by (John B.) Bell on December 31, 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) S. J. Mullin of Company A of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy July 28, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of the enlisted men or the organization named above entitled to bounty as provided for in section 3 of the Act to organize forces to serve during the war. Roll dated April 1, 1864 and enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Union City, (Tennessee) for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for war on March 6, 1864.

When Private Samuel J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Sharp'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) Sam'l J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th 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 captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th Regiment Mississippi 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864 and forwarded on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during the five days ending on 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Mullin (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 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) Sam'l J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th 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 (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th 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 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) Sam'l J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th 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 Samuel Johnson Mullen died approximately 102 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 21, 1864 at

And on Monday, November 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. J. Mullen of Company A of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel J. Mullen did not own slaves in Lowndes County, Mississippi.

1338) Private Tillman MULLINS - Inscription on tombstone #457 reads "***T. MULLINS CO. B 34 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in McDowell County, West Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Tillman Mullins, born about 1838 in Russell County, Virginia and living in the household of John Mullins, born about 1820 in Russell County, Virginia and what appears to be his wife Ava Mullins, born about 1819 in Russell County, Virginia. Other family household members were: Matilda Mullins, also born about 1838 in Russell County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Olley (A female) Mullins, born about 1841 in Russell County, Virginia and Joseph Mullins, born about 1843 in Russell County, Virginia and James Mullins, born about 1848 in Russell County, Virginia and Polly Mullins, born about 1850 and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in District 54 in Russell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

According to Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Tillman Mullins, age 25 and born about 1837 in Russell County, Virginia was married to Hannah Bandy on September 9, 1862 in Tazewell County, Virginia.

The compiler notes Tillman Mullins parents are listed as living in Pike County, Kentucky in the 1860 United States census.

The compiler notes Russell County and Tazewell County, Virginia are adjacent.

Company B of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Cabell, Logan, Boone, Putnam and Kanawha Counties in (West) Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Tillman Mullins alternate name Tilman Mullins served in Companies B and E of the 34th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry (Witchers's Battalion, Virginia Mounted Rifles) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"34th Cavalry Battalion, formerly the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles, was organized in December, 1862. The unit served in A. G. [Albert Gallatin] Jenkins', W. E. [William Edmondson] Jones', V. A. [Vincent Addison] Witcher's, and B. T. Johnson's Brigade and first engaged the Federals in western Virginia. It had a force of 172 men at Gettysburg, returned to western Virginia [and] then was involved in operations in East Tennessee. During April, 1864, it contained 222 effectives, saw action at Piedmont, and served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley. The 34th disbanded at Lynchburg in April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Vinson A. Witcher, [Vincent Addison Witcher – Find A Grave Memorial # 67967968] and Majors John A. McFarlane [John Alexander McFarlane – Find A Grave Memorial # 163447068] and William Straton."

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Tilman Mullens on the Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 18 to June 30, 1862 and dated July 24, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Tillman Mullins (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain William Straton's Company of Cavalry* enlisted in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by William Straton for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry. The 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Also known as the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles and as Witcher's Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles) was organized about June 1, 1862. The company commanded by Captain Caldwell was withdrawn from the battalion and divided into three companies, two of which formed Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and the other became Captain McFarlane's Company Virginia Cavalry, which was divided into two companies on May 28, 1863, and after serving in Jesse's Battalion Kentucky Mounted Riflemen and the 6th Battalion Confederate Cavalry, they became Companies H and I of this battalion in May 1864. The battalion finally consisted of then companies A to K."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to November 30, 1862 and dated December 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. Mullins of Company B of the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted July 15, 1862 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William) Straton for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Bounty due \$50.00 and a notation was made stating his name appeared in the roll as Tillman Mullins.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to December 1, 1862 and dated December 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Tilman Mullens of Company E of the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted December 1, 186- at Camp White and enrolled by Captain (John) Yost for three years and noted as present for duty and a notation was made at the bottom of the page that the entry was entirely cancelled.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 1, 1862 to January 31, 1863 and dated February 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Tilman Mulins (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "E" of the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted on December 1, 186- at Camp White and enrolled by Captain (John) Yost for three years and last paid by Major Edward Crutchfield appointed Major and Quartermaster Confederate States Army on December 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tilman Mullen of Company E of the 34th Battalion 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 taken on July 23, 1864; Age 26; Height 5' 8"; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair dark and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and said his residence was in Pike County, Kentucky and had been arrested by Captain Mullen at McDowell County, (West) Virginia on June 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tilman Mullen of Company E of the 34th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in McDowell County, (West) Virginia on June 20, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 12, 1864 at

And on Saturday, November 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Tilman Mullen (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 34th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1339) Private James H. MUNCEY - Inscription on tombstone #223 reads "**JAS. H. MUNCEY CO. K 48 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at New Creek, West Virginia in June 1864.

Approximate age of so called death at Camp Chase was 37 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed James H. (Spelled as) Munsey, born about 1827 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$359.00 and a personal estate value of \$280.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary P. Munsey, born about 1830. The family household was living in Russell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Gibsonville and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Muncey served in Company K of the 48th Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

48th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Spring, near Abingdon, Virginia, in September, 1861, contained men from Scott, Washington, Smyth, Lee, and Russell counties. It fought in Jackson's Valley Campaign and later was assigned to General J.R. Jones' and W. Terry's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 48th participated in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, [and] then was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the Appomattox Campaign. It was organized with 912 officers and men and had a force of 800 in May, 1862. The unit reported 17 casualties at Cross Keys and Port Republic, 62 at Cedar Mountain, 24 at Second Manassas, 7 at Fredericksburg, and 103 at Chancellorsville. Of the 265 engaged at Gettysburg more than twenty-five percent were disabled. Only 4 officers and 38 men surrendered. The field officers were Colonels John A. Campbell, [John Arthur Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 95596889] Robert H. Dungan, [Find A Grave Memorial # 5699586] and Thomas S. Garnett; [Thomas Stuart Garnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 5841482] Lieutenant Colonel Oscar White; [Find A Grave Memorial # 26231226] and Majors James C. Campbell, Wilson Faris, [Wilson Dungan Faris – Find A Grave Memorial # 70627769] and D. Boston Stewart [David Boston Stewart – Find A Grave Memorial # 8406542]

The compiler notes Russell County and Scott County are adjacent.

Company K of the 48th Virginia Infantry was known as the “Osborne Ford Independents” Many soldiers from Scott County, Virginia.

The story of James H. Muncey appears to lead in two separate paths. The compiler notes a prisoner could either be honest with his captors with his name and unit or deceive them. There was little that could be done to determine the truth. His Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records indicate his death on August 27, 1864 at Camp Chase. His post war census reports him married to his wife for more than fifty years and died in 1910.

The compiler will present research to the readers and they can decide for themselves the correct path.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Patsey Dickenson married Isaac (Spelled as) Muncy and that Isaac's birth year was listed as 1796.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Harvey Munsey, born about 1828 and noted his occupation as a farmer living in the household of Isaac Munsey, born about 1796 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Patsey Munsey, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other family household members were Mary Munsey, born about 1829 in Virginia and Martha Munsey, born about 1831 in Virginia and Charles D. Munsey, born about 1835 in Virginia and a Confederate soldier in Company E of

the 6th Virginia Infantry Battalion died in prison at Camp Morton, Indiana in December 1864 and his widow Rebecca applied for a Confederate widow's pension and Nancy Munsey, born about 1836 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 54 in Russell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1850.

The compiler will reiterate the 1860 United States census listed James H. (Spelled as) Munsey, born about 1827 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$359.00 and a personal estate value of \$280.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary P. Munsey, born about 1830. The family household was living in Russell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Gibsonville and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1860.

The 1870 United States census listed (Spelled as) Janes H. Munsy (And corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James H. Munsey), born about 1826 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his inferred spouse (Spelled as) Mary D. Munsy. The family household was living in the township of Floyd in Russell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cornville and the census was enumerated on August 18, 1870.

The 1880 United States census listed (Spelled as) James H. Munsey, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Mary Munsey, born about 1832 in Virginia. The family household was living in Floyd District in Scott County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1880.

The 1910 United States census listed (Spelled as) James H. Munsey, born about 1827 in Virginia and listed his marital status as widowed and living with his nephew William K. Munsey, born about 1863 in Virginia. It was also noted the James H. Munsey had been a Confederate soldier and living in the Moccasin District in Russell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on April 23, 1910.

Find A Grave Memorial # 86624026 stated (Spelled as) J. H. Muncy died on May 9, 1910 and buried at the Dorton Cemetery in Russell County, Virginia and noted his birth date as January 27, 1828.

Find A Grave Memorial # 86624028 stated Mary P. Muncy died on July 22, 1905 and had been born on December 4, 1829 and also buried next to her husband J. H. Muncy at the same cemetery.

Confederate Veteran

Death notice of James H. Mussey

September 1910 Volume XVIII (Volume 18) page 435

"MUSSEY, James Harvey Mussey was born in Russell County, Virginia, January 27, 1828 and died on the 9th of May 1910. He enlisted as a private in the Confederate army early in the war and served with the 48th Virginia Regiment."

Source above from google books entering James H. Munsey Russell County, Virginia.

The compiler notes the 48th Virginia Regiment was at Cold Harbor on June 12, 1864 which was approximately 220 from New Creek, West Virginia where James H. Munsey was reported as captured.

The compiler further notes James H. Munsey or other variations of the surname did not apply for a Confederate pension during his lifetime.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 17 to August 31, 1861 and dated August 31 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Muncy (With both an X and a cross by his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain John H. Candler's Company (Russell Guard's) Virginia Volunteers* enlisted on June 25, 1861 at age thirty-three in Russell County, Virginia and enrolled by (Captain) John H. Candler and mustered in service on July 17, 1861 at Abington, Virginia. The cross noted his name was carried on the roll spelled as James H. Muncey.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was known at various times as Captain Cander's Company and as Company C, Company D and Company K of the 48th Regiment Virginia Infantry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Mousey (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 48th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at New Creek, Virginia on June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Monsey of Company K of the 48th Regiment Virginia 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 Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at New Creek, Virginia on June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Monsey of Company K of the 48th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and had been captured at New Creek, (Kentucky) on June 12, 1864.

He has a physical description.

Private James H. Muncey died approximately 13 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 27, 1864 at

And on Saturday, August 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Monsey of Company K of the 48th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James H. Munsey in Scott County, Virginia and other spellings did not own slaves.

1340) Private George MURPHY - Inscription on tombstone #1398 reads "**G. MURPHY 13 KY. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Murphy served in Company C in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Murphy of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee January 20, 1865 and noted at captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Murphy of Company C of the 13th Regiment Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Murphy of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky January 21, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Geo Murphy of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 26, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Murphy of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Murphy of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private George Murphy died approximately 29 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. Murphy of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“G. MURPHY CO. C 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1341) Private Newton MURRAY - Inscription on tombstone #1876 reads **“NEWTON MURRY CO. G 57 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.

The 1850 United States census listed Newton Murray, born about 1837 in Georgia living in the household of Nancy Murray, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other household members were: Jasper Murray, born about 1830 in Georgia and Jane Murray, born about 1833 in Georgia and Charles Murray, born about 1835 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Exclusive of Milledgeville, in Baldwin County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Newton Murray, born about 1838 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and it was noted he was the heads of the household. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Apsy C. (A female) Murray, born about 1826 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Arrelius (A female) Murray, born about 1853 in Alabama and Rebecca J. Murray, born about 1857 in Alabama and William J. C. Murray, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Election Precinct 1 in Coffee County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office listed as Geneva and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Newton Murray alternate name Newton Murry served in Company G 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 Private (Spelled as) Newton Murry of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on March 12 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Jesse) O'Neal for three years and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Newton Murry of Company G of the 57th Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Jesse O'Neal for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Newton Murray of Company G 57th 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) Newton Murry of Company G of the 57th 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) Newton Murry of Company G 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 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) Newton Murry of Company G of the 57th 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Newton Murry of Company G of the 57th 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) Newton Murry of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama 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 Newton Murray died approximately 102 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) Newton Murray (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to diarrhea.

The compiler notes he died on Easter Sunday in 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“NEWTON MURRAY CO. G 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1342) 2ND Lieutenant William T. MURRAY - Inscription on tombstone #2105 reads “W. L. MALONE CO. E 6 TEX. REG. C.S.A.”/ **“2D LIEUT. W. T. MURRY CO. D 24 TEX.CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

The compiler notes Waller County, Texas was formed in 1873 from Austin and Grimes Counties in Texas.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Ordnance Sergeant William S. Murray alternate name Thomas Murray and discharged as a 2nd lieutenant served in Company D in the 24th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Wilkes) (2nd Texas Lancers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

24th Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Texas Lancers] completed its organization during the late spring of 1862. Men of this unit were recruited in Nueces, Comanche, Waller, Montgomery, and Karnes counties. It was soon dismounted and sent to Arkansas. Here the regiment was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. After being exchanged, it was consolidated with the 17th, 18th, and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted) and assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade. This command fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. The 24th was organized with about 900 men and reported 54 casualties of the 587 engaged at Arkansas Post. The 17th/18th/24th/25th reported 200 disabled at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William A. Taylor [Major William A. Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 7049745] and Franklin C. Wilkes, [Franklin Collett Wilkes – Find A Grave Memorial # 35456782] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert Reese Neyland [Died July 22, 1862 – His grandson Robert Reese Neyland is the namesake of Neyland football stadium at the University of Tennessee] and Patrick H. Swearingen. [Patrick Henry Swearingen – Find A Grave Memorial # 63595075]

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are under 24th Texas Cavalry (Wilkes' Regiment) and his name is listed as Thomas Murray. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 87 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

The second soldier should be 2nd Lieutenant William Thomas Murray Company D 24th Texas Cavalry (2nd Regiment Texas Lancers) CSA Notice that Murray's Compiled Military Service Records have his name spelled both Murray and Murry, likewise his first name appears both as Thomas and William. Thomas Murray enlisted on February 4, 1862 at Hempstead, Texas in Company D 24th Texas Regiment Cavalry as an Ordnance Sergeant. He was listed as being 35 years old in 1862 (born about 1827) He was 6'1" with blue eyes and dark hair. He was elected as 2nd Lieutenant on May 29, 1862. He is shown as being present at Fort Hindman, Arkansas in September of 1862.

2nd Lieutenant William Thomas Murray died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 11, 1863 at

And on Wednesday, March 11, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant

He died on Wednesday, March 11, 1863 due to apoplexy.

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. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. 2nd Lieutenant William T. Murray may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"2ND LIEUT. Wm. T. MURRAY CO. D 24 TEX. CAV. (WILKES' REG. 2 LANCERS) C.S.A."**

1343) Private Alfred G. MYERS - Inscription on tombstone #493 reads **"A. G. MYERS CO. D 1 CONFED. INF. 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.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index 1741-2004; Zedekiah Myers married Polly Mullin on April 30, 1836 in Surry County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Myres but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Myers and will be noted this way. The census listed Alfred Myers, born about 1845 in North Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Tidchiah (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Zedekiah Myers, born about 1814 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Myers, born about 1804 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Washington Myers, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Eli Myers, born about 1840 in North Carolina and John Myers, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Mary A. Myers, born about 1843 in North Carolina and noted as Mary A. Myers, but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sarah A. Myers, born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Wm Mullis, born about 1828 in North Carolina and Wiley Mullis, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Mullis, born about 1833 in North Carolina. The household was living in West Chickamauga in Walker County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Alford but the compiler believes it was Alfred and will be noted this way. The census listed Alfred Myers, born about 1845 in North Carolina and living in the household of Mary Myers, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Lewis W. Myers, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Eli Myers, born about 1839 in North Carolina and John Myers, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Mary Ann Myers, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Sarah Myers, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District

9 in Walker County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Snow Hill and the census was enumerated on July 24, 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 A. G. Myers of Company D of the 1st Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was S. Myers and listed the Post Office as Rossville, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 69 the Post Office at Rossville was located in Walker County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Alfred G. Myers of 2nd Company D of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted at Bridgeport, Alabama on May 14, 1863 and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as preset for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private Alfred G. Myers of 2nd Company D of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted at Bridgeport, Alabama on May 14, 1863 and enrolled by Lieutenant (Russell J.) Jones for three years or war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as preset for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private Alfred G. Myers of 2nd Company D of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted at Bridgeport, Alabama on May 14, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (Elijah M.) Dodson for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 30, 1863 and noted as preset for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. G. Myers of Company D of the 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on May 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated September 16, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. G. Myers of 2nd Company D of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted at Bridgeport, Alabama on May 14, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (Elijah M.) Dodson for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured in action on July 20, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia.

When Private Alfred G. Myers of 2nd Company D of the 1st Confederate Infantry (1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker'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) Alfred P. (With an X by the initial P indicating an incorrect initial) Myers of Company D of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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, 186-. 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) Alfred G. Myers of Company D 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 six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll 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) Alfred G. Myers of Company D of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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) Alfred G. Myers of Company D of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 and 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) Alfred G. Myers of Company D of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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 (Spelled as) Alfred G. Myers of Company D of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 at

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Alfred G. Myers of Company D of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A.G. MYERS 2ND CO. D 1ST CONFED. INF. (1ST CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS.) C.S.A.”**

1344) Private Francis A. MILES - Inscription on tombstone #1145 reads "**F. A. MYERS CO. I 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 years old according to hospital records.

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 compiler notes the discrepancy of the spelling of the given name as Frances and of the 1850 census listing Frances as a female. Today the female version is usually spelled as Frances and the male as Francis however in the mid 19th century the compiler found a number of men spelled as Frances and it might be a common mistake by census takers.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are his brothers served in the same unit and Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Edgefield District and because of his discharge for being a minor in November of 1863. The compiler further notes that if a minor did enlist and did not complain he usually would continue to serve however if the minor requested to be released because of his age and it was proven he would be discharged as in this case.

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Frances (a female) Miles, born about 1842 in South Carolina and living in the household of Lewis Miles, born about 1809 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary S. Miles, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Milton Miles, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Newton Miles, born about 1836 in South Carolina and America (A female) Miles, born about 1838 in South Carolina and John Miles, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Mary Miles, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Sarah Miles, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Susan Miles, born about 1850 and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in the Edgefield District and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Frances (a male) Miles, born about 1844 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Lewis J. Miles, born about 1809 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary S. Miles, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Milton Miles, born about 1834 in South Carolina (Milton was also a member of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and wounded and taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee but was sent to Rock Island Prison from Louisville, Kentucky) and Isaac M. Miles, born about 1836 in South Carolina and John Miles, born about 1842 in South Carolina (John was also a member of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and survived the war and further research indicates his full name was John Lewis Miles) and Sallie Miles, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Ella Miles, born about 1851 in South Carolina and Langdon Miles, born about 1853 in South Carolina and Henry Gelow, born about 1840 in South Carolina. The household was living in the town of Edgefield in the Edgefield District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Edgefield and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Francis A. Miles served in Company I of the 24th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson, and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]”

Company I of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Edgefield Light Infantry” Many soldiers from the Edgefield District.

The compiler notes his name was listed as Francis A. Miles on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Pocotaligo, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain Lafayette) B. Wever for the war and noted as present for duty.

