

1500) Private Robert E. PRICE through 1600) Corporal Starling J. ROBERTS
(Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

1501) Private Thomas B. PRICE - Inscription on tombstone #490 reads "**THOS. B. PRICE CO. F 4 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Campbellsville, Tennessee in September 1864.

The compiler notes the title page for Thomas B. Price of Company F in the 1st Tennessee Cavalry stated see 12th Georgia Cavalry.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 15, 1862 stated Thomas B. Price of Captain Helvenstein's Company 23rd Battalion Georgia Dragoons was mustered in on December 15, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia at age twenty-seven and joined for duty and enrolled on November 8, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia and sworn in by Lieutenant McCutchen for the war.

The above Company subsequently became Company F of the 12th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

"Special Orders Number 8 of the Adjutant and Inspectors Generals Office, dated Richmond January 11, 1865 direct that ten of the eleven companies composing the organization known in the Army of Tennessee as the 4th Georgia Cavalry (formed upon the basis of the 23rd Georgia Battalion) will constitute the 12th Regiment Georgia Cavalry to take effect from the 30th January, 1863, the date of the organization effected under the orders of General Bragg. The eleventh company will be the subject of assignment to some Georgia Battalion or other organization to be designated hereafter."

The compiler notes the 4th Georgia Cavalry was reorganized into the 12th Georgia Cavalry as of January 30, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. B. Price of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on November 15, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia and sworn in by Lieutenant McCutchen for the war and last paid by Captain Moore on June 30, 1863 and paid for use and risk of horse \$73.60 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated left on 3 days leave of absence at La Fayette, Georgia on September 3, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records through November 14, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. B. Price of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on November 8, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia and sworn in by Lieutenant Colonel McCutchen for the war and last paid by Captain Boykin on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and left sick in Murray Tennessee. (The compiler notes it may have been Murray County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. B. Price of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on November 8, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia and sworn in by Lieutenant McCutchen for the war and last paid

by Captain Boykin on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and left sick in Murray Tennessee. (The compiler notes it may have been Murray County, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas B. Price of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia 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 S. E. 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 Campbellsville, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

The compiler notes Campbellsville, Tennessee is located in Giles County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. B. Price of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Campbellsville, Tennessee on September 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. B. Price of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, on 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 Campbellsville, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. B. Price of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted he was captured near Campbellsville, Tennessee on September 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864 and had been forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. B. Price of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted captured near Campbellsville, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. B. Price of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Campbellsville, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Private Thomas B. Price died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 19, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln issues second order to release Indian "Big Eagle" from confinement at Davenport, Iowa.

And on Saturday, November 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thomas B. Price of Company F "1st Tennessee Cavalry" due to small-pox.

The compiler notes a separate death record for Thomas B. Price in Company F 4th Georgia Cavalry and stated he died on November 19, 1864 at the Pest House and buried in grave number # 490.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"THOS. B. PRICE CO. F 12 GA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1502) Private William D. PRIDEMORE - Inscription on tombstone #806 reads "**Wm. PRIDEMORE CO. G 27 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Lee County, Virginia in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Pridemore, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Harrison Pridemore, born about 1822 in Virginia and his wife Easter Pridemore, born about 1825 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: James Pridemore, born about 1842 in Virginia and Sarah Pridemore, born about 1844 in Virginia and Hiram Pridemore, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 31 in Lee County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

The compiler notes on rare occasions a census taker or takers would count some of the same family members twice as in this case when the 1860 United States census taker Thomas S. Gibson counted William Pridemore twice once on June 26th 1860 and another on June 28th 1860, thus two separate 1860 census records will be listed. The compiler further notes the only other alternative is there were two separate William Pridemore's both born in 1845 and both noted as farm laborers and both living in Lee County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Predmore but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Pridemore. The census listed William D. Pridemore, born about 1845 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Mary J. Pridemore, born about 1827 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John L. Pridemore, born about 1837 in Virginia and Easter Pridemore, born about 1843 in Virginia and Daniel D. Pridemore, born about 1846 in Virginia and Robert L. Pridemore, born about 1847 in Virginia and Martha V. Pridemore, born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Lee County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Pridmore but in the compilers opinion it should have been spelled as Pridemore and will be noted this way. The census listed William Pridemore, born about 1845 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of William H. Pridemore, born about 1820 in Virginia and his wife Easter Pridemore, born about 1818 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: James K. Pridemore, born about 1843 in Virginia. And Sarah Pridemore, born about 1844 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Hiram (A male) Pridemore, born about 1848 in Virginia and Jane Pridemore, born about 1853 in Virginia and Mary Pridemore, born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as three months old and (Spelled as) Silana Pridemore, born about 1855 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Lee County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860. .

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Pridemore served in Company G in the 25th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1864, using the 27th Battalion Virginia Partisan Rangers as its nucleus. Serving in McCausland's and Imboden's Brigade, the unit fought in numerous engagements in western Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. Its commanders were Colonel Warren M. Hopkins,[Warren Montgomery Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 7713527] Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson, [Henry Alonzo Edmundson – Find A Grave Memorial # 12133826] and Major Sylvester R. McConnell. [Sylvester Patton McConnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58323712]

Predecessor unit:

27th Battalion Partisan Rangers was formed in September, 1862, with seven companies, later increased to nine. The unit served in General Hodge's and W. E. Jones' Brigade and participated in various engagements in East Tennessee and western Virginia. During April, 1864, it contained 240 effectives, and in July it merged into the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson was in command.”

The compiler notes he had an alias surname.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Bridemore (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 27th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending March 31, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 1, 1864 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on March 21, 1864 and sent from Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

Private died approximately 292 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 in Virginia Robert E. Lee celebrated his 58th birthday.

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Pridemore Company G 27th Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he had an alias surname of Blaymont.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Pridemore did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. D. PRIDEMORE CO. G 27 BATT’N. VA. PART. RANGERS C.S.A.”**

1503) Private Stephen PRIDGEN - Inscription on tombstone #645 reads **“S. PRIDGEN CO. D 53 ALA. PAR. RANGERS C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Stephen Pridgen, born about 1832 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Moses Pridgen, born about 1804 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mariah Pridgen, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Pridgen, born about 1829 in North Carolina and Henry Pridgen, born about 1834 in North Carolina and William Pridgen, born about 1836 in Georgia and Francis Pridgen, born about 1838 in Georgia and Luke Prigden, born about 1840 in Georgia and Mary Pridgen, born about 1842 in Georgia and Nancy Pridgen, born about 1844 in Alabama and Margaret Pridgen, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated in December 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Stephen Pridgen, born about 1833 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha Pridgen, born about 1833 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Pridgen, born about 1852 in Alabama and Isaac N. Pridgen, born about 1853 in Alabama and William J. Pridgen, born about 1855 in Alabama and Marion (A male) Pridgen, born about 1856 in Alabama and Martha C. Pridgen, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in Dale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on June 29, 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 Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Martha Pridgen and listed her Post Office as Daleville, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 72 the Post Office at Daleville was located in Dale County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen Pridgen served in Company D in the 53rd Cavalry Alabama Partisan Rangers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“53rd Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in November, 1862. Two of its companies had seen prior service with the 7th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Men of this command were from the counties of Autauga, Lauderdale, Macon, Pike, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Dallas, Monroe, Wilcox, Lowndes, Dale, Coffee, and Montgomery. It first served in the District of the Gulf and in December contained 517 effectives. The unit was later assigned to Roddey's and M. W. Hanno's Brigade, Wheeler's Corps. It saw action at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Town Creek, was involved at the Atlanta Campaign, [and] then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. Only a small number surrendered in April, 1865. Colonel Moses W. Hannon, [Moses Wright Hannon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20245] Lieutenant Colonel John F. Gaines, and Major Thomas F. Jenkins [Thomas Farewell Jenkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 25239947] were in command.”

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January 16, 1863 stated Private Stephen (Spelled as) Pridgeon of Captain McCall's Company of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers was mustered into service at Montgomery on January 16, 1863 for the war and under remarks noted he received fifty dollars in full and signed his name as Stephen Pridgen.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 15, to September 30, 1862 stated Private Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 22, 1862 at Barnes Crossroads and sworn in by Captain McCall for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 30 to December 31, 1862 stated Private Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers was last paid by J. P. Dickinson and he was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated June 3, 1863 stated Private Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted in August 1862 at Barnes Crossroads in Dale County, Alabama and sworn in by Captain McCall for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Dickinson on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, to October 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers and last paid on June 30, 1863 and duty status not noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and stated Private Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Stepn. Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and signed his name as (Spelled as) Stephn Pridgen.

When Private Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Alabama Cavalry Partisan Rangers was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Smith's Ferry on July 28, 1864 he had been in Hannon's Brigade in Kelly's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, 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 at Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on 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 captured at Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Smith's Ferry, (Georgia) on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Pridgen of Company D of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones noted as captured at Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private Stephen Pridgen died approximately 130 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 22, 1864 in New York Frank B. Kellogg celebrated his 8th birthday. (The compiler notes he co-authored the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact which outlawed war and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1929)

And on Thursday, December 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Stephen Pridgen of Company D in the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

His widow, Martha Pridgen, received a Confederate widow's pension.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Stephen Pridgen did not own slaves in Alabama.

1504) Private Jonathan PRYOR - Inscription on tombstone #1450 reads **"J. PRIOR CO. E 42 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Hartford, Kentucky in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jonathan Pryor served in Companies A and B in the 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"11th Cavalry Regiment was organized in Madison County, Kentucky, with 410 officers and men. Many of its members were raised in Webster, Madison, and Hopkins counties. It skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, [and] then rode with J. H. Morgan into Indiana and Ohio. Most of the men were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and some at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The unit was not reorganized. Colonels David W. Chenault [David Waller Chenault – Find A Grave Memorial # 10189053] and Joseph T. Tucker, [Find A Grave Memorial # 49564815] and Lieutenant Colonel James B. McCreary [James Bennett McCreary – Find A Grave Memorial # 7909094 – Two term Governor of Kentucky after the war – Member of the Immortal 600] were its commanders."

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

Company A of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry had many soldiers mustered into service at Madison County, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jonathan Pryor of Company A of the 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

during six days ending December 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 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 near Hartford, Kentucky in December 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jonathan Pryor of Company A of the 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Hartford, Kentucky and under remarks stated from barracks number 1.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jonathan Pryor of Company A of the 11th 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 December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Hartford, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jonathan Pryor of Company A of the 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Hartford, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jonathan Pryor of Company A of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Hartford, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 (Buffalo Bill) William Cody celebrated his 19th birthday. (The compiler notes he had duty with the Union's 7th Kansas Cavalry during the war)

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jonathan Pryor of Company "B" of the 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. PRYOR CO. A 11 KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

1505) Private John W. PRITCHARD - Inscription on tombstone #716 reads "**J. W. PRITCHARD CO. A 1 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Murfreesboro, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Pritchard alternate name J. W. Pritchard served in 2nd Company A in the 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry and under notes stated (6 Regiment Confederate Cavalry. 12 Regiment Confederate Cavalry. 16 Regiment Confederate Cavalry. Claiborne's Regiment Confederate Cavalry. Lay's Regiment Confederate Cavalry.) and did not have an overview of the unit.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 and dated May 26, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Pritchard of (1st) Company B Claiborne's Regiment of Cavalry* enlisted on October 14, 1861 at (Camp) Beauregard and enrolled by Captain James (A.) Pell for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was consolidated with (1st) Company A on January 28, 1863, and formed the (2nd) Company A of this regiment. The 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 6th, 12th, and 16th Regiment and as Claiborne's and Lay's Regiment Confederate Cavalry) was formed about April 1, 1862 by the addition of four companies to the six companies of which the 1st (King's) Battalion Kentucky Cavalry or Mounted Riflemen (A field organization) was composed."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated May 14, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Pritchard of (2nd) Company A 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry* enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Camp Beauregard and enrolled by Captain James (A.) Pell for one year and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Company B by order of Colonel Cox on January 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Pritchard of Company A of the 1st Regiment Confederate States 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 Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Pritchard of Company A of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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 Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Pritchard of Company A of the 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Pritchard of Company A of the 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 8, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Pritchard of Company A of the 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war 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 Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Prichard (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln scolds General Napoleon J. T. Dana for issuing order requiring affidavits of ownership and control over products transported under treasury regulations.

And on Friday, January 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Pritchard Company A 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to erysipelas.

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

Chronological Order of sequence according to Ainsworth and his staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1506) Corporal Adam M. PROPST - Inscription on tombstone #216 reads **“CORP. A. PROPST CO. I 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Augusta County, Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Adam M. Propst, born about 1843 in Virginia (The compiler after looking at the copy of the census believes it was a six and not a seven for age and therefore was born about 1844) and living in the household of John Propst, born about 1770 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Margaret Propst, born about 1776 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Ellen Propst, born about 1805 in Virginia and Malinda Propst, born about 1815 in Virginia and John Propst, born about 1819 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Fedore E. (A female) Propst, born about 1841 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 52 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Adam Propst served in Company I of the 19th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19th Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

Company I of the 19th Virginia Cavalry had some soldiers from Randolph and Pocahontas Counties in (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes on his title page on his Compiled Military Service Records it stated his name was Adam M. Propst.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal Adam Propst of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 25 1863 at Beverly (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain) J. W. Marshal for three years or the war and last paid by Captain F. G. Rock (Rocke) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Beverly was located in Randolph County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal Adam Propst Company I 19th Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1863 at Beverly, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain J. W. Marshal for the war and last paid

by Captain F. G. Rock (Rocke) on February 29, 1864 noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by enemy near Staunton June 1864.

“The 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized April 11, 1862 with ten companies, A to K which were composed principally of former members of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal Adam Propst of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1863 in Beverly, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain J. W. Marshal for the war and last paid by Captain Rock (Rocke) on January 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner in Augusta, Virginia on May 12, 1864 and was due one hundred dollars in bounty.

The compiler notes during the war Staunton, Virginia was located in Augusta County.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal A. M. (Spelled as) Brobst (But an X was made above surname indicating a wrong spelling) Company I 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia, from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland, Maryland, on July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. M. Propst Company I 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, West Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was taken on July 1, 1864. Age 20; height 5 foot 8 inches; Complexion florid; Eyes dark; Hair dark; Occupation farmer; Residence Randolph County and had been arrested by General Averal (William W. Averell) in Augusta County, Virginia on June 10, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. N. (But an X was above the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) Company I 19th Virginia Cavalry on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by 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 Augusta County, Virginia on June 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. M. Propster of Company I 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on August 13, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio for small-pox and had been transferred to the hospital from the Camp Chase Prison and noted he had not been vaccinated for small-pox and listed his age as twenty-one.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 23, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln signs order for sale of land in Winnebago Indian reservation.

And on Tuesday, August 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) A. M. Propst Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Adam Propst did not own slaves.

1507) Private Isaac K. PROPHET - Inscription on tombstone #2090 reads ***"I. K. PROPHET CO. C 2 VA. REG. C.S.A."/*** "B. F. STEGALL CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner in Shenandoah County, Virginia in June 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Proffit. The census listed Isaac Proffit, born about 1828 in Virginia and living in the household of Jacob Profitt, born about 1787 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Dorothy Proffit, born about 1790 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Anna Proffit, born about 1814 in Virginia and Catharine Proffit, born about 1824 in Virginia and Jacob Proffit, born about 1834 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 58 in Shenandoah County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Profit. The census listed Isaac Profit, born about 1835 in Virginia and living in the household of Dolly Profit, born about 1789 in Virginia. Other household members were: Catherine Profit, born about 1838 in Virginia and Nathaniel Miller, born about 1850 in Virginia. The household was living in the Mount Clifton District in Shenandoah County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Clifton and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac Prophet alternate name J. K. Proffit served in Company C and I in the 2nd Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Charles Town in April, 1861, [and] then moved to Harper's Ferry to seize the armory. The unit was accepted into Confederate service in July. Its companies were from the counties of Clarke, Frederick, Floyd, Jefferson, and Berkeley. It became part of the Stonewall Brigade and served under Generals T. J. Jackson, R. B. Garnett, Winder, Paxton, J. A. Walker, and W. Terry. The 2nd fought at First Manassas, First Kernstown, and in Jackson's Valley Campaign. It went on to fight with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor except during the Maryland Campaign when it was detached to Martinsburg as provost guards. Later the unit was involved in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and the Appomattox operations. It reported 90 casualties at First Kernstown, 25 at Cross Keys and Port Republic, 27 at Gaines' Mill, and 77 at Second Manassas.

The regiment lost 2 killed and 19 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 8 killed and 58 wounded at Chancellorsville, and had about eight percent of the 333 engaged at Gettysburg disabled. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered with 9 officers and 62 men. Its field officers were Colonels James W. Allen, [James Walkinshaw Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 8039211] Lawson Botts, [Lawson Botts Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 11479548 – Defense Lawyer for John Brown at Harper’s Ferry] and John Q. A. Nadenbousch; [John Quincy Adams Nadenbousch – Find A Grave Memorial # 5908013] Lieutenant Colonels Raleigh T. Colston, [Raleigh Thomas Colston – Find A Grave Memorial # 11261950] Francis Lackland, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11482310] and William W. Randolph; [William Wellford Randolph – Find A Grave Memorial # 142137490] and Majors Francis B. Jones, [Francis Buckner Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 8675068] Edwin L. Moore, [Edwin Lyttleton Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 6042003] and Charles H. Stewart. [Find A Grave Memorial # 18797452]”

Company C of the 2nd Virginia Infantry was known as the “Nelson Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22458) noted his physical description.

The compiler notes his surname was listed as his Compiled Military Service Record’s as I. K. Prophit.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 28 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period. (However the compiler notes his name was listed as J. Phophet.)

Private died approximately 65 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 3, 1862 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported “The side arms of the Secesh Officers recently sent from Camp Chase to Vicksburg for exchange, have been forwarded for the purpose of being properly restored.”

And on Wednesday, September 3, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Wednesday, September 3, 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 Isaac K. Prophet may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1508) Private Tillman C. POTTS - Inscription on tombstone #1414 reads **"T. PROTTTS CO. B 11 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 24 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Tilman Potts, born about 1842 in Kentucky and living in the household of Amos Dye, born about 1810 and Kentucky. Other household members were: Nancy Potts, born about 1820 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Wm Potts, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Lucy Potts, born about 1840 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) K. (A male) Potts, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Robert Potts, born about 1847 in Kentucky (This brother, Robert Potts also was a member of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and also taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865 and died at Camp Chase on March 2, 1865 and buried in grave #1511 See biography 1490) The family household was living in District 2 in Union County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1850.

The compiler notes Webster County, Kentucky was formed in 1860 from parts of Henderson, Hopkins and Union Counties in Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed Tilman (A male) Potts, born about 1843 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Anos but probably was Amos Potts, born about 1812 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Nancy Potts, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Lucy Potts, born about 1839 in Kentucky and Tilman Potts, born about 1843 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Kiseah (This time noted as a female) Potts, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Robert Potts, born about 1848 in Kentucky (This brother, Robert Potts also was a member of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and also taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865 and died at Camp Chase on March 2, 1865 and buried in grave #1511 See biography 1490) and Mary Potts, born about 1852 in Kentucky and Ann W. Potts, born about 1856 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Jinny L. (A female) Potts, born about 1858 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Webster County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clay and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Tilmon C. Potts 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 Tilman C. Potts of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tilman C. Potts of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry Infantry 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) Tillman C. Potts of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tillman C. Potts of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry Infantry 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 (Spelled as) Tillman C. Potts of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tilman C. Potts of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at St. Johnsbury, Vermont the newspaper *The St. Johnsbury Caledonian* reported "A BAD PRACTICE – Many persons who use kerosene lamps are in the habit, when going to bed or when leaving a room for a short time, of turning the wick down low in order to save trifle in the consumption of oil. The consequence is that the air of the room soon becomes vitiated by the unconsumed oil vapors, by the gas produced by combustion and also by the minute particles of smoke and soot which are thrown off. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects and the wonder is that more persons are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Irritation and inflammation of the throat and lungs, headache, dizziness and nausea are among its effects."

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. C. Potts of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Tilman Potts did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"T. POTTS CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

1509) Private Rueben PROVENCE - Inscription on tombstone #1393 reads **"R. PROVINCE CO. A 35 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed R. J. (A male) Provence, born about 1843 in Tennessee and living in the household of S. (A male) Provence, born about 1814 in Alabama and Mary Provence, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Jane Provence, born about 1845 in Tennessee and John Provence, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as three months old and Susan Barnet, born about 1822 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) James A Province, born about 1831 in Illinois. The household was living in District 34 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Reubin Provence, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Sebron Provence, born about 1814 in Alabama and his wife Mary Provence, born about 1814. Other family household members were: Jane Provence, born about 1845 in Alabama and John Provence, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 1 in Madison County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hayes Store and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Reuben Provence 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]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes his surname was listed as Provence on his Federal POW Records and the same surname spelling on his father's land grant in Alabama.

When Private Reuben Provence of Company A 35th 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 Reuben Provence 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 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 Reuben Provence 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Reuben Provence of Company A of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 26, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Reuben Provence of Company A of the 35th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December “23”, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben Province of Company A of the 35th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December "23", 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Louisville Courier-Journal reported "SENT TO THE FEMALE PRISON – A woman was arrested yesterday by the Provost Guards, for receiving soldiers' clothes from soldiers in pay for whiskey. It is a violation of military orders to sell liquor to enlisted men for money, but her offence was thought to be greater, for receiving soldiers' clothes in pay. The woman was sent to the Female Military Prison."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Thursday, February 23, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Reuben Province did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"R. PROVENCE CO. A 35 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1510) Private John PRUETT - Inscription on tombstone #215 reads **"JNO. PRUETT CO. B 60 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

"60th Infantry Regiment [also called 3rd Regiment, Wise Legion] was organized in August, 1861. The unit served in Field's, McCausland's, and T. Smith's Brigade. It fought in the Seven Days' Battles and reported 31 killed and 173 wounded. Later it was attached to the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee and participated in numerous conflicts including the fight at Piedmont. The 60th took part in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and fought its last battle at Waynesborough. During mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Beuhring H. Jones [Beuhring Hampton Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 71559009] and William H. Starke; [William Edwin Starke – Find A Grave Memorial # 10055] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Corley, [James Lawrence Corley – Find A Grave Memorial # 61856380] William A. Gilliam, [William Adison Gilliam – Find A Grave Memorial # 110243767] George W. Hammond, J. W. Spaulding, [James W. Spaulding] John C. Summers, [John

Calhoun Summers – Find A Grave Memorial # 7704216] and W. A. Swank; [William A. Swank – Find A Grave Memorial # 54108214] and Majors William S. Rowan, James W. Sweeney, and Jacob N. Taylor. [Jacob Nunis Taylor – Killed at Cloyd’s Mountain – Find A Grave Memorial # 107824756]”

Company B of the 60th Virginia Infantry was known as the “Greenbrier Mountain Rifles” Many soldiers from Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Pruett of Company B of the 60th Virginia Regiment appeared on a register at the Delevan Hospital at age twenty-four in Charlottesville, Virginia and the character of wound was sloughy and erysipelas (According to Wikipedia sloughy is a type of necrotic tissue. As the name suggests, sloughy tissue is separating itself from the body/wound site, and is often stringy) and admitted to the hospital on June 20, 1864 (1863) for complications for erysipelas and hospital gangrene – a very stubborn and malignant attack and under remarks stated furloughed July 26, 1864. (1863)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pruett of Company B of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry* enlisted on February 22, 1864 at Narrows, (Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel (Beuhring Hampton) Jones for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated” This Company was formerly (1st) Company C of the 46th Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry (Also known as the 3rd Regiment Infantry Wise Brigade) was organized August 13, 1861 with ten companies A to K. Company L was added about September 1861 and became (2nd) Company H when (1st) Company H was transferred to the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry under Special Order Number 206 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated November 5, 1861.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 1, 1864 and dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pruitt of Company B of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on February 22, 1864 at Narrows, (Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel (Beuhring Hampton) Jones for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Narrows, Virginia was located in Giles County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 22 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pruett of Company B of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on February 24, “1863” at Narrows, (Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel (Beuhring Hampton) Jones for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war May 9, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pruett of Company B of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on February 24, “1863” at Narrows, (Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel

(Beuhring Hampton) Jones for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since May 9, 1864.

When Private John Pruett of Company B of the 60th Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at Cloyd's Mountain he had been in the 4th Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

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

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

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

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

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

Hayes' brigade spearheaded the main assault around 11 a.m. The troops fought their way to the Confederate works and severe hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Sparks from the musket fire ignited the thick blanket of leaves on the ground, and many men from Sickel's and Hayes' brigades were pinned down and burned alive. The brigades had begun to fall back, when Crook sent two fresh regiments into Hayes' front. The West Virginians finally advanced against the artillery and overran its crew. The Ohio

troops now began to overwhelm the Confederate center. Jenkins tried desperately to shift troops to the threatened areas, but he fell mortally wounded and was captured. His second-in-command, John McCausland, took command and conducted a rear-guard action as he withdrew his troops.

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

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

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

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

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

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

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

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

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

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

Home Guards

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

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

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

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private John Pruett of Company B of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia (Located in Pulaski County) on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Pruett of Company B of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Private died approximately 89 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 23, 1864 at Washington, D.C. in the Executive Mansion, President Lincoln at a cabinet meeting asks each member to sign the back of a memorandum. Lincoln does not reveal the contents of the document, which reads, "This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to so co-operate with the President elect, as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration; as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterwards."

And on Tuesday, August 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Pruett of Company B of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to acute dysentery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1511) Private William P. PRUIT - Inscription on tombstone #1335 reads "**Wm. PRUIT CO. F 2 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.**" Federal POW Records on ancestry said He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Pruit served in Company F in the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Cavalry Regiment [also called 4th and 42nd Regiment] was organized during the spring of 1863. It was formerly the 47th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, which never completed its organization. Its members were from the counties of Adams, Choctaw, Newton, Lee, Lauderdale, Pontotoc, Kemper, and Hinds. The unit was assigned to W. Adams', Mabry's, and F. C. Armstrong's Brigade. After skirmishing in Mississippi it saw action in various conflicts in North Georgia and Alabama. Some of the men were

captured in the fight at Selma, and only a remnant surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Edward Dillon [Find A Grave Memorial # 120748065] and J. L. McCarty, [Find A Grave Memorial # 113576361] Lieutenant Colonel James Gordon, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7134488] and Majors J. L. Harris and John J. Perry. [John James Perry]"

Company F of the 2nd Mississippi Cavalry was known as the "East Mississippi Guards" The Company was raised in Clarke County, Mississippi.

When Private William P. Pruitt of Company F of the 2nd Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Newnan, Georgia on July 29, 1864 [According to Federal POW Records at ancestry (23237) and his name was spelled as W. P Prewitt] he had been in Armstrong's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper the Daily Milwaukee News reported "Washington, the Star has the following dispatch. City Point, Virginia, February 17 – 8:30 p.m. The rebel flag of truce boat William Allison while on her upward trip from Cox's landing this p.m., was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes which has been in the water for a long time."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. P. Pruitt on Company F of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1512) Private John William PUGH - Inscription on tombstone #1570 reads "**JNO. H. PUGH CO. F 7 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Hampshire County, West Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jno Wm Pugh, born about 1837 in Virginia and noted as attended school within the year and living in the household of David Pugh, born about 1806 in Virginia and his wife Jane Pugh, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other household members were: The household was living in District 24 in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on the 5th and 6th of August 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Pugh, born about 1837 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of David Pugh, born about 1817 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth A. Pugh, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other household members were: Maria E. Pugh, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Almyra V. (A female) Pugh, born about 1846 in Virginia and Martha J. Pugh, born about 1849 in Virginia and Florence M. Pugh, born about 1855 in Virginia and David C. Pugh, born about 1856 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lilla J. (A female) Seibert, born about 1858 in Virginia and George B. Garvin, born about 1837 in Virginia and James N. (Spelled as) Craswell, born about 1843 in Virginia and George Hood, born about 1845 in Virginia and noted his race as black and Charles Hood, born about 1849 in Virginia and noted his race as black and Georgiana Washington, born about 1850 and noted her race as Mulatto. The household was living in the Eastern District of Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Hooks Mills and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Louas M. Pugh alternate name John W. Pugh served in Company F in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Ashby's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"7th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the late spring of 1861. In October authority was given to increase its size, and by the summer of 1862 the regiment contained twenty-nine companies. In June it was reduced to ten companies. Ten companies formed the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, seven became the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, one transferred to the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and one became J. W. Carter's Battery. The unit served in W. E. Jones', Rosser's, and J. Dearing's Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. It took part in Jackson's Valley Campaign and the conflicts at Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Upperville, Fairfield, Bristoe, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. Later the regiment was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and disbanded in mid-April, 1865. None of its members were at Appomattox on April 9. The field officers were Colonels Turner Ashby, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8336] Richard H. Dulany, [Richard Hunter Dulany – Find A Grave Memorial # 7043957] William E. Jones, [William Edmondson (Grumble) Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 11004] and A. W. McDonald; [Angus William McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 6516090] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Marshall; [Find A Grave Memorial # 41616677] and Majors O. R. Funsten, [Oliver Ridgeway Funsten Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 9921916] Daniel C. Harcher, [Daniel Cocke Hatcher – Find A Grave Memorial # 27942949] and Samuel B. Myers [Find A Grave Memorial # 134281339]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private John W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Hanging Rock, Virginia (Located in Roanoke County) and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheet (Sheetz) for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

"This Company subsequently became Company F 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Ashby's Cavalry) was originally organized in the Spring of 1861. About October 7, 1861 authority was granted to increase the size of the command. In June 1862 the twenty-

nine companies of which it was then composed were reduced to ten; ten companies having been assigned to the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry; seven companies organized as the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry; one company assigned to the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry as Company G and one company became Captain John W. Carter's Battery Virginia Artillery."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to July 1, 1862 stated Private John W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Hanging Rock, Virginia (Located in Roanoke County) and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheet (Sheetz) for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated February 22, enlistment extended for two years or the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private John W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry reenlisted on February 22, 1862 at Moorefield, (Virginia) (Located in Pulaski County) and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheet (Sheetz) for two years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to March 31, 1864 stated Private John W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry reenlisted on February 22, 1862 at Moorefield, (Virginia) (Located in Pulaski County) and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheet (Sheetz) for two years and last paid by Captain (Robert S.) Ashby on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1864 stated Private John W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry reenlisted on February 22, 1862 at Moorefield, (Virginia) (Located in Pulaski County) and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheet (Sheetz) for two years and last paid by Captain (Robert S.) Ashby on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated January 4, 1865 stated Private John W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry reenlisted on February 22, 1862 at Moorefield, (Virginia) (Located in Pulaski County) and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheet (Sheetz) for two years and last paid by Captain (Robert S.) Ashby on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th 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 June 24, 1864, Age 25; Height 5, 11"; Complexion florid; Eyes blue; Hair dark and told Union authorities by occupation a farmer and listed his residence as Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and was captured by Lieutenant Colonel Leed [Marcellus A. Leeds] of the 153rd Ohio National Guard and had been arrested in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia on June 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on June 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry name appeared as a signature on a roll of prisoners of war paroled and transferred from Camp

Chase, Ohio to City Point, Virginia on March 2, 1865 for exchange and noted as captured in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia on June 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted a physical description. Height 5' 11"; Age 25; Eyes blue; Hair dark; Complexion florid and noted as captured in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia on June 20, 1864.