The 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized and the field officers designated by Special Order Number 23 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office, State of South Carolina, dated Columbia, April 1, 1862. Most of the companies appear to have been in the service of the State prior to their acceptance into the service of the Confederate States. About April 9, 1865 the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and formed the 16th and 24th Consolidated Regiment South Carolina Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Pocotaligo, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain Lafayette) B. Wever for the war and last paid by (Thomas) Addison on April 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Pocotaligo, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Lafayette) B. Wever for the war and last paid by (Thomas) Addison on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Pocotaligo, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Lafayette) B. Wever for the war and last paid by (Thomas) Addison on August 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers under remarks stated being a minor was discharged from the service on November 23, 1863 by the command of the Secretary of War.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was discharged on November 23, 1863 by Special Order Number 278 Adjutant General's Office 63 paragraph 7 being a minor.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on June 1, 1864 at Smyrna [Smyrna] Church, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (James A.) Tillman for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated recruit bounty been paid.

When Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Gist'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 Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina 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 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis A. (Spelled as) Milles (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina was admitted to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee on December 28, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosis was convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 7, 1865 and noted as age 19.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 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 Francis A. Miles of Company "H" of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Francis A. Miles died approximately 25 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) F. A. Miles of Company I of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"FRANCIS A. MILES CO. I 24 S.C. INF. C.S.A."**

1345) Private Frederick N. MYERS - Inscription on tombstone #1255 reads **"FRED'K N. MYERS CO. I 19 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed Frederick Myers, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and had a personal value of \$50.00 and had been married within the year and living with his wife Nancy Myers, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 5 in Hamilton County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chattanooga and census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Frederick N. Myers served in Company I in the 19th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Knoxville, Tennessee, during May and June, 1861, and entered Confederate service at Cumberland Gap. The men were recruited in the counties of Hamilton, Sullivan, Washington, Rhea, Knox, Polk, McMinn, and Hawkins. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Baton Rouge, and after serving in the Vicksburg area joined the Army of Tennessee. The 19th was assigned to Stewart's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, and participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it moved with Hood back to Tennessee and saw action in North Carolina. During September, 1861, it had 812 men present for duty, reported 34 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost about twenty-five percent of the 400 at Shiloh and thirty-three percent of the 380 at Murfreesboro. The regiment suffered 94 casualties of the 242 engaged at Chickamauga, had 34 disabled at Chattanooga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 195 men and 119 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with 64 men. The field officers were Colonels David H. Cummings, [Find A Grave Memorial # 106430947] Carrick W. Heiskell, [Carrick White Heiskell – Find A Grave Memorial # 55432884] and Francis M. Walker; [Francis Marion Walker – Find A Grave Memorial # 35834916] Lieutenant Colonels James G. Deadrick [James G. Deaderick – Find A Grave Memorial # 76304989] and Beriah F. Moore; [Beriah Frazier Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 12145038] and Majors Abraham Fulkerson [1834-1902] and Rufus A. Jarnagin."

Company I of the 19th Tennessee Infantry was known as the "Marsh Blues" Many soldiers from Hamilton County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Frederick N. (Spelled as) Meyers (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain Thomas H. Walker's Company of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* was mustered in on August 15, 1861 at Camp Cumberland Gap in Virginia and enrolled by (John) W. Gillespie on May 20, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was known at various times as Captain Thomas H. Walker's Company, Captain F. M. Walker's Company, Company A and Company I, 19th Regiment Tennessee

Infantry. The 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861; transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 15, 1861, and re-organized May 10, 1862. It was consolidated with the 24th and the 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1865, the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd 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 January and February 1863 stated Private Frederick N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 in Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (John) W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Addison) D. Taylor 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 stated Private Frederick N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 in Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (John) W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Addison) D. Taylor on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on May 12, 1863 near Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private Frederick N. Myers of Captain F. M. Walker’s Company of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (John) W. Gillespie for twelve months 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 July and August 1863 stated Private Frederick N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 in Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (John) W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) 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) F. N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry under remarks as deserting since last muster and dropped from the roll.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Frederick N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 in Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (John) W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Addison D.) Taylor on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated returned from desertion on November 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861

in Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (John) W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Addison D.) Taylor on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private Frederick N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 in Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (John) W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing since July 22, 1864.

When Private Frederick N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Maney's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frederick N. Myers of Company I of the 19th 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 29, 186-. 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 (Spelled as) Fred'ick N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee 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 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) Fred N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, 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) Fred N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 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) Fred N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee 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, July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fred N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry name appeared as a signature on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 12, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 12 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and in pencil at the bottom of the page noted his name was cancelled.

Private Frederick N. Myers died approximately 198 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. N. Myers of Company I of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1346) Private Joseph G. MYERS - Inscription on tombstone #251 reads ***“J. G. MYERS CO. H 21 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 Private Joseph G. Myers served in Company H 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]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph G. Myers of Company H 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 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 Joseph G. Myers of Company H of the 21st 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 taken on August 10 1864. Age 19; Height 5' 8"; Complexion light; Eyes grey; Hair light and by occupation had been a potter and told Union authorities he was from Smith [Smyth] County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averill [General William Woods Averell] at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph G. Myers of Company H of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew 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.

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 Brig. Gen. John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia."

Private Joseph G. Myers died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 17, 1864 at

And on Saturday, September 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos. G. Myers of Company H of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1347) Private Joseph MYERS - Inscription on tombstone #1589 reads "**JOSEPH MYERS CO. D 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.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Myers, born about 1842 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) R. T. (A male) Myers, born about 1821 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Myers, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jno W. Myers, born about 1853 in South Carolina and Sarah E. Myers, born about 1855 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) R. J. (A male) Myers, born about 1857 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) J. T. (A male) Myers, born about 1858 in South Carolina. The

family household was living in Chesterfield District South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jefferson and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Myers served in Company D 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 D of the 8th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Jackson Guards” Many soldiers from the Chesterfield District.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 13 to June 30, 1861 and dated August 17, 1861 stated (Spelled as) Private Jos Myres (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 13, 1861 in Chesterfield District, South Carolina and noted: “The members of this company were enlisted by the Executive authorities of the State of South Carolina at the dates opposite their names and mustered into the Confederate Service by N. G. Evans, Major C. S. A., June the first 1861 for twelve months dating from the 13th of April 1861.”

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 1861 and dated October 12, 1861 stated (Spelled as) Private Jos Myres of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 in Chesterfield District, South Carolina and enrolled by Executive authority of South Carolina for twelve months from April 13, 1861 and last paid by Captain (John Charles) McClenaghan on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated (Spelled as) Private Jos Myres of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 in Chesterfield District, South Carolina and enrolled by Executive authority of South Carolina for twelve months to April 13, 1862 and last paid by Captain John (Charles) McClenaghan on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated (Spelled as) Private Jos Myres of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John S.) Miller 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 for November and December 1862 stated Private Joseph Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Miller for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Miller for twelve months and last paid on January 11, 1863 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) Jos. Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Miller for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital June 14, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Joseph Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Miller for ninety days and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Florence, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Joseph Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April

13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Miller for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Joseph Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 in Chesterfield (District) South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Miller for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home sick furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Joseph Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 in Chesterfield District South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Miller originally for one year and then re-enlisted and last paid on October 31, 1863 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) Jos Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted April 13, 1861 in Chesterfield District South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Miller originally for one year and then re-enlisted and noted as absent and under remarks stated Provost Guard.

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 Joseph Myers of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 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 Joseph Myers of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville, Pike near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Myers of Company D 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 Joseph (Spelled as) Meyers (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry 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 noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private Joseph Myers died approximately 169 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 Joseph Myers of Company D of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1348) Private John MYERS - Inscription on tombstone #1672 reads "**MICHAEL MYERS CO. E 62 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Randolph County, West Virginia in September 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Myers alternate name John Mayers served in Company C in the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“62nd Regiment Mounted Infantry completed its organization in September, 1862. The unit was composed of infantry and cavalry until December when the cavalry companies united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, and at times the 62nd Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Infantry, and Imboden's Partisan Rangers. The command was mounted during the latter part of 1863 and served in Imboden's Brigade. It fought in western Virginia, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then participated in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment took part in Early's operations and disbanded in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John D. Imboden [John Daniel Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 4658] and George H. Smith, [George Hugh Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16296852] Lieutenant Colonels Robert L. Doyle [Find A Grave Memorial # 28845270] and David B. Lang, [David Berkeley Lang – Find A Grave Memorial # 141815376] and Majors Houston Hall and George W. Imboden. [George William Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 10296570]”

The compiler notes the unit was referred to as the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 due to pleuritis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. MYERS CO. E 62 VA. MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**

1349) Private William MYERS - Inscription on tombstone #938 reads **“Wm. MYERS CO. A 35 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under William Miers.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Miers served in Company A in the 35th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“35th Infantry Regiment was formed at La Grange, Alabama, in April, 1862, with men from Lauderdale, Franklin, Limestone, Madison, and Lawrence counties. It went to Louisiana and under the command of General Breckinridge was active at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. Later the unit fought with General Rust at Corinth and General Buford at Champion's Hill and Jackson. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee and was assigned to Scott's and Shelley's Brigade. The 35th participated in the Atlanta

Campaign, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with about 750 men, lost 4 killed, and 21 wounded at Baton Rouge, and sustained heavy casualties [casualties] at Atlanta and Franklin. Only 55 officers and men surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Edward Goodwin, [Find A Grave Memorial # 94477899] Samuel S. Ives, [Samuel Spencer Ives – Find A Grave Memorial # 10169359] and James W. Robertson; [James Walthall Robertson – Find A Grave Memorial # 83632214] Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hunt; and Major A. E. Ashford. [Alva Elgin Ashford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38532330]”

Company A of the 35th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Lauderdale County, Alabama.

When Private William Myers of Company A 35th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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) William Miers of Company A of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and transferred 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 Miers of Company A of the 35th 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 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Miers of Company A of the 35th 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 near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Miers of Company A of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Mires of Company A of the 35th 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William (Compiler unable to translate surname spelling) of Company A of the 35th 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 near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Private William Myers died approximately 19 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)

He died on Saturday, January 28, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1350) Private William H. MYERS - Inscription on tombstone #1842 reads ***“Wm. H. MYERS
CO. K 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee in
September 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are located under W. H. Myers Company K of the 6th (Wheeler’s) Tennessee Cavalry and that they were known in the field as the 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

The compiler notes William H. Myers had prior duty with Company A of the 11th Battalion (Gordon’s) Tennessee Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 9, 1861 stated (Spelled as) W. H. Myers of Captain James T. Wheeler’s Company Tennessee Volunteers* listed his horse value as \$150.00 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A 11th (Gordon’s) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. The 11th (Also known as the 10th) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was organized about January 8, 1862 with six companies. It was consolidated with the 2nd (Biffle’s) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry about May 1862 to form the 6th (Wheeler’s) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, this company becoming Company K of that regiment. Roll indorsed received Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office on August 11, 1862”

The compiler now notes his service with the 6th Tennessee Cavalry (Wheeler’s) also known as the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 7, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on December 9, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Samuel Y.) Caldwell on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated absent without leave July 1, (1863).

The above asterisk stated "This Company also called Company D and Company E was formerly Wheeler's Independent Company Tennessee Cavalry which became Company A 11th (Also called 10th) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. This regiment was formed about May 1862 by the consolidation of the 2nd (Biffle's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 11th also called the 10th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and then called the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was re-organized June 12, 1862 by order of the Secretary of War and known in the field and paroled as the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, although officially designated the 6th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on December 9, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Samuel Y.) Caldwell on August 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from October 17, to November 14, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on December 9, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Samuel Y.) Caldwell on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Myers of Company K of the 1st 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 A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, October 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 Mount "Prospect", Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Myers (With an X by the name) of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry name appears as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 12, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 12, 1865 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

The X refers to his name appears in column as Wm H. Myers. And also stated at bottom of page "Roll Number 7, Point Lookout, Maryland, bears the following endorsement which also applies to the men whose names are borne on this roll: Received at Boulwares & Cox Wharf, James River, February 20 and 21st 1865, from Lieutenant Colonel Jno E. Mulford, United States Assistant Agent for Exchange, Three Thousand and Thirty-eight (3038) paroled Confederate prisoners of war on this roll, including officers. Ro. Ould, Agent of Exchange."

Private William H. Myers died approximately 174 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 10, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) William H. Myers of Company K of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1351) Private Washington Pickens NANCE - Inscription on tombstone #1699 reads "***W. P. NANCE CO. I 10 ALA.CAV. C.S.A***" He was taken prisoner in Madison County, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. P. (A male) Nance, born about 1824 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a clerk and living with his wife Louisa Nance, born about 1829 in Alabama and Walter S. Nance, born about 1848 in Alabama and the Nance family was living in the household of Clark Bobo, born about 1819 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Martha Bobo, born about 1824 in Alabama. Another household member was John E. Smith, born about 1823 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 6 in Franklin County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. P. (A male) Nance, born about 1825 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a merchant with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$16,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Louisa Nance, born about 1830 in Alabama. Other household members were: Walter T. Nance, born about 1849 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Draton T. (A male) Nance, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Emet C. (A male) Nance, born about 1853 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Osker J. (A male) Nance, born about 1855 in Alabama and Mary L. Nance, born about 1857 in Alabama and James Nance, born about 1859 in Alabama and noted as seven months old and John W. Barton, born about 1837 in Alabama. The household was living in the Eastern Subdivision in Franklin County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Russellville and the census was enumerated on August 11th through the 13th of 1860.

“11th Cavalry Regiment [also called 10th Regiment] was organized in June, 1864, by consolidating part of Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment, Williams' Alabama Cavalry Battalion, and newly recruited companies. Its members were from Franklin, Lauderdale, Morgan, and Limestone counties.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, 1863 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Nance of Company I of the 10th Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on January 1, 1864 at Tuscumbia, Alabama and enrolled for two years and noted as present for duty and noted pay for horse was .40 cents per day for \$24.00 and under remarks stated detailed in commissary department since September 1, 1864.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Washington P. Nance of Company I of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (As listed at the top of the page) 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) Washington P. Nance of Company I of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (As listed at the top of the page) 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 on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Washington P. Nance of Company I of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (As listed at the top of the page) and 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Washington P. Nance of Company I of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (As listed at the top of the page) and appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 3, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase 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) Washington P. Nance of Company I of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (As listed at the top of the page) and 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) Wash P. Nance of Company I of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (As listed at the top of the page) and 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 Washington P. Nance died approximately 66 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) Wash P. Nance of Company I of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (As noted at the top of the page) due to pneumonia.

His widow Louisa Nance filed for a Confederate widow's pension in 1887 in Franklin County, Alabama and noted her husband was with Company I of the 11th Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler notes Washington Pickens Nance has a cenotaph memorial at Find A Grave number 42466422 at the Sadler Cemetery in Russellville, Alabama located in Franklin County.

The compiler notes his wife (Spelled as) Louiza Lawler Nance has a Find A Grave Memorial at 154711206 and the Sadler Cemetery in Russellville, Alabama and has a death date of May 24, 1894.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules noted he did not own any slaves in the 1850 slave schedules but did own one male slave age 40 in the 1860 slave schedules.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. P. NANCE CO. I 11
ALA.CAV.C.S.A.”**

1352) Private George W. NASH - Inscription on tombstone #1688 reads "***GEO. W. NASH CO. B 46 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.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; George W. Nash married Caroline Dennis on October 21, 1858 in Coosa County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Geo W. Nash, born about 1835 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a carpenter with a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Caroline Nash, born about 1838 in Alabama. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Alfa A. N. (A female) Nash, born about 1859 and noted as nine month old. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rockford and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Nash 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.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private (Spelled as) Georg W. Nash of Captain Cross' Company* appeared on a Company Muster in roll at Brooksville in Coosa County, Alabama on March 6, 1862 at age twenty-six and joined for duty on March 6, 1862 at Brooksville in Coosa County, Alabama and enrolled

by James R. Cross for three years of the war and traveling to place of rendezvous in number of miles was 91.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry."

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Nash of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 3rd Division, 17th Army Corps at Port Gibson, Mississippi and noted as captured near Port Gibson, Mississippi on May 2, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Nash of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a list of killed wounded and missing of the 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers May 1 to June 13, 1863. List dated Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on June 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Gibson, (Mississippi) on May 1, 1863 and under remarks stated missing.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Nash of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 3rd Division, 17th Army Corps, and sent under escort to be delivered to the officer in charge of prisoners at Grand Gulf. Roll dated Camp on Big Black River, Mississippi May 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Gibson, (Mississippi) on May 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Nash of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 18, 1863 at the Military Prison at Alton, Illinois and exchanged on June 12, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Gibson, Mississippi on May 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Nash of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Alton Military Prison, Alton, Illinois until exchanged* and noted as captured at Port Gibson, (Mississippi) on May 2, 1863.

The above asterisk stated "Roll indorsed City Point, Virginia June 21, 1863. Received from Captain R. H. McKittrick Company B 77th Ohio Volunteers, one thousand and seventy-six Confederate Prisoners of War for exchange.- J. H. Thompson, Captain Commanding Post, City Point.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Nash appeared on a muster roll of a detachment of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Virginia to June 30, 1863 and dated July 15, 1863 and had enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Brooksville, (Alabama) for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Charles A.) Red [Redd] on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Tracy Brigade Stevenson Division.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated "Personally appeared before me Lieutenant J. H. Willbanks Acting Adjutant of the 46th Alabama Regiment the 19 of November 1863. G. W. Nash a teamster of said regiment under charge of Captain (Charles) A. Redd Acting Quartermaster of the said regiment who being duly sworn certifies and affirms that on or about the 17 of November 1863 a bay mare mule from his team died. He further certifies that it was not from cruel treatment or want of

proper attention said mule came by his death. Sworn and subscribed to before me the 20 of November 1863.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. W. Nash of the 46th Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay for the 1st quarter 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and dated February and occupation was a teamster and period of service was from October 1 to November 21, 1864 at .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Nash of Company B of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private George W. Nash of Company B 46th 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) Geo. W. Nash 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 (Spelled as) Geo. W. Nash 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Nash of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 and the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Nash 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 (Spelled as) Geo. W. Nash of Company B of the 46th 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 George W. Nash died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 17, 1865 at San Bernardino, California the future lawman Wyatt Earp celebrated his 17th birthday.

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Nash of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1353) Private John W. NASH - Inscription on tombstone #1216 reads ***“JOHN W. NASH CO. F 36 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 28 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed John W. Nash, born about 1836 in Georgia living in the household of Larkin Nash, born about 1807 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Margret Nash, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were Wm. P. Nash, born about 1830 in Georgia (And he too would die at Camp Chase) and Betsy A. Nash, born about 1832 in Georgia and Wm. R. Nash, born about 1834 in Georgia and Nancy Nash, born about 1837 in Georgia and Rosa Nash, born about 1839 in Georgia and Mary J. Nash, born about 1840 born in Georgia and Miles Nash, born about 1842 in Georgia and E. N. (A male) Nash, born about 1845 in Georgia and Jas. T. Nash, born about 1847 in Georgia and W. G. (A male) born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Browning District in DeKalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Nash, born about 1836 in Georgia living in the household of Larkin Nash, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family members were: Nancy Nash, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Rosanah (A female) Nash, born about 1840 in Georgia Miles H. Nash, born about 1842 in Georgia and Edward N. Nash, born about 1845 in Georgia and James T. Nash, born about 1847 in Georgia and Willis G. Nash, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Amada (A female) Nash, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. L. (A female) Parker, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. E. (A male) Parker, born about 1854 in Georgia. The household was living in the Browning District of De Kalb County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office noted as Decatur and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Georgia, Marriage Records from select counties, 1828-1978 stated John W. Nash married Sarah B. Hamby on October 16, 1862 in Newton County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Nash served in Company F 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 totaled [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]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1863 stated Private Jno W. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia by Captain (Edward L.) Morton for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Frederick) Cox on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from period of service from March 1 to April 30, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00 and paid on August 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee. In the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Black, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Big Black, (Mississippi) on May 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Delaware and exchanged on July 4, 1863

and received at Fort Delaware on June 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 17, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. W. Nash of Company F of the 36th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 11, 1863 and under remarks stated paroled prisoner.