Private died approximately 253 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "THE DAY AND THE WEATHER (AT THE 2ND INAUGURATION, March 4, 1865) – Early in the morning the tempestuous weather which has prevailed during the last week culminated in a severe storm of wind and rain. The sky was black with clouds. In some parts of the city one could not see to read without artificial light. At about 11 o'clock, just as the procession was forming, signs of fair weather began to appear. By noon the storm was plainly spent. The clouds soon became thinner, the southern sky grew lighter, glimpses of sunlight illumined the brilliant scene about the east front of the Capitol and just before the President elect commenced his inaugural address, the sun broke out in all, its splendor and by the time the ceremony was finished not a cloud was to be seen in the sky."

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Pugh of Company F of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to phthisis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. W. PUGH CO. F 7 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1513) Private Thomas J. PUGH - Inscription on tombstone #482 reads **"THOS. J. PUGH CO. C 9 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas J. Pugh, born about 1837 in South Carolina and living in the household of Joseph Burrows, born about 1822 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Betsey Burrows, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Susan Burrows, born about 1829 in South Carolina and George W. Pugh, born about 1831 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Harett (A female) Pugh, born about 1833 in South Carolina and William H. H. Pugh, born about 1839 in

South Carolina and Ester Burrow, born about 1790 in Virginia. The household was living in the Northern Division of Marshall County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

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 T. J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Geo. Pugh and listed the Post Office as Lamar, Mississippi.

The compiler notes the Post Office at Lamar, Mississippi was located in Marshall County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Pugh served in new Company C in the 9th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“9th Infantry Regiment, organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in March, 1861, recruited its men in Tate, [Tate County was not created until 1873] De Soto, Marshall, Tishomingo, Quitman, Lafayette, and Panola counties. After serving in Florida and fighting at Shiloh, the unit saw action in Kentucky. Later it was placed in General J.P. Anderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and fought at North Carolina. It was organized with 930 men, sustained 53 casualties at Munfordville, and lost 8 killed, 71 wounded, and 5 missing at Murfreesboro. Of the 332 engaged at Chickamauga, more than thirty percent were disabled. The regiment was briefly consolidated with the 7th Mississippi Regiment and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 468 men and 252 arms. It surrendered with 43 officers and men. The field officers were Colonels James L. Autry, [James Lockhard Autry Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 10527652] James R. Chalmers, W. C. Richards, and Thomas W. White; Lieutenant Colonels S. S. Calhoun, Thomas H. Lynam, William A. Rankin, and F. Eugene Whitfield; and Majors Albert R. Bowdre, J. M. Hicks, Andrew G. Mills, and J. E. White.”

When Private Thomas J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers had been wounded and captured at the Battle of Shiloh on April 7, 1862 he had been in Chambers Brigade in Withers Division in Bragg's Corps with General G. T. Beauregard commanding the Army of the Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war taken at Shiloh.

“The 9th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in March 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About Mach 1862 it was consolidated into eight companies which were composed of men who had re-enlisted. Two independent companies of Mississippi infantry were added to the organization and this action was confirmed by Special Order Number 251 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated October 27, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since April 7, 1862 at Battle of Shiloh.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since April 7, 1862 at Battle of Shiloh.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records dated in June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. (With an X by the initial C indicating an incorrect initial) Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was noted as absent and noted wounded and left on the battlefield of Shiloh.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register containing a report of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Second Corps Army of the Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862 and under remarks stated missing.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been captured at Pittsburgh Landing on April 7, 1862 and under remarks stated transferred to Vicksburg, (Mississippi) for exchange on August 25, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Chase, Ohio, to Vicksburg, (Mississippi) to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, August 25, 1862 and noted as captured at Pittsburgh Landing, (Tennessee) on April 7, 1862.

The compiler notes Pittsburg Landing was the northern name for the Battle of Shiloh.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records dated in November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Pugh of the 9th Regiment Mississippi appeared with Company K of the 32nd Tennessee Infantry and sent to his regiment the 9th Mississippi on November 25, 1862 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February "2", 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and pay due from enlistment 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) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers

enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and last paid by (Reddick Parker) Doss 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) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton 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) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton 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) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Thomas J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and last paid by Captain (Reddick Parker) Doss 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) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and last paid by Captain (Reddick Parker) Doss 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) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and last paid by Captain (Reddick Parker) Doss on February 29, 1864 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) T. J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 1, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Adjutant (Roger) Barton for the war and last paid by Captain (Reddick Parker) Doss on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded July 22, 1864 not since heard from.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on June 26, 1864.

When Private Thomas J. Pugh of (New) Company C of the 9th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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) T. J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th 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 specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th 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) Thos J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th 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) Thos J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "20," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th 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 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas J. Puugh (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July "20," 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 18, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln has dinner with the Reverend and Mrs. Phineas D. Gurley at the White House.

And on Friday, November 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thos. J. Pugh of Company C of the 9th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas J. Pugh did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

1514) Private John L. PULLEN - Inscription on tombstone #942 reads ***“JNO. PULLIN CO. E 25 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 20 years old.

The compiler also notes various spellings of the surname both as Pullin and Pullen and because of the family tombstone graves the compiler will refer to his surname as Pullen and because of family genealogy.

The 1850 United States census listed John Pullen, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Roland Pullen, born about 1808 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Sidny but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sidney Pullen, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Anthony Pullen, born about 1830 in Alabama and Bryant Pullen, born about 1832 in Alabama and Elizabeth Puller, born about 1834 in Alabama and Margaret Pullen, born about 1835 in Alabama and Nancy Pullen, born about 1838 in Alabama and William Pullen, born about 1840 in Alabama and Mary Pullen, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Mehala (A female) Pullen, born about 1846 in Alabama and Edward Pullen, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern District of Henry County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Pullin but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Pullen and will be noted this way. John L. Pullen, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as Rolen) Pullen, born about 1802 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Lydia Pullen, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Pullen, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Mahala J. (A female) Pullen, born about 1846 in Georgia and Edward B. Pullen, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Lecy E. Pullen, born about 1851 in Georgia and Sarah E. Pullen, born about 1856 in Georgia. The family household was living in Franklin beat number 7 in Henry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Shorterville and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

3rd Company E of the 25th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Henry Light Infantry”. The work of Lillian Henderson states “This Company was organized in Henry County, Alabama. It was successively designated the 3rd Company E and 2nd Company K, 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John L. Pullen alternate name John Pullin served in Company E of the 25th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, in September, 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Bryan, Screven, Liberty, Telfair, Henry, and Calhoun. Assigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the unit served on the coast until the summer of 1863 when it was ordered to Mississippi. After serving at Jackson it was attached to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', H. R. Jackson's, and in 1865, Henderson's Brigade. The regiment was consolidated for a time with the 1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters and in December, 1863, the 25th/1st Battalion totaled 341 men and 151 arms. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and saw action at Bentonville. The unit was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Claudius C. Wilson [Claudius Charles Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10063] and William J. Winn; [William John Winn – Find A Grave Memorial # 81494160] Lieutenant Colonels W. P. M. Ashley, [William P. M. Ashley] Andrew J. Williams, and W. Henry Wyllly; [William Henry Wyllly – Find A Grave Memorial # 101997797] and Major Albert W. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 30696335]”

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Pullen of (3rd) Company E of (Irwin Invincibles) of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay and Receipt Roll and enlisted in April 1862 at Henry County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain George W. Holmes for three years and paid a \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private John Pullen of (3rd) Company E of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry)* enlisted on May 21, 1862 in Henry County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (George W.) Holmes for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Irwin’s Company, Captain Holmes’ Company (2nd) Company K and (3rd) Company E 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private John Pullen of (3rd) Company E of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry) enlisted on May 21, 1862 in Henry County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (George W.) Holmes for three years and last paid by Captain (Nash O.) Tilton on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Springfield convalescent camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private John Pullen of (3rd) Company E of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry) enlisted on May 21,

1862 in Henry County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (George W.) Holmes for three years and last paid by Captain (Nash O.) Tilton on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Pullen of Company E of the 25th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia and noted his Post Office Box was in Franklin, Alabama and had been stationed at Chattanooga, (Tennessee) and admitted on October 22, 1863 for a wound.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Pullen of Company E of the 25th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia and noted his Post Office Box was in Columbia, Alabama and admitted on October 1, 1863 and furloughed for 30 days on October 24, 1864.

The compiler notes Columbia, Alabama is located in Houston County, Alabama and Houston and Henry Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

When Private John L. Pullen of 3rd Company E of the 25th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Pullen of Company E of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Pullen of Company E of the 25th 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) John Pullen of Company E of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Pullen of Company E of the 25th 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Pullen of Company E of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had

been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 25 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at Memphis, Tennessee the newspaper the Memphis Bulletin reported "A NEW PORT FOR REBEL BLOCKADE RUNNERS – Now that Wilmington is closed, the vast interests engaged in blockade running will doubtless seek a new point on the coast where they may still continue their traffic to a limited extent. In this connection the following letter from our Consul General at Havana, to Collector Draper, of this city is interesting: United States Consul General Havana, January 9, 1865 Simeon Draper, Esq, Collector of the Port of New York: Sir: The steamer Coquett sailed from this port on Thursday last, the 5th instant. From information communicated to me yesterday, I believe she has gone to one of the keys' called Cayo de Sal about fifty miles northwesterly of Cardenal, to be fitted up as a piratical cruiser. It will be well to warn masters of vessels sailing from your port to be on their guard against her. She is about 225 feet long, has two smoke-stacks, lays low in the water and is painted a light color, almost white. The Secessionists here are making efforts to stake out the harbor of St. Marks, on the western coast of Florida, as a new port for blockade runners, so that they may enter with steamers in the night time. I am very respectfully your obedient servant William T. Miner United States Consul General at Havana."

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Pullin of Company E of the 25th 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: **"JOHN L. PULLEN 3RD CO. E 25 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

1515) Private George W. PUMPHREY - Inscription on tombstone #1686 reads "**GEO. W. PUMPHREY CO. E 1 MD. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 years old based on physical description and the 1850 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed George W. Pumphrey, born about 1842 in Maryland and living in the household of Marsha Pumphrey, born about 1824 in Maryland. Other household members were: Robert Beaven, born about 1825 in Maryland and C. (A female) Pumphrey, born about 1844 in Maryland and C. C. (A male) Pumphrey, born about 1856 in Maryland and A. E. (A female) Pumphrey, born about

1859 in Maryland and Nicholas Caster, born about 1815 in Maryland and noted as black. The household was living in the Marlborough District in Prince George's County, Maryland and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Pumphrey served in Company E in the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Cavalry Regiment began its formation in May, 1862 and became a four-company battalion at Winchester, Virginia in November. It appears that only four additional companies ever joined the unit. The 1st Cavalry served in W. E. Jones', F. Lee's, and Lomax's Brigade, then the Maryland Line. Later it was under the command of W. L. Jackson, W. H. Payne, and T. T. Munford. It fought in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the Pennsylvania Campaign, and at Beaver Dam Station, Pollard's Farm, and Trevillian's Station. The unit continued the fight in Early's Washington Campaign, McCausland's raid on Chambersburg, and later in the Shenandoah Valley and around Appomattox. In April, 1865, it cut through Federal lines at Appomattox and disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Ridgely Brown, [Find A Grave Memorial # 29819354] Gustavus W. Dorsey, [Gustavus Warfield Dorsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 13893377] and Robert C. Smith."

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Pumphrey of Captain William I. Rasin's Cavalry Company (Winder Cavalry) Maryland Line* was mustered in at age twenty at Camp Lee on January 20, 1863 and had enrolled by Captain (Richard) B. Winder on November 27, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia for the war and the valuation of his horse was \$450.00 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry. The 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry was organized November 12, 1862. The designation was changed to the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry by Special Order Number 15 and Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 19 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Pumphrey of Captain William I. Rasin's Company (Winder Cavalry) Maryland Line enlisted on November 27, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) B. Winder for the war and the risk use of his horse was valued at \$37.60 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on November 27, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) B. Winder for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and paid \$24.00 for use and risk of horse 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) Geo. W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on November 27, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) B. Winder for

the war and last paid on November 30, 1863 and paid \$24.00 for use and risk of horse and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on November 27, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) B. Winder for the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on October 31, 1863 and paid \$24.00 for use and risk of horse and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on November 27, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) B. Winder for the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on January 1, 1864 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) Geo. W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry enlisted on November 27, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) B. Winder for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner captured at Moorefield August 7, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Pumphery of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry (Captain Rasin) appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army General Hospital Charlottesville, Virginia and was admitted on June 13, 1864 for chronic diarrhea and returned to duty on June 21, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry enlisted on November 27, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) B. Winder for three years and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner captured at Moorefield August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison.) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864; Age 22; Height 5' 8"; Complexion dark; Eyes grey; Hair dark and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer and listed his residence at Prince (George's) County, Maryland and had been arrested by

General Averal (Brigadier General William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) 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) Geo W Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain 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 Moorefield, (West Virginia) on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to Point Lookout, Maryland, March 18, 1865 for exchange and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private died approximately 217 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 17, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "When rebel prisoners of war have taken the oath of allegiance to our Government, it might be well to employ them against the Indians. If captured in a campaign against the rebels, their necks would be likely to fare badly."

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Pumphrey of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry due to heart disease.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1516) Private William H. TUNSTILL - Inscription on tombstone #162 reads "***W. H. PUNSTILL*** ***CO. D 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Somerville, Alabama in March 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; John Tunstill married Elizabeth Canada on July 1, 1835 in Limestone County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed William H. Tunstill, born about 1845 Alabama and living in the household of Jno A. Tunstill, born about 1798 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Tunstill, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Caroline L. Tunstill, born about 1835 in Alabama and John A. Tunstill, born about 1839 in Alabama and Edward S. Tunstill, born about 1845 in Alabama and Austin C. Tunstill, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the

Somerville Division Number 9 in Morgan County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William H. Tunstill, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John A. Tunstill, born about 1798 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Tunstill, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John A. Tunstill, born about 1839 in Alabama and Edward S. Tunstill, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Artin R. (A male) Tunstill, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the North West Division of Morgan County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Somerville and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Tunstill served in Company D in the 7th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Newborn, Alabama, during July, 1863, with companies were raised in the counties of Randolph, Shelby, Greene, Pickens, and Montgomery. For a year the unit served in the Pollard area assigned to General Clanton's Brigade. In July, 1864, it contained 451 men, but was not serving as one command; two companies were with General Page, and eight rode with Colonel I. W. Patton. The 7th was later attached to B. M. Thomas', W. W. Allen's, and Bell's Brigade. It took part in the raid on Johnsonville and was engaged in the fighting as Hood moved toward Nashville. In April, 1865, it had less than 300 effectives and half that number surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May. The field officers were Colonel Joseph Hodgson, [Joseph Hodgson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 109825191] and Lieutenant Colonels Turner Clanton, Jr., [15913057] Henry J. Livingston, [Henry James Livingston – Find A Grave Memorial # 13517181] and F. C. Randolph. [Francis C. Randolph]”

The compiler notes there were two units from Alabama called the 7th Alabama Cavalry.

The first 7th Alabama Cavalry was only known as this unit designation in the field. However the Confederate authorities did not recognize the first 7th Alabama Cavalry designation. The Confederate authorities then recognized the first 7th Alabama Cavalry as the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's). However many soldier's in the first 7th Alabama Cavalry refused to acknowledge the Confederate War Departments decision to reclassify them as the 9th Alabama Cavalry.

The following is what is said about the 9th Alabama Confederate Cavalry.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private William Tunstill of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from periods of March 1 to April 30, 1863 and noted as paid on June 1, 1863 and paid in the amount of \$24.00.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Tunstitt (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) 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 Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee, April 3, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Summerville (Someville), Alabama on March 20, 1864.

The compiler notes Someville, Alabama was and is located in Morgan County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. (With an X by the initial indicting an incorrect initial) Tunstill of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending April 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville April 6, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Summerville (Someville), Alabama on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Tunstill of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Summerville (Someville), Alabama on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Tunstill 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 April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Summerville (Someville), "Georgia" on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Tunstill of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 4, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Summerville (Someville), "Georgia" on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Tunstill of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Summerville (Someville), "Georgia" on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Tunstill of "Williams Battalion" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Brigadier General (Grenville) M. Dodge commanding left wing of the 16th Army Corps and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and turned over to Major General (Lovell Harrison) Rousseau on April 2, 1864 for exchange. Roll dated Athens, Alabama April 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Alabama on March 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Tunstill of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Summerville (Someville), "Georgia" on March 20, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 21, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "NOT ORDERED TO THE FRONT – It is reported that the 88th Regiment, the Provost Guard as this Post, were not to leave for the front, as was stated several days ago, the orders to that effect having been countermanded, on the grounds 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) W. H. Tunstill of Company D of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William H. Tunstill did not own slaves by virtue of his age.

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

1517) Private Charles QUATTLEBURN (BAUM) - Inscription on tombstone #1611 reads **"C. QUADDLBURN CO. E 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Department of History and Archives under muster rolls it stated (Spelled as) Chas. Quattleburn enlisted on June 13, 1863 at Henry County, Alabama in Company E of the 57th Alabama Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles (Spelled as) Quaddlburn served in Company E 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."

When Private Charles Quaddlburn of Company E the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 10, 1865 at Findlay, Ohio the newspaper the Findlay Jeffersonian reported "SHAMEFUL – The nation has been disgraced. Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President elect, presented himself at the Inauguration ceremonies in a shameful condition – drunk, not yet recovered from a debauch of a fortnight. It is a burning disgrace and the only reparation he can offer to an outraged people is to resign."

And on Friday, March 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Friday, March 10, 1865 due to small-pox and chronic diarrhea and typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1518) Sergeant George W. QUEEN - Inscription on tombstone #129 reads "***SGT. GEO. QUEEN CO. F 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Alleghany County, Virginia in December 1863.

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; Levi H. Queen married Sarah Garrett on March 13, 1830 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed George W. Queen, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Levi H. Queen, born about 1807 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Queen, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other household members were: Lucinda Queen, born about 1836 in Virginia and Peter T. L. Queen, born about 1838 in Virginia (Peter T. L. Queen became a Union soldier on October 26, 1864 in Company G of the 6th West Virginia Infantry and died in Jacksonville, Florida in November of 1914.) and Andrew J. Queen, born about 1840 in Virginia and Anthony G. Queen, born about 1842 in Virginia and James B. Queen, born about 1844 in Virginia and John W. Queen, born about 1847 in Virginia and William H. Queen, born about 1849 in Virginia and Sarah White, born about 1848 in Virginia. The household was living in District 30 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1850.

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; George W. Queen married Lucinda Davis on June 26, 1856 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed George W. Queen, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a carpenter and a farmer with a personal value of \$150.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Lucinda Queen, born about 1839 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Harrison Queen, born about 1857 in Virginia and Sarah M. Queen, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Upshur County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Buckhannon and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Queen served in Company F 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]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 20, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant George W. Queen of Captain Asbury Lewis' Company* enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Asbury Lewis for three years and duty status not reported. The following note was listed. "This is a new company of North Western Virginians raised by me under authority of the Secretary of War and signed William L. Jackson, Colonel, Inspector and Mustering Officer."

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records July 1, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 6, 1865 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) G. W. Queen enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by Asbury Lewis for three years and last paid by (Frederick) G. Rock (Rocke) on July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated died in prison.

The compiler notes Bulltown, West Virginia is a ghost town located in Braxton County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 30, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) G. W. Queen enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by Asbury Lewis for three years and last paid by (Frederick) G. Rock (Rocke) on July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated died in prison.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Geo W. Queen of Company F 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 as physical description on December 31, 1863; Age 30; Height 6' 1"; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair black and told Union authorities by occupation had been a carpenter and stated his residence was Lewis County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by United States Troops in Alleghaney, (Alleghany County) Virginia on December 20, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on December 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo W. Quenn (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted a physical description Age 30; Height 6' 1"; Eyes blue; Hair black; complexion dark and noted as captured in Alleghany County, Virginia on December 20, 1863.

Sergeant died approximately 98 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 8, 1864 in Washington, D.C. the newspaper the *Evening Star* reported "The President with Mrs. Lincoln and Secretary Seward and family, will visit Ford's Theatre this evening to witness Edwin Booth's grand impersonation of King Lear" in Shakespeare's King Lear.

And on Friday, April 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) G. W. Queen of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1519) Citizen of Allegheny County, Virginia, Adam Alexander QUICKLE - Inscription on tombstone #1705 reads **"A. A. QUICKLE CITIZEN"** Federal POW Records located at ancestry (23259) stated: He was taken prisoner in Allegheny County, Virginia in December 1863.

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

According to the Unites States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; William Harrison Quickel married (Spelled as) Margaret Cathe Quickel in 1841.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Yinchel but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Quickel but the compiler believes it was spelled as Quickle and will be noted this way. The census listed Adam Quickle, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of William H. Quickle, born about 1816 in Virginia and his wife Margaret Quickle, born about 1808 in Virginia. Other household members were: William Quickle, born about 1840 in Virginia and Martha Quickle, born about 1842 in Virginia and Harrison Quickle, born about 1844 in Virginia and Mary Quickle, born about 1846 in Virginia and John Quickle, born about 1847 in Virginia and Virginia Quickle, born about 1848 in Virginia and Elizabeth Terry, born about 1805 in Virginia and Maria Terry, born about 1842 in Virginia. The household was living in District 1 in Alleghany County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Adam A. Quickle, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William H. Quickle, born about 1814 in Virginia and his wife Margaret Quickle, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Martha F. Quickle, born about 1843 in Virginia and Harrison S. Quickle, born about 1846 in Virginia and Mary C. Quickle, born about 1849 in Virginia and John L. Quickle, born about 1851 in Virginia and Virginia C. Quickle, born about 1852 in Virginia and Ann E. Quickle, born about 1853 in Virginia. The family household was living in Alleghany County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Covington and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Alex A. Quickel was taken prisoner on December 19, 1863 in Alleghany County, Virginia and charged with being a rebel and died on March 18, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

Federal POW Records as located on ancestry (23259) stated: He died on Saturday, March 18, 1865 due to small-pox and was buried in grave 1705 at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23259) stated he was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on March 15, 1865 and died at the Pest House on March 18, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1520) Private Robert W. QUIGLEY - Inscription on tombstone #109 reads **“ROB'T QUIGLEY CO. F 10 (JOHNSON'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Quigley, born about 1843 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Judith Quigley, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jno T. Quigley, born about 1836 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Jas Quigley, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Bettie Quigley, born about 1841 in Kentucky and N. E. (A female) Quigley, born about 1846 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Union County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Quigley served in Company F in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Johnson's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized behind Federal lines during the spring and summer of 1863. Many of its members were recruited in Oldham and Crittenden counties. The unit saw action in Kentucky and Tennessee and acted as a guide for General J.H. Morgan on his raids into Indiana and Ohio. Later some of the men returned home, and a detachment surrendered at Paducah, Kentucky, in May, 1865. Colonel Adam R. Johnson, [Adam Rankin Johnson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11000] Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Martin, [Robert Maxwell Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36440212] and Major Washington G. Owen were in command.”

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

The inference for this being the correct soldier was that Company F of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Johnson's) was raised in Union County, Kentucky.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Quigley of Captain Alfred Richardson's Company* was mustered in on August 20, 1862 and enrolled on September 13, 1862 in Union County, Kentucky by (Adam Rankin) Johnson for three years and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. Quigler of (New) Company F of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on September 13, 1862 in Union County, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (Adam Rankin) Johnson for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (Old) Company F 10th Regiment (Johnson's) Kentucky Cavalry and was consolidated with (Old) Company H to form (New) Company F same Regiment.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Quigley of Company F of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war arrived on July 26, 1863 at Camp

Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Camp Chase from Cincinnati, Ohio by Brigadier General Cox and noted as captured at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1864 at Cleveland Ohio, the newspaper *Plain Dealer* reported "RECRUITING" "A dispatch of February 11th, from Columbus, says: Parties from Cleveland were here to-day, and picked up sixty men at Camp Chase. Some wards in Columbus are already out of both calls."

And on Saturday, February 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Quigley (With an X above the name Wm. indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William R or Robert W. Quigley owned slaves in Kentucky.

1521) Private George Washington QUINN - Inscription on tombstone #637 reads "***GEO. W. QUINN CO. A 34 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 35 years old.

The parents of George Washington Quinn were married in Williamson County, Tennessee on February 20, 1826. According to Tennessee Marriages 1780-2002 David Quinn married Elizabeth (Spelled as Cahoon) Calhoun.

The 1850 United States census listed George W. Quinn; born about 1829 in Tennessee and noted as a farmer and living in the household of David Quinn; born about 1806 in Tennessee and also a farmer and Elizabeth Quinn; born about 1800 in Georgia. Other household members were: Henry H. Quinn; born about 1832 in Tennessee and Margaret A. Quinn; born about 1834 in Tennessee. The household was living in Division 3 in Tippah County, Mississippi and the census was taken on October 10, 1850.

According to family genealogy George W. Quinn married Ann Murphy on December 28, 1854.

The 1860 United States census reported George Quinn; born about 1829 in Tennessee as the head of the household and his occupation as a farmer with real estate valued at \$800.00 and a personal estate valued at \$1,500.00 and living with his wife Ann Quinn; born about 1838 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Sarah R. Quinn; born about 1856 in Mississippi and a female named M.A. Quinn; born in 1860 in Mississippi. Family genealogy listed her name as Martha Ann Quinn. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Tippah County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office listed as Jonesborough and the census was taken on July 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 14 which noted Private G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 34th Mississippi told Federal authorities his relative was A. A. Quinn and listed the Post Office as Ripley, Mississippi.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 78 the Post Office at the Ripley Court House was located in Tippah County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Washington Quinn served in Company A in the 34th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information.