When Private John W. Nash of Company F 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's Brigade in Major General Carter L. 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. W. Nash of Company F 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 Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Nash of Company F 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 Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Nash of Company F 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 Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Nash of Company F 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 to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Nash of Company F 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Private John W. Nash died approximately 38 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) J. W. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John W. Nash did not own slaves in De Kalb County, Georgia.

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

1354) Private Thomas J. NASH - Inscription on tombstone #1837 reads **“THOS. NASH CO. H 37 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old.

According to the Georgia Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; listed Jacob (initial) R. Nash, married to Martha (Spelled as) Silvey on May 18, 1845 in Wilkes County, Georgia. The compiler further notes this had been Jacob B. Nash’s second marriage as he had been married to Elizabeth Pollard in 1830.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Nash, born about 1836 in Georgia and living in the household of Jacob B. Nash, born about 1800 in Georgia and his wife Martha Nash, born about 1830 in Georgia. (The compiler notes the 1860 United States census listed her born about 1826) Other household members were: Daniel Nash, born about 1832 in Georgia and Thomas Nash, born about 1834 in Georgia (The compiler notes Thomas A. Nash would survive the war and become a member of the clergy) and Robert Nash, born about 1838 in Georgia and Martha Nash, born about 1848 in Georgia and Infant Nash, (A male) born about 1850 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Division 94 in Wilkes County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850. ??? Thomas J. Nash

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that J. T. Nash had prior duty with the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry and that it was consolidated with the 37th Georgia Infantry and according to his Compiled Military Service Records his age was 29 on December 26, 1864 putting his birth year about

1835 and he is found on the 1850 United States census as born about 1836 and he enlisted in the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry in Elbert County, Georgia and that Elbert and Wilkes Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Nash served in Companies H and F in the 37th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 by consolidating the 3rd and 9th Georgia Infantry Battalions. Many of its members were from Murray, Jackson, Franklin, Elbert, and Hall counties. The unit was assigned to General Bate's, Tyler's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign, and was active in North Carolina. The 37th lost fifty percent of the 391 engaged at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 416 men and 265 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel A. F. Rudler; [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Smith; and Majors Jesse J. Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26503318] Meredith Kendrick, [Killed at Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 40055731] and R. E. Wilson. [Robert Edmond Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 33455932]”

Company H of the 37th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Pettus Volunteers” Many soldiers from Columbia, Wilkes and Lincoln Counties in Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Nash of Company H of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on July 13, 1862 in Wilkes County, (Georgia) and enrolled by S. G. Pettus and last paid by Captain (J. S.) Panchen on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was formed in May 1863, by the consolidation of the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry (Also known as the 17th Battalion Georgia Infantry) with companies B, D E. F. and H of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Nash of Company H of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry was present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Thomas Nash of Company H of the 37th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing on June 28, 1864.

The compiler notes he had prior duty with Company D of the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry.

When Private Thomas J. Nash of Company H of the 37th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Tyler'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 Thomas J. Nash of Company H of the 37th Regiment Georgia was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of right foot dorsal surface caused by a con-ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been wounded at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on March 18 1865 and noted his age as twenty-nine.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Nash of Company H of the 37th 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 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Nash of Company H of the 37th 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 March 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Nash of Company H of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Nash of Company H of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 19, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Nash of Company H of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 23, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Nash of Company H of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 24, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes he was admitted to the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

Private Thomas J. Nash died approximately 17 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 10, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Nash of Company "F" of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the grave sequence his date of death does fit in with April 10, 1865 as his Camp Chase death records reported.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1355) Private Thomas M. NASH - Inscription on tombstone #318 reads "**THOS. M. NASH CO.C 29 N.C. 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.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas M. Nash, born about 1840 in North Carolina and living in the household of Jerry Nash, born about 1818 in North Carolina and his wife Sarah Nash, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Harriet Nash, born about 1839 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Emaline Nash, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Robert D. Nash, born about 1845 in North Carolina and John C. Nash, born about 1849 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Nash, born about 1842 in Buncombe County, North Carolina and noted as attended school within the year and living in the household of Jeremiah Nash, born about 1815 in Anson County, North Carolina and his wife Sarah Nash, born about 1817 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. Other family household members were: Harriet Nash, born about 1839 in Buncombe County, North Carolina and Elizabeth Nash, born about 1844 in Buncombe County, North Carolina and Robert Nash, born about 1845 in Buncombe County, North Carolina and Wilson Nash, born about 1848 in Buncombe County, North Carolina and Mary Nash, born about 1851 in Buncombe County, North Carolina. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was listed as Leicester and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas M. Nash served in Company C of the North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in September, 1861, contained men from Cherokee, Yancey, Buncombe, Jackson, Madison, Haywood, and Mitchell counties.

Sent to East Tennessee the unit was active in the Cumberland Gap operations. Later it was assigned to General Rains' and Ector's Brigade, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. The 29th then marched with Hood into Tennessee and ended the war at Mobile. It lost twenty-two percent of the 250 engaged at Murfreesboro and had 110 killed, wounded, or missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 6 killed, 58 wounded, and 87 missing, and at Allatoona thirty-nine percent of the 138 present were disabled. [disabled] It surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William B. Creasman [William Burton Creasman – Find A Grave Memorial # 554113338] and Robert B. Vance; [Robert Brank Vance – Find A Grave Memorial # 11095] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas F. Gardner, [Find A Grave Memorial # 109754813] James M. Lowry, [James Marion Lowry – Find A Grave Memorial # 50200392] Bacchus S. Proffitt, [Bacchus S. Proffitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 68860002] and William S. Walker; [William Clay Walker – Murdered at his home by Union soldier in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5344775] and Major Ezekiel H. Hampton. [Ezekiel Howard Hampton – Find A Grave # 55712091]”

Company C of the 29th North Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Buncombe County, North Carolina.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Thomas M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Troops appeared on a Roll of Honor* of the organization above and was a resident of Buncombe County and enlisted into the service on August 6, 1861 at age twenty and was a volunteer.

The above asterisk stated “Compiled in the Office of the Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina in accordance with resolutions ratified by the General Assembly of that State on December 20, 1862. This card was made from the original record borrowed from the Adjutant General of North Carolina – M. S. 1043147.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. Nash of Company C of the 29th North Carolina appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Nash of the 29th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a list of officers and men found outside of Polk's Corps and sent to their commands and to General Hospitals. List dated Shelbyville, Tennessee on April 23, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Thomas Nash of the 29th North Carolina appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the Hospital in Rome, Georgia and specifically issued on June 17, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a Hospital Muster roll at Walker's Division Hospital in Lauderdale, Mississippi and dated August 31, 1863 and had enlisted on August 7, 1861 at Ashville, North Carolina and enrolled for three years and attached to the hospital on August 1, 1863 and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present.

When Private Thomas M. Nash of Company C of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near the Chattahoochee River on July 21, 1864 he had been in Ector's Brigade in French's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina 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 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

In the compilers opinion this was the Chattahoochee River that flows through Atlanta, Georgia today.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry 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 near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry 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 near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 and the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry 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 at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry was admitted on October 4 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus and had been sent from Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small-pox and under remarks stated not vaccinated.

Private Thomas M. Nash died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 21, 1864 at

And on Friday, October 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Nash of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas M. Nash did not own slaves in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

1356) Private William P. NASH - Inscription on tombstone #1271 reads "***W. P. NASH CO. F 36 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 34 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Wm. P. Nash, born about 1830 in Georgia living in the household of Larkin Nash, born about 1807 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Margret Nash, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were Betsy A. Nash, born about 1832 in Georgia and John W. Nash, born about 1836 in Georgia (Brother who also died at Camp Chase) and Wm. R. Nash, born about 1834 in Georgia and Nancy Nash, born about 1837 in Georgia and Rosa Nash, born about 1839 in Georgia and Mary J. Nash, born about 1840 born in Georgia and Miles Nash, born about 1842 in Georgia and E. N. (A male) Nash, born about 1845 in Georgia and Jas. T. Nash, born about 1847 in Georgia and W. G. (A male) born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Browning District in DeKalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Nash, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he had attended school within the year and living with Amanda Nash, born about 1840 in Georgia. The compiler notes William Nash was living next to the household of his brother William R. Nash who was living next household of their father Larkin Nash. The family household was living in the Browning District of DeKalb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was noted as Decatur and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Willard P. Nash served in Company F 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]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay Roll from April 10 to June 1, 1862 and dated on June 1, 1862 and enlisted on April 10, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Edward L.) Morton for the war and was 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 August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia by Captain (Edward L.) Morton for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Frederick) Cox on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William P. Nash of Company F 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, Willard P. Nash a private of Company F 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 Willard P. Nash and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private W. P. Nash of Company F 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 July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 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."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective men of the 36th Georgia Regiment. List not dated*

The above asterisk stated "Other records indicate date as about July 22, 1863."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated W. P. Nash of Company F of the 36th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1863 and specifically issued on August 6, 1863 and under remarks stated paroled prisoner.

When Private William P. Nash of Company F 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 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) Willard (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) P. Nash of Company F 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 as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Nash of Company F 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 Private (Spelled as) Willard (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) P. Nash of Company F 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 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willard (With an X by the given name and middle initial indicating an incorrect spelling) D. Nash of Company F 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Nash of Company F 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 William P. Nash died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Nash of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

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

1357) Private Wilkins NEELY - Inscription on tombstone #588 reads **“W. NEELEY CO. I 39 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 30 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Nutz but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Neely and upon looking at the script the compiler agrees and will be listed this way. Wilkins Neely, born about 1834 in Mississippi and living in the household of James Neely, born about 1793 in Georgia and his wife (Given name spelled as) Milam but according to Find A Grave Memorial number 11339023 was spelled as Melany) Neely, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William Neely, born about 1823 in Mississippi and Nancy Neely, born about 1826 in Mississippi and Thomas Neely, born about 1828 in Mississippi and James H. Neely, born about 1829 in Mississippi and Rebecca Neely, born about 1831 in Mississippi and Irwin Neely, born about 1832 in Mississippi (Irwin also served in Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and was taken POW at Nashville, Tennessee and sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois and survived the war) and Margaret Neely, born about 1836 in Mississippi and T. E. P. (A male) Neely, born about 1838 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1850.

Find A Grave Memorial Number 11339023 noted the wife of James Neely died in December of 1859.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Neeley but looking at the script the compiler believes it was spelled as Neely and will be noted this way. The census listed Wilkins Neely, born about 1834 in Mississippi and living in the household of James Neely, born about 1793 in Georgia. Other family household members were: F. E. P. (A male) Neely, born about 1838 in Mississippi and J. R. (A male) Neely, born about 1833 in Mississippi and J. J. (A female) Neely, born about 1833 in Mississippi and Allen Neely, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Lafayette Neely, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Brandon and the census was enumerated on July 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 16 which noted Private W. Neely of Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mr. J. Neely and listed his Post Office as Jackson, Mississippi.

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 Jackson was located in Hinds County, Mississippi.

The compiler notes Hinds and Rankin Counties in Mississippi are adjacent.

The compiler notes his name was spelled as Neely on his Compiled Military Service Record's.

Another inference for this being the correct soldier are his Compiled Military Service Records stating he was twenty-six years old when he enlisted in 1862 and many soldiers of Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry came from Rankin County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wilkin Kneely alternate name Wilken Neely served in Company I of the 39th Mississippi and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, during the late spring of 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Hinds, and Monroe. About twenty-five percent of this unit was sick in June, and there were 29 officers and 541 men present for duty in July. Company I took part in the fight at Baton Rouge, then, assigned to General Beall's command, the regiment was captured at Port Hudson in July, 1863. After the exchange in December it totaled 220 effectives. Attached to Ross' and Sears' Brigade it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the defense of Mobile. The regiment reported 7 casualties at New Hope Church, 30 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 5 at the Chattahoochee River, and 48 in the Battle of Atlanta. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel W. B. Shelby, [Winchester Bledsoe Shelby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14297646] Lieutenant Colonel William E. Ross, and Majors R. J. Durr [Robert Jacob Durr – Find A Grave Memorial # 32745526] and W. Monroe Quin."

Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Burt Avengers"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilken Neely of Captain William E. Ross' Company of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* from the period of March 15, 1862 to March 15, 1865 and dated April 17, 1862 was mustered into service at age twenty-six on March 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by William E. Ross.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated (Spelled as) W. Neely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross 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 for March and April 1863 stated (Spelled as) W. Neely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

He was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Neely of Company I of the 39th 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, July -----1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Neely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

The compiler notes the enlisted soldiers at Port Hudson were released on parole while the officers were taken as prisoners of war and taken to northern prisons.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated (Spelled as) W. Neely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty. NOTE: "The Company has been encamped at Enterprise, Mississippi since last muster awaiting the reorganization of the Regiment."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated (Spelled as) W. Neely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and under remarks stated deserted from his command at Enterprise, Mississippi on January 18, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated (Spelled as) W. Neely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war joined from desertion on May 12, 1864 all dues forfeited to that date.

When Private Wilkin Neely of Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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) Wilkin Kneely (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 39th 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 July 29, 186-. 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 (Spelled as) Wilkin Kneely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi 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 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) William (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Kneely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 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) Wilkin Kelly (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 39th 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 July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilkin Kelly of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi 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 o July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilkin Neiley of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi 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 o July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilkin Neiley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) 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 July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated forced into Rebel Army.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1865 at

And on Saturday, December 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Wilkin Neely of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to gravel.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1358) Sergeant Robert L. NEELY - Inscription on tombstone #1764 reads **“*SERGT. R. L. NEELY CO. D 7 ALA. 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 44 years old.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Robert L. (Spelled as) Neely married Francis (Frances) River on January 5, 1844 in Summer County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert L. Neely, born about 1820 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a wagon maker with a real estate value of \$1,600.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Frances M. Neely, born about 1823 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Eugenia B. Neely, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Eliza V. Neely, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 20 in Davidson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 17, 1850.

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.

According to Find A Grave Memorial Number 8828647 Frances M. Neely died on November 10, 1857 and on her tombstone her surname was spelled as Neely and was the consort of R. L. Neely. The compiler notes the definition of a consort was a wife or companion. The compiler also notes on his children’s tombstones the surname was also spelled as Neely.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Neely but the compiler believes it was Neely and will be noted this way. The census listed Robert L. Neely, born about 1821 in Tennessee

and noted his occupation as a Mill owner with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal estate of \$1,500.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: E. B. (A female) Neely, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Eliza V. Neely, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Margret F. Neely, born about 1852 in Tennessee and George M. Neely, born about 1855 in Alabama. The family household was living in the North West Division of Morgan County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Decatur and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Sergeant R. L. Neely served in Company D 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 compiler notes there is some confusion with the 7th Alabama Cavalry as there were two separate units during the war. From Wikipedia "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." The 7th/9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's) was at the Atlanta Campaign however the official 7th Alabama Cavalry was not. The Confederate government did not recognize Malone's Cavalry as designated as the 7th and designated them as the 9th Alabama Cavalry in September of 1864 because another unit had already been designated as the 7th. However the 7th/9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's) was still known in the field as the 7th Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) R. L. Neely of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on September 15, 1862 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Robert W.) Figg for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left with wagon train sick November 13, 1863.

When Sergeant Robert L. Neely of Company D of the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's) was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign (The compiler notes half of his Federal POW Records stated he was taken POW on July 20, 1864 near Atlanta and the other half on July 22, 1864) he had been in Allen's Brigade in Martin's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Rob't L. Neely of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama 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 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 "20", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) R. L. Neeley 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July "24", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Rob't L. Neely of Company D 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 six days ending July 1, 1864. Roll 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July "20", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Rob't L. Neely of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Rob't L. Neely of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt L. Neely of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt L. Neely of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July "20", 1864.

Private died approximately 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Rob't L. Neeley of Company D of the 7th 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: **“SGT. R. L. NEELY CO. D 9 (MALONE’S) REG. ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1359) Private Green B. NEFF - Inscription on tombstone #1171 reads **“G. B. NEFF CO. A HARRISON’S BATT’N CAV. LA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Stephensburg, Kentucky in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Green B. Neff served in Company A in the 12th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“12th Cavalry Regiment [also called 1st Kentucky and Tennessee Regiment] was organized and mustered into Confederate service at Verona, Mississippi, in September, 1863. The unit was assigned to General Lyon's Brigade and sustained 55 casualties in the expedition from Memphis into Mississippi and 94 in the fight at Harrisburg. Later it saw action in Alabama and during March, 1865, merged into the 8th Kentucky Infantry (Mounted) Regiment. It was commanded by Colonel W. W. Faulkner, [William Wallace Faulkner – Murdered by deserters in 1865 – Find A Grave Memorial # 113681167] Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Lannom, and Majors John M. Malone and Thomas S. Tate, Jr.”

The compiler notes Stephensburg, Kentucky was just southwest of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. The compiler further notes although Harrison’s Battalion of Kentucky Cavalry was known in the field as that name the official designation was the 12th Kentucky Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

He died on Thursday, February 9, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“G. B. NEFF CO. A 12 KY CAV. C.S.A.”**

1360) Private Wilson NEIGHBORS - Inscription on tombstone #387 reads **“W. NEIGHBORS CO. K 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in May 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Nabors but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Neighbors and will be noted this way. The census listed Wilson Neighbors, born about 1828 and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Rolley but corrected to Polly Neighbors, born about 1817 and (Spelled as) Ann E. Aguas, but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ann Eliza Ayers, born about 1836 and (Spelled as) Emiline Aguas but corrected to Emeline Ayers by an ancestry transcriber. The household was living in District 39 and one half in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wilson Neighbors, born about 1824 Virginia and noted his occupation as a day laborer with a personal value of \$20.00 and noted as he could not read or write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Neighbors, born about 1820. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Ayers and Martha Ayers, born about 1856. The household was living in the Rallingsburg District in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Peterstown and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wilson Neighbors served in Company K 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 Carnifex [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”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital from wound received at Lewisburg on May 23, 1862.

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 on July 1, 1861 and was reorganized on May 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Lewisburg, (West Virginia) on May 23, 1862 and now at home unable for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Lewisburg, (West Virginia) on May 23, 1862 since unfit for service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A.) Roberts on March 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated hand shattered at Lewisburg, (West Virginia) on May 23, 1862 since unfit for service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 30, 1863 stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A.) Roberts on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated has a permanent furlough for wounds received at Lewisburg, (West Virginia) in May 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and dated April 1, 1864 stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A.) Roberts on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough for disability caused by wounds.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 1, 1864 stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A.) Roberts on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated permanent furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at White Sulphur Springs, (West) Virginia and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A.) Roberts on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated permanently furloughed.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Volunteers appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862 and a physical description was noted: Age 47; Eyes blue; Hair Sandy; Complexion fair; and under remarks stated received on July 22, 1862 by Jno. B. Duming from the Mountain Department by order of Major Darr Provost Marshal.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase in July 1862

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862 and under remarks stated exchanged by way of Vicksburg, (Mississippi on August 25, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war from Camp Chase, Ohio to Vicksburg, (Mississippi) to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, August 25, 1862 and noted as captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured in Greenbrier County, West Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K 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 made on June 10, 1864: Age 50; Height 5' 7 and ½ inches; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair light and told Union authorities by occupation a farmer and listed his residence as Monroe County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by the 1st Virginia Cavalry in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 6, 1864.