34th Infantry Regiment [also called 37th Regiment] was organized at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in April, 1862. The men were drawn from the counties of Tate, Smith, Marshall, Tippah, Holmes, and Benton. Serving in General Walthall's and Brantley's [Brantley's] Brigade, the unit fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina, It lost 15 killed, 91 wounded, and 19 missing of the 307 engaged at Chickamauga, and reported 235 casualties at Chattanooga. In December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 29th and 30th Regiments and totalled [totalled] 554 men and 339 arms. The 34th had 15 disabled in the fight at Resaca and 18 at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Samuel Benton; [Find A Grave Memorial # 10835] Lieutenant Colonel Daniel B. Wright; [Daniel Boone Wright – Find A Grave Memorial # 23075152] and Majors Thomas A. Falconer, [Died in 1878 in Mississippi] Armistead T. Mason, [Armistead Thompson Mason – Find A Grave Memorial # 38289702] and William G. Pegram. [Find A Grave Memorial # 66050692]”

Company A of the 34th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Tippah Rangers”

Confederate Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of the Tippah Rangers John Y. Murry Captain appeared on a certificate of which the following is a copy: The State of Mississippi – Tippah County: We hereby certify that the Volunteers company called the Tippah Rangers met at their parade ground (to wit) at James Childer's in said County, on the 25th day of February 1862 and organized by the election of John Y. Murry, Captain; W. G. Pegram, 1st Lieutenant; John D. Morrow and George W. Wright, 2nd Lieutenants. Said Company numbers 70 men whose names are as follows. Certificate dated February 25, 1862.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry* enlisted on February 25, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain John Y.) Murry for three years or the duration of the war (The compiler notes he also enlisted with his brother Henry Hill Quinn) and it was noted absent and under remarks stated sick and that bounty was not paid and no clothing received nor commutation (of rations) received.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A, 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in April, 1862, as the 37th Regiment

Mississippi Infantry. By Special Order number 31, Headquarters Department number 2, dated March 3, 1863, the designation was changed to the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry, that being the number by which this regiment was known at the Confederate War Department. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 24th, 27th, 29th, and 30th Regiments Mississippi Infantry, and formed a new regiment which was designated the 24th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

The compiler notes after the 1st Confederate Conscription Act went into effect in April of 1862 all former Confederate soldiers who had been in service up until that time had their service automatically extended to three years or the duration of the war and were due among other things a \$50.00 bounty.

Commutation of rations was a term used to pay those Confederates who had missed a meal or meals while in Confederate service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 listed Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 37th Mississippi Infantry enlisted on February 25, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain John Y.) Murry for three years last paid by (Captain) James Maurice on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Confederate Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 34th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of officers and men, absent on detached service, as called for by circular from Army Headquarters dated Tullahoma March 5, 1863. List dated April 30, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee and duty as a teamster and left in October 1862 and under remarks stated now with Captain Belcher’s train.

Confederate Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from period of service from February 19 to August 31, 1862 and paid \$69.66 on September 24, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on February 25, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain John Y.) Murry for three years last paid by (Captain) James Maurice on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as teamster and bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 37th Mississippi Infantry enlisted on February 25, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain John Y.) Murry for three years last paid by (Captain) James Maurice on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service as teamster from convalescent camp in Chattanooga.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 34th Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 25, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain John Y.) Murry for three years last paid

by (Captain) James Maurice on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service detailed from 6th Virginia Cavalry October 1862 now teamster in supply train.

Confederate Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quine of Company A of the 34th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a consolidated report of absentees with leave and on detached service of Withers' Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee and report dated March 24, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee Walthall's Brigade and left on October 29, 1862 and teamster on supply train.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Washington Quinn of Company A of the 34th Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 25, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain John Y.) Murry for three years last paid by (Captain) James Maurice on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on daily extra duty from October 1862 on supply train under Captain Belcher.

Confederate records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of Company A of the 34th Mississippi name appeared on a hospital muster roll at the Bell Hospital in Rome, Georgia for September and October 1863 and dated November 1, 1863 and enlisted on February 19, 1862 in Tippah (County) Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Spelled as) Murray for three years and attached to the hospital as a patient and last paid on March 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 George W. Quinn of Company A of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 25, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain John Y.) Murry for three years last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due bounty fifty dollars.

Confederate records noted Private (Spelled as) G. W. Quinn of the 34th Mississippi Regiment on a receipt for clothing issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private George W. Quinn of Company A of the 34th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 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) G. M. (With an X by the initial M indicating an incorrect initial) Quin of Company A of the 34th 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 specifically forwarded on August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Quin of Company A of the 34th 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 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at

Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Quin of Company A of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Quin of Company A of the 34th 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 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Quinn of Company A of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Quin of Company A of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Quin of Company A of the 34th Regiment Mississippi 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 order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a distribution prison for other northern prisons.

Federal POW Records stated on ancestry (23583) Geo. W. (Spelled as Quin) Quinn was held in prison number 2 in barracks number 2 at Camp Chase.

Private George Washington Quinn died approximately 129 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 19, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "WHAT ARE THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT A DAY – The Democracy, during the Presidential canvass, charged that the expenses of Government were at least \$3,000,000 a day, and some of our speakers and

journals put the figures as high as 4,000,000. This was denied by the friends of Lincoln, who claimed they were less than \$2,000,000 per diem. What are the facts of the case? The Secretary of the Treasury in his recent report says: The expenditures for the first quarter, ending September 30, 1864, were as follows: Civil service - \$8,712,422.51; Pensions and Indians – 4,935,179.31; War Department – 286,200,288.52; Navy Department – 33,292,916.49; Interest on public debt – 19,921,054.46. Total, exclusive of principal of public debt \$353,061,861.31. Divide the sum by 92 the number of days and we have \$3,837,737 as the expenditure is a rising one; and there is no doubt that the cost of civil, military and naval service, the expenses of pensions and the interest on the public debt, rise in volume with each quarter and that the daily expenditure now exceeds \$4,000,000 and will by the end of the fiscal year, reach \$5,000,000.”

And on Monday, December 19, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Quinn of Company A of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 slave census George W. Quinn owned no slaves.

1522) Corporal Patrick QUINN - Inscription on tombstone #2010 reads **“CORP. PAT QUINN MISS. BATT. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 8, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Sergeant Patrick Quinn of Captain John C. Landis’s Company of Light Artillery enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Saint Clair County, Missouri and enrolled by Lieutenant (John M.) Langan for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed sergeant January 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private Patrick Quinn of Captain John C. Landis’s Company of Artillery enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Saint Clair County, Missouri and enrolled by Lieutenant (John M.) Langan for the war and last paid on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Patrick Quinn of Captain John C. Landis’s Company of Artillery enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Saint Clair County, Missouri and enrolled by Lieutenant (John M.) Langan for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Patrick Quinn of Captain John C. Landis’s Company of Artillery enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Saint Clair County, Missouri and enrolled by Lieutenant (John M.) Langan for one year and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for war at Hickory Plains, Arkansas April 11, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Patrick Quinn of Captain John C. Landis’s Company of Artillery enlisted on December 8, 1861 in

Saint Clair County, Missouri and enrolled by (Captain John C.) Landis for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private Patrick Quinn of Captain J. C. Landis's Company of Light Artillery enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Saint Clair County, Missouri and enrolled by (Captain John C.) Landis for the war and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty. The following note stated The Company has been engaged as follows: Siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863. The Company was commanded by 1st Lieutenant Jno. M. Langan from May 13, 1863 to date of surrender.

When Private Patrick Quinn of Landis' Missouri Battery was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Francis Cockrell's 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, Patrick Quinn a private of Landis' Battery 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 Patrick Quinn and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Quinn of Landis' Battery 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."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Patrick Quinn of Captain Jno. C. Landis's Company of Light Artillery 1st Missouri Brigade enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Saint Clair County, Missouri and enrolled by (Captain John C.) Landis for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty. The following noted: The officers and men of the above named company have been declared exchanged by R. Ould Agent Ex. C. S.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Patrick Quinn of Captain John C. Landis's Company of Light Artillery 1st Missouri Brigade

enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Saint Clair County, Missouri and enrolled by (Captain John C.) Landis for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Patrick Quinn of the 1st Missouri Battery appeared on a list of killed and wounded in Captain Guibor's 1st Missouri Battery in the Georgia campaign and noted he was wounded and shot in the thigh at Little Kennesaw on June 29, 1864.

When Corporal Patrick Quinn of Captain Landis' Company of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee had been in Guibor's Missouri Battery in Storrs' Artillery Battalion in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Patrick Quinn of the 1st Missouri 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 C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky April 7, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on April 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Patrick Quinn of the 1st Missouri Battery appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Patrick Quinn of the 1st Missouri Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 10, 1865. Roll dated Office of Commissary of Prisoners in Louisville, Kentucky on April 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Patrick Quinn of the 1st Missouri Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 7, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Patrick Quinn of the 1st Missouri Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 11, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky April 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Patrick Quinn of the 1st Missouri Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from April 11 to 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and specifically arrived on April 13, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23143) stated he died on Tuesday, May 30, 1865 due to a gun-shot wound in the right leg.

The compiler notes the full name of his unit was 1st Battery Missouri Light Artillery.

The compiler also notes he has a cross-over on the records of Patrick Quinn of the 1st (Johnston's) Mississippi Infantry one page nine and a cross-over is defined as another soldier's Compiled Military Service Records on another's.

Private died approximately 47 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 30, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper the Evening Star reported "PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING – The Court was called to order at 10 a.m. and the reading of yesterday's proceedings entered upon by the official reporters. The prisoners seem to have taken an extra wash since yesterday and present much the tidiest appearance they have thus far on the trial. O'Laughlin, for the first time, seems to be in tolerable spirits and with face cleanly shaven save the portion covered by mustache and goatee. And with his eyes raised to meet the spectators has not a bad continuance. Spangler also looks infinitely brighter and cleaner than heretofore. He shows more sensibility in countenance, singularly enough when the evidence bears upon his own case than any other prisoner when similarly the subject of the evidence. On one occasion, when the testimony was offered tending to implicate him, he was heard to say God is the best judge of my innocence. Adding a moment after, I wish I were better acquainted with Him. The prison fare here is pretty much the same as the soldier's ration, consisting of bread, meat and coffee, with sometimes beef soup. They have three meals per day, supplied to them separately in their cells."

And on Tuesday, May 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Patrick Quinn of the Missouri Battery due to gun-shot in right leg at the hospital.

Federal POW Records on ancestry listed him in the "1st MO. Batty" and was buried in grave number 2010 on Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. PATRICK QUINN CAPT. LANDIS' CO. 1ST MO. LT. ART. C.S.A."**

1523) Citizen of Tennessee, John K. QUINN - Inscription on tombstone #705 reads **"JNO. K. QUIRINN CITIZEN."** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23217) stated: He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes he arrived at Camp Chase on January 4, 1865.

Private died approximately 1 day after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 5, 1865 at Akron, Ohio the newspaper the Summit County Beacon reported "TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL SHERMAN – A movement is being made by the citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, the native city of General Sherman, for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a Homestead Farm, as a suitable testimonial to General Sherman for the important services which he has rendered the country. Every loyal person in Ohio will esteem it an honor to contribute towards the purchase of such a testimonial."

And on Thursday, January 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records also stated he died on Thursday, January 5, 1865 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: **"JNO. QUINN CITIZEN OF TENNESSEE"**

1524) Private J.C. QUISENBERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1387 reads **"R. QUISENBERRY CO. B 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Hopkinsville, Kentucky in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census (Spelled as) Jas Quisenberry, born about 1842 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Rich C. N. (A male) Quisenberry, born about 1818 in Kentucky what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Quisenberry, born about 1824 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Garland Quisenberry, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Thompson Quisenberry, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Quisenberry, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Christian County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Quisenberry, born about 1842 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Richard N. Quisenberry, born about 1817 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Frances A. Quisenberry, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Garland T. Quisenberry, born about 1844 in Kentucky and George Quisenberry, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Elizabeth W. Quisenberry, born about 1850 in Kentucky and America C. (A female) Quisenberry, born about 1851 in Kentucky and Susan C. Quisenberry, born about 1853 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Christian County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hopkinsville and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are under J. C. Quensenbury of Company B 4th Kentucky Cavalry and he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Quensenbury of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending December 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Queensbury (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Quensenbury of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 23, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Quensenbury of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Quensenbury of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from December 26 to 31, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 57 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Gold Hill, Nevada the newspaper the Gold Hill Daily News reported "NEUTRAL ENGLAND – Great Britain has been breeding a scab on her nose ever since the outbreak of the rebellion and the signs of the times are that the scab will soon break into an open sore. As will be seen by the Eastern dispatches, while the harbor of Nassau is not only the grand rendezvous of the blockade running fleet by which the rebellion has been sustained but is also the shelter of the pirate Tallahassee, one of our national vessels has been refused permission to enter that harbor. It is but a short run, for our immense blockading fleet, from our coast to Her Britannic Majesty's Bahamas Colonies and it would be a fine thing to run over there some fine day and clean out the harbor of Nassau without asking the permission of Her Majesty's understrappers. British impudence is a nuisance that we are no longer compelled to submit to in silence. We are perfectly able to thrash that bully-ragging power into decency

and civility toward us and we look anxiously for the time when our government shall conclude to commence the castigation. It is only a matter of time.”

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Quesnsenbury of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia at the hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. C. QUISENBERRY CO. B 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1525) Private John RABON - Inscription on tombstone #861 reads **“JOHN RABON CO G 24 REGT SC INF JAN 24 1865”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

In South Carolina in 1800, all counties were renamed as districts. In 1868, the districts were converted back to counties when South Carolina reentered the Union and the new State Constitution was adopted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Rabon served in Company G 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 G of the 24th South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from the Richland District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated John Rabon of Captain John H. Pearson's Company 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers* was mustered into service at age forty at Camp Johnson, (South Carolina) on April 15, 1862 and enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and number of miles to rendezvous was 7 miles.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. 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 from March 19 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war 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) John Robon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on April 30, 1862 and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on April 30, 1862 and under remarks stated sick at hospital in Secessionville, (South Carolina.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated 6 days pay stopped for being absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers

enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by (Francis) J. Porcher on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Columbia, (South Carolina.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by (Francis) J. Porcher on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at Columbia, (South Carolina.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by (Francis) J. Porcher on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Columbia, South Carolina.

Compiled Military Service Records sated Private John Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from March 1 to April 30, 1863 and noted as paid on June 23, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by (Francis) J. Porcher on December 31, 1862 and noted as present and under remarks stated paid in hospital from December 31, 1862 to June 30, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by (Francis) J. Porcher 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. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by Thomas Addison 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. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by Thomas Addison on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 19, 1862 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by Thomas Addison on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John Rabon of Company G 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 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 John Rabon of Company G 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 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 John Rabon of Company G 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 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 John Rabon of Company G 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 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina 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 John Rabon of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina 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 John Rabon of Company G of the 24th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 24, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper the Richmond Dispatch reported “The carriers of the Dispatch will be required to pay thirty dollars per one hundred copies for their papers after this week and as a consequence will be compelled to charge their patrons two dollars and fifty cents per week for the paper. Single copies of the paper in the office fifty cents.”

And on Tuesday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Raborn of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1526) Private John RABORN - Inscription on tombstone #1133 reads **“JNO. RABORN CO. K 4 LA. 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 John Raborn served in Company K in the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana in April, 1861, contained men from New Orleans and the parishes of St. Helena, Lafourche, West Feliciana, Plaquemines, West Baton Rouge, and East Carroll. The unit served on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then moved to Tennessee where it was engaged in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It saw action at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was on duty at Port Hudson until March, 1863. Sent to Jackson and later Mobile, it then was assigned to Quarles' and Gibbon's Brigade. The regiment participated in the Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns, and in 1865 returned to Mobile. It sustained 209 casualties at Shiloh, had 403 present for duty in July, 1862, totalled [totalled] 374 men and 391 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. The 4th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry W. Allen, [Henry Watkins Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 10815] Robert J. Barrow, [Robert James Barrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 42930290] and S. E. Hunter, [Samuel Eugene Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 78933802] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Pennington, and Majors E. J. Pullen [Edward J. Pullen] and Thomas E. Vick.”

The compiler notes his surname is also spelled as Raburn on some of his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Raborn of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 19, 1864 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George A. W.) Steadman for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded July 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Rayborn of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1864 at Bonsecure (May have been Bon Secour) and enrolled for three years and last paid on May 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 14, 1864.

When Private John Rabon of Company K 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Raburn of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky 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 John Raburn (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana 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) John Raburn of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 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) John Raburn of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana 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) John Raburn of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana 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) John Raburn of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper Daily National Republican carried the following article: "CLEAN OFF YOUR SNOW" "This morning Jno. Schaeffer and Emily Duke were arrested by Officers Lewis and Ronneker, of the fourth ward, on the charge of violating the corporation law requiring the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks. They were each fined \$1.58 by Justice Giberson."

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Rayborn of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1527) Private Joseph RABORN - Inscription on tombstone #1497 reads "**JOS. RABORN CO. B 16 LA. 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 Joseph Raborn served in Company B in the 16th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"16th Infantry Regiment, organized during the fall of 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana, contained men from East Feliciana, Caddo, Livingston, Rapides, Bienville, St. Helena, and Avoyelles parishes. After fighting at Shiloh and Perryville, the unit was assigned to General D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 25th Louisiana Regiment from December, 1862 until the late summer of 1864. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment lost 14 killed, 48 wounded, and 27 missing at Shiloh, [and] then the 16th/25th lost 37 killed, 159 wounded, and 17 missing of the 465 engaged at Murfreesboro and thirty-five percent of the 319 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it contained 265 men and 116 arms. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 8-28, 1864, its casualties were 11 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing. During November, 1864, the 16th had 115 officers and men fit for duty. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Coloenls [Colonels] daniel [Daniel] Gober [Find A Grave Memorial # 85681402] and Preston Pond, Jr.; [Find A Grave Memorial # 7793871] Lieutenant Colonels Robert H. Lindsay, [Robert Hume Lindsay – Find A Grave Memorial # 11024181] Enoch Mason, and W. E. Walker; [William E. Walker – Died 1862] and Majors Robert P. Oliver and Frank M. Raxsdale. [Francis Marion Raxdale – Find A Grave Memorial # 37829929]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 29, 1861 stated Private Joseph Raborn of Captain N. S. Edwards' Company of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry*

enlisted at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Richard) Agar of the Heavy Louisiana Artillery for the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from September 29 to October 31, 1861 stated Private Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on November 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private J. Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid by (John) G. Burton on March 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent home (Compiler can't transcribe last word.)

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private J. Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid by on March 1, 1862 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated dropped form roll by order of Colonel (Daniel) Gober.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Jos Raburn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for one year and last paid by Captain (John G.) Burton on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for one year and last paid by Captain (John G.) Burton on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on

September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for one year and last paid on May 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private J. Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for one year and last paid on May 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private J. Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 16, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from April 20 and 30, 1865 stated Private J. Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 16, 1864.

When Private Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Ruborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 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) Joseph Rayborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 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) Joseph Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana 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 Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Raborn of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes General Scott, Howard Potter, William E. Dodge, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., members of Protective War Claim Association of Sanitary Commission: "I shall at all time be ready to recognize the paramount claims of the soldiers of the nation, in the disposition of public trusts. I shall be glad also to make these suggestions to the several Heads of Departments."

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Joseph (Spelled as) Rayburn Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1528) Private John TRUSLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1020 reads "**T. J. RABORN CO. D 19 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**"/ "JAS. CLUCK CO. C 31 TENN. MTD. INF. C.S.A."

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 24 years old based on enlistment records.

The 1860 United States spelled the surname as Trusly bur corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Trusley and will be noted this way. The census listed John Trusley, born about 1842 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Newton Edmonds, born about 1819 in Tennessee and his wife Unity H. (A female) Edmonds, born about 1823 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Sarepta S. (A female) Edmonds, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Martha A. Edmonds, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Philedilphra E. (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Philadelphia E. (A female) Edmonds, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Newton J.

Edmonds, born about 1850 in Tennessee and William A. Edmonds, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Lorenzo W. Edmonds, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Caroline H. Edmonds, born about 1856 and (Spelled as) Tennessee E. Edmond but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Tennessee E. (A female) Edmonds, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 7 in Rhea County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Washington and the census was enumerated on June 6. 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are no one named as John Rabon or similar spellings was living in Tennessee and that John Trusley was living in Rhea County, Tennessee and many of the soldiers in Company D of the 19th Tennessee Infantry were from Rhea County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Trusly Raborn alternate name John Trusley served in Company D 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. Deadrack [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 D of the 19th Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Gillespie Guards” Many soldiers from Rhea County, Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at Sacramento, California the newspaper the Sacramento Bee reported “One of the correspondents with General Sherman gives a rather vivacious and free and easy description of the march through Georgia. He says the two main columns swept over an area of territory at least sixty miles in breadth, foraged extensively on the country over which they passed and lived in a most sumptuous manner. Not a hungry man could be found in the command. They lived on poultry almost

entirely and as General Sherman observed they had turkey even for breakfast and would not look at pork; but he added I can't speak so well of those whom I leave in the rear."

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) (Jno Rabon but with an X indicating an incorrect surname and the surname Trusley inserted) Jno. Trusley of Company D of the 19th Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23131) stated he died on Friday, February 3, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

"JOHN TRUSLEY CO. D 19 TENN. INF. C.S.A."

1529) James B. RADER - Inscription on tombstone #1999 reads **"JAS. B. RADER CO. K 62 VA. REG. 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 35 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James B. Rader, born about 1829 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Phillip Rader, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Rader, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: The family household was living in Rockingham County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1850.

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971 James B. Rader married Helena Ruleman on January 14, 1858 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed James B. Rader, born about 1829 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and it was noted he could not read nor write and was listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Helena Rader, born about 1824 in Virginia. Other household members were: Mary F. Rader, born about 1859 and listed as seven months old and Mary E. Ruleman, born about 1782 in Virginia. The household was living in Pendleton County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Franklin and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James B. Rader served in Company "B" 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private James B. Rader of (2nd) Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry* enlisted on January 8, 1863 in Augusta (County) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain James H.) Carickhoff for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated deserted February 1, 1863 and rejoined on February 10.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly part of the (1st) Company A of this regiment. The 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry completed its organization September 9, 1862. It was composed of cavalry and Infantry until December 1862, when the cavalry companies were united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Four companies that had formerly belonged to the 25th Regiment Virginia Infantry were assigned to this regiment about January 25, 1863. (1st) Company A became Captain McClanahan’s Company Virginia Horse Artillery about February 1863 and (2nd) Companies L and M were later assigned to the regiment. It was known at various times as the 1st Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers; the 62nd Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers; the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry; the 62nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry and Imboden’s Regiment Partisan Rangers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private James B. Rader of (2nd) Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 8, 1863 in Augusta (County) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James H.) Carickhoff for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated Private James B. Rader of (2nd) Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 in Augusta County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James H.) Carickhoff for the war and last paid by Captain (Robert J.) Tilden on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service since September 28, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 1 to September 30, 1864 and dated February 14, 1865 stated Private James B. Rader of (2nd) Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 in Augusta County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James H.) Carickhoff for the war and under remarks stated captured October 29, 1864 entitled to bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated January 1, 1865 stated Private James B. Rader of (2nd) Company K of the 62nd Regiment

Virginia Mounted Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 in Augusta County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James H.) Carickhoff for the war and last paid by Captain (Robert J.) Tilden on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy October 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James B. (Spelled as) Raider (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded 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 Piedmont, Clarksburg, West Virginia November 2, 1864 and told Union authorities his residence was Pendleton County, Virginia and noted as captured in Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James B. (Spelled as) Raider of Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a tri-monthly Report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia November 5, 1864 and noted a physical description; Age 37; Height 5' 8"; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair light; and told Federal authorities he was born in Augusta County, Virginia and by occupation had been a farmer and stated his residence was Pendleton County, West Virginia and enrolled in Confederate service in September 1863 in Augusta County, Virginia and listed in Imboden's Brigade and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West Virginia) on November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James B. Rader of Company K of the 62nd 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 listed a physical description; Age 38; Height 5' 9"; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair light; and told Union authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Pendleton (County) West Virginia and noted as captured by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James B. Rader of Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry 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 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 James B. Rader of Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from November 1 to 5, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 25, 1865 at Richmond, Indiana the newspaper the Richmond Weekly Palladium reported "Great excitement prevails at Memphis, caused by the arrival of a large number of paroled rebels and the

discovery of a plot by the colored troops to kill every rebel in the city in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre. The negroes on guard were immediately displaced by white troops and precautions taken to prevent the execution of the plot. During the night the colored troops attempted to come out of the fort, when a skirmish ensued, in which twenty or thirty were killed and the negroes were forced to retire within the walls. About five tons of rebel documents and achieves have been captured at Charlotte and sent to Washington. These contain many papers of importance and interest and will throw light on many dark passages of confederate history.”

And on Thursday, May 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Rader of Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1530) Private John W. RADFORD - Inscription on tombstone #1194 reads **“J. W. RADFORD CO. D 56 ALA. PAR. RANGERS C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Lauderdale County, Mississippi in February 1864.

He had prior duty with Company D of the 15th Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers. (1st Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers) It was consolidated with five companies of the 13th Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers on June 8, 1863, to form the regiment subsequently known as the 56th Alabama Partisan Rangers.

“13th Battalion Partisan Rangers, organized during the early fall of 1862, contained four companies. It was assigned to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and first served as scouts and pickets. With about 250 men, it fought at King's Creek under General Ruggles, then in the summer of 1863 merged into the 56th Alabama Regiment Partisan Rangers. The unit was commanded by Major William A. Hewlett. [William Alexander Hewlett – Find A Grave Memorial # 83558502]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Radford of Company D of the 1st Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) McGill for the war and last paid by Captain (E. B.) Fort on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes at the bottom of the page: “The 56th Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers was formed June 8, 1863 by the consolidation of five companies (B to F) of the 13th Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers with the 15th Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers. Company L which was formerly Company A, 13th Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers, subsequently (1st) Company H 22nd (Bartean's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry was added sometime during the latter part of 1863. The regiment was also known as the 1st and as Boyles' Regiment Alabama Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Radford of Company D of the 56th Regiment Alabama

Partisan Rangers enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by transfer and last paid by Captain (E. B.) Fort on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated December 25, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Radford of Company D of the 56th Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by transfer for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Radford of Company D of the 56th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 25, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Brigadier General (Hugh Thompson) Reid and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Mississippi on February 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 323 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper the Evansville Daily Journal reported "GENERAL PALMER ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OF KENTUCKY – Washington, February 9 – Major General Palmer, who is now in Washington, has been, it is said assigned to command the Department of Kentucky, in place of General Burbridge."

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Radford of Company D 56th Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1531) Private Joel RAINS - Inscription on tombstone #21 reads "**JOEL RAINS CO. F 5 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years old based on the 1850 census records and a Company Muster Roll.

The 1850 United States census listed Joel Rains, born about 1826 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and also listed he could not read nor write and living with what appears to be his wife Lucy Rains, born about 1829 in Tennessee. Another household member was (Spelled as) Letitia (A female) Hicks, born about 1824 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 11 in Cocke County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

"5th Cavalry Regiment was organized in December, 1862, using the 13th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The men were from the counties of Polk, Hamilton, Meigs, McMinn, Bradley, Cocke, Hawkins, and Blount. It served in Scott's, Humes', H. B. Davidson's, and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. After skirmishing in Kentucky the unit fought at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Shelbyville, and Philadelphia.

Later it was involved in various conflicts in Kentucky, Alabama, and Georgia, [and] then took part in the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels George W. McKenzie [George Washington McKenzie – Find A Grave Memorial # 53284878] and John B. McLin, [John Blair McLin – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354477] Lieutenant Colonel John G. M. Montgomery, [Find A Grave Memorial # 36278711] and Major John L. Backwell. [John Lindsay Blackwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 18990328]

Predecessor units:

1st (Rogers') Cavalry Regiment [also called East Tennessee Cavalry] was organized in January, 1862. Attached to the Department of East Tennessee, the unit took part in the Cumberland Gap operations, then in April was reduced to eight companies and redesignated the 13th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. Its commanders were Colonel John F. Rogers, Lieutenant Colonel John F. White, and Major John B. McLin.

13th Cavalry Battalion [also called 2nd Battalion, and formerly the 1st East Tennessee Cavalry Regiment] was formed in April, 1862, with eight companies. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee, then merged into the 5th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel George W. McKenzie and Major J. G. M. Montgomery were in command.

The compiler notes he is listed under Joel Rains Senior in his Compiled Military Service Records and that he was with McKenzie's 5th Tennessee Cavalry."

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Joel Raines of Captain Thomas S. Gorman's Company Tennessee Cavalry* appeared on a muster roll on November 22, 1861 at age thirty-six at Knoxville, Tennessee and enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and valuation of horse was \$150.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Thomas S. Gorman Company, Tennessee Cavalry. Company E 1st (Rogers') Regiment Tennessee Cavalry; Company E 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry; Company F (Also called Company E) 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, and Company F 5th McKenzie's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. This command originally consisting of nine companies which had been enlisted for twelve months was organized January 7, 1862 and known as the 1st (Rogers') Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, also called the 1st Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry. Company A was mustered out of service April 12, 1862 and the other companies re-organized in May 1862. Company C subsequently became Company H 63rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was also called the 74th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and Captain Jones' Company which had been recently enlisted was added to the organization. Those eight companies were mustered as the 1st Tennessee Cavalry but the organization was officially designated in the field as the 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. Captain Lillard's Company was assigned to this battalion October 9, 1862 and Captain Ghormley's Company which had been serving as Company F, Thomas Legion North Carolina Troops was ordered to report for duty December 16, 1862. The regiment thus formed was designated the 5th (McKenzie's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Joel Rains of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1862 stated Private Joel Rains of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid 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 Private Joel Rains of Company F of the 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Joel Rains of Company F of the 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated without horse since September 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Joel Rains of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated without horse since September 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private Joel Rains of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due \$50.00 mounted 120 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Joel Rains of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie 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 on March 12, 1864 near Tunnel Hill, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) Joel Rains Senior, age thirty-seven of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel Raines of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel Raines of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel Raines of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio, from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville August 6, 1863 and noted as captured on Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel Raines of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Private died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 8, 1863 at Sacramento, California the newspaper the Sacramento Bee reported "SAN FRANCISCO – The population of San Francisco is dissected as follows: males 32,500; females 18,000; children 28,000; Chinese 3,000; negroes 1,800; floating population 7,000; total 90,300."