The compiler notes he was with the 22nd Virginia Regiment (1st Kanawha Regiment) and was captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia in May 1862 and exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Federal POW Records (22462) list his physical description.

Compiled Military Service Record's do not list him as transferring to the 22nd Virginia Cavalry however at Lewisburg it was noted he was forty-seven years old.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 7, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take the oath.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 30, 1864 at

And on Sunday, October 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Wilson Neighbors of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. NEIGHBORS CO. K 22 VA. INF. (1 KANAWHA REG.) C.S.A.”**

1361) Private William NEIGHBORS - Inscription on tombstone #827 reads **“Wm. NEIGHBORS CO. H 25 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; John C. Neighbors, born about 1791 married Ann Hipp, born about 1795 and the marriage took place in South Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed William Neighbors, born about 1827 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Neighbors, born about 1793 in South Carolina and living with his wife Ann Neighbors, born about 1795 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Neighbors, born about 1829 in Georgia and Amanda Neighbors, born about 1833 in Georgia and Sarah Neighbors, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Talladega District in Talladega County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 12, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Neighbors served in Company H in the 25th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Infantry Regiment was formed at Mobile, Alabama, in December, 1861, by consolidating the 1st and 6th (McClellan's) Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from the counties of Saint Clair, Talladega, Pickens, Shelby, Calhoun, Randolph, Coffee, and Pike. Sent to Tennessee, the regiment was assigned to General Gladden's Brigade, but because of illness had only 305 effectives at Shiloh. It saw little action in the Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner, then was attached to General Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 25th participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was engaged at Kinston and Bentonville. It reported 90 casualties at Shiloh and 117 at Murfreesboro. This unit lost thirty-three percent of the 330 at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 304 men and 174 arms.

Forty-one percent of 273 were disabled in the Battle of Atlanta and thirteen percent of 173 at Ezra Church. It surrendered with 70 officers and men. Colonels John Q. Loomis [Find A Grave Memorial # 544443341] and George D. Johnston, [Later General George Doherty Johnston – Find A Grave Memorial # 11001] Lieutenant Colonel William B. McClellan, [William Blount McClellan – Find A Grave Memorial # 7172149] and Major Daniel E. Huger were its field officers.”

Company H of the 25th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Lawler Invincibles” Many soldiers from St. Clair and Talladega Counties in Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

When Private William Neighbors of Company H of the 25th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Deas’ Brigade in Anderson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

He applied for the oath of allegiance.

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

He died on Sunday, January 22, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1362) Private John P. W. NELSON - Inscription on tombstone #1549 reads **“J. P. W. NELSON CO. A 20 ALA. 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.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; James Nelson married Jane E. R. Walker on December 3, 1830 in Perry County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Pelson but corrected to Nelson by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed John P. W. Nelson, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of James Nelson, born about 1805 in South Carolina and his wife Jane E. K. Nelson, born about 1811 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Wm. A. W. Nelson, born about 1832 in Alabama and Nancy S. W. Nelson, born about 1834 in Alabama and Jane A. Nelson, born about 1837 in Alabama and James B.

Nelson, born about 1840 in Alabama and Sarah A. Nelson, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Plantersville Beat in Perry County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. W. P. (A male) Nelson, born about 1842 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm agent and living in the household of James Nelson, born about 1805 in South Carolina and his wife (Given name spelled as) Jan but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Jane E. R. Nelson, born about 1811 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James B. Nelson, born about 1840 in Alabama and Sarah A. Nelson, born about 1847 in Alabama and Edward L. Nelson, born about 1854 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Dublin Beat of Perry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chestnut Hill and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John P. Nelson alternate name J. P. W. Nelson served in Company A of the 20th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Bibb, Perry, Dallas, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Russell. After serving at Mobile the unit was brigaded under Generals Barton, Tracy, and S. D. Lee. It moved to Kentucky, but prior to the Battle of Murfreesboro it was ordered to Mississippi. Here it took an active part in the conflicts at Port Gibson and Champion's Hill and was captured on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell. Exchanged and reorganized, the 20th was placed in General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in various battles from Chattanooga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This unit contained 836 men in December, 1861, sustained 58 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 526 men and 376 arms on December 14, 1863. During January, 1865 there were 305 present, and it surrendered with about 165. The field officers were Colonels Charles D. Anderson, [Charles DeWitt Anderson – Find A Grave Memorials #'s 42498696 and 82935638] James M. Dedman, [James Monroe Dedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 76996025] I. W. Garrott, [Isham Warren Garrott – Find A Grave Memorial # 9115] and Edmund W. Pettus; [Edmund Winston Pettus – Find A Grave Memorial # 8761] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Davis and Mitchell T. Porter; [Mitchell Thomas Porter – Find A Grave Memorial # 100700185] and Majors John G. Harris [John Gideon Harris – Find A Grave Memorial # 138395875] and Alfred S. Pickering. [Alfred Samuel Pickering – Find A Grave Memorial # 13547492]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that many of the soldiers from Company A of the 20th Alabama Infantry were from Perry County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 15, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Selma, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Rufus) M. Deshazo and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 15 to 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Selma, Alabama and enrolled by (Rufus) M. Deshazo for the war and noted as sick and under remarks stated sick at Knoxville.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Selma, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Rufus) M. Deshazo and last paid by (Thomas) C. Clark on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave since October 28, 1862.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry sick furloughed for 30 days from June 10 detained by sickness.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Selma, Alabama and enrolled by (Rufus) M. Deshazo for the war and last paid by (Thomas) C. Clark 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 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Selma, Alabama and enrolled by (Rufus) M. Deshazo for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th 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 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. P. W. Nelson a private of Company A Regiment 20th 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 J. P. W. Nelson and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th 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 July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 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 John P. W. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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 (Spelled as) John P. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama (Rebel) was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Columbia, (Tennessee) and diagnosed with a gun –shot fracture of frontal bone and had been wounded at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 31, 1865 and listed as age twenty-two.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John P. Nelson of Company A of the 20th 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 31, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John P. Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John "B." Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 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 22, "1865".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno "B." Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John "B". Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno "B". Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. O. (With an X by the initial O indicating an incorrect initial) Nelson of Company A of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1363) Private John W. NELSON - Inscription on tombstone #732 reads "**J. W. NELSON CO. A 17 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 27 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed John Nelson, born about 1838 in Virginia 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 Angeline Nelson, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nancy A. Nelson, about 1857 in Virginia and Isaiah A. Nelson, born about 1859 in Virginia and Mary E. Nelson, born about 1845 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Marinda (A female) Nelson, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in My Division in Mercer County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Princeton and the census was enumerated on August 23, 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 52 which noted Private Jno. W. Nelson of the Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Angeline Nelson and listed her Post Office as Red Sulphur Springs, (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 793 the Post Office at Red Sulphur Springs was located in Monroe County, West Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Nelson served in Company A in the 17th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry with three new companies. It was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then returned to western Virginia. The regiment fought at Cloyd's Mountain, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. There were 241 engaged at Gettysburg and during February, 1864, it contained 311 effectives. In April, 1865, it disbanded at Lynchburg. The field officers were Colonel William H. French, [William Henderson French – Find A Grave Memorial # 51769111] Lieutenant Colonel William C. Tavenner, [William Cabell Tavenner – Find A Grave Memorial – 10743441] and Major Frederick F. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10341674]”

Federal POW Records noted Private John W. Nelson of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry name appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia [Also known as the Athenaeum Prison] and listed a physical description on August 10, 1864. Age 27 and 5' 8" with a light complexion and brown eyes and brown hair and a farmer by occupation and told Union authorities his residence was Monroe County, (West) Virginia and arrested by General Averell at the battle of Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 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.”

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Monday, January 9, 1865 due to small-pox.

His Camp Chase death records reported his death on December 9, 1864 however Ainsworth and his staff listed his death as January 9, 1865 due to sequence of dates of death.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John nor John W. Nelson owned slaves in (West) Virginia.

1364) Private John W. NELSON - Inscription on tombstone #1803 reads ***"JNO W NELSON
CO B 29 ALA REG CSA"*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 30 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John Nelson, born about 1834 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Bradford, born about 1790 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Catharine Bradford, born about 1794 in South Carolina. Another household member was (Spelled as) Wm Bradford, born about 1829 in Alabama. The household was living in Subdivision 17 in Blount County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 6, 1850.

According to Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 (Selected Counties); John Nelson married Martha (Spelled as) Filean on June 22, 1854 in Blount County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Nelson, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$50.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha Nelson, born about 1840 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Mary E. Nelson, born about 1855 in Alabama and Katy M. Nelson, born about 1856 in Alabama and John W. Nelson, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division in Blount County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Summit and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Nelson served in Companies B and C 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. Tattnell, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Morris, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43968359] and Major Henry B. Turner. [Find A Grave Memorial # 170576932]”

Company B of the 29th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Blount County Hornets” Many soldiers from Blount County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 22, 1861 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Nelson of Company B of the 4th Battalion Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Blount Springs in Blount County, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) Duncan Dew Junior for the war and noted as not been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Blount Springs, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Duncan) Dew Junior for the war and last paid on February 28, 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) John W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Blount Springs, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) Duncan Dew Junior for the war and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to December 20, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry, showing payment of bounty to December 20, 1861 and stationed at Pollard, Alabama enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Blount Springs, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) Duncan Dew Junior for the war 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) J. W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Blount Springs, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) Duncan Dew Junior and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) 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 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Blount Springs, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) Duncan Dew Junior and last

paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) 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 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Blount Springs, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) Duncan Dew Junior and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the Roll Hospital in Mobile, Alabama and the complaint was intermittent fever and admitted on September 9, 1863 and returned to duty on September 13, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Nelson of Company "E" of the 29th Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at M & C. Railroad and the compiler believes this was the Memphis and Charleston Railroad during the months of November and December "1864" (Probably 1863) and nature of service was a bridge builder and period of service was from December 16 to December 28.

When Private John W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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) Jno W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th 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, 186-. 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) John W. Nelson of Company B 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 six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll 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) John W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th 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 31 1864 and noted at captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th 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 31 1864 and noted at captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th 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 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted at captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted at captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Nelson of Company B of the 29th Regiment Alabama 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 at captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private John W. Nelson died approximately 242 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 1, 1865 in the German State of Prussia Otto von Bismarck celebrated his 50th birthday.

And on Saturday, April 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Nelson of Company "C" of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

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

1365) Private Wesley A. NELSON - Inscription on tombstone #1142 reads ***"W. A. NELSON CO. B 34 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 29 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Nesley but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Wesley and from looking at the actual script the compiler also believes it was Wesley and will be noted this way. The census listed Wesley Nelson, born about 1834 in Tennessee and living in the household of Robert Nelson, born about 1797 in Tennessee what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Launa Nelson, born about 1800 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Thomas Nelson, born about

1840 in Alabama and Robert Nelson, born about 1844 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 13 in Randolph County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm A. Nelson however the compiler believes this was Wesley A. Nelson and will be noted this way. The census listed Wesley A. Nelson born about 1835 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary A. E. Nelson, born about 1836 in Georgia. Another family household member was John R. B. Nelson, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in Subdivision 2 in Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Olive and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that his parents and other former household members from the 1850 United States census were also living in Coosa County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Mount Olive.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wesley A. Nelson served in Company B in the 34th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment, organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in April, 1862, contained men from Montgomery and the counties of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Russell. It moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, and was assigned to General Manigault's Brigade where it remained for the duration of the war. The unit saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign then took an active part in many conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it fought in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment reported 11 killed and 77 wounded at Murfreesboro, had many captured at Missionary Ridge, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 388 men and 281 arms. It lost 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra Church and almost annihilated at Nashville. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Julius C. B. Mitchell, [Julius Caesar Bonaparte Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 37092789] Lieutenant Colonels John C. Carter [Find A Grave Memorial # 95616729] and James W. Echols, [James Walter Echols – Find A Grave Memorial # 25204725] and Majors Henry R. McCoy [Henry Raines McCoy – Find A Grave Memorial # 18822000] and John N. Slaughter. [Find A Grave Memorial # 44258483]”

Company B of the 34th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry was reported as twenty-six years old at noted as mustered into service on May 26, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Loachapoka, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain John) N. Slaughter for three years or war and duty status not reported.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of enlisted men of the organization named above made in accordance with paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant Inspector General 1864 report dated near Dalton, Georgia on April 5, 1864.

When Private Wesley A. Nelson of Company B 34th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 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) Wesley A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th 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 (Spelled as) Wesley A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wesley A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th 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) Wesley A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama 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 (Spelled as) "Wesly" A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th 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 at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wesley A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Wesley A. Nelson died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Journal* reported: "The question of the employment of colored troops in our armies is fast looming up into importance and

promises soon to engross the attention of the whole county. It is a very delicate question and requires to be handled cautiously and thoughtfully. Few of us can take in all its ultimate consequences at one glance. We can all see that it involves a sacrifice but considered as mere question of property, not a greater sacrifice than we are willing to make for independence. But it is not a mere question of property. It is a social question. It implies a social revolution, the consequences of which we can but dimly foresee. And even then, if willing to take the risk of this revolution we must pause to ask ourselves the question as to whether the sacrifice we are called upon to make will tend to further the object we have in view- the attainment of our independence. Can we venture on the measure with safety? Have we assurance that our new allies would respond to the call made upon them? Would they fight for us? Would they be faithful to the Confederate banner with scanty rations and tattered shoes, while the enemy offered them full bellies and whole clothes? What inducements could we hold out to insure the fidelity of negro soldiers? At any rate what new inducement? Let us reflect upon all these things. Let us analyze them fairly and fully, looking them straight in the face and not deceiving ourselves in any way. We must do so. The issue is upon us, and will not be dodged. Upon its proper solution the most momentous consequences may depend."

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wesley A. Nelson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to gastritis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wesley Nelson did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

1366) Private William S. NEAL - Inscription on tombstone #243 reads "**W. S. NERE CO. G 30 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under the 11th Georgia Cavalry. The compiler notes he was with the 30th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and was taken prisoner and died during the units existence. After Private Neal's death the unit was designated as the 11th Georgia Cavalry and his Compiled Military Service Record's are located within this unit. His death records are in sequence with September 15, 1864 as reported on his Camp Chase death record.

Captured on August 2, 1864.

Private William S. Neal died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 15, 1864 at

And on Thursday, September 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Thursday, September 15, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. S. NEAL CO. G 30 BATT’N
GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1367) Private Daniel NESTER - Inscription on tombstone #152 reads **“DAN’L NESTER CO. D
34 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Wayne County,
West Virginia in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Danl Nester, born about 1831 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Moses Brown, born about 1795 in Virginia and living with what appears be his wife (Spelled as) Letty (A female) Brown, born about 1805 in Virginia. Another household member was Ann B. Toney, born about 1838 in Virginia. The household was living in District 32 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Daniel Nester, born about 1831 and place of birth not listed and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted his real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal estate value of \$189.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Valeria Nester, born about 1825. Other family household members were: Susan Nester, born about 1853 and (Spelled as) Jno S. Nester, born about 1855 and Floyd Nester, born about 1857 and (Spelled as) Wm Nester, born about 1858. The family household was living in Logan County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Green Shoal and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Nestor served in Company D in the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Witcher’s Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Cavalry Battalion, formerly the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles, was organized in December, 1862. The unit served in A. G. [Albert Gallatin] Jenkins', W. E. [William Edmondson] Jones', V. A. [Vincent Addison] Witcher's, and B. T. Johnson's Brigade and first engaged the Federals in western Virginia. It had a force of 172 men at Gettysburg, returned to western Virginia [and] then was involved in operations in East Tennessee. During April, 1864, it contained 222 effectives, saw action at Piedmont, and served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley. The 34th disbanded at Lynchburg in April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Vinson A. Witcher, [Vincent Addison Witcher – Find A Grave Memorial # 67967968] and Majors John A. McFarlane [John Alexander McFarlane – Find A Grave Memorial # 163447068] and William Straton.”

Company D of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Logan County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 26 to December 1, 1862 and dated December 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. "Nestor" of Captain B. Carter's Company 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles* enlisted on August 26, (1862) at the Logan County, (West) Virginia Court House and enrolled for three years or war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry. The 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Also known as the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles and as Witcher's Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles) was organized about June 1, 1862. The company commanded by Captain Caldwell was withdrawn from the battalion and divided into three companies two of which formed Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and the other became Captain McFarlane's Company Virginia Cavalry, which was divided into two companies May 28, 1863, and after serving in Jesse's Battalion Kentucky Mounted Riflemen and the 6th Battalion Confederate Cavalry, they became Companies H and I of this battalion in May 1864. The battalion finally consisted of ten companies A to K."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 1, 1862 to February 1, 1863 and dated February 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) "David Nestor" of Company D of Witcher's Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted on August 26, 1862 in Logan County, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Barnett) Carter for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by Union men on January 6, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel Nestor (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 34th Battalion 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 noted a physical description on April 3, 1864; Age thirty-four; Height six feet one a one half inches; Complexion dark; Eyes brown; Hair black and by occupation had been a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Logan County, West Virginia and had been arrested by Captain Witcher in Wayne County, West Virginia on March 23, 1864 (Captain John Sheshol Witcher 3rd West Virginia Cavalry [Union] and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel Nester of Company D of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 5, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Wayne County, (West) Virginia on March 23, 1864 and noted another physical description; Age 34; Height 6' 1 and one half inches; Eyes brown; Hair black; complexion dark and under remarks stated desires to talk oath.

Private Daniel Nester died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 9, 1864 at

And on Monday, May 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Daniel Nester of Company D of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel Nester did not own slaves in the State of (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“DANIEL NESTER CO. D 34 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1368) Sergeant Thomas Henry NETTLES - Inscription on tombstone #1569 reads **“SGT. T. H. NETTLES CO. G 36 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 Thomas H. Nettles, born about 1832 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Samuel H. Nettles, born about 1800 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Martha N. Nettles, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sela (A female) Nettles, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Rosaline Nettles, born about 1835 in Alabama and George C. Nettles, born about 1839 in Alabama and Mary J. Nettles, born about 1841 in Alabama and Jesse S. Nettles, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Geraldine (A female) Nettles, born about 1845 in Alabama and Samuel D. Nettles, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 11, 1850.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Thomas H. Nettles married Judy A. (Spelled as) Rikard on February 12, 1860 in Monroe County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas H. Nettles was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company G 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]”

Many soldiers of Company G of the 36th Alabama Infantry were from Monroe County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 17 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas H. Nettles of Company G of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 17, (1862) in Monroe County, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Colonel Robert Hardy) Smith for three years and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Thomas H. Nettles of Company G of the 36th 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Thos H. Nettles of Company G of the 36th 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Thos H. Nettles of Company G 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 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 (Spelled as) Thomas H. Nettles of Company G of the 36th Regiment Alabama 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) and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Thomas H. Nettles of Company G of the 36th 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Thos H. Nettles of Company G of the 36th Alabama 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.

Sergeant Thomas Henry Nettles died approximately 61 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Thos H. Nettles of Company G of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

His widow filed for a Confederate widow's pension in 1891 from Monroe County, Alabama. Her name was J. A. Nettles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas H. Nettles did not own slaves in Monroe County, Alabama.

1369) Private James D. NEWSOM - Inscription on tombstone #544 reads "**J D NEWSOM ALA CSA**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Sarah A. King married James Newsom on December 26, 1843 in Russell County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed James D. Newsom, born about 1822 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah A. Newsom, born about 1830 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Catharine Newsom, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eulistus G. (A male) Newsom, born about 1848 in Alabama and Julius Newsom, born about 1850 in Alabama and Viola Newsom, born about 1854 in Alabama and Susan I. Newsom, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Rusell A. Newsom, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Realtown and the census was enumerated on June 27, 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 22 which noted Private J. D. Newsom of Company D of the 29th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Sarah Newsom and listed her Post Office as Notasulga, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 73 the Post Office at Notasulga was located in Macon County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Macon and Tallapoosa Counties in Alabama were and are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James D. Newsom served in Company D 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. Tattnall, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Morris, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43968359] and Major Henry B. Turner. [Find A Grave Memorial # 170576932]”

Company D of the 29th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Bibb Rifles”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private James D. Newsom of Company D of the 29th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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 James D. Newsom of Company D of the 29th 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James D. Newsom of Company D 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 six days ending July 31, 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jones D. Newson of Company D of the 29th Regiment Alabama 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) James D. Newsom of Company D of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private James D. Newsom died approximately 122 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 2, 1864 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported:....."The meager annual appropriation for refurbishing the White House has been expended in putting in a new furnace laying down some new carpets, and getting new desks for the room of the private secretary. Meanwhile relic-hunting vandals have ruined the furniture of the state apartments, cutting the damask covering off chair and sofas, and clipping waistcoat patterns from the brocade window curtains. So bold have been these thieves, the Marshal Lamon has been forced to have two policemen detailed to protect the East Room and the parlors from their depredations"

And on Friday, December 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. D. Newson (With an X over the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes there were only three stone markers at the Camp Chase Cemetery long before the tombstones were installed in 1908 and his was one of them.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James D. Newsom did not own slaves in Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. D. NEWSOM CO. D 29 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1370) Private Henry J. NEWSOME - Inscription on tombstone #984 reads **"H. J. NEWSOME CO. H 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Newsom but the compiler will yield to the governments spelling on the tombstone as Newsome and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Newsome, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Silas Newsome, born about 1794 in Georgia with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Larena but corrected by an ancestry transcriber (Spelled as) Lavina Newsome, born about 1802 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Joseph Newsome, born about 1833 in Georgia and Thomas Newsome, born about 1837 in Alabama and Sarah Newsome, born about 1838 in Alabama and

Caroline Newsome, born about 1840 in Alabama Julia Newsome, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 15 in Randolph County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Newsam but the compiler believes it should have been Newsome and will be noted this way. The census listed H. J. (A male) Newsome, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$225.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Isabella (Her maiden name may have been Webster) Newsome, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) J. S. H. (A male) Newsome, born about 1855 in Alabama and Cornelia Newsome, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) F. N. G. (A male) Newsome, born about 1857 in Alabama and (Spelled as) E. F. H. (A male) Newsome, born about 1859 in Alabama and (Spelled as) M. E. Newsome, born about 1860 and noted as two months old. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Randolph County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rockdale and the census was enumerated on September 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private H. J. Newsome served in Company H 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 the surname is spelled both as Newsom and Newsome in various war and post war documents. And the brother of Henry J. who was a 2nd Lieutenant with Company G of the 22nd Alabama Infantry, Thomas W. signed his name both as Newsom and Newsome on his war documents. For the purpose of this biography the compiler will note the surname as Newsome however there is no absolute spelling of the surname spelled as Newsome in the compilers opinion.

Company H of the 7th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Pickens County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. J. Newsome of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on June 30, 1863 in Randolph County, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Oliver) P. Knight for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty pay for horse forty cents per day for \$49.60.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. J. Newsome of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on June 30, 1863 in Randolph (County, Alabama) and enrolled by Captain James A. Lester for the war 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) H. J. Newsome of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on June 30, 1863 in Randolph County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain James A. Lester for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since June 20, 1864.

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."

When Private Henry J. Newsome of Company H of the 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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) Henry J. Newsom of Company H 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 at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry J. Newsom of Company H 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 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry J. Newson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H 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 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) Henry J. (Unable to transcribe surname) of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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) Henry J. Newsom of Company H of the 7th Regiment 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 J. Newsome died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry J. Newson of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox at the P. H.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Henry surname spelled as Newsom or spelled as Newsome did not own slaves in Randolph County, Alabama.

1371) Private James B. NEWTON - Inscription on tombstone #2023 reads **“J. B. NEWTON N.C. DET. CON. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

The compiler notes he was listed in the 1st North Carolina and was a conscript.

In the compilers opinion he was with North Carolina Detailed Conscripts.

There was also a James B. Newton at ancestry (52659) as a political prisoner.

Federal POW Records reported James B. Newton as a mechanic with the Richmond Arsenal.

Compiled Military Service Records listed James B. Newton as a mechanic with the 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry Local Defense Richmond Arsenal.

The compiler notes there was a Confederate prison in Salisbury where approximately 5,000 Union soldiers had died during the war. Salisbury was also one of the last substantial supply depots during the

second week of April 1865. The Confederates at Salisbury fearing a Union invasion had already moved the Union prisoners to another location prior to April 12th. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

Union General George Stoneman with a superior force and many soldiers with repeating rifles entered Salisbury in the early hours of April 12th. The compiler further notes even though Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865 the Army of Tennessee would not surrender until April 26, 1865.

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

“Stoneman’s 1865 raid was a military campaign in the American Civil War by Federal cavalry troops led by General George Stoneman which began on March 23, 1865, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The Union soldiers were tasked with orders to "dismantle the country" -- to "destroy but not to fight battles." They headed east into North Carolina destroying towns and plundering along the way, then headed north into Virginia on April 2 where they destroyed 150 miles of railroad track belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. They re-entered North Carolina on April 9 and traveled south to the twin towns of Winston and Salem and then onward to High Point.

On April 12 they entered Salisbury, a major railroad hub, military depot, and home to Salisbury Prison, the only Confederate prison for captured Union troops in North Carolina. The prison which was originally meant to hold up to 2,000 prisoners but eventually held 10,000 was evacuated prior to their arrival, but the Union troops set fire to the prison which resulted in a conflagration seen for miles.

They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Ashville, North Carolina before re-entering Tennessee on April 26, the same day Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham North Carolina, the site of the largest surrender of Confederate soldiers, which ended the war. Stoneman's 1865 raid covered over 600 miles in total length through three states”.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 3, 1865 at

And on Saturday, June 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Newton Conscript Regiment on June 3, 1865 due to scurvy at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. B. NEWTON 5 BATT’N VA. INF. C.S.A.” ?**

1372) Private Aurelius S. NICHOLS - Inscription on tombstone #418 reads **"A. S. NICHOLS CO. C 25 TEX. 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 24 years old.

According to the Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002; Benjamin P. Nichols married Tabitha M. Chapman on July 9, 1839 in St. Louis, Missouri.

The 1850 United States census listed the spelling of the surname as Nicholls but the compiler believes it should have been Nichols and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Amelius (A male) Nicholls, born about 1840 in Louisiana and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Benj P. Nichols, born about 1818 in Maryland and his wife (Spelled as) Talitha L. Nichols, born about 1826 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Amelia Nichols, born about 1842 in Louisiana and Washington C. Nichols, born about 1845 in Louisiana and John B. Nichols, born about 1847 in Texas and (Spelled as) Althe ann (a female) Nichols, born about 1850 in Texas and Ellen Carter, born about 1848 in Louisiana. The household was living in the city of Galveston in Galveston County, Texas and the census was enumerated on April 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Anselmo (A male) Nichols, born about 1840 in Louisiana and living in the household of (Spelled as) B. P. (A male) Nichols, born about 1818 in Maryland and his wife Tabitha Nichols, born about 1830 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Washington Nichols, born about 1845 in Louisiana and Jane Nichols, born about 1843 in Louisiana and John Nichols, born about 1848 in Texas and (Spelled as) Altha (A female) Nichols, born about 1850 in Texas and James Nichols, born about 1854 in Texas and Elizabeth Nichols, born about 1855 in Texas and Mary Nichols, born about 1859 in Texas. The family household was living in Jasper County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on August 1, 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 10 which noted Private A. S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Texas Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mr. B. P. Nichols and listed his Post Office as Jasper, Texas.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 82 the Post Office at Jasper was located in Jasper County, Texas.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Aurelius S. Nichols served in Company C in the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry (3rd Texas Lancers) (Gillespie's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"25th Cavalry Regiment [also called 3rd Texas Lancers] was organized by C. C. Gillespie early in 1862. The unit was soon dismounted and ordered to Arkansas. Here it was captured in January, 1863, at Arkansas Post. After the exchange the regiment was consolidated with the 17th, 18th, and 24th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted) and was placed in Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, Army of

Tennessee. This command fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. The 25th was organized with about 900 men and had 552 in action at Arkansas Post. At Chickamauga the 17th/18th/24th/25th suffered 200 casualties and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Clayton C. Gillespie, [Clayton Crawford Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 66782978] Lieutenant Colonel William M. Neyland, [William Madison Neyland] and Majors Joseph N. Dark [Joseph Neal Dark – Find A Grave Memorial # 13895460] and Edward B. Pickett. [Edward Bradford Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 7955390]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. S. “Nicols” of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. A. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Butler, Illinois on January 31, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private Aurelius S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Jasper, Texas and enrolled for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to one month pay for horse.

“The 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry also known as the 3rd Regiment Texas Lancers and as the 3rd Regiment Carter’s Brigade Texas Mounted Volunteers or Cavalry was organized June 1, 1862 with eleven companies. Captain Proudfoot’s Company was merged into Company H sometime after the muster of June 30, 1862. Many members of the regiment are found to have had prior service in the 9th Nichols’ Regiment Texas Infantry six months or in Cavalry Company C 3rd Kirby’s Battalion Texas Volunteers of months. A part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May 1863 when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 17th 18th and 24th Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization, but each appears to have been mustered in separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiments in Granbury’s Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. The balance of the regiment which was not captured on January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River some serving in the 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry consolidated and others in the 17th Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Aurelius S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Jasper, Texas and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted for present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Complied Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Aurelius S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Jasper, Texas and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted for present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Complied Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Aurelius S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Jasper, Texas and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted for present for duty and under remarks stated on provost guard.

A Company Muster roll within his Complied Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Aurelius S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Jasper, (Texas) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted for present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Complied Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private A. S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Jasper, (Texas) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted for present for duty.

When Private Aurelius S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Texas Dismounted Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne'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) A. S. Nichols of the 25th Regiment Texas 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 forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as captured in battle on July 21, 1864 by the 3rd Division.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aurelius S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted 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 July 29, 186-. 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Aurilius" S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry 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 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aurelius Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. S. Nicolas of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aurelius Nickols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Aurileus" S. Nichols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "22", 1864.

Private Aurelius S. Nichols died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 6, 1864 at

And on Sunday, November 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Aurelius S. Nickols of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to typhoid and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Nichols owned slaves in Jasper County, Texas.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 25th Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. S. NICHOLS CO. C 25 TEX. CAV. (GILLESPIE'S REG) C.S.A."**

1373) Private Claudius L. NICHOLS - Inscription on tombstone #1173 reads **"C. L. NICHOLS CO. E 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 35 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Claudius L. Nichols, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Thomas D. Nichols, born about 1826 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Joseph M. Nichols, born about 1824 in Georgia and David D. Nichols, born about 1787 in South Carolina and Jane Nichols, born about 1798 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Huldah (A female) Nichols, born about 1833 in Georgia and Jane E. Nichols, born about 1835 in Georgia and Candice G. Nichols, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed C. L. (A male) Nichols, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a day laborer with a personal value of \$50.00 and living with his wife Mary Nichols, born about 1837 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elisabeth Nichols, born about 1854 and Thos Nichols, born about 1856 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Margaret Nichols, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Wayne County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Waynesboro and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Claudius L. Nichols alternate name C. L. Nichols served in Company E 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 A of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Gaines Invincibles” Some soldiers from Wayne County, Mississippi.

According to the Mississippi Official Register on page 752 C. L. Nichols was one of three soldiers in the 46th Mississippi Infantry cited for bravely during the war.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Captain Angus Taylor's Company (Gaines Invincibles) Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into service on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and had enlisted on October 15, 1861 at

Waynesboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain Taylor for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Taylor's Company, Mississippi Volunteers; Company A, 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers and Company A 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 2, 1861 and dated January 3, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Captain Angus Taylor's Company (Gaines Invincibles) Mississippi Volunteers at age thirty-three enlisted on October 15, 1861 at Waynesboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain Taylor for twelve months.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 2 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Captain Angus Taylor's Company (Gaines Invincibles) Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain Aaron) B. Hardcastle for twelve months and had not been paid 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) C. L. Nichols of Captain Angus Taylor's Company (Gaines Invincibles) Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Aaron) B. Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Edwin) A. Banks (Quartermaster Confederate States Army) on December 31, 1861 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) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Aaron) B. Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Edwin) A. Banks (Quartermaster Confederate States Army) on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Aaron) B. Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Edwin) A. Banks (Quartermaster Confederate States Army) on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital at Edwards Depot, (Located in Warren County, Mississippi) on July 29, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Aaron) B. Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Edwin) A. Banks (Quartermaster Confederate States Army) on February 28, 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) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Aaron) B. Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Edwin) A. Banks (Quartermaster Confederate States Army) on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 46th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital at Meridian, Mississippi for November and December 1862 and dated February 28, 1863 and enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Aaron B.) Hardcastle for twelve months and attached to the hospital as a patient on January 11, 1863 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 stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Aaron B.) Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and sent to hospital at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on February 10, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. "Nicholds" of Company A of the 46th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital at Meridian, Mississippi for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 and enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Aaron) B. Hardcastle for twelve months and attached to the hospital as a patient on February 13, 1863 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 October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Aaron B.) Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and participated in the defense of Vicksburg, was surrendered on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 9, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Aaron B.) Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by 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 Private (Spelled as) C. L. Nichols of Company A of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Aaron B.) Hardcastle for twelve months and last paid by on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Claudius L. Nichols of Company A 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' 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) Claudius L. Nichols of Company "E" 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 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Claudius L. Nichols of Company A 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Cladius" L. Nichols of Company A of the 46th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Claudius L. Nichols of Company A 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 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) Claudius L. Nichols of Company "E" of the 46th Regiment 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 Claudius L. Nichols died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) "Cladis Nicholas" of Company "E" of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Claudius Nichols did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“C. L. NICHOLS CO. A 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”**

1374) Private George W. NICHOLS - Inscription on tombstone #1191 reads **“GEO. W. NICHOLS CO. C 9 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in September 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 1, 1862 in Hickman County, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and paid \$72.00 for use of horse and noted as present for duty.

“The 9th (Gantt’s) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was organized with six companies, December 23, 1861. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862 and was exchanged at Vicksburg on September 16, 1862, when it was re-organized and temporarily consolidated with the 1st Mississippi Infantry until January 1, 1863, when remounted. Company C which was not captured at Fort Donelson was temporarily attached to the 2nd (Biffle’s) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry as Company G until the 9th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was exchanged. Company G was added to the Battalion in October 1864.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 1, 1862 in Hickman (County) Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred to Company G 9th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry October 1, 1864 and a prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Nichols of Company G of the 9th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 1, 1862 in Hickman County, Tennessee and enrolled by three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on raid in West Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on March 16, 1864 at Tunnel Hill, (Georgia) stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Nichols of Captain G. W. Mayberry’s Company (C) 9th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 1, 1862 at Maury County, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain G. W. Mayberry 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 and under remarks stated age thirty-four and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Tennessee Battalion 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 7, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 7, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Tennessee Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 12, 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 Columbia, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. "Nicholls" of Company C of the 9th Tennessee Battalion Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Tennessee Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 8, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Tennessee Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from November 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Private George W. Nichols died approximately 154 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) G. W. Nichols of Company C of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. W. NICHOLS CO. C 9 BATT’N (GANTT’S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1375) Sergeant Robert NICHOLS - Inscription on tombstone #1867 reads **“R. NICHOLS CO. H 6 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Fayetteville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Nichols, born about 1832 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a Texas Ranger with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of 300.00 and living in the household of Sarah Nichols, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Nichols, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Martha Nichols, born about 1840 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jas Nichols, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Sarah Nichols, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Pleasant Nichols, born about 1847 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Wm Nichols, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Bell County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Belton and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Robert Nichols and discharged as a sergeant served in Company H in the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Wharton, Stone’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Regiment] was organized with 1,150 men at Dallas, Texas, in September, 1861. Many of the men were from Dallas, McKinney, Waco, Austin, and Lancaster, and Bell County. The unit skirmished in the Indian Territory fought at Elkhorn Tavern, [and] then moved west [west] of the Mississippi River. It contained 803 effectives in the spring of 1862 and was dismounted during the battles at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge. Here the regiment reported 148 killed, wounded, or missing. Assigned to Ross' Brigade, it served with the Army of Tennessee during the Atlanta Campaign, was active in Tennessee, and ended the war in Mississippi attached to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Lawrence S. Ross, [Lawrence Sullivan Ross - Find A Grave Memorial number 6065] B. Warren Stone, [Barton Warren Stone Junior – Find A Grave Memorial number 5314677] and Jack Wharton; Lieutenant Colonels John S. Griffith [John Summerfield Griffith – Find A Grave Memorial number 12626286] and Peter F. Ross; [Peter Fulkerson Ross – Find A Grave Memorial number 65561636] and Robert M. White [Robert Marion White – Find A Grave Memorial number 11005662] and Stephen B. Wilson.”

Company H of the 6th Texas Cavalry (Stone’s) was recruited in Bell County, Texas.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Robert Nichols of Company H of Stone's Regiment Texas Cavalry at age twenty-nine was mustered in at Dallas, Texas on September 7, 1861 and enrolled by Colonel (Barton Warren) Stone on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas for twelve months and traveled 140 miles to rendezvous and evaluation of horse was \$125.00 and equipment valued as \$20.00 and under remarks stated Mississippi rifle and Bowie knife.

"The 6th (Also called the 2nd and Stone's) Regiment Texas Cavalry was organized in September 1861 for twelve months. It was re-organized under the Conscript Act in May 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1861 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Robert Nichols of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted at age twenty-nine on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton Warren) Stone for twelve months and evaluation of horse was \$125.00 and equipment as \$20.00 and under remarks stated Mississippi rifle and Bowie knife.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted at age twenty-four on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton Warren) Stone for twelve months and evaluation of horse was \$125.00 and equipment as \$20.00 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton Warren) Stone for twelve months and last paid on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detached service with Captain White.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Robert Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Robert Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and last paid on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated elected 4th sergeant from fourth corporal assigned to duty May 26, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and last paid on "April" 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a list of casualties, in Phifer's Brigade in the action at Corinth, Mississippi on October 3 to 5, 1862 and under remarks stated wounded in hip.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick at Okolona, Mississippi on February 8, (1863).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and noted as last paid on October 31, and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and noted as 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 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and noted as 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 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and noted as last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on September 7, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Colonel (Barton) Warren Stone for twelve months and noted as last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service with train ordered by General Jackson.