And on Tuesday, September 8, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Joel Rains (Senior) of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1532) Private John RAINS - Inscription on tombstone #1839 reads "**JOHN RAINS CO. I 55 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 John Rains served in Company I in the 55th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“55th Infantry Regiment, organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, contained 900 veterans. It was formed by consolidating Norwood's 6th and Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from Madison, Cherokee, Calhoun, Jackson, and Marshall Counties. Assigned to Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit saw action in the fight at Champion's Hill and in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was attached to General Scott's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Ordered to North Carolina it fought its last battle at Bentonville. This regiment entered the Battle of Peach Tree Creek with 22 officers and 256 men, and lost 14 officers and 155 men killed and wounded. It surrendered with the army on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel John Snodgrass, [Find A Grave Memorial # 25826768] Lieutenant Colonels N. S. Graham and John H. Norwood, [John Henry Norwood – Find A Grave Memorial # 104482661] and Majors James B. Dickey [Find A Grave Memorial # 43870643] and Joseph H. Jones. [Killed during the Atlanta Campaign]”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are not currently on fold 3 as of January 9, 2023. The compiler copied his Records at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

When Private John Rains of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee in December 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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Rains of Company I of Snodgrass' Regiment Alabama Volunteers* from March 1 to June 30, 1863 enlisted on February 25, 1863 at Bellefonte, Alabama and enrolled by (Joseph) H. Jones and under remarks stated deserted April 19, 1863.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I 55th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 6th Battalion (Norwood's) and the 16th Battalion (Snodgrass') Alabama Volunteers were consolidated to form the 55th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 6th Battalion was formed of companies of the 42nd Tennessee Volunteers and the 16th Battalion was also known as the 4th Battalion and as the 10th Battalion Alabama Volunteers.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Ranes (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the 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) Jno. W. Ranes of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville,

Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 and noted had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Ranes of Company I of the 55th 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 December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W Ranes of Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and was received on January 2, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W Ranes of Company I of the 55th 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 Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W Raines (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 55th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 94 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, April 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Raines (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

On April 10, 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper the Cleveland Daily Leader reported "APPOMATOX COURT HOUSE, APRIL 9, 1865 – To General Robert E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army; In accordance with the substance of my letter to your of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all officers and men to be made in duplicate, one to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. Officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged and each company or regiment commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not include side arms of officers, nor their private property, horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully, U.S. Grant Lieutenant General."

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are not found online. However, the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records were located on micro-film and the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C. in the micro-film room.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1533) Private Berry J. RALEY - Inscription on tombstone #1646 reads ***"B. J. RALEY CO. D 7 BATT'N MISS. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 30 years old.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; L. B. J. Raley was married to Catherine Griffin on November 20, 1856 in Clarke County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Reily but the compiler believes it was Raley as supported by siblings and parents tombstones inscriptions and will be noted this way. The census listed Little Berry Raley, born about 1835 in Mississippi and living in the household of James Raley, born about 1801 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Raley, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other family household members were (Spelled as) A. Jefferson Raley, born about 1833 in Mississippi Infantry (Also a member of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and has a Find A Grave Memorial at # 25892474) and Mary Raley, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Melissa Raley, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Abraham Raley, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Louisa Raley, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Rhoda Raley, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Margaret Raley, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jasper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The compiler notes Jasper and Clarke Counties in Mississippi are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed B. J. (A male) Raley, born about 1832 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal value of \$315.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Cathern Raley, born about 1838 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Mary Raley, born about 1856 in Mississippi and J. W. (A male) Raley, born about 1858 in Mississippi. 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 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Berry J. Raley alternate name B. J. Raley served in Company D 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 D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Mississippi Rangers”

When Private Berry J. Raley of Company D 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, Berry J. Raley a private of Company D Regiment 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 with an X and reported as Berry J. Raley and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

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

He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 7, 1863 and made his mark with an X

When Private Berry J. Raley of Company D 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) Berry Raley of Company D 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 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) Berry Ralay of Company D 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 Berry Raley of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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 Private (Spelled as) Berry Raley of Company D of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 66 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 13, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT – Washington, March 11 – Previous to the adjournment of the Supreme Court yesterday, an order was promulgated requiring an oath to be taken by all practitioners at that bar that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States and have not voluntarily given aid, counsel or encouragement to the rebellion and that they will support and defend the Constitution and will demean themselves as attorneys &c, according to law."

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Berry (Spelled as) Raley of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Berry J. Raley did not own slaves in Clarke County, Mississippi.

1534) Private Robert RAMAGE - Inscription on tombstone #1245 reads "**ROBERT RAMAGE CO H 46 ALA REG CSA 1865**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Benjamin Ramage married Elizabeth C. on March 29, 1838 in Chambers County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Robt G. Ramage, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Benjamin Ramage, born about 1809 in South Carolina and living with his wife Caroline Ramage, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Margaret E. J. Ramage, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Bion but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Burr Ramage, born about 1842 in Alabama and Mary T. E. Ramage, born about 1844 in Alabama and James Ramage, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 19 in Chambers County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert G. Ramage, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Benjamin Ramage, born about 1810 in South Carolina and his wife Elizabeth C. Ramage, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Margaret J. Ramage, born about 1840 in Alabama and Richard C. Ramage, born about 1842 in Alabama and Marion S. (A female) Ramage, born about 1843 in Alabama and James L. Ramage, born about 1849 in Alabama and Charles M. Ramage, born about 1851 in Alabama and Abram L. (A male) Ramage, born about 1856 in Alabama and Dorothy Ramage, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pea River and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Ramage served in Company H 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 H of the 46th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records and all records reported his name as Robert W. Ramage.

When Private Robert W. Ramage of Company H 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 Robert W. Ramage of Company H 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 S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert W. Ramage of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on 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 Robert W. Ramage of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert W. Ramage of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper the Weekly Progress reported "Richmond having set the example of holding war meetings, would it not be well to get up one, or a series, in this City? We now a dozen patriots who would like to make speeches, though we don't know of a man that will not spend his last dollar to keep out of the army. We are certainly a very strange people: nearly everybody is for fighting it out and yet not a single person can be found who is willing to help do the fighting and men are only got to camp by the persuasive influence of a squad from the Conscript guard. But then we should have a meeting by all means, that we may not only give expression to our feelings but that the world may know that we are resolved on a vigorous prosecution of the war."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt. W. Ramage of Company H of the 46th Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone and the compiler states from Find A Grave Memorial number 14712098: "Robert W. Ramage (10 May 1846-14 February 1865) served in the Confederate Army (46th Alabama Infantry, Company H) during the War Between the States. On 14 December 1864, he was captured near Nashville, Tennessee, and on 5 January 1865, he was transferred to Camp Chase, a prisoner of war camp near Columbus, Ohio. He died and was buried at Camp Chase on 14 February 1865. The original tombstone listed the last name Ramage. During the mid 1990's, a Robert Ramage who worked for a bank in Columbus, Ohio, and whose ancestors fought for the Union, requested that a new tombstone be erected with the correct spelling of the surname. When the new tombstone was erected, members of the Ramage family in Columbus, Ohio, visited the grave, placed flowers on the grave on behalf of the Ramage family and took photographs of the new tombstone for Robert W. Ramage's family in the South."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert Ramage did not own slaves in Alabama.

1535) Private A. M. RAMSEY - Inscription on tombstone #168 reads "**A. M. RAMSEY CO. D 2 KY. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Saulsbury, Tennessee in July 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private E. A. M. Ramsey alternate name A. M. Ramsey served in Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and did not have an overview of the regiment.

He only has Federal POW Records and is listed as A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 24, 1863 and noted as captured at Saulsbury, Tennessee on July 17, 1863.

The compiler notes Saulsbury, Tennessee was located in Hardeman County.

Federal POW Records stated Private A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 24, 1863 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 24, 1863 and noted as captured at Saulsbury, (Tennessee) on July 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged at Camp Chase on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Saulsbury, Tennessee on July 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private E. A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 24 1863 at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky and discharged at Camp Chase on July 26, 1863 and noted as captured at Saulsbury, Tennessee on July 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville, on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Saulsbury, Tennessee on July 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 27, 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 Saulsbury, Tennessee on July 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Saulsbury, Tennessee on July 17, 1863.

Private died approximately 305 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 27, 1864 at Fort Wayne, Indiana the newspaper the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette reported “The names of two of Grant’s corps generals possess a historic interest – Hancock and Warren – the former the first signer of the declaration of independence and the former first martyr of the Revolution. The two heroes of today are lineal descendants’ patriots who led in the first struggle of American liberty. Long may their names as were their fathers; be held in hallowed remembrance by the American people.” AND “General Meade has purchased a handsome residence in the city of Philadelphia.”

And on Friday, May 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. M. Ramsey of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

The compiler notes there were several units named the 2nd Kentucky and because of this if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. M. RAMSEY CO. D 2 (DUKE’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1536) Private George RANNEY - Inscription on tombstone #55 reads **“GEORGE RANNEY KY CSA”** He was taken prisoner at Greenville, Tennessee in May 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 24 years old.

The compiler notes the relationship with George Ranney and the compiler was 5th cousin 5th removed.

The 1850 United States census listed George Ranney, born about 1839 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Ranney, born about 1806 in Connecticut and his wife Susan Ranney, born about 1807 in Maine. Other family household members were: William W. Ranney, born about 1831 in Massachusetts and Susan Ranney, born about 1834 in Massachusetts and Isabella Ranney, born about 1837 in Massachusetts and Charles Ranney, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Mariah Ranney, born about 1846 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Ohio County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his surname as Ramsey but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ranney and will be noted this way. The census listed George Ranney, born about 1839 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$350.00 and living in the household of William Stephens, born about 1823 in Tennessee and his wife Melissa Stephens, born about 1827 in Kentucky. Other household members were: George W. Stephens, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Lydia J. Stephens, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Missouri (A female) Stephens, born about 1850 in Kentucky and James Stephens, born about 1852 in Kentucky and Joshua Stephens, born about 1855 in Kentucky. The household was living in McLean County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Livermore and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

The compiler notes Ohio and McLean Counties in Kentucky are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Ranney served in Company C of the 9th Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“9th Infantry Regiment [also called 5th (Hunt's) Regiment] was organized at Russellville, Kentucky, during the fall of 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Logan, Jefferson, Nelson, Harrison, Ohio, and Scott. It became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. The 9th served under Generals Hanson, Helm, and J. H. Lewis. It fought at Murfreesboro, was active in and around Jackson, saw action at Chickamauga, then participated in the Atlanta Campaign. During the fall of 1864 it was mounted and took part in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment lost 1 killed and 28 wounded at Murfreesboro and forty-four percent of the 230 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 235 men and 157 arms, but only a remnant surrendered [surrendered] with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John W. Caldwell [John William Caldwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 6868481] and Thomas H. Hunt; [Find A Grave Memorial # 6266777] Lieutenant Colonels Alexander Casseday, [Find A Grave Memorial # 9901786] Robert A. Johnston, [Robert Adams Johnson Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 10176518] and J. C. Wickliffe; [John Crepps Wickliffe – Find A Grave Memorial # 98806228] and Major Ben Desha. [Benjamin Desha – Find A Grave Memorial # 8041167]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 31, 1861 stated Private George Ranney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry joined for duty and enrolled

on September 22, 1861 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky and sworn in by M. Wickliffe for one year and noted he was present for duty.

The compiler notes the above regiment was organized in September 1861 at Bowling Green, Kentucky as the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry. The designation was changed to the 9th Regiment Kentucky Infantry per General Order number 10, dated Headquarters at Knoxville, Tennessee on October 4, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Ranney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky and sworn in by M. Wickliffe for one year and last paid by Worthington on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from June 30, 1862 to ---- stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Ranney of Company C of the 9th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky and sworn in by M. Wickliffe for one year and last paid by Major Triplett on July 1, 1862 and noted as absent and in hospital on September 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private George (Spelled as) Raney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky and sworn in by M. Wickliffe for one year and last paid by Captain Bowling on March 1, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George Ranny of Company C of the 9th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky and sworn in by M. Wickliffe for one year and noted as absent and in hospital on September 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for November and December 1862 stated Private George Ranney of Company C of the 9th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky and sworn in by M. Wickliffe for one year and last paid by Major Triplett and noted as absent and in hospital at Montgomery, Alabama on September 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for January and February 1863 stated Private George Ranney of Company C of the 9th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky and sworn in by M. Wickliffe for one year and last paid by Captain Armistead on December 9, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks noted he was discharged by examining board of surgeons at Grenada, Mississippi on December 9, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated "Form 13 Certificate of Disability for Discharge. Army of the Confederate States. Private George Ranney of Captain P. C. Newman Company C of the 5th Regiment of the Kentucky Volunteers of the Confederate States Army was enlisted by Captain Wickliffe of the C. S. Army at Russellville, Kentucky on the 22nd day of September 1861 to serve one year. He was born in Ohio County in the State of Kentucky - is 22 years of age - five feet nine inches high - fair complexion -

dark eyes – auburn hair and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty for 60 days. Grenada, Mississippi December 8, 1862.

We certify that we have carefully examined said Private George Ranney of Captain P. C. Newman's Company C and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of chronic diarrhea and ulcerations of the bowels and recommend he be discharged from the service. Approved W. W. Hart Surgeon Post and J. B. Gage MD board of examining surgeons.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Ranney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Russellville, Kentucky and sent to the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison and received there on August 23, 1863. Roll dated Military Prison on August 23, 1863 and noted his capture at Greeneville, Tennessee on May 15, 1863 and under remarks stated discharged on account of disability but refuses to take the oath or execute bond. I think he is an honorable fellow and will observe any obligation he may give.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Ranney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry 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 he was captured at Greeneville, Tennessee on May 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Ranney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 23, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 1, 1863 and noted he was captured at Greeneville, Tennessee on May 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private George (Spelled as) Ramney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 31, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky at Louisville on August 31, 1863 and noted captured at Greeneville, Tennessee on May 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Ranney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1863 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted he was captured at Greeneville, Tennessee on May 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (5192) stated George (Spelled as) Raney of the 5th Kentucky died on pneumonia.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

Private George Ranney died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 23, 1863 at Washington, D.C., at "10 A.M. President consults with Gen. Schenck about recruiting Negroes in Maryland and murder by John H. Sothoron and son, secessionists, of Lieutenant Eben White, recruiting officer, at Benedict, Maryland."

And on Friday, October 23, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) George Ranney of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes prior to 1900 and long before the tombstones were installed at the Camp Cemetery beginning in 1908 the following was noted from the newspaper, Plain Dealer (Cleveland, Ohio) Sunday, December 24, 1899: "In another part of the ground a marble marker bore the name of George Ranney and stated that he was born in Leavenworth, Ky., July 24, 1839, and died Oct. 23, 1863."

And From the Story of Camp Chase by William H. Knauss on page 8:

"Some of the incidents of that day and the reminiscences that occasion revived are worth telling. Some of the veterans present remembered the story of one marked grave. Just within the shadow of the inclosure stood a simple stone on which was a plain inscription telling that the body that had moldered in the earth beneath was that of George (Spelled as) Raney, who was born in Livermore, Ky. There was never a better exemplification of the honors of the war in which brothers fought against brothers. George Raney was a Southern sympathizer, a believer in the greatness of the State over the Nation. His brother loved the flag of the Union and enlisted to defend it. George was wounded and made a prisoner of war. He was brought to Camp Chase. His brother was there as a Union soldier and had to stand guard over him. But blood was thicker than water. All that brother could do for brother was done, but the boy in gray was dying. The struggle was over-only peace now. The simple shaft standing to-day was the tribute of love-the Blue and the Gray."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George Ranney did not own slaves in McLean County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"GEO. RANNEY CO. C 9 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."**

1537) Sergeant Joseph C. RASBERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1766 reads **"SGT. J. C. RASBERRY CO. G 31 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 31 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Rasberry, born about 1833 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a student and attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert Rasberry, born about 1802 in North Carolina and his wife Ann H. Rasberry, born about 1801 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Titus (A male) Rasberry, born about 1826 in North Carolina

and Willis J. Rasberry, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Benjamin Rasberry, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Sarah E. Rasberry, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Samuel Rasberry, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Richard J. Cocke, born about 1824 in Tennessee and Elizabeth A. Cocke, born about 1826 in Tennessee. The household was living in the Western District of Monroe County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

According to Mississippi Marriage, 1776-1935; Ella Buchanan married Joseph C. Rasberry on January 4, 1858 in Monroe County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed (The given name starts with the initial J but the compiler cannot transcribe the other letters in given name) The census listed J. C. (A male) Rasberry, born about 1833 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Eleanor C. Rasberry, born about 1839 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Luella B. Rasberry, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Palmetto and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry served in Company G of the 31st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized in March, 1862, using the 6th (Orr's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in Rust's, L. Hebert's, and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was part of the garrison at Vicksburg, [and] then fought at Baton Rouge and Jackson. Later it continued the fight under General Featherson [Featherston] in the Army of Tennessee. The 31st was active throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 10 killed and 37 wounded at Baton Rouge, and of the 215 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, seventy-six percent were disabled. In December, 1864, there were 86 men present for duty, and only a handful surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. A. Orr [Jehu Amaziah Orr – Find A Grave Memorial # 9768627] and Marcus D. L. Stephens, [Marcus D. Lafayette Stephens – Find A Grave Memorial # 24902315 has incorrectly listed him as Martin D. L. Stephens] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Balfour and James W. Drane, [James William Drane – Find A Grave # 32209005] and Majors Francis M. Gillespie [Francis Marion Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 11776288] and H. E. Topp. [Harvey Everett Topp – Find A Grave Memorial # 58425170]”

Company G of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Orr Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 8, 1862 stated 4th Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of Orr's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 8, 1862 in Pontotoc County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry was first organized as the 6th Orr's Battalion Mississippi Infantry. In February and March 1862 it was increased to ten companies and mustered into

the Confederate service as Orr's Regiment Mississippi Infantry. Shortly afterward the designation was changed to the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 3rd and 40th Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 8, to September 1, 1862 stated 4th Sergeant Jos C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 4th sergeant March 20, 1862. Promoted to orderly sergeant May 20, 1862 and returned to 3rd sergeant July 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 3rd Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 1st sergeant May 20, 1862 and returned to 3rd sergeant July 20, 1862 and then promoted to 1st sergeant September 1, 1862 and returned to 3rd sergeant November 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced from 1st sergeant to 3rd sergeant November 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced from 1st sergeant to 3rd sergeant November 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1862 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated reduced from 1st sergeant to 3rd sergeant November 1, 1862 and sent to hospital July 19, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Fitzpatrick on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 3rd sergeant November 1, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Rasbery of the 31st Mississippi Regiment appeared on an abstract of payments made by Captain B. F. Fitzpatrick Assistant Quartermaster 31st Mississippi Regiment for the months of January to June 1863 and date of payment was August 20, 1863 and noted as paid \$102.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Fitzpatrick on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave missing on the battlefield July 20, 1864 Peachtree Creek.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 25, 1865 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Palmetto, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent and under remarks stated wounded and captured near Atlanta, Georgia July 20, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners of war who have died in Field Hospital, 3rd Division, 20th Corps, for the month of July 1864 and noted as wounded due to a gun-shot wound received on July 20, 1864 at Peach Tree Creek and noted his death on July 24, 1864 and stated the locality of grave was Peach Tree Creek at the site of hospital.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of casualties, in Featherston's Brigade, in the engagement near Peach Tree Creek, Georgia July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

When Sergeant Joseph C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 20, 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 Sergeant Joseph Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi was wounded in the body and admitted on July 26, 1864 to the Field Hospital at Vining Station, Georgia (Located in Cobb County) and sent to the General Hospital on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Joseph C. (Spelled as) Raspberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi was admitted to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 from the Provost Marshal and the diagnosed for a severe flesh wound to the back caused by a con ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for minie ball and had been wounded at Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864 and water dressings were used as treatment and transferred back to the Provost Marshal on September 7, 1864 and noted his age as thirty-two.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jos C. Raspberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky September 7, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee September 7, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas C. Raspberry of Company G of the 31st 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 September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 8, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas C. Raspberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the

Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 27, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Philadelphia Inquirer reported "GENERAL LEE'S TESTIMONY – A Committee of the Rebel Senate was engaged, early in the present year, in an inquiry into the condition of the Confederacy. Among the witnesses summoned before them was General Lee, and the following are extracts from his testimony, on the 24th of January 1865: Question by Senator Hunter – What is your opinion as to evacuating Richmond and withdrawing the army to North Carolina? Answer – In my opinion it would be a bad movement. The Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina; they would go home. Question – Do you think we have troops enough for the next campaign? Answer – I do not. We cannot last till midsummer. Question - What do you think of the policy of arming two hundred thousand Negroes? Answer – If we are to carry on the war, that is the least of evils; but in such an event the negroes must have their liberty. Question – Do you think we would succeed by putting the Negroes into the field? Answer – That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year. Question by Senator Hill – What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace? Answer – It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign. Question by Senator Graham – What is your individual opinion on the subject of peace? Answer – I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifices. Question by Senator Walker – If peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, with unlimited powers? Answer – I will take any position to which my country assigns me and do the best I can but I do not think I can save the cause now. No human power can save it. Had I been assigned such a place one year ago, I think I could have made our donation better than it now is. Question by Senator Orr – You think then General, the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens' plan? Answer – Yes, that is the best policy now. I think the army and the people ought to be saved, if all else is lost."

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas C. Rasberry of Company G of the 31st Regiment "Alabama" Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1538) 2ND Lieutenant Wesley J. RAST - Inscription on tombstone #2067 reads "SURGEON J. A. HOUSTON 27 ALA. REG. C.S.A." / "**2D LIEUT. W. J. RAST CO. A 26 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**"
He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Wesley Rast, born about 1836 in Alabama and living in the household of John M. Rast, born about 1794 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sidney (A female) Rast, born about 1810 in South Carolina and Thomas Rast, born about 1834 in Alabama and Louisa Rast, born about 1838 in Alabama and Elisabeth Rast, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Peter Leach, born about 1820 in Georgia and R. R. Barr, born about 1826 in North Carolina. The household was living in the Southern Division of Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wiley Rast, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a teacher with a personal value of \$75.00 and living in the household of John W. Barnett, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy M. Barnett, born about 1802 in Georgia. Another household member was John C. Barnett, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The household was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cartersville and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 3rd Lieutenant W. J. Rast served in Company A of the 26th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"26th Infantry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi. Many of the men were from Prentiss, [Prentiss County was established in 1870 from parts of Tishomingo County] Itawamba, Tishomingo, Perry, and De Soto counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee and was one of the units captured at Fort Donelson. In this fight it lost 12 killed and 69 wounded of the 39 officers and 404 men engaged. After being exchanged, it was assigned to General Tilghman's and J. Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit reported 7 casualties at Coffeetown, totalled [totalled] 420 effectives in April, 1863, and lost 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 10 missing at Champion's Hill. In February, 1864, it was ordered to Virginia and placed in J. R. Davis' Brigade. It fought at Cold Harbor, endured the battles and hardships of the Petersburg trenches, and ended the war at Appomattox. Only 4 officers and 8 men surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia. The field officers were Colonel Arthur E. Reynolds, [Find A Grave Memorial # 16447394] Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Boone, [Francis Marion Boone – Find A Grave Memorial # 46953712] and Major Tully F. Parker. [Tully Francis Parker – Find A Grave Memorial # 44244150]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1861 to July 30, 1862 stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. J. Rast of Company A of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 19, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 30, 1861 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated died at Columbus, Ohio on

March 15, 1862 and also noted he was in command of his Company at the Battle of Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 15, 1862.

2nd Lieutenant died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1862 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Ohio Daily Statesman reported "TRIAL OF WIARD STEEL GUNS – On Thursday, Governor Tod, Generals Wright and Buckingham and other State and military officers witnessed an interesting target practice with the Wiard steel gun, belonging to the Fourth Ohio Independent Battery at Camp Chase. The target, which was seven feet surface, with a bull's eye three feet square, was set up at a distance of 1,760 yards. Ten rounds of shot and shell were fired from the 3 67-100 inch six-pounders. The third round a fuse shell, striking the target and the balance falling within an area of ten feet, slightly to the left and above the target. Ten rounds three solid shot and seven percussion shells were fired from the 3 67-100 inch twelve pounder guns, six of the shells bursting and all falling to the left of the target within an area of twenty feet, six of the shells bursting with splendid effect. The range of the guns at their extreme elevation is five miles, or twice that of any other guns in service when fired from the standard carriages. The guns were all sighted by Colonel S. Bliss, the excellent State Superintendent of Ordnance, who seemed to heartily enjoy the success of his long range target practice."

And on Saturday, March 15, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. J. Rast of Company A of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Post Hospital.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22607) stated he died on Saturday, March 15, 1862 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Post Hospital.

Because he died prior to the first known burial at the East Cemetery on April 6, 1862 the compiler does not know where he was originally buried or if he was reinterred to the Camp Chase Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1539) Private Edwin RATCLIFF - Inscription on tombstone #240 reads "**EDWIN RATCLIFF CO. F 1 (SYMON'S) GA. RES. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed Edwin L. (Spelled as) Ratcliffe, born about 1836 in Washington County, Georgia and noted his occupation as a merchant with a personal value of \$1,000.00 and living with what appears to be his wife Mary (Also spelled as) Ratcliffe, born about 1838 in New Castle County, Delaware and her maiden name appears to be Osmond. Osmond (Also spelled as) Ratcliffe, born about 1858 in Appling County, Georgia. The Ratcliffe family was living in the household of Jesse Osmond, born

about 1814 in Maryland and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 45854012 and living with what appears to be his wife (Given name spelled as) Eliza Osmond, born about 1820 in Maryland. Other household members were: Martha Osmond, born about 1842 in New Castle, Delaware and George W. Osmond, born about 1846 in New Castle County, Delaware and Virginia Osmond, born about 1851 in New Castle County, Delaware and Harry Osmond, born about 1853 in Richmond County, Georgia and Jesse Osmond, born about 1840 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The entire household was living in the City of Savannah District 3 in Chatham County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Savannah and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

When Private Edwin Ratcliff of Company F of the 1st Georgia (Symons) Reserves Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 26, 1864

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 13, 1864 at Charleston, South Carolina the newspaper the Charleston, Mercury reported "GENERAL MORGAN – General John H. Morgan has been relieved of the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia and he is to be court martialed for going into Kentucky last spring without orders of General Bragg. All soldiers are subject to the orders of their superiors and may be court martialed for acting without orders or disobeying them. Against this we have nothing to say. But we do say, without fear of contradiction, that in invading Kentucky, Morgan did the only thing that could have been done at that time to save Southwestern Virginia from ravage by Burbridge and his six thousand raiders. General John Echols succeeds General Morgan in the command of Southwestern Virginia. P. S. – Since the above was written, we learn that authentic information was received in this city last night that the enemy attacked Greenville on Sunday, killing General Morgan and capturing all of his staff. General Morgan's body was expected to arrive at Bristol last night. From this fact we infer that the enemy does not now hold Greenville....."