When Sergeant Robert Nichols of Company H 6th Texas Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Fayetteville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in Ross' Brigade in Jackson's Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas 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 on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near "Fayette", Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas 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 a captured near Fayetteville, Tennessee (Located in Lincoln County) on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robert Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas 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 near Fayetteville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry 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 near Fayetteville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robert Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas 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 Fayetteville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry 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 Fayetteville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Sergeant Robert Nichols died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 14, 1865 at

And on Friday, April 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt Nichols of Company H of the 6th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert Nichols did not own slaves in the State of Texas.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 6th Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. ROBERT NICHOLS CO. H. 6 TEX. CAV. (STONE'S REG. 2ND TEX. CAV.) C.S.A."**

1376) Corporal Allen NIDEVER - Inscription on tombstone #1466 reads **"ALLEN NIDEVER CO. D 3 TEX. 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 24 years old.

The compiler notes the year of birth discrepancy in the 1850 and 1860 United States census. On his Compiled Military Service Records he was reported as enlisting in 1861 at age twenty-one and dovetails with the 1860 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed Allen Nidever, born about 1843 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Neoma (A female) Nidever, born about 1809 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: George W. Nidever, born about 1829 in Tennessee and Charles Nidever, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Charles Nidever, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Mary Nidever, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Louisa J. Nidever, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Jacob Nidever, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Franklin Nidever, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Marion (A male) Nidever, born about 1844 in Texas and Henry Nidever, born about 1847 in Texas. The family household was living in Precinct 4 in Lamar County, Texas and the census was enumerated on November 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed A. (A male) Nidever, born about 1840 in Arkansas and living in the household of (Spelled as) Naomara (A female) Nidever, born about 1808 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: M. (A male) Nidever, born about 1845 in Texas and Henry Nidever, born about 1848 in Texas. The family household was living in Precinct 10 in Lamar County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Paris and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Allen Nidever was discharged as a corporal and served in Company D of the 3rd Texas Cavalry (South Kansas-Texas Mounted Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Cavalry Regiment, organized at Dallas, Texas, in June, 1861, contained men recruited at Marshall, Henderson, Ladonia, Greenville, and Dallas. It was also called "South Kansas-Texas Regiment" probably because it was organized to serve in Kansas. It fought at Wilson's Creek and in October, 1861 had 38 officers and 669 men present for duty. Later the unit fought at Chustenahlah and Elkhorn Tavern, and then moved east of the Mississippi River. After participating in the Battles of Iuka and Corinth, it was assigned to Ross' Brigade and served with the Army of Tennessee during the Atlanta Campaign. The regiment skirmished in Tennessee and ended the war in Mississippi attached to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Robert H. Cumby, [Robert H. Cumby Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 26496015] Elkanah Greer, [Elkanah Brackin Greer – Find A Grave Memorial # 10883] and Hinchie P. Mabry; [Hinchie

Parham Mabry Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 6786217] Lieutenant Colonels Giles S. Boggess [Jiles Samford Boggess Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 13483870] and Walter P. Lane; and Majors J. J. A. Barker, [James J. A. Barker – Born 1834 Killed 1862] George W. Chilton, [George Washington Chilton – Find A Grave Memorial # 10076739] and Absalom B. Stone. [Absalom Benjamin Stone Junior]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen Nedever (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the South Kansas Texas Regiment Cavalry enlisted on June 13, (1861) at Ladonia, Texas (Located in Fannin County) and enrolled by Captain (S. M) Hale and 80 miles to rendezvous and evaluation of horse was \$125.00 and equipment was \$20.00 and mustered into service by Hannibal Harris at Dallas, Texas on June 13, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

“The 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry was mustered into the service of the Confederate States June 13, 1861 and was re-organized in May 1862. It was also known as the South Kansas Texas Regiment of Cavalry and the South Kansas Texas Regiment of Mounted Volunteers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen Nideaver (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain S. M. Hale’s Company South Kansas Texas Regiment Mounted Volunteers at age twenty-one enlisted on May 21, 1861 at Ladonia, (Texas) and enrolled by Captain (S. M) Hale for twelve months and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Allen Nideaver of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Ladonia, (Texas) and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale and last paid by E. (Pinkney) Hill on March 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Allen Nideaver of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Ladonia, (Texas) and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale for twelve months and last paid by E. (Pinkney) Hill 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 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) A. Nideaver of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Ladonia, (Texas) and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale for twelve months and last paid by E. (Pinkney) Hill on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) A. Nideaver of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Ladonia, (Texas) and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale for twelve months and last paid by E. (Pinkney) Hill and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on shoeing detail.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) A. Nideaver of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25,

(1861) at Ladonia, (Texas) and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale for twelve months and last paid by E. (Pinkney) Hill and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) A. Nidever of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Ladonia, (Texas) and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale for twelve months and last paid by Captain (E. Pinkney) Hill 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 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Allen Nidever of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Ladonia, Texas and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale for twelve months and last paid by Captain (E. Pinkney) Hill 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 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) A. Nidever of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Ladonia, Texas and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale for twelve months and last paid by Captain (E. Pinkney) Hill on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Allen Nidever of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Ladonia, Texas and enrolled by (Captain S. M) Hale for twelve months and last paid by Captain (E. Pinkney) Hill on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Corporal Allen Nidever of Company D 3rd Texas Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864 he had been in Ross' Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Allen "Nediver" of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas 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 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Allen "Nediver" of Company D of the 3rd Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Allen Nidever of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) "Alen Neiver" of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Allen "Nediver" of Company D of the 3rd Texas Cavalry 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Allen "Nidiver" of Company "B" of the 3rd Texas Cavalry 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20 1864.

Corporal Allen Nidever died approximately 177 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) A. Nidever of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Allen Nidever did not own slaves in the State of Texas.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 3rd Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ALLEN NIDEVER CO. D 3 TEX. CAV. (SOUTH KANSAS TEX. REG. MTD. VOLS.) C.S.A."**

1377) Private David Nathan NIX - Inscription on tombstone #605 reads **"DAVID N. NIX CO. I 37 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; David Nathan Nix was born in 1822 in South Carolina and married Emily Lenderman, born in 1826 in South Carolina and the marriage year was 1847.

The 1850 United States census listed David Nix, born about 1823 in South Carolina and noted as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Emily Nix, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Arminta Nix, born about 1858 in South Carolina and John Hyde, born about 1827 in South Carolina. The household was living in Division 13 in Coweta County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Nix, born about 1821 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$361.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Emily Nix, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Araminta C. Nix, born about 1849 in South Carolina and James N. B. Nix, born about 1851 in Georgia and John J. Nix, born about 1853 in Georgia William T. Nix, born about 1857 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Julias Nix, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Several Districts of Coweta County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newnan and the census was enumerated on August 21, 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 38 which noted Private David Nix of Company I of the 37th Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Emily Nix and listed her Post Office as Newman, Georgia.

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 507 the Post Office at Newman was located in Coweta County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David N. Nix served in Company I in the 37th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 by consolidating the 3rd and 9th Georgia Infantry Battalions. Many of its members were from Murray, Jackson, Franklin, Elbert, and Hall counties. The unit was assigned to General Bate's, Tyler's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign, and was active in North Carolina. The 37th lost fifty percent of the 391 engaged at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 416 men and 265 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel A. F. Rudler; [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Smith; and Majors Jesse J. Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26503318] Meredith Kendrick, [Killed at Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 40055731] and R. E. Wilson. [Robert Edmond Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 33455932]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Buckner Hospital in Newman, Georgia for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 and had enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Newman, Georgia and enrolled for the war and attached to the Hospital as a nurse on November 27, 1863 and had not been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due him for extra pay 34 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David N. Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on August 13, 1863 at Newman, Georgia and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated restored to roll January 25 upon surgeons certificate.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was formed in May 1863 by the consolidation of the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry (Also known as the 17th Battalion Georgia Infantry) with companies B, C, E, F and H of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David N. Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1863 at Newman, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private David N. Nix of Company I of the 37th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Tyler'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) David Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and the prisoner was listed as being in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps and had been captured on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Nix of Company I of the 37th 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Nix of Company I of the 37th 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 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) David Nix of Company I of the 37th 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 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment Georgia 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) David Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment 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) David Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from December 1, to 15, 1864 and under remarks stated that he was conscripted and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private David N. Nix died approximately 116 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 12, 1864 at

And on Monday, December 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Nix of Company I of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David Nix did not own slaves in the State of Georgia.

1378) Captain Alexander NOBLE - Inscription on tombstone #419 reads ***"LIEUT. A. NOBLE CO. G 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Breathitt County, Kentucky in March 1864.

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

According to Kentucky, Compiled Marriages, 1802-1850; William Noble was married on August 17, 1825 in Perry County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed Alexander Noble, born about 1837 and living in the household of William Noble, born about 1809 in Kentucky and his wife (Spelled as) Letty (A female) Noble, born about 1811 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Polly Noble, born about 1827 in Kentucky and James Noble, born about 1832 and (Spelled as) Levina Noble, born about 1834 and Sally Noble, born about 1840 and Simpson Noble, born about 1843 and Washington Noble, born about 1845 and (Spelled as) Frankey (A female) Noble, born about 1846 and (Spelled as) Levicey (A female) Noble, born about 1849. The family household was living in District 1 in Breathitt County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Alex Noble, born about 1837 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Winey [May be Winney] (A female) Noble, born about 1837 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Nathan Noble, born about 1857 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Cale Miller, born about 1851 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 in Perry County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hazard and the census was enumerated in July 1860.

The compiler notes Breathitt County was formed on February 8, 1839 from portions of Clay, Estill and Perry Counties and Breathitt County and Perry County are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Captain Alexander Noble served in Company G in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 6, 1864 at

And on Sunday, November 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain

He died on Sunday, November 6, 1864 due to enteric peritonitis.

“Peritonitis caused by enteric organisms in peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients is associated with greater morbidity and mortality than peritonitis with non-enteric organisms. One reported risk factor for enteric peritonitis (EP) is gastric acid suppression, with two small studies providing conflicting results. The objective of this study was to determine, using a larger patient population, whether gastric acid suppressants are associated with an increased risk of EP.”

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Alexander Noble of Kentucky did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CAPT. A. NOBLE CO. G 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1379) Private Henry NORMAN - Inscription on tombstone #437 reads **“HENRY NORMAN CO. C 111 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Mitchell County, North Carolina in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Norman, born about 1845 in North Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wilburn Norman, born about 1824 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah (Pitman) Norman, born about 1827 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jane E. Norman, born about 1847 in North Carolina and James H. Norman, born about 1848 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Yancey County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry Norman, born about 1845 and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wilborn Norman, born about 1824 and what appears to be his wife Sarah (Pitman) Norman, born about 1825 . Other family household members were: Jane E. Norman, born about 1847 and Thomas J. Norman, born about 1854 and (Spelled as) Greenbery Norman, born about 1857. The family household was living in Yancey County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Spruce Pine and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1860.

The compiler notes Sarah (maiden name Pitman) died in 1861 and buried at the Bear Creek Baptist Cemetery in Ledger, North Carolina as viewed at Find A Grave Memorial # 63481763.

Mitchell County, North Carolina was created in 1861 from parts of Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, Watauga and Yancey Counties in North Carolina.

According to the records at National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records stated H. Norman’s relative (The compiler can’t

transcribe the name of the relative) lived at a Post Office box in Ledger, North Carolina. The compiler further notes the distance from Ledger, North Carolina to Spruce Pine was 6.7 miles.

The compiler notes he was found under Confederate miscellaneous.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1380) Private President Pinckney NORMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1900 reads ***"P. P. NORMAN CO. I 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 37 years old.

The Palmer's and Norman's appear to have a family connection in Heard County. The compiler is using family genealogy which in this case can be misleading and will update the findings once more documentation can be located. President Pinckney Norman appears to have been born to James L. Norman and Caroline (Maiden name) Felder about 1827 in South Carolina. It further appears that James L. Norman had died and Caroline Felder Norman then married Joshua Palmer.

The compiler notes the State of South Carolina did not have counties but rather districts during the 1850 and 1860 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed President P. Norman, born about 1828, at Cross Keys, in the Union District of South Carolina and listed his occupation as a famer and living in the household of Joshua (Spelled as) Palmes, (But corrected to Palmer by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1805 in South Carolina and Caroline Palmer, born about 1809 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Lucinda E. Palmer, born about 1833 in Georgia and Margaret J. Palmer, born about 1834 in Georgia and Judge W. Palmer, born about 1836 in Georgia and Joshua C. Palmer, born about 1843 and (Spelled as) Adetha C. (A female) Palmer, born about 1845 and Jesse Y. F. Palmer, born about 1846 and James O. Palmer, born about 1849 and Margaret A. Norman born about 1829. The family household was living in District 41 in Heard County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

It is the compiler's opinion that Margaret A. Norman was the sister of President P. Norman and not his wife however nothing is absolutely conclusive. The compiler further notes P. P. Norman's stepfather was listed as a blacksmith on the 1850 census.

The 1860 United States census listed P. P. Norman as the head of the household, born about 1827 in South Carolina and was listed as a farmer with a value of real estate as 1,500.00 and a personal estate valued at \$435.00 and was living with what appears to be his wife Hannah E. Norman, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Alsannenah J. (A female) Norman, born about 1858 in Georgia and Berry M. Norman, born about 1860 in Georgia. The family household was living in Heard County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Enon Grove and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

The compiler notes because of fires at the Heard County, Court House many of the items such as marriage records were lost. The compiler notes there may have been a third child a female born in 1864 named Nannie Edna Norman and she can be shown living with her grandparents in Washington County, Texas in the 1880 United States census and may have been a blessing of a thirty day furlough after the Vicksburg Campaign.

The compiler notes his step-brother Private Judge W. Palmer was released from the Camp Chase Prison on June 12, 1865.

The compiler further notes his mother, Caroline and Private Norman's step-father, Joshua moved to Washington County, Texas from Georgia after the war and were found in the 1870 and 1880 United States census along with the grandchildren Berry and Nannie Norman in the 1880 census. The compiler further notes a Nannie E. Norman married O. M. Henderson on March 11, 1894 in Grimes County, Texas which is adjacent to Washington County, Texas and later research has indicated his name was Oscar M. Henderson.

Judge W. Palmer filed for a Confederate pension as a resident of Coryell County, Texas; application number 14974. The step-brother Judge Washington Palmer died in Coryell County, Texas on March 4, 1828 and like his father had been a blacksmith and his death certificate may be located at Find A Grave Memorial # 37573135.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private President P. Norman served in Company I 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]”

Company I was known as the “Heard County Rangers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. P. Norman of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Franklin, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain William) B. Thomasson for three years and last paid by (Captain Anderson) D. Abraham on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private President P. Norman of Company I 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 noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 6, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, P. P. Norman a private of Company I 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 President P. Norman and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 6, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. P. Norman of Company I of the 41st 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 o 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.”

The compiler notes the regiment was exchanged and participated in the Battle of Missionary Ridge during the Chattanooga Campaign.

Federal POW Records reported President P. Norman taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864. It is also interesting to note that his step-brother Private Judge W. Palmer with Company I of the 41st Georgia was also taken prisoner on the same date and place.

When Private President P. Norman of Company I 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) President P. Norman of Company I 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 as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) President P. Norman of Company I 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) President P. Norman of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia 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) President P. Norman of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia 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 (Spelled as) President P. Norman of Company I 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 at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) President P. Norman of Company I of the 41st Georgia 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.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (54896) listed P. P. Norman as admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital with what appears to be March 24, 1865.

Private President P. Norman died approximately 108 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 22, 1865 President Lincoln's funeral train arrived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

On Saturday April 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. P. Norman of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules President P. Norman did not own slaves.

1381) Private John NORRIS - Inscription on tombstone #844 reads ***"JNO. NORRIS CO. K 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 39 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed John Norris, born about 1829 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Ephram (A male) Norris, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Mary A. Norris, born about 1833 in North Carolina and William Norris, born about 1835 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Person County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Norris, born about 1826 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Morina (A female) Smith, born about 1826 in North Carolina and John W. Smith, born about 1856 in North Carolina. The household was living in Person County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bushy Fork and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Norris served in Company C 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.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Norris of Company C of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on April 1, 1864 at Raleigh, (North Carolina) and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John “Noris” of Company C of the 54th Regiment North Carolina 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 taken on July 24, 1864; Age thirty-nine; Height five feet nine inches; Complexion light; Eyes blue; Hair red and told Federal authorities his occupation had been a farmer and stated his residence was Person County, North Carolina and had been arrested by General (George) Crook at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

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

Private John Norris died approximately 176 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 20, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Norris of Company C of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Norris did not own slaves in Person County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN NORRIS CO. C 54 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”**

1382) Private George W. NORTHCUT - Inscription on tombstone #1193 reads "**G. W. NORTHCUT CO. C 31 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 22 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed George W. Northcut, born about 1841 and living in the household of Noah Northcut, born about 1817 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy Northcut, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Willie Northcut, born about 1833 in Alabama and Andrew Northcut, born about 1836 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jospier N. (A male) Northcut, born about 1839 in Alabama (Jasper was also a member of Company C of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry and Martin Van Northcut, born about 1843 in Alabama and John W. Northcut, born about 1845 in Alabama and Noel M. Northcut, born about 1848. The family household was living in Shelby County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George Northcut, born about 1842 in Alabama and noted as a farm hand and living in the household of T. J. (A male) Hamilton, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Ellender (A female) Hamilton, born about 1832 in Alabama and Francis M. Hamilton, born about 1846 in Alabama and William Hamilton, born about 1849 in Alabama and Martha A. Hamilton, born about 1851 in Alabama and Jno A. Hamilton, born about 1852 in Alabama and Luisa Hamilton, born about 1853 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Maranda (A female) Hamilton, born about 1855 in Alabama and Nancy Hamilton, born about 1856 in Alabama and Thomas Hamilton, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as five months old and Martin Northcut, born about 1844 in Alabama and Jno. W. Northcut, born about 1846 in Alabama. The household was living in Shelby County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbiana and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Northcut alternate name G. W. Northcut served in Company C 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.”

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865; George W. Northcut enlisted on March 6, 1862 at age twenty in Company D of the 30th Alabama Infantry in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted he was with Company D of the 30th Regiment Alabama Infantry and recommended for discharge by the assistant surgeon on August 13, 1862 for chronic diarrhea and his physical description was noted. Grey eyes; Dark hair; Height 5’8”; Complexion swallow; Age 20; and noted he was from Shelby County, Alabama and before the war had been a farmer. The surgeon noted that he had doubts about him living and that if he did live it would take six months for him to recover and recommended his discharge.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records next stated George W. Northcut name appears on a register of payments on descriptive lists on February 20, 1863 and it was noted he was paid a \$50.00 bounty. The compiler notes a \$50.00 bounty was usually paid for enlisting, this time in Company C of the 31st Alabama Infantry.

Private G. W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st Alabama Infantry next appears on a list of killed, wounded and missing on a list of the 31st Alabama. He was noted as wounded slightly in the arm at the Battle of Baker’s Creek also known to the Union as Champion Hill fought on May 16, 1863.

Mr. Hugh Simmons of the Fort Delaware Society mentioned “Those Confederates captured in the field hospital on the Raymond Road (circa 17/18 MAY 63) were paroled in place and released to go to their homes.” On page twelve of his Compiled Military Service Records for Geo W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st Alabama Infantry it stated “Other records indicate the men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.” As Mr. Simmons stated as of May 18, 1863 the gates to Vicksburg, Mississippi were closed and the only way out was to sneak past the Union Army.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records state Private (Spelled as) G. W. “Northcutt” of Company C of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 31st Alabama Regiment and list not dated*

The above asterisk stated “Other records indicate the men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.”

The compiler notes after the 31st Alabama Infantry were taken as POW’s at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and were paroled and sent to a parole camp in Demopolis, Alabama and after being exchanged were allowed back into the war and were present at the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863. The compiler notes that Private George W. Northcut was among those soldiers who returned to the ranks after the exchange.

When Private George W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on June 15, 1864 at Kennesaw Mountain he had been in Pettus’s Brigade in

Stevenson's Division and in Hood's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st 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 noted as captured at Cartersville, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st Regiment Alabama 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 August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 15 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st 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 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 15 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 15 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Northcut of Company "A" of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 15 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 15 1864.

Private George W. Northcut died approximately 191 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) G. W. Northcut of Company C of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George W. Northcut did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

1383) Private Hubbard H. NORTHRUP - Inscription on tombstone #1480 reads ***"H. H. NORTHRUP CO. H 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Hubbard H. Northrup served in Company H in the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (Dortch's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Consolidated Cavalry Battalion was assembled in August, 1863, and contained men from five different regiments of J. H. Morgan's dispersed command. It was assigned to B. W. Duke's Brigade in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and saw action in several conflicts in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. During January, 1865, only 32 effectives were present and the battalion disbanded. Captain John B. Dortch was in command.[John Baker Dortch – Find A Grave Memorial # 60661139]"

According to *"The Journal of the Kentucky Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans"* in the Story of Captain John Baker Dortch written May 27, 2011 it states: "About the 2nd day of July 1863 General Morgan's troopers began crossing the upper Cumberland River near Burkesville, Kentucky. Flooding from recent rains had swollen the river. Lt. H. C. Merritt, of Dortch's company recalled "only those who were considered well mounted were allowed to go on the raid. It was most strenuous work on both men and horses. Those who were poor swimmers grabbed on to their horses tail, to be pulled across." Lt. Colonel Huffman placed Captain Dortch in command of the troopers who were to remain behind. These men became the nucleus of Dortch's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Battalion."

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under 2nd Battalion (Captain Dortch's) Kentucky Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard H. Northrup of Company E of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion 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 8,

1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard H. Northrup of Company E of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 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 Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard H. Northrup of the 14th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee and under disposition stated released on taking oath of allegiance on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard H. Northrup of Company E of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. H. Northrup of Company E of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard H. Northrup of Company E of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard H. Northrup of Company E of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry 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 Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard H. Northrup of Company E of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio, and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, February 17, 1865, for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private Hubbard H. Northrup died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. H. Northrup of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“H. H. NORTHRUP CO. H (DORTCH’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1384) Sergeant James Thomas NORTHRUP - Inscription on tombstone #1782 reads **“SGT. J. T. NORTHRUP CO. B 38 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 30 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James T. Northrup, born about 1834 in North Carolina and living in the household of James W. Northrup, born about 1794 in New York and what appears to be his wife Eliza Northrup, born about 1807 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Albert T. Northrup, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Joseph P. Northrup, born about 1836 in Alabama and Geo B. Northrup, born about 1838 in Alabama and Julius A. Northrup, born about 1840 in Alabama and Henry C. Northrup, born about 1843 in Alabama and Franklin Northrup, born about 1845 in Alabama and Herbert Northrup, born about 1847 in Alabama and Virginia Northrup, born about 1829 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Marengo County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on August 19, 1850.

According to Alabama Marriage Indexes, 1814-1935 James T. Northop married Mary M. Davis in Wilcox County, Alabama on November 16, 1858.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) James F. Northrop, (The compiler believes this was James T. Northrup) born about 1833 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,600.00 and a personal estate value of \$6,424.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary M. Northrop, born about 1838 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division in Wilcox County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Prairie Bluff and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1860.

The compiler notes the counties of Marengo and Wilcox in Alabama are adjacent to each other.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant James T. Northrup alternate name J. Thomas Northrup 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”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 5th Sergeant J. Thomas Northrup of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared showing payment of bounty, dated March 27, 1862 and had enlisted on March 27, (1862) in Wilcox County, (Alabama) and enrolled for three years of the war and noted as present for duty and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant J. T. Northrop of Company B of the 38th Alabama Regiment was paid for commutation of rations while of sick furlough from October 6 to November 4, 1863 for 30 days at .33 cents per day for \$9.90.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Jas T. Northrup of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 15, 1864.

When Sergeant James T. Northrup of Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) J. T. Northrup of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared 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 under disposition stated forwarded Provost Marshal Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia by the 16th Army Corps on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James T. Northrup 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 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas T. Northrup 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 six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) James T. Northrup of Company B of the 38th 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James T. Northrup of Company B (And corrected to the) 38th 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James T. Northrup of Company B of the 38th 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 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) "Joseph" T. Northrup of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James T. Northrup of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted in October 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Chase for small-pox and returned to duty and once vaccinated and listed as age thirty.

Sergeant James Thomas Northrup died approximately 240 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 30, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas T. Northrup of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James F. Northrop owned six slaves in the Western Division in Wilcox County, Alabama; four females ages 32, 8, 5 and three years old and two males ages 18 and 6 years old.

1385) Private D. NOTTINGHAM - Inscription on tombstone #2113 reads "JOSIAH MINEAS CO. A 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A." / "**D. NOTTINGHAM CO. F 1 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, (West) Virginia in March 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old based on Federal POW Records.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Daniel Nottingham, born about 1833 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Sampson Nottingham, born about 1812 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Malinda Nottingham, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Whitten A. (A male) Nottingham, born about 1831 in Virginia and Nancy Nottingham, born about 1839 in Virginia and Joseph Nottingham, born about 1841 in Virginia and Sarah Nottingham, born about 1845 in Virginia and Mary M. Nottingham, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 46 in Putnam County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) D. (A male) Nottingham, born about 1834 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of M. (A male) Nottingham, born about 1810 in Virginia and M. (A female) Nottingham, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other family household members were: J. (A male) Nottingham, born about 1842 in Virginia and S. (A female) Nottingham, born about 1846 in Virginia and M. M. (A female) born about 1849 in Virginia and W. T. (A male) Nottingham, born about 1852 in Virginia and M. C. (A female) Nottingham, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in District Number 3 in Putnam County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Upland and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The compiler notes the discrepancy of his given name Daniel verses David. He only has Federal POW Records which listed his given name as David and the 1850 census listed his given name as Daniel. Because of the discrepancy the compiler will note his given name as an initial D.

The second soldier should be Private D. Nottingham Company F 1st Virginia Cavalry. CSA Private Nottingham born about 1835 and was captured in Cabell County (West) Virginia, on March 25, 1863 with 8 other members of his unit including his younger brother Joseph by Lieutenant John S. Witcher (later General Witcher) of the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Witcher was born and raised in Cabell County and probably knew the people and area quite well. Private D. Nottingham and his brother were listed as being from Putnam County (West) Virginia. Private D. Nottingham was a farmer and had dark hair; dark eye; dark complexion and stood 5'6" in height. He arrived at Camp Chase on April 2, 1863 via the Athenaeum Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia. He was due to be exchanged on May 13, 1863 but he was left behind at the Chase hospital. He died on May 21, 1863 at the pest house in Columbus, Ohio. His brother Joseph Nottingham age 21 was exchanged.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Nottingham of Company F of the 1st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 2, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, Virginia by Major Joseph Darr and noted a physical description: Age twenty-eight; Height five feet six inches; Eyes dark; Hair dark; Complexion dark and noted as captured in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on March 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dav'd Naughtingham of Company F of the 1st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 13, 1863 and forwarded to City Point, Virginia for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters United States Forces Columbus, Ohio on May 13, 1863 and under remarks stated left sick in hospital and noted as captured in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and at bottom of page stated entry cancelled.

Private D. Nottingham died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 21, 1863 at

And on Thursday, May 21, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Nottingham of Company F of the 1st Regiment Virginia Cavalry at the Pest House in Columbus, Ohio.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period. 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. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private David Nottingham may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1386) Private John NUNN - Inscription on tombstone #1820 reads "**JOHN NUNN CO. K 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Nunn served in Company "A" in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Nunn of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Nunn of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Nunn of Company “B” of the “15th” Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Nunn of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Nunn of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Nunn of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private John Nunn died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 5, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, April 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Nunn of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to measles at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1387) Private Archibald O'BRIEN - Inscription on tombstone #613 reads "**A. O'BRIANT CO. K 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archibald O'Brien of Company K of the 1st 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archd O'Brien of Company K of the 1st 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 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) Archibald O'Brien of Company K of the 1st 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 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archibald O'Brine (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia 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) Archibald O'Brien of Company K of the 1st Regiment 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) Archibald O'Brien of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Archibald O'Brien died approximately 117 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 13, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, December 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Archibald O'Briant (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1388) Private Jerry O'BRIEN - Inscription on tombstone #2137 reads "**1ST LIEUT. A. O'BRIEN CO. H 1 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

The compiler notes the Compiled Military Service Records listed his surname as Obrien with no apostrophe between the O and the B and that he was with Strawbridge's 1st Louisiana Infantry and his rank was a private

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."

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 5, 1862 at

He died on Monday, May 5, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 58 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. He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in 1869.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JERRY O'BRIEN CO. H. (STRAWBRIDGE'S) 1 LA. REG. C.S.A."**

1389) Private James O'BRIEN - Inscription on tombstone #1883 reads **"JAS. O'BRIEN CO. L 44 MISS.REG.C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed James (Spelled as) Obrien, born about 1832 in Ireland onboard the Steamer Powhatan at the United States Marine Hospital in Natchez, Mississippi located in Adams County and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

Company L of the 44th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Tom Weldon Rebels" and as "Polk's Body Guards"

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas O'Brien of Captain W. W. Wood's Company Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-eight at Natchez, Mississippi on December 20, 1861 and enlisted on December 20, (1861) and

enrolled at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled by W. W. Wood for the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated ““This Company was assigned to Blythe’s Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order number 14, Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, dated April 16, 1862, and became Company L, 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 1st (Blythe’s) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was mustered into the service of the State of Tennessee, May 25 to July 11, 1861, and on August 8, 1861, it was mustered into the Confederate States service for one year. The battalion was increased to a regiment and known as Blythe’s Regiment Mississippi Infantry, this designation being changed to 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order number 135, Adjutant & Inspector General Office dated June 6, 1863. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 41st Regiments Mississippi Infantry and 9th Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters and formed a new regiment which was designated the 9th Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas O’Brien of Company L of Blythe’s Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on March 1, 1862 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) Jas O’Brien of Company L of Blythe’s Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James O’Brien of Company L of Blythe’s Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the 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 September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James O’Brien of Company L of Blythe’s Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the 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 November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James O’Brien of Company L of Blythe’s Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi 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 Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James O’Brien of Company L of Blythe’s Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi 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 for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas O'Brien of Company L of Blythe's Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi 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 for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war 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) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war 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 Private (Spelled as) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi 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 for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled 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 stated Private (Spelled as) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war 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) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of the enlisted men of the organization named above, entitled to bounty as provided for in Section 3 of the Act to organize forces to serve during the war. Roll dated Camp Cleburne near Dalton, Georgia on April 1, 1864 and had enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. "O'Brine" of Company L of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 28, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Sharp'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) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th 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 31, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 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) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private James O'Brien died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 17, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas O'Brien of Company L of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to a gunshot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1390) Private William T. O'BRIEN - Inscription on tombstone #529 reads **"Wm. T. O'BRIEN CO. A 5 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Green River, Kentucky in July 1864.

The compiler notes his name on his POW Records is William F. O'Brine with Company A 5th Virginia Infantry.

The compiler further notes the 5th Regiment Virginia Infantry was part of the famed Stonewall Brigade.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. O'Biant (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 5th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured at Green River, Kentucky on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. O'Brine of Company A of the 5th Regiment Virginia 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 at Green River, Kentucky on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. O'Brien (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 5th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Green River, Kentucky on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. (With a X by the initial T indicating an incorrect initial) O'Brine of Company A of the 5th Regiment Virginia 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 Green River, Kentucky on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. O'Brine of Company A of the 5th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a description roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Green River, Kentucky on July 5, 1864.

Private died approximately 114 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 28, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "The telegraph recently stated that the Indians in the Northwest, who followed Captain Fisk's expedition, had been destroyed by poison. The St. Paul papers explain the circumstance by saying that some of the emigrants left behind them on the road boxes of food saturated with strychnine, to revenge themselves upon the savages, who had been constantly harassing them and about one hundred of the red men,

women and children ate, and died from the effects. We do not see how this proceeding can be justified, even under the most aggravating circumstances.”

And on Monday, November 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm F. O’Brine of Company A of 5th Regiment Virginia “Cavalry” due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1391) Private James M. O’BRYANT - Inscription on tombstone #190 reads **“J. M. O’BRYANT CO. F 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Decatur, Alabama in March 1864.

Company F of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Marion and Morgan Counties in Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. O’Bryant of Company F of the 5th 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 March 24, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. O’Bryant of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during the five days ending March 25, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District Kentucky, Louisville, on March 25, 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 Decatur, Alabama on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. O’Bryant of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1864 and under remarks stated for exchange and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. O’Bryant of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Alabama on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. O’Bryant of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Alabama on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. O'Bryant of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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, Louisville April 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Alabama on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. O'Bryant of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Decatur, Alabama on March 10, 1864.

Private James M. O'Bryant died approximately 112 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 24, 1864 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported: "ABETTING DESERTERS – Nicholas Rowland and J. W. Willie, farmers of Henderson, Knox County, arrested in June last for having harbored and aided deserters from the army were brought before Commissioner Hoyne on Saturday and held for trial in the United States Circuit Court, the amount of their bail bonds being fixed at \$300 each."

And on Sunday, July 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. O'Bryant of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1392) Private William ODITT - Inscription on tombstone #163 reads "**Wm. ODITT CO. C 5 KY. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Anderson County, Tennessee in December 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Ortel but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Odett but the compiler believes it was Oditt and will be noted this way. The census listed William Oditt, born about 1843 in Kentucky and living in the household of Henry Oditt, born about 1815 in Ohio and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Oditt, born about 1823 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza Oditt, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Georgian Oditt, born about 1850 in Kentucky and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in Morgan County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1850.

According to Kentucky Marriage Records, 1852-1914; Martha Oditt, born about 1827 married Uriah (Spelled as) Cottle in Morgan County, Kentucky on October 20, 1853.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Odebt but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Oditt and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed William Oditt,

born about 1844 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Uriah Cottle, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Martha Cottle, born about 1823 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Cyntha A. (A female) Cottle, born about 1856 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Berthena (A female) Cottle, born about 1857 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Eliza J. Oditt, born about 1847 in Kentucky and George Ann (A female) Oditt, born about 1850 in Kentucky and Lafayette Oditt, also born about 1850 in Kentucky and Susanah Loggins, born about 1790. The household was living in District 1 in Morgan County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as West Liberty and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private William Oditt enlisted in West Liberty, Kentucky, located in Morgan County and an author noted one of his ancestors was Private William Oditt of Company C 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Scott Barker wrote an article in the *Military Order of the Stars and Bars Magazine Volume 11 Number 3 2019*; noted that he was a prisoner and died at Camp Chase on May 21, 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Oditt served in Company C in the 5th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment, assembled during the late summer of 1861, included Freeman's Kentucky Infantry Battalion. Its members were raised in the counties of Pendleton, Breathitt, Morgan, Magoffin, Bath, Owen, Grant, Jessamine, Henderson, Harrison, Shelby, and Franklin. Being a twelve-month unit, when it became time to reenlist some of its members refused and transferred to the 9th Kentucky Regiment. Later men of the 5th did reenlist for the duration of the war. It became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. The regiment reported 134 casualties in the Battle of Shiloh, then was active at Baton Rouge before being assigned to Kelly's and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent at Chickamauga and later took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. In the fall of 1864 it was mounted, aided in the defense at Savannah, and fought in the Carolinas. The unit had 91 men disabled at Chickamauga, totaled 201 men and 165 arms in December, 1863, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Hiram Hawkins, Andrew J. May, and John S. Williams; Lieutenant Colonels John W. Caldwell and George W. Conner' and Majors Richard Hawes and William Mynheir.”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Oditt of Captain Thomas J. Henry's Company of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry* appeared on the organization mentioned above at Camp Nash on November 18, 1862 and had enlisted on September 1, 1862 at West Liberty, Kentucky and enrolled for three years by Colonel (William) Mynheir and had not received pay and under remarks stated deserted at Hurricane Mills, (Tennessee) on November 6, 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (3rd) Company C 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry (Mounted).”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 26 to November 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William Oditt of Captain Thomas J. Henry's Company 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at West Liberty, Kentucky and enrolled for three years by Colonel (William) Mynheir and under remarks stated deserted November 6, 1862 at Hurricane Mills, (Tennessee).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Oditt of (3rd) Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 1, (1862) at West Liberty, Kentucky and enrolled for three years by Major Mynheir and he had received no pay and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated "Was captured by the enemy in October 1862, whilst his command was retreating from Kentucky. I not knowing the fact reported him deserted on Rolls November 30, 1862. He was paroled but rejoined his command when notified he was exchanged."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Oditt of (3rd) Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at West Liberty, Kentucky and enrolled for three years by Major Mynheir 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) William Oditt of (3rd) Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at West Liberty, Kentucky and enrolled for three years by Major Mynheir 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 Private (Spelled as) William Oditt of (3rd) Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at West Liberty, Kentucky and enrolled for three years by Major Mynheir and last paid on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted on November 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Odet (With a mark by his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as arrested in Anderson County, Tennessee on December 3, 1863 and received December 16, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cumberland Gap by a Union Colonel and a physical description was noted: Height five feet eight inches; age twenty; Eyes Black; Hair Black and under remarks stated deserter and died of "pneumonia" on May 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Odet of Company C 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital near Columbus, Ohio on April 19, 1864 and had been transferred from the rebel prison camp at Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small pox and under remarks stated once vaccinated for small- pox and his age was twenty-one.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Odet (With an X by the surname and below stated ("Entry cancelled by him")) of Company C 5th Regiment Kentucky 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 in Anderson County, Tennessee on December 3, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private William Oditt died approximately 157 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 21, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: "NOT REPORTED TO THE FRONT – It is reported that the 88th Regiment, the Provost Guard at this Post, are not to leave for the front, as was stated several days ago, the orders to that effect having been countermanded, on the ground that the commanding officer at Camp Chase would not be held responsible for the safety of the rebel prisoners if they were placed in charge of a militia regiment."