And on Tuesday, September 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Tuesday, September 13, 1864 due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1540) Private Samuel RATCLIFF - Inscription on tombstone #952 reads "**SAM'L RATCLIFF CO. E 22 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 22 years old.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; the parents of Samuel Ratcliff; Mary A. Taylor and Benjamin C. Ratcliff were married on December 19, 1833 in Amite County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Ratcliff, born about 1842 in Amite County, Mississippi and noted he had attended school within the year and was living in the household of (Spelled as) B.C. (A male) Ratcliff, born about 1805 in Mississippi and his wife Mary A. Ratcliff, born about 1812 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) R. K. (A male) Ratcliff, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Francis R. (A male) Ratcliff, born about 1839 in Mississippi (Upon further research in the future census records it was a female Frances Ratcliff) and Sarah Ratcliff, born about 1844 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Araan (A female) Ratcliff, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Taylor Ratcliff, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Amite County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel Ratcliff, born about 1841 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Ben C. Ratcliff, born about 1805 in Mississippi and his wife Mary Ratcliff, born about 1813 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ben Ratcliff, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Frances (A female) Ratcliff, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Sarah Ratcliff, born about 1844 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Asah (A female) Ratcliff, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Taylor Ratcliff, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Luke Ratcliff, born about 1856 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Amite County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office noted as Liberty and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Ratcliff served in Company E of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry and noted as overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment, organized at Iuka, Mississippi, in August, 1861, contained 38 officers and 597 men present for duty in November. Its members were from the counties of Jefferson, Amite, Lafayette, Hinds, De Soto, and Issaquena. After fighting at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, the unit was assigned to Rust's and Featherston's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in various conflicts during the Vicksburg siege and for a time was stationed at Jackson. Continuing the fight under General Featherston, it was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and later in North Carolina. The regiment lost 13 killed and 34 wounded at Baton Rouge, had 21 killed and 64 wounded at Peach Tree Creek, and totaled 93 officers and men in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels D. W. C. Bonham, [DeWitt Clinton Bonham – Find A Grave Memorial # 110654879] James D. Lester, [Find A Grave Memorial # 65678171] and Frank Schaller; [Died in 1881 in Georgia] Lieutenant Colonels Charles G. Nelms, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12212636] James S. Prestidge, [James Steen Prestidge – Find A Grave Memorial # 64761191] and H. J. Reid; [Hugh J. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 53633997] and Majors Thomas C. Dockery [Thomas Covington Dockery – Find A Grave Memorial # 31174911] and Martin A. Oatis. [Martin Augustus Oatis – Find A Grave Memorial # 13431290]”

Company E of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Liberty Guards" and were formed in Amite County, Mississippi.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Captain S. J. W. Nix's Company Liberty Guards Mississippi Infantry appeared on a transfer roll of the organization named above for July 23, 1861 and transferred to and mustered on August 22, 1861 at Jackson, Mississippi. Roll dated Jackson, Mississippi on July 23, 1861. Transferred on July 23, 1861 at Jackson, Mississippi Governor Pettus for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty. Under remarks stated, "This Company was organized April 25, 1861 and mustered into the State service the same day for twelve months. When a call was made for troops for the war by the President this company was tendered to the Governor of the State as an independent company and was transferred by him to the Confederate service for the war on July 23, 1861. This Company was successively designated as Captain Nix's Company, Mississippi Volunteers and as Captain Nix's Company and Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in July 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for three years. It was known for a short time after being organized as Bonham's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 33rd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Samuel Ratcliff of Captain Sam. J. W. Nix's Company Liberty Guards Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a Company Muster Roll of the organization named above called into the service of the State of Mississippi and was mustered in at Liberty, Mississippi by C. Posey.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for August 12 to August 22, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Sam Ratcliff of Company E (Liberty Guards) of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 12, 1861 at luka, Mississippi by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Samuel Ratcliff of Captain S. J. W. Nix's Company Mississippi Volunteers was mustered in on August 22, 1861 at age nineteen and the organization named above was called into the service of the Confederate States roll dated August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and had joined for duty and enrolled on April 29, 1861 at Liberty, Mississippi by Governor Pettus for the duration of the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 22, to November 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war 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) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on

August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain W. M. Jayne on April 30, 1862 noted as absent Amite County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and last paid by W. M. Jayne on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and last paid by Jayne on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent without leave from November 7, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll of the organization named above for pay for the period expressed. Roll dated February 10, 1863 and period of service from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1862 for two months. Dated February 10, 1863 and signed by S. Ratcliff.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 25, 1863 stated Private Samuel Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and last paid by Jayne 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. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain W. M. Jayne on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and sent to the hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and noted as absent and sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on

August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Jayne on October 31, 1862 noted as a deserter and started to hospital about August 1863 and not reported to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private Samuel Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and not paid since reenlisting and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private Samuel Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 22, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Stockton for the duration of the war and noted as a deserter near Nashville on December 15, 1864.

When Private Samuel Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd 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 Private (Spelled as) Saml Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd 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 S. E. Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd 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 captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky 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) Saml Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee the newspaper *The Nashville Daily Union* reported "The subject of Franco rebel colonization in northern Mexico is creating a good deal of excitement in California, as we are informed by our dispatches. Many of the rebel sympathizers, who attempted to get California into the Southern Confederacy, are now preparing to go to Sonora."

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Saml Ratcliff of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

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

1541) Private William RATCHFORD - Inscription on tombstone #1135 reads "**Wm. RATCHFORD CO. C 3 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm. T. Ratchford, born about 1846 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Martha Wilson, born about 1789 in Georgia. Other household members were: John E. Wilson, born about 1810 in Georgia and Martha A. Wilson, born about 1830 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Louiseannia J. (A female) Wilson, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm. J. Wilson, born about 1837 in Georgia. The household was living in the Sandy Creek 219 District in Clarke County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Athens and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Ratchford alternate names William P. and William T. Ratchford served in Company C of the 3rd Georgia Cavalry and noted as overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Cavalry Regiment was organized by Colonel M. J. Crawford and mustered into Confederate service at Athens, Georgia, during the early summer of 1862. Some of the men were from Rabun, Whitfield, and Cherokee counties. It fought in Kentucky with General Wheeler, but at New Haven most of the unit was captured. A detachment saw action at Murfreesboro and after those captured were exchanged, the command was assigned to J. J. Morrison's, C. C. Crews', and Iverson's Brigade. It participated in the

campaigns of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Atlanta, was involved in Northern Alabama and Georgia, and in 1865 participated in various conflicts in the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Their field officers were Colonels Martin J. Crawford, [Martin Jenkins Crawford – Find A Grave Memorial # 7984729] Richard E. Kennon, [Richard Ewing Kennon – Find A Grave Memorial # 39513323] and Robert Thompson; Lieutenant Colonel James T. Thornton; [Find A Grave Memorial # 77461440] and Majors Daniel F. Booton [Daniel Field Booton – A member of the Immortal 600 and at Camp Chase – Find A Grave Memorial # 10348067] and Hiram H. Johnson.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on June 11, 1864 at Talbotton, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Robert A.) Crawford for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Atlanta, Georgia July 21, 1864.

When Private William Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Georgia Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Iverson’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 Private (Spelled as) W. P. Rochford (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 21, 1864 by the 3rd Division and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Georgia 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Georgia 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) Wm P. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Georgia 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 William T. Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Georgia 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Georgia 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) Wm T. Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Private died approximately 196 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported “EXTENSIVE TELEGRAPHING – On Sunday afternoon and evening the American Telegraph Company sent over the wires from Washington fifty-nine thousand five hundred words of press matter.”

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. T. Ratchford of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1542) Quarter Master Sergeant Philander A. RATHBURN - Inscription on tombstone #1079 reads “***Q.M. SGT. P. A. RATHBURN CO. A 19 LA. REG. C.S.A.***” He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under the surname of Rathbun.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Philander A. Rathburn alternate name Philander A. Rathbun was discharged a quartermaster sergeant and served in Companies A and F&S in the 19th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1861, at Camp Moore, Louisiana. The men were raised in the parishes of Claiborne, Caddo, De Soto, and Vernon. It fought in the Battle of Shiloh, served in Mississippi, then was assigned to D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The regiment participated in the many campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war defending Mobile. It lost more than forty-five percent of the 350 engaged at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 270 men and 157 arms in December, 1863, and during the Atlanta Campaign, May 14-28, reported 4 killed and 40 wounded. It had 201 fit for duty in November, 1864 and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and

East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Benjamin L. Hodge, [Benjamin Lewis Hodge – Find A Grave Memorial # 6954398] R. W. Turner, [Richard Welcome Turner – Find A Grave Memorial # 147554862] and Wesley P. Winans; [Killed at Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee November 25, 1863] Lieutenant Colonels Loudon Butler, James M. Hollingsworth, [James Madison Hollingsworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 11020207] and Hyder A. Kennedy; [Find A Grave Memorial # 30399848] and Majors Camp Flournoy [Find A Grave Memorial # 7009044] and Winfrey B. Scott. [Find A Grave Memorial # 15088424]”.

When Quarter Master Sergeant Philander A. Rathburn of Company A of the 19th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Gibson’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Philander A. (Spelled as) Ratburn (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Philander A. (Spelled as) Ratburn of Company A of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 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 Sergeant Philander A. (Spelled as) Rachburn of Company A of the 19th Regiment Louisiana 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Philanler A. Ratburn of Company A of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Philander A. Rathburn of Company A of the 19th Regiment Louisiana 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at Salt Lake City, (Territory of) Utah the newspaper the Semi-Weekly Telegraph reported "EMPTY BOTTLES NAVIGATING THE OCEAN – Captain Beecher, an English shipmaster, has compiled within the last ten years, the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators: A good many bottles cast into the sea next to the African coast, found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Panama route, having traveled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova Scotia. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by Greenland marines off Davis' Straits, landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another made a curious trip swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of Africa, passing Gibraltar, went along the Portuguese coast of France and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. One bottle was found after sixteen years' swimming, one after fourteen years and two after ten years. A few only traveled more than one year and one only five days. This was sent off by the Captain of the Racehorse, on the 17th of April, in the Caribbean Sea and was found on the 22nd after having gone through degrees of longitude (210 miles) western direction. Captain McClure, of the Investigator, threw a bottle into the sea in 1858 on his voyage to Behring's Straits. It swam 3,500 miles in 200 days and was picked up on the Honduras coast."

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) P. A. Ratburn of Company A of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1543) Private Richard Milton RATLIFF - Inscription on tombstone #1184 reads "**M. RATLIFF CO. K 18 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 22 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Milton Ratliff, born about 1842 in Texas and living in the household of Wm. D Ratliff, born about 1812 in Louisiana and his wife (Spelled as) Evaline Ratliff, born about 1819 in Missouri. Other family household members were: Mary Ratliff, born about 1836 in Texas and John Ratliff, born about 1838 in Texas and (Spelled as) Texanna (A female) Ratliff, born about 1844 in Texas and (Spelled as) Evaline (A female) Ratliff, born about 1846 in Texas and a not yet named (A female) Ratliff, born about 1850 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the San Augustine District in San Augustine County, Texas and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Ratcliff but in the compilers opinion it should have been Ratliff and will be noted this way. The census listed Richard M. Ratliff, born about 1843 in Texas and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William D.

Ratliff, born about 1812 in Louisiana and his wife (Spelled as) Evalina Ratliff, born about 1818 in Missouri. Other family household members were: Matilda Ratliff, born about 1856 in Texas and Betty Ratliff, born about 1858 in Texas. The family household was living in Beat 3 in Henderson County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Athens and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

The compiler notes William D. Ratliff has a Find A Grave Memorial number 35900451 and noted his death in 1862. The compiler further notes William D. Ratliff left a Will in Henderson County, Texas and spelled his last name as Ratliff and mentions his wife's given name as (Spelled as) Emeline and the children as John D. Ratliff, Texanna Manion formerly Texanna Ratliff, Milton Ratliff, Matilda Ratliff, and Elizabeth Ratliff and the children each would receive \$2,500.00.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard F. Ratliff alternate name Richard M. Ratliff and served in Company K in the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Darnell's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"18th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Dallas, Texas, during the spring of 1862 with men from Dallas, Denton, and Belton. The unit was soon dismounted and ordered to Arkansas where in January, 1863, it was captured at Arkansas Post. After being exchanged, it was consolidated with the 17th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted), and placed in Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade. This command fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. The 18th was organized with about 900 men. The 17th/18th/24th/25th sustained 200 casualties at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms in December, 1863. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Nicholas H. Darnell, [Nicholas Henry Darnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 5314810] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Coit, [John Taylor Coit – Find A Grave Memorial # 26142782] and Majors Charles C. Morgan and William A. Ryan."

"This Company subsequently became Company K 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 18th (Also known as Darnell's) Regiment Texas Cavalry was accepted into the service of the Confederate States March 15, 1862 with eleven companies and re-organized May 26, 1862 with ten companies. Captain Witt's Company having become an independent command which was subsequently assigned to the 34th (Wilis') Regiment Texas Cavalry as Company B, a part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas 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, 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 17th and 18th Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization but each appears to have been mustered separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiment in Granbury's Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. Company H became an independent command about May 1863 and subsequently served as Company D Morgan's Regiment Texas Cavalry. The balance of the regiment which was not captured January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River and was consolidated with similar remnants of other Texas regiments about July 1, 1863 forming the 17th Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry."

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. M. Rattlief of Company K of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on June 30, 1864 and signed his name as R. M. Ratliff.

When Private Richard M. Ratliff of Company K of the 18th Texas Cavalry (dismounted) was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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) R. M. Retliff (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company K of the 18th Regiment Texas "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) Richd M. Ratliff of Company K of the 18th 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 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) Richard M. Ratliff of Company K of the 18th 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard "F". Ratliff of Company K of the 18th 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rec M. Ratliff of Company K of the 18th 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 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) Richd "F". (With an X by the initial F indicating an incorrect initial) Ratliff of Company K of the 18th 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 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) Richard M. Ratliff of Company K of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry 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 Richard M. Ratliff died approximately 194 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper the Evansville Daily Journal reported "SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS 7TH DAY – The interesting exercises which have attracted the attention of the friends of education for the past week, closed yesterday with the examination of the High School, which was attended by a large number of spectators. Mr. Parsons, the Principal and Miss Hough, the Assistant, are both accomplished scholars and experienced teachers and as the examination yesterday showed, have devoted themselves with great fidelity to their work. In this school the names of 69 pupils are registered and 64 were present. The average attendance during the term was 59. The studies embrace Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English, French, Latin and Greek Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, History, Algebra and Composition. In all those studies a large proportion of the scholars exhibit a very commendable degree of proficiency. There was a large class in Latin Grammar, or rather three classes which were examined together and exhibited an acquaintance with the principles of the language that we have seldom seen excelled in the lower classes in most of our colleges....."

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Richd M. Ratliff of Company K of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Richard M. Ratliff did not own slaves in the State of Texas.

1544) Private Humphrey RAVENSCRAFT - Inscription on tombstone #2117 reads "**H. RAVENSCRAFT CO. B 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" / "T. S. TATE CO. F 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner in Harrison County, Kentucky in May 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Humphrey Ravenscraft, born about 1840 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Ellen Ravenscraft, born about 1794 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: John Ravenscraft, born about 1824 in Kentucky and James Ravenscraft, born about 1827 in Kentucky and Margaret Ravenscraft, born about 1830 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Ravenscraft, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Columbus Ravenscraft, born

about 1833 in Kentucky and Uriah Ravenscraft, born about 1837. The family household was living in District 1 in Harrison County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on July 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Humphrey Ravenscraft, born about 1840 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Thomas (Spelled as) Hinkson, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Elen Ravenscraft, born about 1797 in Kentucky and Margaret Ravenscraft, born about 1831 in Kentucky and James Ravenscraft, born about 1826 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 2 in Harrison County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cynthiana and the census was enumerated on June 3rd and 4th 1860.

The compiler notes his name is listed under Humphry Ravenscraft on his Federal POW Records and was with Dukes 2nd Cavalry. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 123 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period. (However the compiler notes his name was listed as Humphrey Ravinscraft and listed as a citizen of Kentucky.)

The first soldier should be Private Humphrey Ravenscraft Company B 2nd Kentucky Cavalry (Duke's) C.S.A. (Note that according to Compiled Military Service Record's he is listed as William Ravenscraft of Company E 2nd Kentucky Cavalry (Duke's) CSA Ravenscraft enlisted in October of 1862. According to Camp Chase records Ravenscraft was captured in Harrison County Kentucky on May 24, 1863. Since the 2nd KY Cavalry had no engagements in that area at that time logic may suggest that he may have been captured near or at his home.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Humphey Ravenscraft of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 31, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Lexington, Kentucky and listed a physical description: Five feet ten inches in height; age twenty-two; Eyes blue; Hair dark; Complexion fair and noted as captured in Harrison County, Kentucky on May 24, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 23, 1863 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper the Cleveland Daily Leader reported "FOR JOHNSON'S ISLAND – One hundred and thirty-two prisoners came up on an extra train on the S. M. & N. Railroad (Sandusky & Mansfield & Newark Railroad) on Saturday and were transferred to Johnson's Island on the Island Queen. They were from Camp Chase and were all but two or three of them privates."

And on Tuesday, June 23, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Humphrey Ravinscraft of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to bronchitis.

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 Humphrey Ravenscraft may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Humphrey Ravenscraft did not own slaves in the State of Kentucky.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"H. RAVENSCRAFT CO. B (DUKE'S) 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

1545) Private John D. RAWLS - Inscription on tombstone #1333 reads **"J. D. RAWLS CO. B 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 D. Rawls alternate name John D. Ralls served in Company B 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."

The compiler notes his name on his Federal POW Records listed his surname as John D. Ralls.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Rawls (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 13th 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 Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. D. Ralls of Company B 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 as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Ralls of Company B 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 noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. D. Ralls of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on January 23, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. D. Ralls of Company B 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 Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. D. Ralls of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private died approximately 24 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Honolulu, Hawaii the newspaper *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser* reported "SELLING WITHOUT A LICENSE – On Wednesday last, a Chinaman was arrested, tried and convicted for selling opium without a license and find \$253.00. In default of the money, he entered the public service on the roads." AND "PASSENGER STATISTICS – The number of passengers, who have arrived from foreign ports from January 1 to February 17, has been as follows: At Honolulu 159 at Hilo 18. The departures during the same period have been 72 showing an excess of 105 arrivals."

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. D. Rawls of Company B 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1546) Private Henry RAY - Inscription on tombstone #44 reads **"HENRY RAY CO. C 2 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."** Federal POW Records on ancestry stated: He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Ray of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Ray of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Ray of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, (Kentucky) on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Ray of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Private died approximately 63 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 9, 1863 at Muscatine, Iowa the newspaper the Muscatine Weekly Journal reported "Eight hundred prisoners who were captured by Rosecrans at the battle of Chickamauga and who have been confined in the military prison at Louisville were on Friday forwarded to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois under escort of a strong guard. They will be kept at Camp Douglas until sent on for exchange."

And on Friday, October 9, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

Federal POW Records located under Henry Ray under miscellaneous on page four stated he died on Friday, October 9, 1863 due to unknown reasons. The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are also located at the miscellaneous under H. Ray on pages six, seven, and eight. The compiler notes there was not a unit called the 2nd Confederate Cavalry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1547) Private John RAY - Inscription on tombstone #2048 reads "**JOHN RAY CO. K 17 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 John Ray served in Company K in the 17th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy artillerists. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno.[Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]"

Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Butler True Blues" many soldiers from Butler County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John Ray of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on June 18, 1864 at Marietta, Georgia he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Polk's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Ray of Company K of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on June 18, 1864.

He took the oath of allegiance.

Private died approximately 244 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 19, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "Six hundred rebel prisoners who have taken the oath of allegiance were discharged from Camp Chase, Ohio on Saturday

week.” AND “A flock of butterflies, four miles long passed over one of the inland towns in California recently, for the North.”

And on Monday, June 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Ray of Company K of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to dropsy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1548) Private Thomas W. RAY - Inscription on tombstone #1429 reads **“T. W. RAY CO. D 29 N.C. 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 Thomas W. Ray served in Company D of the 29th 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]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company D of the 29th North Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Madison County, North Carolina.

When Private Thomas W. Ray of Company D of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign 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. W. Ray of Company D 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. W. Ray of Company D 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. W. Ray of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry 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 near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. W. Ray of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry 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 near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thos W. Ray of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive 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 Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas W. Ray of Company D 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 had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Private Thomas W. Ray died approximately 204 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Philadelphia Inquirer reported "THE SYMPATHY OF A CHILD – Yesterday morning while the draft was progressing in the First District, a small boy, on hearing his father's name called out among the drafted men, fell into a fit. He was immediately carried into the office and was kindly cared for by Dr. Peffinger, the Surgeon of the District."

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos. W. Ray of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1549) Private William G. RAY - Inscription on tombstone #969 reads ***“Wm. RAY CO. I 18 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Ray, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of William G. Ray, born about 1806 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Louisa Ray, born about 1814 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Ray, born about 1832 in Alabama and James Ray, born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Ellender (A female) Ray, born about 1836 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Matteus (A male) Ray, born about 1838 in Alabama and Peter Ray, born about 1840 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Russel Ray, born about 1841 in Alabama and Mary Ray, born about 1843 in Alabama and Sarah Ray, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 15 in Fayette County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm G. Ray, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of Wm. G. Ray, born about 1810. Other household members were: Elizabeth Ray, born about 1827 in Georgia and Peter Ray, born about 1839 in Alabama and Russell Ray, born about 1842 in Alabama and Mary F. Ray, born about 1844 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Serah (A female) Ray, born about 1850 in Alabama and Thomas Ray, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Laura Ray, born about 1854 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Hasten A. (A male) Ray, born about 1858 in Mississippi and Nancy C. Ray, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Laura J. Durkin, born about 1853 in Mississippi. The household was in Township 14 Range 9 in Attala County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Attala and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed with the 5th Mississippi Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Ray of Company I of George’s Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted September 1, 1863 at Kosciusko, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (G. Paul M.) Turner for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed October 12, 1863.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment subsequently became the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Ray of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Kosciusko, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (G. Paul M.) Turner for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated without leave since February 18.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Ray of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on

September 1, 1863 at Kosciusko, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (G. Paul M.) Turner for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick regiment by report May 1, 1864.

When Private William Ray of Company I of the 5th Mississippi 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 William Ray of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Ray of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Ray of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Ray of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Ray of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes a page within his Compiled Military Service Records stated see William Ray 18th Mississippi Cavalry and in doing so listed his death record at Camp Chase with the 18th Mississippi Cavalry only.

Private died approximately 26 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 30, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "THE GREAT FIRE AT BUFFALO – THREE PERSONS KILLED – A terrible fire occurred at Buffalo on the 25th of January, briefly noticed by telegraph. A furious snow storm and high winds prevailed at the time. The fire broke out at half-past four o'clock in the morning and continued to rage till afternoon. Three young firemen – James H. Sidway, W. H. Gillett and G. H. Tift (George H. Tift) were killed by being buried in the ruins of a burning building. The loss of property by the fire is estimated a half a million dollars. Among other structures the American Hotel was destroyed. It was valued at \$250,000."

And on Monday, January 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Ray of Company I of the "18th Regiment Mississippi 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. G. RAY CO. I 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A."**

1550) Private Cyrus RAYBURN - Inscription on tombstone #1224 reads **"CYRUS RAYBURN CO. H 30 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 years old per the 1850 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name spelled as Czras (A male) Rayburn, born about 1832 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Solomon J. Browning, born about 1820 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Browning, born about 1820 in Mississippi. Other household members were: Presley Browning, born about 1843 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Manerra (A female) Browning, born about 1847 in Mississippi. The household was living in Holmes County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1850.

The compiler notes Holmes and Carroll Counties in Mississippi are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Cyrus Rayburn served in Company H in the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"30th Infantry Regiment was organized during the early summer of 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi. Its members were raised in the counties of Lafayette, Choctaw, Montgomery, Grenada, Yazoo, and Carroll. After serving in Kentucky, the unit was assigned to General Walthall's and Brantly's [Brantley's] Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It sustained 209 casualties at Murfreesboro, 124 at Chickamauga, and 149 at Chattanooga. In December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 29th and 34th Regiments, and

totalled [totalled] 554 men and 339 arms. This unit lost 9 killed and 29 wounded at Resaca, and the 29th/30th lost 8 killed and 20 wounded at Ezra Church. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels G. F. Neill [Gilbraith Falls Neill – Find A Grave Memorial # 14007850] and James I. Scales, [Junius Irving Scales – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077382] Lieutenant Colonels James M. Johnson [Find A Grave Memorial # 13491338] and Hugh A. Reynolds, [Died September 22, 1863] and Major John K. Allen. [Taken POW at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee and sent to Johnson’s Island, Ohio, according to POW Records his residence was McNutt, Mississippi and released on June 18, 1865 at age 35]”

Company H of the 30th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Carroll Minute Men” The Company was raised in Carroll County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Cyrus Rayburn of Captain Franklin P. Pleasants’ Company of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into service at age thirty at Grenada, Mississippi on April 8, 1862 and joined on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three years or the war and duty status not reported and traveling to place of rendezvous was 24 miles.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 24th, 27th, 29th, and 34th Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 24th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 8 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Cirus Rayborn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Sirus (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Rayborn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Raiborn (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled for three years 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) Cyrus Rayborn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three years and last paid on January 1, 1863 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) Cyrus Rayborn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three years and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. Raborn appeared on a receipt roll for extra duty pay received of Captain A. Bobet, A. Q. M., C. S. A. at Tyner's Station, Tennessee for October 1863 and noted as a teamster for period of service from October 1, 1863 to October 31, 1863 for 31 days in the amount of \$7.75 and signed by Cyrus Raborn.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Cyrus Raborn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service May 1, 1863 to October 31, 1863 and paid on November 20, 1863 in the amount of \$66.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Rayburn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as teamster on April 30, 1863 by authority of Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. Raborn appeared on a receipt roll for extra duty pay received of Captain A. Bobet, A. Q. M. C. S. A. at Chickamauga, Tennessee for September 1863 and dated September 30, 1863 and occupation was noted as a teamster for period of service from September 1, 1863 to September 30, 1863 for a total of 30 days and paid \$7.50 and signed for as Cyrus Raborn.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Roborn of Company H of the 30th Mississippi appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Chickamauga, Tennessee during the month of September 1863 and nature of service was a teamster for period of service from September 1 to 30, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. Raborn of Company H of the 30th Mississippi appeared on a roll on non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Tyner's Station, Tennessee during the month of October 1863 and noted as a teamster for period of service from October 1 to 31, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Raborn of Company H of the 30th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on October 12, 1863 and signed as Cyrus Raborn.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Rayborn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three

years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as teamster on April 30, 1863 by order of Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill.

Compiled Military Service Records dated February 29, 1864 stated Private Cyrus (Spelled as) Raborn of Company H of the 30th Mississippi appeared on a muster roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty in Supply Train, Army of Tennessee in charge of Captain A. Bobet A. Q. M., and enlisted on April 8, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Rayborn of Company H of the 30th Mississippi appeared on a roll of non –commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Tyner’s Station, Tennessee during the month of November 1863 and noted his occupation as a teamster for period of service from November 1 to 30, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Cyrus Raborn of Company H of the 30th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for pay for September 8, 1864 at Griffin, Georgia and enlisted in April 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neill for three years and last paid on March 1, 1864.

When Private Cyrus Rayburn of Company H of the 30th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 24, 1864 he had been in Brantly’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 Cyrus (Spelled as) Rabourne of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Cyrus (Spelled as) Raborn of Company H of the 30th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December “24”, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Cyrus (Spelled as) Raborn of Company H of the 30th 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 to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December “24,” 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Cyrus (Spelled as) Raborn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to

Camp Chase, Ohio of January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December "24," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Cyrus (Spelled as) Rayborn of Company H of the 30th 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 near Franklin, Tennessee on December "24," 1864.

Private died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper the Daily Confederate reported "General Sherman has issued an order setting apart the islands from Charleston south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea and the country bordering the St. John River, Florida for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the United States."

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Rayborn of Company H of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1551) Private William C. RAINER - Inscription on tombstone #1488 reads "**W. C. RAYNOR CO. E 26 ALA. 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 C. Rainer served in Company E in the 26th Alabama Infantry (O'Neal's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"26th Infantry Regiment was formed at Tuscumbia, Alabama, in December, 1861, using the seven company [companies of the] 3rd Alabama Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The men were from Walker, Winston, Tuscaloosa, Marion, and Fayette counties. Two companies under Major J. S. Garvin were soon ordered to Fort Donelson and captured in that fight on February 16, 1862. After being exchanged, they joined the regiment in Virginia. It was placed in General Rains' Brigade at Yorktown, then was assigned to Rodes', O'Neal's, and Battle's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 26th was active in many conflicts of the army from Williamsburg to Mine Run. Later it moved to Camp Sumter, Georgia, and for a time guarded prisoners. [prisoners.] During the spring of 1864, the unit was attached to Cantey's Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Atlanta to Bentonville. This unit totalled totalled] 283 men in April, 1862, and reported 32 casualties at Gaines' Mill and 86 at Malvern Hill. It lost 116 at

Chancellorsville, and of the 319 engaged at Gettysburg, forty-one percent were disabled. The regiment was badly cut up at Nashville and a very small group surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Edward A. O'Neal; [Edward Asbury O'Neal – Find A Grave Memorial # 11041] Lieutenant Colonels John S. Gavin, [John S. Garvin – Find A Grave Memorial # 17716942] William H. Hunt, and William C. Reeder; and Majors David F. Bryan, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26857103] and R. D. Redden.”

Company E of the 26th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Fayette County, Alabama.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Adams Sentinel reported “There are six colored Churches in Savannah. Three of them have large organs and fine choirs. The pastors of four of them have always been colored men. Three of these Churches are decidedly very fine edifices and cost not less than ten thousand dollars each.”

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23137) stated he died on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 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. RAINER CO. E 26 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1552) Private Denmore W. REAVES - Inscription on tombstone #307 reads **“D. W. REAVES CO. I 38 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; John Reaves married Elizabeth (Spelled as) Marywither but the compiler notes it was spelled as Merriwether on James B. Reaves death certificate. The couple was married on October 21, 1841 in Shelby County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the given name spelled as Dimer Reaves, born about 1845 in Tennessee and living in the household of John Reaves, born about 1811 in Tennessee and his wife Elizabeth Reaves, born about 1827 in Louisiana. Other household members were: John Reaves, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Chas Reaves, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Ann Reaves, born about 1850 and noted as one month old and Sarah Meriwether, born about 1834 in Louisiana. The

household was living in Civil District 8 in Shelby County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the given name as Dimora Reaves, born about 1843 in Tennessee and living in the household of John Reaves, born about 1810 in Tennessee and his wife Elizabeth Reaves, born about 1823 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Jane Reaves, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Charles Reaves, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Ann Reaves, born about 1850 in Tennessee and James Reaves, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Thomas Reaves, born about 1856 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 8 in Shelby County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Memphis and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Dinmore W. Reaves alternate name D. W. Reaves served in Company I in the 38th Tennessee Infantry (Looney's) (8th Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"38th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 8th (Looney's) Regiment, was organized at Camp Abington, Fayette County, Tennessee, in September, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Shelby, Madison, and Wilson. Members of Company G were from Alabama, and Company H, later F, contained men from Georgia. During December it was at Knoxville with 988 men but only 250 arms. As most of these were worthless, the General commanding the department did not allow the unit to participate in the Battle of Fishing Creek. Later it was involved in the conflicts at Shiloh and Perryville. It then was assigned to General M. J. Wright's, Strahl's, Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During the summer of 1863 the 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion merged into the regiment. It was active from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit lost thirty percent of the 282 engaged at Murfreesboro, and there were 264 in action at Chickamauga. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John C. Carter [John Carpenter Carter – Find A Grave Memorial # 10843] and Robert F. Looney; [Robert Fain Looney – Find A Grave Memorial # 8715825] Lieutenant Colonels Andrew D. Gwynne, [Andrew Dunn Gwynne – Find A Grave Memorial # 74069021] Edward J. Golladay, and Hugh D. Greer; [Hugh Dunlap Greer – Find A Grave Memorial # 133943952] and Majors Hardeman A. Abington, Hamilton W. Cotter, and David H. Thrasher. [David Hughey Thrasher – Find A Grave Memorial # 30897796]"

Company I of the 38th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Shelby County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 5 to May 1, 1862 and dated August 29, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Reaves of Company L of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Morning Sun (Located in Shelby County, Tennessee) and enrolled by twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. 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, 33^d 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, 33^d, 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."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 and dated November 19, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Morning Sun, (Tennessee) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated December 24, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Morning Sun, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1862 to January 1, 1863 and dated February 2, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Morning Sun, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1863 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) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Morning Sun, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1863 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) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Morning Sun, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on March 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 (Spelled as) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Morning Sun, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year 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 from September 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated March 4, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Morning Sun, (Tennessee) and enrolled

for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on August 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) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March "1," 1862 at Morning Sun, Shelby County Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated September 28, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March "1," 1862 at Morning Sun, Shelby County Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) and duty status not reported and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured July 22, 1864 near Atlanta, (Georgia)

When Private Denmore W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at 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 (Spelled as) G. W. Reavis (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) 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 forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dinmore W. Reaves of Company I 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dinmore W. Reaves of Company I 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) Dunmore W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th 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) Dinmore W. Reeves (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I 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) Denmore W. Reaves of Company I 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) Dinmore W. Reaves of Company I 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dunmore W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was admitted on October 8, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and sent from Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and had not been vaccinated and died on October 12, 1864.

Private died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 13, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln informs John Hay that he is in no hurry to replace Chief Justice Taney, who died last night.

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Dinmore W. Reaves of Company I of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1553) Private John M. RODDENBERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1592 reads **“J. M. REDANBERRY CO. K 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Roddenberry, born about 1845 in Florida and living in the household of Sampson Roddenberry, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary Jane Roddenberry, born about 1841 in Florida and Georgia Ann Roddenberry, born about 1842 in Georgia and Caroline Roddenberry, born about 1846 in Florida and Sarah Roddenberry, born about 1848 in Florida and Elizabeth Roddenberry, born about 1850 in Florida and Mary Roddenberry,

born about 1777 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Ocklockna District in Wakulla County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John M. Roddenberry, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of Sampson Roddenberry, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha Roddenberry, born about 1835 in Georgia and Martha J. Roddenberry, born about 1840 in Georgia and Georgia A. Roddenberry, born about 1843 in Georgia and Caroline Roddenberry, born about 1848 in Georgia and Sarah C. Roddenberry, born about 1849 in Georgia and Elisabeth Roddenberry, born about 1850 in Florida and Peter Roddenberry, born about 1853 in Florida and (Spelled as) Isaak (A male) Roddenberry, born about 1857 in Florida and James W. Roddenberry, born about 1858 in Florida and Henrietta Roddenberry, born about 1860 and noted as five months old. The family household was living in the Fork of Oclockney and Sopchoppy Rivers in Wakulla County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newport and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Roddenberry alternate name John M. Rodenberry served in Company K in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Florida Infantry organized at Chattahoochee, Florida, in March, 1862, contained men from Gadsden, Jackson, Union, Collier, and Washington counties. During April the unit had 31 officers and 511 men, and soon moved to East Tennessee. Later it was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was active in Tennessee with Hoods, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment reported 35 killed and 130 wounded at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 214 men and 133 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1863. The field officers were Colonels Jesse J. Finley, [Jesse Johnson Finley Find A Grave Memorial # 4529] Daniel L. Kenan, [Daniel Lafayette Kenan – Find A Grave Memorial # 77732609] and Angus D. McLean, [Angus D. McLean Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354102] and Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. M. Davidson.[Robert Hamilton McWhorta Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6913263]”

Company K of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Holmes County, Florida.

When Private John M. Roddenberry of Company K of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Redenberry (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K (of the “9” but corrected to the 6th at the top of the page) Regiment Florida 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 on July 22, (1864) at Atlanta, Georgia by the 16th Army Corps and under disposition stated forwarded to Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M Rodenberry of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M Rodenberry of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M Rodenberry of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M Rodenberry of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida 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) John M Rodenberry of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M Rodenbury of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M Rodenberry of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from December 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated states that he was pressed into service.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M Rodenbury of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared as a signature of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio March 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and written in pencil at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Private John M. Roddenberry died approximately 218 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 8, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "REBEL PRISONERS – About 1,000 rebel prisoners from Camp Chase arrived in this city yesterday and were marched to Fort McHenry to await transportation to Fortress Monroe, for exchange. About 800 rebel prisoners from Elmira are expected to arrive here at an early hour this morning. It is stated that about 200 of these last named are from this city and various other parts of this State."

And on Wednesday, March 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno M Roddenberry of Company K of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to diarrhea 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: **"JNO. M. RODDENBERRY CO. K 6 FLA. INF. C.S.A."**

1554) Citizen of Alabama. Jefferson REDDEN - Inscription on tombstone #1650 reads **"JEFF. REDDIN CITIZEN."** He was taken prisoner in Lafayette County, Alabama in late 1864 or early 1865.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper the Evening Star reported "FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS – A portion of the 1st separate cavalry brigade, commanded by Colonel Gable, was attacked on Sunday last, near Vienna, Virginia by a body of White's guerrillas, who were driven off, with a loss of two killed and six wounded, which the rebels succeeded in carrying off. Our troops lost two killed and two taken prisoners."

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23139) stated he died on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 due to pneumonia.

The same citation noted he was mail carrier.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1555) Private John H. REECE - Inscription on tombstone #728 reads ***"JNO. H. REECE CO. H 60 VA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

May have been John S. Rease born about 1848 in Mercer County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Reece served in 2nd Company H in the 60th Virginia Infantry (3rd Regiment Wise Legion) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"60th Infantry Regiment [also called 3rd Regiment, Wise Legion] was organized in August, 1861. The unit served in Field's, McCausland's, and T. Smith's Brigade. It fought in the Seven Days' Battles and reported 31 killed and 173 wounded. Later it was attached to the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee and participated in numerous conflicts including the fight at Piedmont. The 60th took part in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and fought its last battle at Waynesborough. During mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Beuhring H. Jones [Beuhring Hampton Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 71559009] and William H. Starke; [William Edwin Starke – Find A Grave Memorial # 10055] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Corley, [James Lawrence Corley – Find A Grave Memorial # 61856380] William A. Gilliam, [William Adison Gilliam – Find A Grave Memorial # 110243767] George W. Hammond, J. W. Spaulding, [James W. Spaulding] John C. Summers, [John Calhoun Summers – Find A Grave Memorial # 7704216] and W. A. Swank; [William A. Swank – Find A Grave Memorial # 54108214] and Majors William S. Rowan, James W. Sweeney, and Jacob N. Taylor. [Jacob Nunis Taylor – Killed at Cloyd's Mountain – Find A Grave Memorial # 107824756]"

2nd Company H of the 60 Virginia Infantry was known as the "Richmond Light Guard" many soldiers from Mercer County (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted at Princeton, (West) Virginia (Located in Mercer County) for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated exchanged October 8, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry

enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for one year and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave since December 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service since 15th instant.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 1, 1864 and dated April 1, 1864 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since May 9, 1864 taken at Cloyd's Mountain.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private John H. Reece of (2nd) Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Princeton, (West) Virginia for the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since May 9, 1864 taken at Cloyd's Farm, Virginia.

When Private John H. Reece of 2nd Company H in the 60th Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at Cloyd's Mountain he had been in the 4th Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

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

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

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

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

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

Home Guards

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

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

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

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Reese (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s

Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and specifically arrived at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Reese of Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864.

Private John S. Reese died approximately 228 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper the Buffalo Commercial reported "THE COTTON SUPPLY – A cotton speculator who has just returned from Mobile says that there are over 125,000 bales of stock in that city, principally on French and English accounts. The total number of bales of cotton in the Confederacy is estimated by rebel cotton dealers at 7,000,000 bales. No more than 1,000,000 bales has succeeded in getting out since the war began. A return of peace would undoubtedly throw an immense amount of cotton on the market and greatly reduce the price. The demand also would be largely increased, for millions of families are buying a short supply, in expectation of replenishing their stock after the war and after high prices."

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno S. Reese of Company H of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

Ainsworth and his staff changed date due to chronological grave sequence from December 9th to January 9th.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1556) Private James M. REED - Inscription on tombstone #401 reads "**JAS. M. REED CO. D 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, West Virginia in April 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Dudley G. (Spelled as) Read married Martha Hendrickson on October 8, 1833 in Botetourt County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed James Reed, born about 1840 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Dudley G. Reed, born about 1797 in Maryland and his wife Martha Reed, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Ann Reed,

born about 1834 in Virginia and Clementine Reed, born about 1836 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Luvinia (A female) Reed, born about 1838 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Amose (A male) Reed, born about 1837 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Hiley (A male) Reed, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in Subdivision 4 in the East District in Washington County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. M. (A male) Reed, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of D. G. (A male) Reed, born about 1797 in Maryland and his wife M. (A female) Reed, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: C. (A female) Reed, born about 1836 in Virginia and A. W. (A male) Reed, born about 1838 in Virginia and L. (A female) Reed, born about 1840 in Virginia and H. F. (A male) Reed, born about 1846 in Virginia and S. (A male) Reed, born about 1856 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 4 in Putnam County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Buffalo and the census was enumerated on July 13, 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 12 which noted J. M. (Spelled as) Reade of Company D of the 8th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mr. D. G. (Spelled as) Reade and listed his Post Office as Buffalo, (West) Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 54 the Post Office at Buffalo was located in Putnam County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes Cabell and Putnam Counties in West Virginia are adjacent.

2nd Company D of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as "Gunn's Rangers" many soldiers from Cabell County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private James M. Reed of (2nd) Company D of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at the Cabell County Court House and enrolled by Captain (William R.) Gunn for three years and last paid by Captain (William J.) Clark on December 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 James M. Reed of (2nd) Company D of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at the Cabell County Court House and enrolled by Captain (William R.) Gunn for three years and last paid by Captain (William J.) Clark on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Tazewell since August 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private James M. Reed of (2nd) Company D of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September "4," 1862 at the Cabell County Court House and enrolled by Captain (William R.) Gunn for three years and last paid by Captain (William J.) Clark on

October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since April 1864 captured at Cabell County, (West) Virginia stoppage of pay for 30 days for absence without leave.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Reed of Company D of the 8th 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 May 5, 1864; Age 21; Height 5' 9 ½ inches; Complexion light; Eyes blue; Hair red; and told Union authorities his occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Putnam County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by Sergeant Smith in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on April 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Reed of Company D of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 7, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on April 24, 1864.

Private James M. Reed died approximately 179 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 3, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper the Richmond Dispatch reported "CASTLE THUNDER ITEMS – Thomas Vaughan, (Thomas J. Vaughan court-martialed for desertion) member of the Tenth Virginia Battalion of heavy artillery, was committed to Castle Thunder (in Richmond) yesterday upon the charge of running soldiers through the lines. At the same time, Francis T. Blake, attached to Bradley Johnson's command (Confederate 1st Maryland Infantry) was committed to the castle on the charge of making his escape from the prison at Salisbury, North Carolina."

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Reed of Company D of the 8th 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: **"JAS. M. REED 2ND CO. D 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1557) Private Richard T. REED - Inscription on tombstone #206 reads **"R. T. REED CO. A 15 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Carroll County, Tennessee in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard T. Reed served in Company A in the 15th Tennessee Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd T. Reed of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 16, 1864 for exchange and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd T. Reed of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under command of Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Provost Marshal General, Louisville, Kentucky March 16, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard T. Reed of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 20, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District Kentucky Louisville, on March 21, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 6, 1864 and noted as sent in hand.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard T. Reed of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 24, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard T. Reed of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 16, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard T. Reed of Company A of the 15th 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 March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard T. Reed of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 26, 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 Carroll County, Tennessee on March 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard T. Reed of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 under remarks stated conscript and deserter and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 6, 1864.

Private died approximately 143 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln's cabinet meets. Seward and Attorney General Bates dispute over procedures for captured cotton.

And on Tuesday, August 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. T. Reed of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1558) Private Oliver Henry P. REESE - Inscription on tombstone #967 reads "***O. H. P. REESE*** ***CO. C 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Ruse but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Reese and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Reese, born about 1844 in Mississippi and living in the household of (Spelled as) E. P. (A male) Reese, born about 1814 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Malinda Reese, born about 1823 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Mary Reese, born about 1838 in Mississippi and David Reese, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Ann Reese, born about 1842 in Mississippi and James Reese, born about 1845 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Evasmas (A male) Reese, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Martha Reese,

born about 1850 in Mississippi and listed as five months old. The family household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Reece but the compiler believes it was spelled as Reese and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Reese, born about 1844 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Erasmus D. Reese, born about 1815 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Matilda Reese, born about 1822 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: David Reese, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Ann Reese, born about 1842 in Mississippi and James Reese, born about 1846 in Mississippi and William Reese, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Martha Reese, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Susan Reese, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Nancy Reese, born about 1855 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Starkville and the census was enumerated on July 6, 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 O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Erasmus Reese and listed his Post Office as Starkville, Mississippi.

The compiler notes a H. P. Reese who was born in Mississippi about 1843 and received a Confederate pension in Texas after the war. He was however in Company A of the 12th Texas Cavalry and according to his Compiled Military Service Records his surname was spelled as Rue.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Oliver H. P. Reese alternate name O. H. P. Reese served in Company C in the 35th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“35th Infantry Regiment, recruited at West Point and Corinth, was organized during the spring of 1862. The unit fought under General J. C. Moore at Corinth and lost 32 killed, 110 wounded, and 347 missing. Later it was assigned to Hebert's and Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and in February, 1863, totaled 414 officers and men. It was captured when Vicksburg fell, and during the siege it had 20 killed and 82 wounded. After being exchanged, it was placed in Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade, served throughout the Atlanta Campaign, was in Tennessee with Hood, and aided in the defense of Mobile. The regiment sustained 20 casualties at New Hope Church, 36 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 35 at the Chattahoochee River, and 47 in the Battle of Atlanta. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel William S. Berry, [William Taylor Sullivan Barry – Find A Grave Memorial # 13093938 he also has a Wikipedia article] Lieutenant Colonels Charles R. Jordon [Charles R. Jordan – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916622] and Reuben H. Shotwell, [Reuben Henley Shotwell Born about 1829 – Find A Grave Memorial # 38579637] and Majors T. F. Holmes [Thomas F. Holmes] and Oliver C. Watson. [Oliver Clark Watson – Find A Grave Memorial # 104413118]”

Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Oktibbeha Recue Number 2” Many soldiers from Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C (Oktibbeha Rescue Number 2) 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years 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) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent wounded in battle at Corinth, (Mississippi) on the 4th day of October.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of killed, wounded, and missing, of the 35th Mississippi Regiment in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi October 3 to 5, 1862 and list dated at Camp Rogers on October 28, 1862 and under remarks stated wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Captain R. J. Johnson's Company of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* and enlisted on March 1, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and under remarks stated absent wounded.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by Captain (Waits E) Gibbs on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by Captain (Waits E) Gibbs on March 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on July 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan)

Barry for three years and last paid on July 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed corporal on December 11, 1863 by order of Colonel Barry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced to rank from corporal by own request by order of Lieutenant Colonel (Reuben Henley) Shotwell on February 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three (years) and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Oliver Henry P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, O. H. P. Reese a private of Company C Regiment 35th 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 O. H. P. Reese and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) O. P. H. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into the by commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

When Private Oliver H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 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.

The numbers at Camp Chase are staggering although a bit skewed during the Atlanta Campaign based on the following statistics alone. Less than two dozen Confederates who were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign while General Johnston was the commanding general (May 7, 1864 to July 16, 1864 or seventy days) would die at Camp Chase and have tombstones. More than 400 Confederates who were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign while General Hood was the commanding general (July 17, 1864 to September 2, 1864 or forty-seven days) would die at Camp Chase and have tombstones.

After the fall of Atlanta, Georgia on September 2, 1864 General Sherman had seemingly secured the re-election of President Lincoln in November. The once mighty Confederate Army of Tennessee had suffered tremendously under the aggressive leadership of General Hood since taking command on July 17, 1864, in the battles in and around Atlanta. Hood's main Army was predominantly west of Atlanta during the later September days of 1864. Both Hood and President Jefferson Davis incorrectly philosophized that General Sherman could not continue to hold Atlanta with hundreds of miles of long supply lines with more than over one hundred in the form of the Western and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta, Georgia to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Both opposing armies waited to see what the other would do after the capitulation of Atlanta.

Wondering what General Hood was doing after the fall of Atlanta, General Sherman was quoted as saying "I cannot guess his movements as I could those of Johnston, who was a sensible man and only did sensible things."

However General Hood did perform the sensible military tactic and sent part of his Army to retake the towns of Acworth and Big Shanty both north of Marietta, Georgia and then tore up railroad track to deny General Sherman supplies and communication.

Likewise a huge supply base was located at the Allatoona Pass further north along the Western & Atlantic railroad and contained a million rations among other supplies. Knowing of the possible attempt to re-capture the Pass Sherman had ordered a smaller Army about 2,100 soldiers under Union General Corse at Rome, Georgia to reinforce the Pass.

General Hood ordered General Alexander Stewart one of his corps commanders to take a division and take Allatoona Pass and General Stewart elected to send General French's Division for the task. On October 5, 1864 a brief but hotly contested battle ensued. The battle had two names, the Battle of Allatoona and the Battle of Allatoona Pass. Confederate cavalry had incorrectly informed Confederate General French that additional Union troops were on their way and the following day his division limped back toward the Army of Tennessee. Faulty intelligence had prevented General French in taking his objective with superior Confederate numbers. In a message sent to General Sherman, General Corse is quoted as saying "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to whip all hell yet." Through a series of misunderstandings General Sherman never sent major reinforcements to General Corse in more ways than one Corse had dogged a bullet. The Union ballad of "Hold the Fort" was inspired by General Corse

and his defiant stand at Star Fort at Allatoona Pass. For Hood's Army it was another missed opportunity as the Army of Tennessee began its pivotal and fateful return to Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th 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 October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) O.H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Private Oliver Henry P. Reese died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at Memphis, Tennessee the newspaper the Memphis Bulletin reported "The following appears in the advertising column of a rebel paper – The Selma Dispatch – AN OFFER TO MURDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN, SECRETARY SEWARD AND ANDREW JOHNSON – "One Million Dollars Wanted to have peace by the 1st of March if the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me

with the cash, or good security for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Steward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next.....”

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) O. H. P. Reese of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry Oliver P. Reese did not own slaves in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

1559) Private William B. REESE - Inscription on tombstone #191 reads **“W. R. REESE CO. G 11 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee in July 1863.

The compiler notes he used an alias of William B. Reeves while a prisoner.

Private died approximately 353 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 25, 1864 at Indianapolis, Indiana the newspaper the Indianapolis Star reported ‘GENERAL MCPHERSON KILLED – Louisville, July 23 – Major Narcross, local paymaster at Chattanooga telegraphs to Major Allen, Chief Paymaster here, that Major General McPherson was killed today in the fight before Atlanta. Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.”

And on Monday, July 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Monday, July 25, 1864 due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1560) Private Francis Marion REGISTER - Inscription on tombstone #1019 reads **“F. M. REGISTER CO. C 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler notes Covington County and Coffee County, Alabama are adjacent to each other.

The 1850 United States census listed Marion F. Register, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted as a laborer and living in the Fanning household. The family household was living in Coffee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated in December 1850.

According to the Alabama, Homestead and Cash Entry Patents, Pre-1908, Francis M. Register in Elba, Alabama located in Coffee County on September 1, 1858 bought 159.9 acres and paid cash.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Travis M. Register but corrected to Francis M. Register by an ancestry transcriber. Francis M. Register, born about 1826 in Georgia and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a value of personal estate of \$200.00 and it was noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth A. Register, born about 1827 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Franklin J. Register, born about 1853 in Alabama and Caroline Register, born about 1855 in Alabama and Joseph P. Register, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Covington County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Leon and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Francis M. Register 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 Francis M. Register of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on February 10, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Jesse) O'Neal for three years and had never 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 Francis M. Register of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Jesse O'Neal for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Francis M. Register of Company G of the 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis M. Register 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 Francis M. Register of Company G 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 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis M. Register 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, 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 Francis M. Register 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 Francis M. Register 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis M. Register of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had

been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at New York, New York the newspaper the New York Tribune reported "THE NEW WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA – The civil war which for two years has been desolation the little republic of Uruguay has, during the last months of the year 1864, assumed much large dimensions. The rebel chief, General Flores, has succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of the Government of Brazil, which early in 1864 began to concentrate troops on the frontier of Uruguay. On August 4, Brazil presented to the Government of Uruguay an ultimatum, claiming redress of grievances which no one outside of Brazil has ever been able to understand and demanding a reply within six days....."

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. M. Register of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1561) Private George W. REGISTER - Inscription on tombstone #1552 reads "***GEO. W. REGISTER CO. G 1 FLA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 30 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed G. W. (A male) Register, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife N. A. (A female) Register, born about 1840 in Florida. Other family household members were: J. F. (A male) Register, born about 1858 in Florida and T. J. (A female) Register, born about 1859 in Florida and J. F. (A male) Register, born about 1843 in Georgia. The family household was living in Sumter County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sumpterville, Florida (It may have been Sumterville) and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant George W. Register and discharged as a private served in Company G of the 1st Florida Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1861, near Tallahassee, Florida. Companies that made up the unit were recruited in the counties of Columbia, Nassau, Clay, Suwannee, Leon, Levy, Duval, and

Alachua. It served in Florida until the spring of 1862 when seven companies were dismounted, and Companies A, E, and F continued to serve as cavalry. This battalion fought at Richmond, skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, then during the end of 1863 rejoined the command as infantry. After fighting at Perryville, the regiment was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and later General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade. In December, 1863, the 1st Cavalry (dismounted) was consolidated with the 4th Florida Infantry Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, accompanied Hood to Tennessee, and was active at Bentonville. The unit was organized with over 850 officers and men, reported 27 casualties at Chickamauga, and the 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were colonels W. G. M. Davis [Later General William George Mackey Davis – Find A Grave Memorial # 10852] and G. Troup Maxwell, [George Troup Maxwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 51585589] Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Stockton, [William T. Stockton] and Major Henry Bradford.”

The inference on this being the correct soldier is because when he enlisted at age 27 in 1861 his birth year would have been about 1834 and he made his mark with an X on his pay records and the census noted he could not read nor write and other G. W. or George W. Register's were accounted for and his place of enlistment to his home was less than 100 miles away.

A Company Muster-In Roll of his Compiled Military Service Records stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) George Register of Captain Clark's Company of Davis' Regiment Florida Cavalry* was mustered in at age twenty-seven at Newnansville, Florida on November 22, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Clark at Newnansville, (Florida) on November 9, (1861) for twelve months and the evaluation of his horse was \$200.00 and equipment noted as \$10.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company G 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry.”

The compiler notes Newnansville, Florida was located in Alachua County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 9, 1861 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 9, 1861 at Newnansville, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced from 3rd sergeant January 1, 1862 to ranks and use of horse was \$44.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 11, 1862 to February 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 9, 1861 at Newnansville, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 9 to March 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 9, 1861 at Newnansville, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve

months and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as Wagoner March 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 9, 1861 at Newnansville, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as Wagoner March 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on November 9, 1861 at Newnansville, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as Wagoner March 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on November 9, 1861 at Newnansville, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on June 30, 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) George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on November 9, 1861 at Newnansville, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on August 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) Geo W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on November 9, 1861 at Newnansville, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Florida Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) at Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from January 16 to 31, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 and under remarks stated that he deserted.

Private George W. Register died approximately 58 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper the Daily Milwaukee News reported "FROM MEXICO – New York, March 4 – Advisers received here through private sources from Mexico, state that the war in the United States is attracting the special attention of the Imperial government. The police are directed to arrest all who express their sympathy with the federal cause and one man named Valdez has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States and predicting the speedy end of the rebellion. The imperial treasury is constantly getting lower. The hostility of the church party to the Emperor Maximilian is on the increase....."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Register of Company G of the 1st Regiment Florida "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George Register did not own slaves in the State of Florida.

1562) Captain David M. B. REID - Inscription on tombstone #2073 reads "**CAPT. D. M. B. REID CO. A 26 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census the surname as Reed but the compiler believes it should have been Reid and will be noted this way. The census listed David M. B. Reid, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Nancy Turner, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Elisabeth Turner, born about 1829 in Tennessee and Nancy Turner, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Susan Turner, born about 1833 in Tennessee and William E. Turner, born about 1837 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Mirandy Turner, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Tennessee (A female) Turner, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Louisa Reid, born about 1827 in Tennessee. The household was living in the Southern Division in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Reed but corrected to Reid by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed David M. B. Reid, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and living in the household of Nancy Turner, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Marinda (A female) Turner, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Tennessee (A female) Turner, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Lewisa Reid, born about 1827 in Tennessee. The household was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cartersville and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Captain David M. B. Reid served in Company A of the 26th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"26th Infantry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1861 at luka, Mississippi. Many of the men were from Prentiss, [Prentiss County was established in 1870 from parts of Tishomingo County] Itawamba, Tishomingo, Perry, and De Soto counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee and was one of the units captured at Fort Donelson. In this fight it lost 12 killed and 69 wounded of the 39 officers and 404 men engaged. After being exchanged, it was assigned to General Tilghman's and J. Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit reported 7 casualties at Coffeerville, totalled [totalled] 420 effectives in April, 1863, and lost 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 10 missing at Champion's Hill. In February, 1864, it was ordered to Virginia and placed in J. R. Davis' Brigade. It fought at Cold Harbor, endured the battles and hardships of the Petersburg trenches, and ended the war at Appomattox. Only 4 officers and 8 men surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia. The field officers were Colonel Arthur E. Reynolds, [Find A Grave Memorial # 16447394] Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Boone, [Francis

Marion Boone – Find A Grave Memorial # 46953712] and Major Tully F. Parker. [Tully Francis Parker – Find A Grave Memorial # 44244150]”

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 15, 1862 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln sends to Senate treaty with Sac and Fox, of the Missouri and the Iowa tribes of Indians.

And on Tuesday, April 15, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain (Spelled as) D. M. B. Reid 26th Mississippi Infantry due to congestive chills.

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 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. Captain David M. B. Reid may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David M. B. Reid did not own slaves.