And on Saturday, May 21, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) William Odet of Company C 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William Oditt or other surname spellings owed slaves in Morgan County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. ODITT 3RD CO. C 5 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."**

1393) Private Patrick O'DONNELL - Inscription on tombstone #778 reads **"P. O'DONNELL CO. K 10 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 Patrick O'Donald alternate name Patrick O'Donnell served in Company K in the 10th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Fort Henry, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were from Nashville and the counties of Humphreys, Giles, Davidson, and Montgomery. The unit served at Fort Henry, then was captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was assigned to J. Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou, Jackson, and Raymond. Later the 10th joined the Army of Tennessee and served in J. Gregg's, Bate's, T.B. Smith's, and Tyler's Brigade. It participated in many engagements from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and fought in the last battle at Bentonville. The regiment was organized with 720 men, but it lost 8 killed, 37 wounded, and 7 missing at Raymond, and in January, 1863, it had 349 effectives present for duty. Of the 190 engaged at Chickamauga, sixty-eight percent were disabled, and in December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 80 men and 44 arms. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William Grace,

[Mortally wounded at the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 11857429] Adolphus Heiman, [“Nashville's Architect” – Find A Grave Memorial # 15057307] R. W. MacGavock, [Randal William McGavock – Mayor of Nashville, Tennessee prior to the war – Killed at the Battle of Raymond, Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 7192212] and John O'Neill; Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Thompson; [Samuel M. Thompson] and Major Stephen O. W. Brandon. [Highest ranking officer to escape from Camp Chase the following is the Federal authorities report on September 7, 1862 at prison number one “He escaped by cutting a hole in the fence and negligence of the guards, they being green guards.” Find A Grave Memorial # 5425361]”

Company K of the 10th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Davidson County, Tennessee.

He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Patrick O'Donnell of Company H of the 10th Regiment Tennessee was admitted on May 21, 1862 to the United States Army Prison Hospital at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois and diagnosed for fever remittent and returned to duty on May 31, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. “O'Donnel” of Company H of the 10th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois on August 1, 1862 and noted as captured at Donelson on February 16, (1862).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Patk O'Donnell of Company H of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois, sent to Vicksburg to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Douglas, Chicago September 8, 1862 and noted at captured at (Fort) Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 6, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat O'Donnell of Company K of the 10th Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on May 21, 1861 as Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly Company C 10th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 10th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service in May 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States on September 1, 1861. The regiment surrendered at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862 and was released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862; re-organized on October 2, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. It appears to have been consolidated with the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about May 1863 and in September 1864 the 2nd, 10th, 15th, 20th, 30th, and the 37th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865 the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th, and 45th Regiments and the 32rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Patrick O'Donnell of Company K of the 10th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a report of operations and casualties of the 10th and 30th Tennessee Regiments in the fight near Raymond, Mississippi on May 12, 1863, report dated May 18, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded severely.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 7, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat O'Donnell of Company K of the 10th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1862 at Clinton, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Raymond, Mississippi on May 12, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat'k O'Donnell of Company K of the 10th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 2, 1862 at Clinton, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Pat O'Donnell of Company K of the 10th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on June 30, 1864.

When Private Patrick O'Donnell of Company K of the 10th Tennessee Infantry had been taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Tyler'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 (Spelled as) "B". O'Donnell (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared 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 under disposition stated forwarded Provost Marshal Marietta, Georgia July 24 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864) by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Patrick O'Donnell of Company K of the 10th 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 29, 186-. 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) Patrick "O'Donald" of Company K of the 10th Regiment Tennessee 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 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) Pat "O'Donald" of Company K of the 10th 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 July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Patrick "O'Donald" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 10th Regiment Tennessee 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pat "O'Donald" of Company K of the 10th Regiment Tennessee 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 (Spelled as) Patrick "O'Donald" of Company K of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 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 died approximately 166 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Patrick O'Donnell of Company K of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1394) Private John H. OWNEY - Inscription on tombstone #394 reads **"JNO. H. ONEY CO. C 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Owey on his Compiled Military Service Record's.

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

The 1860 United States census listed John H. Oney, born about 1846 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Patton Oney, born about 1824 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Oney, born about 1826 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Eveline Oney, born about 1848 in Virginia and William Oney, born about 1851 in Virginia and Erastus B. Oney, born about 1852 in Virginia and Louisa Oney, born about 1854 in Virginia and James Oney, born about

1856 in Virginia and Robert Oney, born about 1859 in Virginia and listed as ten months old and Elizabeth Stevenson, born about 1839 in Virginia. The household was living in the Western District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cedar Bluff and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Owey served in Company C in the 16th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“16th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Camp Zirkle, near Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating six companies of Ferguson's Battalion with four companies of O. Caldwell's Battalion. The unit was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade and fought in western Virginia, including the conflict at Droop Mountain. Later it saw action at Gettysburg, returned to western Virginia, [and] then participated in various engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. This regiment had 265 men in action at Gettysburg, and during February, 1864, there were 163 present for duty. It disbanded in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Milton J. Ferguson, [Milton Jameson Ferguson – Find A Grave Memorial # 25233342] Lieutenant Colonel William L. Graham, and Major James H. Hounnan. [James Henry Nounnan – Find A Grave Memorial # 83333198]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Owey of Company C 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and had enlisted on July 1, 1864 in Tazewell County, (Virginia) and enrolled for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moorefield on August 7, 1864 and bounty was due.

“The 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was formed January 15, 1863 by the consolidation of six companies of Captain Milton J. Ferguson’s Battalion Virginia Cavalry with four companies of Major Caldwell’s Battalion Virginia Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. “Oney” (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1864 in Tazewell (County) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Jonathan) Hankins for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moorefield on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. “Oney” of Company C of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known at Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864; Age eighteen; Height five feet and ten inches and one half; Complexion dark; Eyes grey; Hair dark; and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Tazewell County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averal (Brigadier General William Woods Averell) at Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. "Oney" of Company C of the 16th 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, 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. 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 H. "Oney" of Company C of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew 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, Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private died approximately 82 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 2, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, November 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Owey Company C of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1395) Private Joseph OFFIELD - Inscription on tombstone #1576 reads "**JOS. OFFIELD CO. K 26 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

The compiler notes the 26th Tennessee, Regiment was also known as the 3rd East Tennessee Volunteers.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Offield served in Company K in the 26th Tennessee Infantry (3rd East Tennessee Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"26th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Camp Lillard, near Knoxville, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Washington, Cocke, Grainger, Rhea, Hamilton, Knox, Roane, and Sullivan. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862 most of the men were captured. After the exchange it was assigned to G. J. Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In April, 1863,

the unit was reduced to eight companies and in October consolidated with the 18th Regiment. It participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, but was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later the regiment was involved in the North Carolina operations. At Fort Donelson it reported 96 casualties of the 400 engaged before being captured. The 26th had 110 men disabled at Murfreesboro and of the 229 engaged at Chickamauga, forty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. During December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled [totalled] 423 men and 290 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John M Lillard [John Mason Lillard – Find A Grave Memorial # 44533125] and Richard M. Saffell; [Richard Meredith Saffell – Find A Grave Memorial # 55129110 and also Find A Grave Memorial # 20486713] Lieutenant Colonels Abijah F. Boggess, [Abijah Franklin Boggess – Find A Grave Memorial # 55686171] James L. Bottles, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61244121] and James J. Odell; and Major Thomas M. McConnell. Find A Grave Memorial # 58671909”

Company K of the 26th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Sullivan County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted in 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Joseph A) Howell on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes although today Bristol is located in both Tennessee and Virginia however during the war it was only located in Tennessee.

“The 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry also called the 3rd Regiment East Tennessee Infantry was organized September 6, 1861 and accepted into the service of the Confederate States in September or October 1861. Most of the regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Mississippi in September 1862 and re-organized shortly thereafter and declared exchanged at Aikens Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. Company G and 1st Company H were transferred to the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry by Special Order Number 44 Headquarters Department East Tennessee dated November 8, 1862 and became companies K and I of that organization. 2nd Company H was transferred from the 61st Regiment Mounted Tennessee Infantry in the latter part of 1862 and was consolidated with Company B when the regiment was reduced to eight companies by Special Order Number 83 Headquarters Hardee’s Corps dated April 5, 1863. In the latter part of 1864 the 23rd Battalion and 26th and 45th Regiments Tennessee Infantry appear to have been consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. 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) Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted

on May 20, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled 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 on January 20, 1864 at Dalton, (Georgia) age twenty-three stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year 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) Jos Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years 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) Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th Tennessee Regiment Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 30, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th Tennessee Infantry also known as (3rd East Tennessee Volunteers) was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Brown's and Reynolds' Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

From Wikipedia:

"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) Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th 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 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) Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th 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 Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee 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 Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee 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) Joseph L. (With an X by the initial L indicating an incorrect initial) Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee 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 Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on February 17, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase,

Ohio on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the card in pencil stated entry cancelled.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos Offield of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1396) Private William OFFIELD - Inscription on tombstone #1361 reads ***“Wm. OFFIELD CO. K 61 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Jefferson County, Tennessee in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Offield served in Company K in the 61st Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry (Pitts’) (81st Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“61st Infantry Regiment [also called 81st Regiment] was organized at Henderson Mills, Tennessee, during October, 1862. The men were from Greene, Sullivan, Jefferson, Grainger, and Claiborne. It was soon assigned to General Vaughn's Brigade and remained there throughout the war. Serving in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit moved to Jackson, fought at Chickasaw Bayou, then had 400 men captured at Big Black River Bridge. The rest of the regiment (112 men) marched to Vicksburg and were captured on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it fought in the Knoxville operations and in the Valley of Virginia. Later it moved to North Carolina, then Georgia where the unit disbanded during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Colonels Fountain E. Pitts [Fountain Elliot Pitts – Find A Grave Memorial # 98429012] and James G. Rose, [James George Rose – Find A Grave Memorial # 101244757] Lieutenant Colonel James P. Snapp, [James Phagan Snapp – Find A Grave Memorial # 8200320] and Major I. Nathan Dodd.”

The compiler notes the 61st Mounted Infantry was also known as the Pitts’ Regiment 81st Tennessee Infantry.

Company K of the 61st Mounted Tennessee Infantry also known as the Pitt’s Regiment 81st Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Sullivan County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 in Cuba former Mexican General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna celebrated his 71st birthday.

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. OFFIELD CO. K 61 TN. MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**

1397) Private George T. OGLESBY - Inscription on tombstone #1938 reads **“G. T. OGLESBY CO. K 56 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 18 years old.

Georgia County marriages from 1828-1978 located at ancestry listed the parents of George T. Oglesby, Martha Kindrick being married to John F. Oglesby on November 13, 1834 in Henry County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed his name (Spelled as) George H. Oglesby; born about 1846 in Georgia. He was living in the household of John T. Oglesby; born about 1806, in Georgia and Martha Oglesby; born about 1814 in Georgia. The compiler notes John T. Oglesby middle initial was actually F. as witnessed by the signing of his name later on in this biography. Other household members were: Jane E. Oglesby; born about 1836 and Susan D.A. Oglesby; born about 1838 and William T. Oglesby; born about 1840 and Mary A. Oglesby; born about 1844 and Allen L. Baily; born about 1843 and Jackey A. Oglesby; born about 1850. The compiler notes William T. Oglesby’s middle initial was actually G., as attested by his father John F. after William G. Oglesby’s death in 1862. Likewise the compiler believes George H. Oglesby middle initial should have been T. The family was living in District 41 in Heard County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George Oglesby; born about 1846, in Georgia living in the household of John F. Oglesby; born about 1810, in Georgia and Martha Oglesby; born about 1814, in Georgia. Other household members were: Susan Oglesby; born about 1838, in Georgia and William Oglesby; born about 1840, in Georgia and Mary Oglesby; born about 1844, in Georgia and Jackanna Oglesby; born about 1850, in Georgia and Martha A.S. Oglesby; born about 1854, in Georgia. The household was living in Heard County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Franklin and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

The compiler notes nothing could be found in the 1864 Georgia census concerning George T. Oglesby.

As a side note William G. Oglesby the son of John F. Oglesby and Martha enlisted in Company K of the 34th Georgia in 1862 and died at Harrodsburg, Kentucky on or about September 20, 1862. On page four of William G. Oglesby's Service Records his father John F. Oglesby of Heard County filed for his son's pay on November 3, 1862. Reuben Jackson of Heard County was noted as the Justice of the Peace.

Private George T. Oglesby is somewhat typical and interesting soldier in the political climate of a southern soldier in Georgia in the compilers opinion. Wikipedia offered the following concerning the draft. "On September 27, 1862 the Second Confederate Conscription Act: expanded the age range to 18 to 45 with implementation beginning on July 15, 1863." Using the 1860 census we can estimate the age of George T. Oglesby being about eighteen years old in 1864. However the census is not an exact science and he may have turned eighteen in 1863.

At age seventeen or eighteen Private George T. Oglesby enlisted in Company G of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry State Guards on July 24, 1863 at Franklin, Georgia for six months. Company G was known as the Heard County Cavalry and its leader was Captain James B. Ware. The 2nd Regiment, Georgia Cavalry State Guards was organized in July of 1863 for the local defense to serve in the State of Georgia for six months. This was also an attempt by Governor Brown to keep some of his Georgia citizen soldiers within the State. It was noted that Private George T. Oglesby was paid .40 cents a day for the use of his horse and this was more than he was being paid as a soldier earning about .36 cents per day or \$11.00 dollars per month as a private. All told he was earning .76 cents a day. The 2nd Regiment, Georgia Cavalry State Guards were disbanded in January of 1864 in Rome, Georgia and it was noted that Private George T. Oglesby was present.

The compiler notes usually a red flag goes up when a soldier only has Federal POW Records and no Compiled Military Service Records. However in the case of Private George T. Oglesby with Company K of the 56th Georgia Infantry this is not the case. Hardly any Confederate records exist for the 56th Georgia Infantry in 1864. It seems evident that sometime after being discharged from the 2nd Regiment, Georgia Cavalry State Guards on January 31, 1864 he entered the service of Company K of the 56th Georgia Infantry which was largely made up of soldiers from Heard County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George T. Oglesby served in Company K 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]”

When Private George T. Oglesby of Company K of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming’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 (Spelled as) Geo T. Oglesby of Company K of the 56th 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 Private (Spelled as) Geo T. Oglesby of Company K of the 56th 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 Private (Spelled as) Geo T. Oglesby of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia 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 (Spelled as) Geo T. Oglesby of Company K of the 56th 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) Geo T. Oglesby of Company K of the 56th 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 George T. Oglesby died approximately 120 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 5, 1865 the last Confederate cabinet meeting was held in Washington, Georgia and also on this date, near Cincinnati, Ohio the first documented train robbery occurred.

And on Friday, May 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. T. Oglesby of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to general debility and would be the last Heard County, Georgia soldier to die at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes general debility is defined as the state or quality of being weak; weakness; feebleness; languor.

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

1398) Private Thomas R. ORR - Inscription on tombstone #1630 reads ***“THOMAS ORR CO. I 43 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas R. Orr served in Company I in the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Gillespie's) (5th East Tennessee Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“43rd Infantry Regiment [also called 5th East Tennessee Volunteer Regiment] was organized at Knoxville, Tennessee, during December, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Polk, Rhea, Meigs, Bledsoe, Hawkins, Roane, Jefferson, McMinn, Bradley, and Hamilton. It moved to Virginia, Kentucky, then Mississippi where it was assigned to A. W. Reynolds' Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit fought at Champion's Hill and Big Black River Bridge, then was captured in the fight for Vicksburg. After being exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it was attached to General Vaughn's Brigade and during April, 1864, contained 215 effectives. It joined General Early in the Valley of Virginia and was active in the battles and skirmishes of his campaign. Later the regiment fought at Russellville in Tennessee, returned to Virginia, moved to North Carolina where it joined President Davis' escort, and ended the war at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865, with a force of 123 men. The field officers were Colonel James W. Gillespie, [James Wendell Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 7017713] Lieutenant Colonel David M. Key, [David McKendree – Find A Grave Memorial # 6861640] and Majors Lawson Guthrie [Find A Grave Memorial # 97590142] and William H. McKamy. [Find A Grave Memorial # 39719107]”

The compiler notes the 43rd Tennessee was also known as the 5th East Tennessee Volunteers (Gillespie's) Regiment.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos R. Orr of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Mounted 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 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos R. Orr of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 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 Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Orr (With an X by the initials indicating incorrect initials) of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

The compiler notes Bristol, Tennessee was located in Sullivan County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos R. Orr of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos R. Orr of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos R. Orr of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Mounted 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 Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Private died approximately 56 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) Thos R. Orr of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1399) Private John W. ORRELL - Inscription on tombstone #1533 reads ***"J. W. ORRELL CO. H 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Florence, Alabama in July 1864.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Orrill on his Compiled Military Service Records.

Company H of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Marion County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Orville alternate name John W. Orill served in Company A in the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Orrill of Company A of the 5th 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 A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on July 25, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on July 25, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Orrill of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 25, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Orrell of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 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 Florence, Alabama on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Orrill of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama 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 near Florence, Alabama on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Orvill of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 27, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Orrill of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama 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 near Florence, Alabama on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Orrill of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama 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 near Florence, Alabama on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Orrill of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have made application to take the oath of allegiance from September 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 213 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Saturday, March 4, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1400) Private William OSBORN - Inscription on tombstone #2092 reads ***“Wm. OSBORN BULLET’S KY. INF. C.S.A.”*** / ***“J. N. RUSSELL 94 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in July 1862 in Owen County, Kentucky.

He died on Friday, September 26, 1862 due to unknown reasons. The compiler notes his records are with the 6th Kentucky Cavalry. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried at grave 32 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period.

The first soldier may be Private William Osborn/Osburn/Osborne Bullitt's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion CSA Since early rosters of this unit are not found to exist I am forced to use only a few primary sources almost completely. Bullitt's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion would appear to be formed as early of July of 1862. The following information was taken from the unit history. "This Company subsequently became Company K, 6th Kentucky Cavalry. The Regiment was formed about February 1, 1863, by the consolidation of Grigsby's and Bullitt's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry." Private William Osborn/Osburn/Osborne enrolled in Bullitt's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion on August 26, 1862 at Owenton,

Kentucky which is in Owen County Kentucky. However, the Camp Chase Records seem to indicate that he may have joined a month earlier as some units history's also seem to confirm. The Camp Chase Records have his capture date as of July 15, 1862 in Owen County Kentucky. According to his Compiled Military Service Records which are listed in Company K 6th Kentucky Cavalry he was listed as being absent without leave and believed to be with the Marshall. (The word Marshall is believed to mean Confederate General Humphrey Marshall) William Osborne's rank was listed as a recruit in some places of the Camp Chase records and in other places listed as a Private. He was also listed as being from Grant County Kentucky. Also listed with him were recruits George W. Osborne and Robert S. Jump all being captured on the same date and being from the same County. (Grant) The issue which does not seem to be in question is that William Osborne died on September 21, 1862 at Camp Chase and was buried at the Southeast City Cemetery by Brotherlin & Halms (contracted government undertakers) and buried in grave #32 on September 22, 1862. His name appears to be spelled as William Osburn at the Southeast City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio but spelled as William Osborne in the Camp Chase Records and spelled as Osborn on the tombstone at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery. His Compiled Military Service Records have his name spelled both as Osborn and Osburn.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 21, 1862 at

And on Sunday, September 21, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Sunday, September 21, 1862 due to unknown reasons.

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. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private William Osborn may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