1563) Private Fleming REID - Inscription on tombstone #548 reads **“F. REID CO. H 51 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Leetown, Virginia in August 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Reed. The census listed Fleming Reed, born about 1838 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah A. Reed, born about 1839 and it was noted they had been married within the year. The family was living in Floyd County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Floyd County Court House and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Fleming Reed served in Company H in the 51st Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“51st Infantry Regiment was formed in August, 1861, with eleven companies. Company L was later assigned to the 23rd Battalion. Its members were recruited in the counties of Wythe, Nelson, Bland,

Floyd, and Grayson. During the war it started in General Floyd's and G. C. Wharton's Brigade. The 51st served in the Army of the Kanawha, moved to Tennessee, and after fighting at Fort Donelson marched to Nashville with 274 men. Later it was sent to western Virginia, saw action at Carnifax Ferry, then returned to Tennessee where it was involved in the Knoxville Campaign. The unit went on to fight in numerous conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley and sometime around April 15, 1865, disbanded. It reported 9 killed, 43 wounded, and 5 missing at Fort Donelson, and 3 killed and 16 wounded at Fayetteville. Only a handful remained after the Battle of Waynesborough. The field officers were Colonels Augustus Forsberg [Find A Grave Memorial # 17278430] and Gabriel C. Wharton; [Gabriel Colvin Wharton – Find A Grave Memorial # 11107] Lieutenant Colonels George A. Cunningham, [George Alford Cunningham – Find A Grave Memorial # 31722695] James W. Massie, [James Woods Massie – Find A Grave Memorial # 16611280] and John P. Wolfe; and Majors William T. Akers, Stephen M. Dickey, [Stephen Miles Dickey – Find A Grave Memorial # 132226428] D. P. Graham, [David Peirce Graham – Find A Grave Memorial # 96149837] D. S. Hounshell, and William A. Yonce. [Died September 27, 1864]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 31 to October 31, 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Fleming Reed of Company H of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on July 20, (1862) at Narrow’s (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William G) Price for the war and last paid by Captain (Mitchell B) Tate on July 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

“The 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized about August 1861 with ten companies A to K. Company L was enlisted August 22, 1861 and was assigned to the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry January 15, 1862. The regiment was reorganized May 26 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Fleming Reed of Company H of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on July 20, 1862 at Christiansburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William G) Price for the war and last paid by Captain (William F) Moore on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Fleming Reed of Company H of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on July 20, 1862 at Christiansburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William G) Price for the war and last paid by Captain (William F) Moore on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Fleming Reed of Company H of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on July 20, 1862 at Christiansburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William G) Price for the war and last paid by Captain (William F) Moore on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 and dated October 31 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Fleming Reed of Company H of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on July 20, 1862 at Christiansburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William

G) Price for the war and last paid by Captain (William F) Moore on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Fleming Reed enlisted in Christiansburg, Virginia located in Montgomery County, Virginia and Floyd County Virginia is adjacent to it.

The compiler notes his surname was listed as Reed on his Compiled Military Service Records.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Flem Reed of Company H of the 51st Virginia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fleming Reed of Company H of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain A. D. Pratt from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Leetown, Virginia on August 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fleming Reed of Company H of the 51st Regiment Virginia 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 from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Leetown, Virginia on August 16, 1864.

Private Fleming Reed died approximately 92 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 3, 1864 the President orders that war steamer "Funayma Solace" "should not be allowed to proceed to Japan," and the Secretary of Navy is authorized to buy it.

And on Saturday, December 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Fleming Reed of Company H of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Fleming Reid of Floyd County, Virginia did not own slaves.

1564) Private James H. REITZELL - Inscription on tombstone #1275 reads "**JAS. H. REITZELL CO. D 12 LA. 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.

According to Find A Grave Memorial # 9688686 The parents of James H. Reitzell were William David Reitzell and Ann (maiden name; Brian) Reitzell. The memorial also states William David Reitzell had been born about 1800 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania and had died in 1853 in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana. The memorial also stated that Ann Brian Reitzell had died in 1830. According to Find A Grave Memorial #

66269903 William David Reitzell then married Rachel Rogillio about 1832 and had the following children:

[Edward William Reitzell \(1833 - 1870\)*](#)

[Martha J. Reitzell Fluitt \(1835 - 1903\)*](#)

[Samuel Houston Reitzell \(1837 - 1886\)*](#)

[Joseph Reitzell \(1843 - 1871\)*](#)

[Josephine Eva Reitzell Hanna \(1843 - 1925\)*](#)

[Robert R. Reitzell \(1850 - 1895\)*](#)

The compiler also notes William Reitzell of Louisiana was mentioned in the [U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796-1907](#) as buying land in Copiah County, Mississippi on May 10, 1826 as located at ancestry. The compiler notes William Reitzell was also an owner of slaves according to the "1850 United States slave schedule in the Western District of Caldwell Parish, Louisiana".

The 1850 United States census listed the head of the household as James H. (Surname spelled as Rityell but corrected to) Reitzell; born about 1828 in Louisiana and it was noted he was a farmer. Several other household members appear to be his step-brothers and sisters. The other household members were: (The compiler notes all surnames were spelled as Rityell but corrected to Reitzell) Edward Reitzell; born about 1834 in Louisiana and Martha Reitzell; born about 1835 in Louisiana and Samuel Reitzell; born about 1837 in Louisiana (Samuel was also a member of Company K of the 12th Louisiana Infantry) and Joseph Reitzell; born about 1844 in Louisiana and given name spelled as Joyceline Reitzell born about 1844 in Louisiana and Robert Reitzell; born about 1850 in Louisiana and Nancy Milkey; born about 1829 in Louisiana and Jacob (Surname spelled as Hasell but corrected to) Harrell; born about 1815 in Mississippi and listed as a school teacher and (Name spelled as C. F. Hasell but correct to) B. F. Harrell; (a male) born about 1828 in Mississippi and was noted as a school teacher. The household was listed as living in the Western District of Caldwell Parish, Louisiana and the census was taken on September 14, 1850.

The compiler also notes William (Surname spelled as Rityell but corrected to) Reitzell and his wife Rachel were living nearby.

According to Louisiana Marriage Records 1851-1900 James H. Reitzell was married to Susan H. Harrison on December 18, 1851 in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana.

The 1860 United States census listed the head of the household as James H. Reitzell; born about 1827 (And this time born) in Mississippi and his occupation was not noted however his real estate value was listed as \$600.00 and his value of personal estate was noted as 10,000 thus indicating to the compiler he may have owned slaves. His wife was Susan Reitzell; born about 1835 in Louisiana. Other household members were: (Given name spelled as Roberter but probably should have been) Roberta (a female) born; about 1855 in Louisiana and William Reitzell; born about 1857 in Louisiana and William A. Noble; born about 1847 in Louisiana. The household was living in Winn Parish, Louisiana with the nearest Post Office reported as Montgomery and the census was taken on July 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Reitzell served in Company D in the 12th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"12th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in August, 1861. Its companies were from the parishes of Caldwell, Claiborne, Vermilion, Cameron, Calcasieu, Jackson,

Ouachita, Bossier, and Iberia. Sent to Missouri, the unit was captured at Island No. 10 in April, 1862. After being exchanged, it was assigned to Rust's, Buford's, T. M. Scott's, and Lowry's Brigade. It fought at Champion's Hill and Jackson before participating in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In July, 1862, the unit contained 41 officers and 546 men, reported 11 killed, 57 wounded, and 5 missing out of the 318 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, lost many during Hood's Tennessee Campaign, and surrendered with only a remnant on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Thomas M. Scott; [Thomas Moore Scott – Find A Grave Memorial # 11072] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Boyd, [Resigned January 1862] Wade H. Hough, [Resigned May 1862] Noel L. Nelson, [Noel Ligon Nelson – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991060] and Thomas C. Standifer; [Thomas Cunningham Standifer Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 125161816] and Majors John C. Knott and Henry V. McCain. [Henry Van Buren McCain – Find A Grave Memorial # 79725442]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry* enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated absent sick at Monroe, Louisiana.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain H. V. McCain’s Company (1st) Company K and (2nd) Company D 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on October 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on October 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Montgomery, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Montgomery, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell

for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital since July 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell for one year and last paid by Captain Thomas McGuire on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Montgomery, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on August 31, 1864 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) James H. Reitzell of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1862 at Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William F) Howell for one year and noted as present for duty.

Confederate records stated his "name appeared" on a "register" of (patients) at the "1st Mississippi C.S.A. Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi" and the "complaint was pneumonia" and was "admitted on June 17, 1863" and "sent to the general hospital on July 8th".

Confederate records stated his "name appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists" and was "paid \$22.00 for his service of July and August 1863 on September 3, 1863".

The compiler notes the 12th Louisiana Infantry fought in many hard fought battles in Georgia including many in the Atlanta Campaign and left with General Hood's Army of Tennessee into Alabama and Tennessee after the campaign and also participated in the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee. The compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on December 15th and 16th 1864.

When Private James H. Reitzell of Company D of the 12th Louisiana 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Reitzell of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Reitzell of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana 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 Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Reitzell of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Reitzell of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana 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.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a distribution prison for other northern prisons.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23586) stated "Jas. H. Reitzell" was held in "prison number 2" at Camp Chase in "barracks number 14".

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23232) stated "J. H. Reitzell" was "admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on February 15, 1865".

Private James H. Reitzell died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865, General Beauregard ordered the evacuation of remaining Confederate forces in Charleston, South Carolina and Susan B. Anthony celebrated her thirty-fifth birthday.

And at far away Camp Chase, Ohio on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Reitzell of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry died of pneumonia on the same day he was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedule James H. Reitzell did own slaves in Winn Parish, Louisiana.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. H. REITZELL 2ND CO. D 12 LA. INF. C.S.A."**

1565) Private William RENCHER - Inscription on tombstone #1441 reads **“W. RENCHER CO. C 1 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Rencher, born about 1827 in North Carolina and living in the household of James H. Rencher, born about 1820 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary A. Rencher, (maiden name McCall) born about 1833 in Alabama. Other household members were: James S. Rencher, born about 1848 in Alabama and Elizabeth Rencher, born about 1790 in North Carolina and Emily Rencher, born about 1833 in North Carolina and Thomas McCall, born about 1836 in North Carolina. The household was living in the Lowndes District in Lowndes County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; William Rencher married Georgia Bloom on December 8, 1858 in Butler County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Wrencher but corrected to Rencher by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed given name (Spelled as) Wm. Rencher, born about 1829 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife given name (Spelled as) Georgie (A female) Rencher, born about 1835 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) S. E. (A female) Rencher, born about 1859 in Alabama and (Spelled as) E. (A female) Rencher, born about 1787 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Precinct 7 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Kirkville and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; Private William Rencher served in Company C in the 1st Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Pensacola, Florida, in March, 1861. The men were from the counties of Tallapoosa, Pike, Lowndes, Wilcox, Talladega, Barbour, and Macon. For a year it manned the batteries at Pensacola, then with 1,000 men moved to Missouri where all but a detachment were captured at Island No. 10. The prisoners were exchanged during September, 1862, and it was soon ordered to Port Hudson. Here the unit endured many hardships, and nearly 500 were captured on July 9, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized with 610 effectives the 1st joined the Army of Tennessee and served in General Quarles' and Shelley's Brigade. It took an active part in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns, and ended the war in North Carolina. Its casualties were high at Peach Tree Creek and were again heavy at Franklin and Nashville. Less than 100 surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry D. Clayton [Henry Delamar Clayton – Find A Grave Memorial # 8847] and I. G. W. Steedman, [Isaiah George Washington Steedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 22933] Lieutenant Colonel Michael B. Locke, [Michael Barnett Locke – Find A Grave Memorial # 105878743] and Majors S. L. Knox [Samuel L. Knox] and Jere N. Williams.[Jeremiah Norman Williams – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339859]”

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rencher of Company C of the 1st 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rencher of Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes his capture was a result of the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee December 15th and 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Rencher of Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and had been forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rencher of Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 23, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky at this time period was holding prison for Confederates until a northern prison could be located who could accommodate them.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rencher of Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes it was usually a two day journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rencher of Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23505) stated Wm. Rencher was held in barracks number 22 at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23232) stated W. Rencher of Company C in the 1st Alabama Infantry was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on February 19, 1865 for pneumonia and died at the hospital on February 25, 1865.

The Alabama Department of Archives and History currently list William Rencher Company C 1st Alabama Infantry date of death as March 10, 1865. It is the compilers opinion the information as to the date of death was obtained from the Confederate widow's pension records. The Confederate dead at Camp Chase were buried in chronological order. If William Rencher had died on March 10, 1865 his grave would have been in the range of tombstones 1610 – 1630. However grave number 1441 fits into the range of February 24 and 25, 1865. All records with the exception of the ADAH have his date of death a February 25, 1865.

William Rencher's widow, Georgia Rencher received a Confederate widow's pension and noted he had been with Company C in the 1st Alabama Infantry and she was living in Butler County, Alabama after the war and died in 1908 and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 85265644.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Burlington, Iowa the newspaper the Burlington Weekly Hawk-Eye reported SALUTES – War Department. February 21 – Ordered that a national salute be fired tomorrow noon, February 22nd at West Point and at every Fort, Arsenal and Army Headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War.”

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. Rencher at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

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

1566) 2ND Lieutenant Isaac RENNER - Inscription on tombstone #2081 reads **“2D LIEUT. I. RENNER 51 VA. MIL. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Frederick County, Virginia in February 1862.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Peter Renner married Mary (Spelled as) Magdeline Renner.

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac Renner, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Peter Renner, born about 1779 in Virginia (The compiler notes according to the United States Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1885 Peter Renner of Frederick County, Virginia died in May of 1860 due to old age) and his wife Margaret Renner, born about 1794 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William Renner, born about 1826 in Virginia and Margaret Renner, born about 1829 in Virginia and Sarah J. Renner, born about 1832 in Virginia and Henry F. Renner, born about 1843 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 16 in Frederick County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Isaac Renner, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted his occupation as domestic with a real estate value of \$80.00 (Definition of domestic as of or relating to the running of a home or to family relations) and living in the household of (Spelled as) Magdaline (A female) Renner, born about 1795 in Virginia. Other household members were: William Renner, born about 1827 in Virginia and Emily F. Renner, born about 1842 in Virginia and Elisha E. Tewalt, born about 1849 in Virginia. The household was living in the Magisterial District 7 in Frederick County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mountain Falls and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

The compiler notes the other Isaac N. Renner living in Frederick County, Virginia would survive the war.

Federal POW Records on ancestry listed him as a prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee and in Virginia. However Federal POW Records on located on ancestry (23360) reported him arrested in Virginia. The compiler notes Isaac Renner is listed as both a 1st and 2nd Lieutenant with Company D of the 51st Virginia Militia according to the unit information on page five, and the compiler notes that soldiers who made up the 51st Virginia Militia came from Frederick County, Virginia. The compiler notes the 51st Virginia Militia was not at Fort Donelson. Isaac Renner must have been confusing to the Camp Chase officials. The government in my opinion has his tombstone correct. Upon looking at the Camp Chase prison records it says that Captain Isaac Renner of the 51st Tennessee died at the Camp Chase prison and that he was captured on February 16, 1862 at Fort Donelson, Tennessee. Captain Isaac Renner of the 51st Tennessee Infantry does have a Compiled Military Service Record and it too reflects his capture and death at the Camp Chase prison. On page 5 of Captain Isaac Renner's Compiled Military Service Records a notation was made which states: "Adjutant Generals Office June 3, 1911. Mr. Snyder, card from hosp. roll 1, sheet 3, Dept. of Ohio, shows Isaac Renner Capt. 51 Regt. Tenn. Vols. captured Fort Donelson, Tenn. Feb 16/62, died May 23/62, Gen. Hosp. Camp Chase, Ohio, we fail to locate him. Do you have and medical record? Respectfully O.B. Brown." The answer was "No record found. Manning." On the Fort Donelson prisoner list his name is not included. Looking carefully at the Camp Chase prison records it does have one entry that says Captain Isaac Renner was captured in Frederick County Virginia by General Lander on February 14, 1862. The majority if not all of the soldiers of the 51st Virginia Militia were from Frederick County Virginia. Looking at the Union's General Lander the compiler finds him in Virginia at that time period and he never was in Tennessee during the war according to his records. Furthermore the census records do have several Isaac Renner's located in the United States. An Isaac Renner from Greene County Tennessee survived the war. The other Isaac Renner's were either too young for the war or survived the war except for two Isaac Renner's of Frederick County Virginia. Looking at the 51st Tennessee Infantries history I do not see a Captain Isaac Renner or any Renner's of the 51st Tennessee period. Upon looking at 2nd Lieutenant Isaac Renner Company D 51st Virginia Militia's Compiled Military Service Records the last entry is dated in November of 1861. No listing as being captured or killed. Since many other soldiers of the 51st Virginia Militia were also captured on February 14, 1862 in Virginia by General Lander the compiler believes that Camp Chase got the records crossed with a soldier who may

or may not have existed however it was not with the 51st Tennessee. Evidence points to 2nd Lieutenant Isaac Renner Company D 51st Virginia Militia as being the soldier who died at Camp Chase on May 23, 1862. No physical description is shown for 2nd Lieutenant Isaac Renner.

2nd Lieutenant Isaac Renner died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 23, 1862 at Los Angeles, California the newspaper the Los Angeles Daily News reported “COLORADO MINES – A brisk business has been going on during the week in fitting out parties for the new mines on the Colorado. Over one hundred persons have left Los Angeles during the present week and some tow hundred more are fitting out and are leaving daily as they get ready. The requisition for horses, pack animals, wagons, &c has become extensive and at the rate these articles are being put into use we may conclude that our vicinity will be drained of all serviceable equipments in a very short time. Two large parties, we learn, left here today. A number of thousand dollars worth of gold dust from the new placers were shipped to San Francisco through Wells, Fargo & Companies. Express by the steamer Senator, which sailed from San Pedro on Thursday of this week.”

And on Friday, May 23, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Isaac Renner died on Friday, May 23, 1862 due to pneumonia.

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 11 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio with a date of death as May 26, 1862 and his name spelled as Runner and was listed as a citizen of Frederick County, Virginia.

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 Isaac Renner 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. ISAAC RENNER CO. D 51ST VA. MIL. C.S.A”**

1567) Private Floyd H. REVILL - Inscription on tombstone #518 reads ***"FLOYD H. REVILL CO. E 29 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Rebecca Revel married John W. Carter on July 5, 1849 in Thomas County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Revels. The census listed Floyd Revels, born about 1844 and living in the household of John W. Carter, born about 1821 and his wife Rebecca Carter, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Solista (A female) Revels, born about 1834 Georgia and Helena Revels, born about 1835 Walker Revels, born about 1838 and John Revels, born about 1840 and Missouri (A female) Revels, born about 1846. The household was living in District 81 in Thomas County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 29, 1850.

Old Company B of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company E of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Ochlockonee Light Infantry" and many soldiers from Thomas County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Floyd H. Revill served in Company E in the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. H. Revell of Captain William J. Young's Company (Ochlochnee Light Infantry)* from July 27 to October 31, 1861 enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled until July 27, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Young's Company, (Old) Company B and (New) Company E 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. H. Revil of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and was noted as sick at home.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. H. Rivels of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and was noted as absent sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records Private (Spelled as) F. H. Revill of Company E of the 29th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1863 and specifically issued on September 24, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. H. Revill of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a report of the Medical Examining Board at Dalton, Georgia under the head of Examination for furloughs and had been in Stephens Brigade and was at the St. Mary's hospital on May 28, 1864 for sixty days with chronic diarrhea with extreme emaciation and debility sick four months and from Thomasville, Georgia.

When Private Floyd H. Revill of New Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 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) Floyd H. Revill of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August 8, 1864 and had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps and under remarks stated captured by 14th Army Corps turned over to Army of Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Floyd H. Revill of Company E of the 29th 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 Louisville, Kentucky August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Floyd H. Revill of Company E of the 29th 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Floyd H. Revill of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at 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 "Sergeant" (Spelled as) Floyd H. Revill of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Floyd H. Revill of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Floyd H. Revill of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Floyd H. Revill died approximately 90 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 26, 1864 at Ashtabula, Ohio the newspaper the Ashtabula Weekly Telegraph reported "Official advices from Japan, received via San Francisco, confirm the report of the opening of the Inland Sea of Japan by the allied fleet. The Allies lost in the engagement twelve killed and fifty-four wounded: the Japanese from two hundred to three hundred killed and wounded. The United States were represented by the steamer Sea King, which was chartered by Mr. Pruyn and subsequently sold to the Japanese Government. A conference between the Commissioners of the Allies and the Japanese was to take place on the 19th of October, to decide on the indemnities to foreign nations. It is expected that the relations of the Japanese Government to foreigners will be in future more satisfactory." (The compiler notes a United States vessel shelled the village of Nagasaki, Japan and thus setting it on fire).

And on Saturday, November 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. H. Reville (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1568) Sergeant Charles P. REYNOLDS - Inscription on tombstone #410 reads "**CORP. C. P. REYNOLDS CO. H 53 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 37 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Charles P. Reynolds, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Georgeann Reynolds, born about 1832 in Georgia. Another family household member was Mary Reynolds, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 84 in Twiggs County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Charles O. Reynolds but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Charles P. Reynolds and will be noted this way. The census listed Charles P. Reynolds, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$4,000.00 and a personal value of \$7,420.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Reynolds, born about 1837 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Gurtrude (A female) Reynolds, born about 1850 in Georgia and Henry P. Reynolds, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jame E. (A male) Reynolds, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Belvadora (A female) Reynolds, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 372 in Twiggs County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marion and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Charles Reynolds alternate name C. P. Reynolds and discharged a sergeant served in Company H in the 53rd Cavalry Alabama Partisan Rangers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"53rd Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in November, 1862. Two of its companies had seen prior service with the 7th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Men of this command were from the counties of Autauga, Lauderdale, Macon, Pike, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Dallas, Monroe, Wilcox, Lowndes, Dale, Coffee, and Montgomery. It first served in the District of the Gulf and in December contained 517 effectives. The unit was later assigned to Roddey's and M. W. Hanno's Brigade, Wheeler's Corps. It saw action at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Town Creek, was involved at the Atlanta Campaign, [and] then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. Only a small number surrendered in April, 1865. Colonel Moses W. Hannon, [Moses Wright Hannon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20245] Lieutenant Colonel John F. Gaines, and Major Thomas F. Jenkins [Thomas Farewell Jenkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 25239947] were in command."

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) C. P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers was mustered in on February 8, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated fifty dollars in full for bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 18 to September 30, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) C. P. Reynolds of Company G of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted at Elba, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (R.) Stratford for the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 30 to December 31, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) C. P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 16, 1862 at Elba, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (J. E. P.) Flournoy for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P.) Dickinson on September 30, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) C. P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 18, 1862 at Elba, in Coffee County Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant J. E. P. Flournoy for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P.) Dickinson on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) C. P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 18, 1862 at Elba, in Coffee County Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant J. E. P. Flournoy for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P.) Dickinson on April 30, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated due pay as corporal April 30 then promoted to 5th sergeant.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) C. P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 18, 1862 at Elba, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant J. E. P. Flournoy 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 November and December 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) C. P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 18, 1862 at Elba, Alabama and enrolled by "Captain" J. E. P. Flournoy for the war and last paid by Captain A. C. Felder on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for the 1st quarter 1864.

When Sergeant Charles P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 19, 1864 near Decatur, Georgia he had been in Hannon's Brigade in Kelly's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd 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,

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 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Charles P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd 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 specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd 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 19, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas P. Renolds (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 53rd 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Charles P. Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama was admitted on October 3, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been transferred from Camp Chase and diagnosed with small-pox and transferred on October 20, 1864 and vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Private died approximately 71 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 5, 1864 at Terre Haute, Indiana the newspaper the Terre Haute Star reported "NEW YORK, November 4 – Late rebel papers gives particulars of the movement of Hood's army from Gadsden, Alabama, towards Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee River. The most astounding results are prophesied but says the correspondent of the Savannah Republican can, it is to be regretted that Hoods army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes in this extraordinary movement whole regiments are bare-footed, while blankets with any of the men is rather an exception than a rule. The garrison at Atlanta is given at 6,000 effective men."

And on Saturday, November 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of "Private" (Spelled as) Chas Reynolds of Company H of the 53rd Regiment Alabama "Infantry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles Reynolds of Twiggs County, Georgia owned four slaves in the 1850 schedule. 3 females ages 22 and 12 and age 1 and one male age 12. Charles P. Reynolds owned six slaves in Twiggs County, Georgia in the 1860 schedule. Three females ages 45 and 24 and age 1 and three males with two of them being 26 years old and one at 21 years old.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. C. P. REYNOLDS CO. H 53 ALA. PAR. RANGERS CAV. C.S.A."**

1569) Private Lafayette REYNOLDS - Inscription on tombstone #489 reads **"L. REYNOLDS CO. K 29 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed his given name (Spelled as) Sayfeyett but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lafayette and will be noted this way. The census listed Lafayette Reynolds, born about 1838 in Tennessee and living in the household of Sarah Reynolds, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sobina (A female) Reynolds, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Robert Reynolds, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Reynolds, born about 1842 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Gawen (A male) Reynolds, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Phepps (A male) Reynolds, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 7 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Lafayette Reynolds, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Eli Reynolds, born about 1806 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Sarah Reynolds, born about 1812 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Hepsida Reynolds, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Lizzie Reynolds, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Gawen (A male) Reynolds, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Phipps (A male) Reynolds, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Sarah Reynolds, born about 1854 in

Tennessee. The family household was living in District 5 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as New Canton and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Lafayette Reynolds served in Company K in the 29th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Henderson's Mills, Greene County, Tennessee, in September, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Bradley, Polk, Claiborne, Hancock, Hawkins, Greene, and Washington. The unit took part in the conflicts at Fishing Creek, Munfordville, and Perryville, then was placed in P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During September, 1864, it was consolidated with the 11th Regiment. It participated in the various campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was involved in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. In January, 1862, the regiment reported 493 present for duty, sustained 29 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost fifty-one percent of the 220 at Murfreesboro. It had 71 disabled at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 236 men and 173 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William P. Bishop, [The compiler notes William P. Bishop's highest rank was captain – Find A Grave Memorial # 11857547] Samuel Powel, [Resigned in November 1862] and Horace Rice; Lieutenant Colonels Reuben Arnold [Find A Grave Memorial # 32120364] and John B. Johnson; [Find A Grave Memorial # 10584441] and Majors Absalom K. Blevins [Absalom Kyle Blevins – Find A Grave Memorial # 88074074] and Samuel L. McKamy.”

Company K of the 29th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Hawkins County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 31, 1861 at Camp Powel and enrolled by Jas W. Gillespie for twelve months and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

“The 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized September 30, 1861 and re-organized in May 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and former the 11th and 29th Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) in latter part of 1864. About April 9, 1865 the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 53rd, and 154th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2nd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee 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 Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 31, 1861 at Camp Powel and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by T. J. O'Keefe 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 Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July

31, 1861 at Camp Powel and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for twelve months 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 Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 31, 1861 at Camp Powel and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie 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 July and August 1863 stated Private Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 31, 1861 at Camp Powel and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for one year 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 Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 31, 1861 at Camp Powel and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for one year and last paid by (Captain Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital October 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 31, 1861 at Camp Powel and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for one year and last paid by (Captain Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital October 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on January 16, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Private Lafayette Reynolds of Captain George A. Edmond's Company of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* 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 sent to hospital on October 25, 1863.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was also known as Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 31, 1861 at Camp Powel and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for one year and last paid by (Captain Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital October 25, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. R. Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Tennessee appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the Hospital in Forsythe, Georgia for the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on April 26, and May 26, 1864.

When Private Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Vaughn'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 (Spelled as) Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lafayette Reynolds of Company "C" of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lafayette Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee 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 order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private Lafayette Reynolds died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 19, 1864 at Washington, D.C. the newspaper *Daily National Intelligencer* carried the following article: "DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY" "An officer of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, serving in Sheridan's Army, gives the following account of property destroyed by the cavalry division alone during its operations in the Shenandoah Valley, from August 13, 1864, as copied from the provost marshal's report" ""Eight hundred and eighty barns; 57 mills; 4,955 tons of hay; 1,910,702 bushels of wheat; 4 saw-mills; 3 furnaces; 1 woolen mill; 515 acres of corn; 750 bushes of oats; 1,347 cattle driven off; 1,231 sheep driven off; 725 swine driven off; 560 barrels of flour; 225 tons of straw; 272 tons of fodder; 2 tanneries; 2 wagons with flour; 1 railroad depot; 1 locomotive engine; 3 box cars; 14 army wagons and contents; 38 ambulances and medical wagons; 81 muskets; 4 caissons and contents; 20,000 rolls of carbine ammunition. Total value; \$3,856,772.""

And on Saturday, November 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. Reynolds of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to congestive intermittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1570) Sergeant Pinkney REYNOLDS - Inscription on tombstone #1939 reads "**SGT. P. REYNOLDS CO. C 7 MISS. BATT'N INF. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pinkney Reynolds served in Company C 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 C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Jones County Rebels" The Company was raised in Jones County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 12 to August 31, 1862 stated Private Pinkney Reynolds of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on

May 12, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi (Located in Clarke County) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Joel) E. Welborn of Company B of the 27th Mississippi Regiment for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Bounty Pay Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 7, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi stated Private Pinkney Reynolds of Company C of the 7th Mississippi Battalion enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi (Located in Clarke County) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Joel) E. Welborn of Company B of the 27th Mississippi Regiment for three years and received a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name with an X and written Pickney Reynolds.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Pinkney Reynals (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) by (Lieutenant) (Joel) E. Welborn and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Pinkney Reynolds of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Joel) E. Welborn for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Pinkney Reynolds of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Joel) E. Welborn for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated 5th Sergeant Pinkney Reynolds of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Joel) E. Welborn for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) P. Reynolds of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Joel) E. Welborn for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) P. Reynolds of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Joel) E. Welborn for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Pinkney Reynolds of Company C 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) Pinckney Runels (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 7th Battalion 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 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pinckney Runells of Company C of the 7th Mississippi Battalion 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) Pickney Runnels of Company C of the 7th Battalion Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pickney Runnels (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 7th Battalion Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pickney Runnels of Company C 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pinckney Runnels of Company C of the 7th Mississippi Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 121 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 5, 1865 at North Bend, Ohio (Located just west of Cincinnati) the first train robbery in American History took place.

And on Friday, May 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Pinckney Runnels of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1571) Citizen of Virginia, Thomas REYNOLDS - Inscription on tombstone #428 reads ***"THOS. REYNOLDS CITIZEN."*** He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, West Virginia on May 24, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 7, 1864 at Fayetteville, North Carolina the newspaper the Daily North Carolinian reported "FROM THE FRONT – The Columbus Sun understands that a letter has been received from a very high official in General Hood's army, which states that the army crossed the Tennessee River at Gunter's landing and was then at Tusculum. The general impression seem to be that Hood will move on Nashville, while many suppose that the theatre of operations will be transferred to the old battle ground around Corinth. A gentleman recently from Middle Tennessee, says the notorious Captain Calvin L. Brixey, who deserted from the 16th Tennessee Regiment, whilst our army was stationed at Corinth and who since that time has been the ringleader of a Union band of bushwhackers in Middle Tennessee, was captured by a portion of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry, in Wheeler's command and hung near Murfreesboro, about three weeks since. This fellow and his band of outlaws were engaged on an extensive scale in murdering, plundering and robbing southern citizens in Middle Tennessee of whom in specie alone, it is supposed they had taken several thousand dollars."

And on Monday, November 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as)

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23123) stated he died on Monday, November 7, 1864 due to typhoid fever and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1572) Private Edward RIALS - Inscription on tombstone #1366 reads ***"EDWARD RIALS CO. H 18 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 18 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Edmond Rials, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Margaret Rials, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Henry Rials, born about 1830 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Emaline (A female) Rials, born about 1833 in Alabama and Jacob Rials, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Ellender (A female) Rials, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his given name as Edmund Rials, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Hugh R. Segars, born about 1821 in South Carolina what appears to be his wife Sarah A. Segars, born about 1822 in Alabama. Other household members were: Mary Segars, born about 1850 in Alabama and William Segars, born about 1853 in Alabama and Hugh P. Segars, born about 1854 in Alabama and John W. Hanchey, born about 1844 in Alabama and George Lindsey, born about 1834 in Georgia. The household was living in Troy in Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Troy and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

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

“18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled]858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765]and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge –Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863]and Majors William M. Moxley,[William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas.[Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]”

Company H of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “A. B. Moore’s Invincibles” Many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to November 30, 1861 stated Private Edward Rials of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 in Troy, Alabama (Located in Pike County) and enrolled by Captain (William) L. Hamner (Promoted from captain to surgeon) for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Edward Rials of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 in Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid on November 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in quarters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated Private Edward Rials of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 in Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid by (Thomas) W. Cowles on December 31, 1861 and under remarks stated prisoner at Shiloh April 6, 1862 deserted.

He was taken prisoner and taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois and later exchanged and paroled by the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward Riles of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama was admitted for feb remittent on May 11, 1862 at the United States Army Hospital at Camp Douglas near Chicago, Illinois and returned to duty on May 29, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Riles of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama and admitted for diarrhea on July 6, 1862 at the United States Army Prison Hospital at Camp Douglas near Chicago, Illinois on July 26, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Rials of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois on August 1, 1862 and noted as captured at Pittsburg on April 8, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Riles of Company "C" of the 18th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois and sent to Vicksburg to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Douglas, Chicago on September 8, 1862 and noted as captured at Island Number 10 on April 8, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Edward Rials of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid by (Captain Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough since October 21, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Edward Rials of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid by (Captain

Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ed Rials of Company H of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on April 13, 1864.

When Private Edward Rials of Company H 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edmund Riles of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edmund Riles of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Edmund Riles of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama 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 Private (Spelled as) Edmund Riles of Company H of the 18th 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 (Spelled as) Edmun Riles of Company H of the 18th 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) Edmund Riles of the 18th 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 died approximately 46 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 former Ohio war governor David Tod celebrated his 60th birthday. (The compiler notes when asked how he spelled his surname with one D or two like Mary Todd Lincoln, the governor replied "God spells his name with one D and if it's good enough for God it's good enough for Tod.")

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Edmund Riles (With as X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1573) Corporal Zeras RICE - Inscription on tombstone #1626 reads "**CORP. J. RICE CO. H 36 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 Corporal Zeras Rice served in Company H 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 H of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Greene County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Zeras Rice of Company H of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on April 14, 1864 and signed his name as Zeras Rice.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) Zera Rice of Company H of the 36th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from July 13 to August 2 and paid on December 10, 1862.

When Corporal Zeras Rice of Company H of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Zeras Rice of Company H 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 specifically forwarded by the Provost Marshal to Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Zeras Rice of Company H 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Zeras Rice of Company H 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Zeras Rice of Company H 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Zeras Rice of Company H 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Zeras Rice of Company H 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Zeras Rice of Company H 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 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 Corporal (Spelled as) "Zere" Rice of Company H of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry name appeared as a signature on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Corporal died approximately 221 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 11, 1865 at Kansas City, Kansas the newspaper the Wyandotte Commercial Gazette reported "The States of Maine and Missouri which were admitted as members of the Union together, ratified the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery on the same day." AND "Nebraska is still a Territory but her Legislature voluntarily passed resolutions approving the constitutional amendment. If brought into the Union her vote would tell as a State in an emergency." The compiler notes Nebraska became a State in 1867.

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Z. Rice of Company H of the 36th Regiment Alabama 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: **"Z. RICE CO. H 36 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1574) Private Willis RICE - Inscription on tombstone #130 reads **"WILLIS RICE CO. A 3 BATT'N KY MTD. RIFLES C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Bracken County, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

According to Kentucky County Marriage Records, 1783-1965; Willis Rice married Mary Thornberry in Pendleton County, Kentucky on April 25, 1839.

The 1860 United States census listed Willis Rice, born about 1820 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as farm work and listed his personal estate at \$100.00 and noted as the head of the household. Other family household members were: Mary O. Rice, born about 1837 in Kentucky and Thomas Rice, born about 1852 in Kentucky and Alfred Rice, born about 1854 in Kentucky and Polly A. Rice, born about 1857

in Kentucky and Harriet B. Rice, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Pendleton County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Falmouth and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

The compiler notes Pendleton and Bracken Counties in Kentucky are adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 1, 1862 when organized into a company on November 30, 1862 stated Private Willis Rice of Captain Joseph Harding's Company 1st Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles* enlisted on September 12, 1862 at Mount Sterling, Kentucky for three years and duty status not reported and under remarks stated transferred to Captain Moore's Company November 20, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A 1st Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles which was also known as 3rd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles."

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are with the 4th Kentucky Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Willis Rice served in Company D in the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and under general notes stated also see 3rd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Salyersville, Kentucky, in October, 1862. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and later in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It was involved in numerous conflicts in Tennessee and Kentucky, then during October, 1864, skirmished in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. During the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry L. Giltner, [Henry Lyter Giltner – Find A Grave Memorial # 18948243] Lieutenant Colonel Moses T. Pryor, [Moses Tandy Pryor – Find A Grave Memorial # 18948438] and Major Nathan Parker. [Find A Grave Memorial # 20966175]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 30, 1862 stated Private Willis Rice of Company D of Giltner's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 15, 1862 at Mount Sterling, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Captain Harding's Company on November 20, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 1862 to January 31, 1863 stated Private Willis Rice of Company D of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on September 15, 1862 at Mount Sterling, Kentucky for three years and last paid on November 30, 1862 and under remarks stated deserted December 30, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis Rice of Company A of Marshall's Regiment appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured in Bracken County, Kentucky on July 4, 1863.

The compiler notes Bracken County, Kentucky is adjacent to the Ohio River.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis Rice of Company A of Marshall's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured in Bracken County, Kentucky on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis Rice of Company A of Marshall's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured in Bracken County, (Kentucky) on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis Rice of Company A of Marshall's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured in Bracken County, Kentucky on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis Rice of Company A of Marshall's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire to take the oath and not be sent for exchange and stated that they were conscripts and deserters and noted as captured in Bracken County, Kentucky on July 4, 1863.

Private died approximately 241 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 7, 1864 in Michigan Will Keith Kellogg the founder of Kellogg's cereal celebrated his 4th birthday.

And on Thursday, April 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Willis Rice of Company E (Unable to translate numerical designation) Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Willis Rice did not own slaves in Pendleton County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“WILLIS RICE CO. D 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1575) Private Andrew J. RICHARDS - Inscription on tombstone #1841 reads **"A. J. RICHARDS CO. A 1 TENN. BATT'N C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

Miscellaneous listed A. J. Richards.

A Company Muster roll of the Camp Guard at Camp of Instruction Conscript Department of Kentucky and Tennessee from June 17 to November 10, 1864 and dated November 7, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Richards enlisted on August 18, 1864 at Bristol, Tennessee and enrolled by Major Johnston for the war and last paid on June 17, 1864 and noted as absent of duty and under remarks stated detailed in North Carolina and Tennessee Bureau.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Andrew J. Richards Conscripts Unassigned 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 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) A. J. Richards Unassigned 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 and is located in Sullivan County.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Andrew J. Richards Conscript Unassigned 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 (Spelled as) Andw J. Richards of Conscripts Unassigned 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Richards of Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Richards of Unassigned 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) Andw J. Richards of unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Private Andrew J. Richards died approximately 105 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 10, 1865 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper the Evansville Daily Journal reported "THE DEAD ALIVE – Wm McFarland, of the 42nd Indiana, who has been mourned as dead for nearly two years by his friends, has been recently exchanged and has reached Vicksburg. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and has since been in the prison pens at Andersonville and Catawba and was among the prisoners recently exchanged. A man who represented that he had been with McFarland at Andersonville had asserted positively that nearly two years ago, he had seen him buried and his friends have ever since mourned him as dead. The feelings of the mother, sisters and friends can be better imagined than described, when on Saturday morning the received a letter addressed in his well known hand."

And on Monday, April 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. Richards of Company A of the 1st Regiment Tennessee 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. J. RICHARDS UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPTS TENN. C.S.A."**

1576) Private Bolin RICHARDS - Inscription on tombstone #718 reads **"B. RICHARDS CO G 37 VA. BATT'N CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Bolin Richards served in Company G in the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"37th Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1862, as Dunn's Partisan Rangers. The battalion contained four companies and in November was changed to regular cavalry. It was assigned to W. E. Jones', McCausland's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade. During April, 1864, it totalled [totalled] 300 effectives and by June had increased its strength to ten companies. It was involved in various operations in western Virginia and East Tennessee, and then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley. The unit disbanded in mid-April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Ambrose C. Dunn and Major J. R. Claiborne [James Robert Claiborne – Find A Grave Memorial # 8303181] were in command."

Company G of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Franklin County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated December 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Bolin Richards of Company G of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 6, 1863 at Salem, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Ned T) Bridges for the war and last paid by (Charles B) Duncan on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

“The 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Dunn’s Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about August 2, 1862. Company B was composed of former members of the 4th Regiment South Carolina Infantry, Company F of North Carolinians and Company K was formerly Captain Pack’s Company, 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was transferred to Swann’s Battalion Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 130, Headquarters Department Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee dated December 28, 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) Jno Richards of the 37th Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike, near Opequon Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near Opequon Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Richards of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, on Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequon Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Richards of Company G of the 37th Virginia Battalion 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 September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Richards of Company G of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private died approximately 110 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 7, 1865 in New York the 13th President of the United States Millard Fillmore celebrated his 65th birthday.

And on Saturday, January 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Richards of Company G of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

Chronological Oder.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1577) Private Thomas L. RICHARDS - Inscription on tombstone #1510 reads "**T. L. RICHARDS CO. B 13 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Thomas L. Richards alternate name T. L. Richards was discharged as a private and served in Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"13th Infantry Regiment, organized at Jackson, Tennessee, in June, 1861, contained men from Dyer, Fayette, Shelby, Gibson, McNairy, and Chester counties. It participated in the battles at Belmont, Shiloh, Richmond, and Perryville, then was assigned to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of

Tennessee. During March, 1863, it was consolidated with the 154th (Senior) Regiment. In November, 1862, the unit suffered from an outbreak of smallpox but recovered in time to fight at Murfreesboro. It went on to serve with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta. Then it returned to Tennessee with Hood and was active in North Carolina. The regiment sustained 149 casualties at Belmont, 137 at Shiloh, and 48 at Richmond. Of the 252 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty-four percent were disabled. In December, 1863, the 13th/154th totalled [totalled] 428 men and 263 arms. Few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels R. W. Pitman, [Robert William Pitman – Find A Grave Memorial # 14995500] Alfred J. Vaughan, and John V. Wright; [John Vines Wright – Find A Grave Memorial # 6416914] Lieutenant Colonels Beverly L. Dyer, William E. Morgan, [Killed at the 2nd Battle of Murfreesboro aka Stone's River December 31, 1862] and W. E. Winfield; and Majors Peter H. Cole [Also Killed at the 2nd Battle of Murfreesboro aka Stone's River December 31, 1862] and William J. Crook."

Company B of the 13th Tennessee Infantry was known as the "Macon Grays" Many soldiers from Fayette County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Captain Joe L. Granbery's Company 13th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* was noted in Camp near New Madrid, Virginia on August 14 1861 and was mustered into service at age twenty-two on May 28, 1861 and enrolled by (Alexander) W. (Campbell) on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee for one year and listed number of miles to rendezvous as 67 miles.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was known at various times as Captain Granbery's Company, Captain Mebane's Company and Company B, 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service in June 1861, and transferred to the service of the Confederate States in August, 1861, and reorganized April 28, 1862. Companies A and D refused to reorganize; the men of Company D were transferred to Company A and the new company which was designated Company L was added to complete the regiment. It appears to have been consolidated with the 154th (Senior) Regiment Tennessee Infantry about March 1, 1863, but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 154th, Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2nd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to July 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as wagon master.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as wagon master.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as wagon master.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and last paid on March 1, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as wagon master at Corinth, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and last paid on November 1, 1862 noted as present and under remarks stated detailed as wagon master at Corinth, Mississippi and since last muster.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Tennessee appeared on a Report of officers and men on detached duty in Cheatham's Division and report dated May 1, 1863 at Shelbyville, (Tennessee)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on May 29, 1863 near Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Captain William G. Mebane's Company of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell 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 July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 noted as present and under remarks stated ordered by General Polk to report to Major (Mathew B.) McMicken on September 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and last paid description list given and noted as absent and under remarks stated ordered by General Polk to report to Major (Mathew B.) McMicken on September 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted

on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and last paid description list given and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached for duty with Major McMicken on September 1, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of payments o descriptive lists from July 1 to October 31, 1863 and paid \$44.00 on November 13, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by (Alexander) W. Campbell for one year and last paid description list given and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed for duty with Major McMicken A. Q. M.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Thomas L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Tennessee appeared on a receipt roll for pay on September 10, 1864 at Griffin, Georgia and enlisted on May 26, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Campbell for one year and last paid on February 29, 1864 for the period on March 1 to June 30, 1864 for four months.

When Private Thomas L. Richards of Company B 13th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Vaughan's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos L. Richards of Company B of the 13th 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 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos L. Richards of Company B of the 13th 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas L. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Private Thomas L. Richards died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Wadesboro, North Carolina the newspaper the North Carolina Argus reported "It is stated that Commander Raphael Semmes, of the Alabama, has been made a Rear Admiral and will take command of the James River squadron in place of Commodore Mitchell now commanding. Lieutenant J. Taylor Wood, Confederate States Navy has been promoted to the rank of Captain, for meritorious services."

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos. Richards of Company B of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1578) Private Thomas RICHARDS - Inscription on tombstone #24 reads "**THOS. RICHARDS CO. I 48 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

Company I of the 48th Tennessee Infantry (Voorhies) had many soldiers from Hickman County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Richard of Company I of the 48th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army and received on August 29, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 1, 1863 and noted as captured at Guy's Gap, (Tennessee) on June 27, 1863.

The compiler notes Guy's Gap was located in Bedford County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Richard of Company I of the 48th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison, in Louisville to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 31, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on August 31, 1863 and noted as captured at Guy's Gap, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Richard of Company I of the 48th 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 September 1, 1863 and noted as captured at Guy's Gap, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Richard of Company I of the 48th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war released at Louisville, Kentucky during the month of August 1863, by order of Major General Rosecrans have taken oath of allegiance and noted as captured at Guy's Gap, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Richards of Company I of the 48th Regiment "Alabama" Infantry 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 Guy's Gap, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Private Thomas Richards died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 18, 1863 at Wheeling, (West) Virginia the newspaper the Wheeling Daily Intelligencer reported "SENT TO CAMP CHASE – yesterday afternoon forty-five rebel prisoners were sent from the Athenaeum to Camp Chase. They arrived here the night previous. They are all from the Kanawha and are natives of Fayette, Cabell, Nicholson and adjoining counties. More than half of the men did not desire to return to the army."

And on Friday, September 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thomas Richard of Company I of the 48th Regiment "Alabama" due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"THOS. RICHARDS CO. I 48 (VOORHIES') TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

1579) Private William Alexander RICHARDSON - Inscription on tombstone #1857 reads **"A. RICHARDSON CO. K 36 GA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Alexander Richardson, born about 1839 in Georgia and living in the household of Esther Richardson, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sarah A. P. Richardson, born about 1828 in Georgia and Robert Richardson, born about 1830 in Georgia and James Richardson, born about 1833 in Georgia and Elizabeth Richardson, born about 1834 in Georgia and Amanda Richardson, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Browning District of DeKalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm. A. Richardson, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and it was also noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Ester Richardson, born about 1811 in Georgia and it was noted she was a widow. Other family household members were: Sarah A. C. Richardson, born about 1829 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jame L. (A male) Richardson, born about 1834 in Georgia and Elizabeth Richardson, born about 1836 in Georgia and Amanda J. Richardson, born about 1838 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Browning District of DeKalb County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office noted as Decatur and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

The compiler notes DeKalb and Gwinnett Counties were and are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Richardson served in Company K 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]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Richardson of Company K of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted

on May 13, 1862 in Gwinnett (County) Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Alfred) A. Dyer for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Frederick) Cox on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Richardson of Company K 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 (Spelled as) Wm A. Richardson of Company K of the 36th Regiment Georgia 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 (Spelled as) W. D. (With an X by the initials indicating incorrect initials) Richardson of Company K of the 36th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on June 9, 1863 at Fort Delaware, Delaware and exchanged on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Richardson of Company K 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.

When Private William A. Richardson of Company K of the 36th Georgia Infantry (Broyles') 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. A. Richardson Company K 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) Wm. A. Richardson Company K 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) Wm. A. Richardson Company K 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. A. Richardson Company K 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. A. Richardson Company K 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 A. Richardson died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 13, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper the Evening Star reported "AMUSEMENTS – FORD'S NEW THEATER – Tenth Street, above Pennsylvania Avenue. Thursday April 13, 1865 POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS LAURA KEENE, who will appear in her celebrated character of PEG WOFFINGTON, Tom Taylor's Admirable Comedy, entitled THE STORY OF PEGGY THE ACTRESS." (The compiler notes the next day would be Our American Cousin and Lincoln's last visit to Ford's Theater.

And on Thursday, April 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Richardson of Company K of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William A. Richardson did not own slaves in DeKalb County, Georgia.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 36th Georgia if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. A. RICHARDSON CO. K 36 (BROYLES') GA. REG. C.S.A."**

1580) Chaplain John P. RICHARDSON - Inscription on tombstone #2064 reads "CAPT. BROWN ALA. REG. C.S.A." / "**CHAPLIN J. P. RICHARDSON 4 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. H. Richardson and discharged as a chaplain alternate name J. P. Richardson served in Company G in the 4th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Infantry Regiment was organized at Grenada, Mississippi in April, 1861. Many of its members were recruited in Attala, Grenada, Lafayette, and Carroll counties. It moved to Tennessee where a

detachment was captured at Fort Henry and the regiment at Fort Donelson. After being exchanged, the unit was assigned to S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, and Big Black River Bridge, [and] then was captured at Vicksburg. Again exchanged, it was attached to General Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Cassville to Nashville. Later it shared in the defense of Mobile. This regiment was organized with 787 officers and men and totalled [totalled] 279 in October, 1862. It reported 4 casualties at Chickasaw Bayou, 47 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 29 at the Chattahoochee River, and 26 at Atlanta. Few surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas N. Adaire, [Thomas Nepolean Adair – Find A Grave Memorial # 9114664] Joseph Drake, and Pierre S. Layton; [Pierre Soule Layton Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 33882332] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Gee, [Find A Grave Memorial # 14007383] and Major Thomas P. Nelson.”

Chaplain John P. Richardson died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1862 at Norwalk, Ohio the newspaper the Huron Reflector reported “ESTABLISHMENT OF CAMP CHASE PRISON - Orders have been issued for the enlargement of the prison at Camp Chase in order to accommodate an increased number of prisoners – *Columbus Journal* Can anybody tell why Camp Chase prison should be enlarged, while Johnson Island prison remains month after month entirely unoccupied by Seceshers? It has plenty of paid guards but not a rebel to guard *Cleveland Herald.*”

And on Tuesday, March 4, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Chaplain (Spelled as)

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22607) stated he died on typhoid and pneumonia on Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

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

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. 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. Chaplain J. P. Richardson 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: **“CHAPLAIN J. P. RICHARDSON 4 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1581) Private William F. RICHARDSON - Inscription on tombstone #1399 reads **“W. F. RICHARDSON CO. D 13 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 W. F. Richardson alternate name William F. Richardson served in Company D of the 13th Alabama Infantry however under general notes stated see William F. Richardson of Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled]858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765]and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge –Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863]and Majors William M. Moxley,[William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas.[Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]”

Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Coosa Farmers” many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Richardson of Company D of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

When Private William F. Richardson of Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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) Wm. F. Richardson of Company D of the 18th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Richardson of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Richardson of Company D of the 18th 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 Franklin, (Tennessee) on (December) 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Richardson of Company D of the 18th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Richardson of Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private William F. Richardson died approximately 50 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Appleton, Wisconsin the newspaper the Appleton Motor reported "GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S NEW DEPARTMENT – It is stated General Schofield has been appointed to command the Department of North Carolina. This is significant as to the destination of the 23rd army corps. While Sherman is advancing in South Carolina, the invasion of North Carolina by a strong force will add very materially to the perils of the situation of the rebels."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. F. Richardson of Company D of the "13th" Regiment Alabama Infantry 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. F. RICHARDSON CO. D 18 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1582) Private William D. RICHMOND - Inscription on tombstone #1231 reads **"Wm. RICHMOND CO. F WRIGHT'S ARK. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Desha County, Arkansas in April 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed W. D. (A male) Richmond, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a blacksmith and a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Richmond, born about 1833 in Texas. Other household members were: Jas T. Richmond, born about 1854 in Arkansas and Chas W. Richmond, born about 1855 in Arkansas and Mary E. Richmond, born about 1858 in Arkansas and A. (A female) Richmond, born about 1859 in Arkansas and noted as seven months old and Mary Mount, born about 1842 in Arkansas. The household was living in Jefferson Township in Desha County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Campbelle and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

Private William Richmond had previous duty in the 8th Regiment Arkansas Infantry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Richmond of Captain Peoples' Company (Desha Rangers) Newton's Regiment Arkansas Cavalry* enlisted on February 10, 1863 in Arkansas County, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Lieutenant (S. J) Peoples for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated Absent with leave from November 1, 1863 and paroled in Missouri.

The compiler notes Arkansas County and Desha County are adjacent.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was designated at various times as Newton's Regiment Arkansas Cavalry; Morgan's Regiment Arkansas Cavalry and the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry; and at the same time it was known as the 5th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry and the 8th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry."

Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) W. Richmond of the Arkansas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into

the by commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Roll dated Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records noted the following: Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, William Richmond a private of the Arkansas Cavalry 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 a mark of a X (and someone filled in his name as) William Richmond and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Richmond served in Company F of Wright's Regiment Arkansas Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Wright's Cavalry Regiment was organized at Little Rock, Arkansas, during the summer of 1863 and served in W. A. Crawford's, J. C. Wright's, and W. F. Stemons' Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department. It fought at Poison Spring and Marks' Mills, then was involved in Price's Missouri operations. The unit disbanded prior to the surrender in June 1865. The field officers were Colonel John C. Wright, and Majors James W. Bowie and George M. Wright."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Richmond of Company F of Wright's Regiment Arkansas Cavalry* enlisted on November 10, 1863 at Lake Village, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain Bowie for the war and had not been paid since enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was formerly Wright's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry and was also known as 12th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Richmond of Bowie's Company of Wright's Regiment appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 17, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel John I. Rinaker (of the 122nd Illinois) and noted as captured in Desha County, Arkansas on April 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Richmond of Wight's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Desha County, Arkansas on April 30, 1864. And at the bottom of the page in pencil it stated entry cancelled.

Private William D. Richmond died approximately 272 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper the Buffalo Courier reported "A. T. (Alexander Turney) Stewart, the dry goods millionaire owns the Metropolitan hotel, New York and rents it to the Lelands for \$36,000 per annum."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. D. Richmond of Company F of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Richmond did not own slaves in Desha County, Arkansas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. D. RICHMOND CO. F (WRIGHT'S) 12 ARK. CAV. C.S.A."**

1583) Private George V. RICKARDS - Inscription on tombstone #1884 reads **"GEO. V. RICKARDS 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to Florida Marriage Indexes, 1822-1875 stated George V. Rickard married Sarah Ann Roberts in Monroe County, Florida on January 16, 1844.

The 1850 United States census listed George V. Richards (But corrected to George V. Rickard by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1820 in England and noted his occupation as a carpenter and had a real estate value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Rickard, born about 1828 in Bahamas. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Clemence (A female) Rickard, born about 1850 in Florida and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Key West District Number 2 and enumerated on August 14, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George V. Richards alternate name George V. Rickards served in Company K in the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R. C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert

Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Company K of the 7th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Hillsborough County, Florida and Company K was known as the “Coastal Guards.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 25 toand dated April 25, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. V. Rickards of Captain Smith’s Company of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on April 25, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by Major (Robert) B. Thomas for three years or the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on active duty \$50.00 bounty due in service since March 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 and dated July 8, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. V. Rickards of Captain Smith’s Company of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 25, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by Major (Robert) B. Thomas for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated \$50.00 bounty and clothing money due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 17, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled for three years or the war mustered into service on April 25, 1862 by Major (Robert) B. Thomas and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as assistant in hospital at Knoxville, October 28, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 7 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by (Captain Robert) B. Smith for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated on extra daily duty Hospital guard at Knoxville, Tennessee November 1, 1862 descriptive list given.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by (Captain Robert) B. Smith for three years or the war and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated hospital cook since November 1st descriptive list given.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by (Captain Robert) B. Smith for three years or the war

and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as cook at University Hospital since November 1, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. V. Rickard of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the University Hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee for May and June and dated June 30, 1863 enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled for the war and attached to the hospital as a cook and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated 60 days extra duty at .25 cents per day.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 13 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by (Captain Robert) B. Smith for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. V. Richards of Company K of the 7th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on August 13, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. V. Rickard of Company K of the 7th Florida appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at the University Hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee during the months from January to August 1863 and employed as a cook from July 1 to August 13, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by (Captain Robert) B. Smith for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Cassville, Georgia since November 25, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. V. Rickard of Company K of the 7th Florida appeared on a hospital muster roll at the Newsom Hospital at Cassville, Georgia for November and December 1863 and dated January 21, 1864 enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by (Captain Robert) B. Smith for three years and employed as a nurse and last paid on June 30, 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) G. V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by (Captain Robert) B. Smith for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital on November 25, 1863.

When Private George V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) G. V. Rickards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida 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 specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo. V. Richard of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo. V. Richard of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida 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 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo. V. Richard of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo. "B." Richard of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida 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 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo. V. Richard of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio 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 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo. V. Richards (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo. V. Rickard of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry name appears as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 258 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 17, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper the Wheeling Daily Register reported "The murderer of President Lincoln was John Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the private box and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days and the spur which he dropped by accident after he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse. This man Booth has played more than once at Ford's Theatre and is of course acquainted with the exits and entrances and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is easily understood. The person who attacked Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrel, as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, the other balls were smaller than the chambers wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out."

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Geo. V. Richards of Company K of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"GEO. V. RICKARDS CO. K 7 FLA. INF. C.S.A."**

1584) Private John W. RICKS - Inscription on tombstone #798 reads **"JOHN W RICKS CO I 15 REGT MISS INF JAN 18 1865"** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Rick but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ricks and will be noted this way. The census listed John W. Ricks, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his value of real estate as \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Ricks, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Elisha Sellers, born about 1843 in Alabama and Sarah Sellers, born about 1846 in Alabama and George Sellers, born about 1846 in

Alabama and Jessie Ricks, born about 1850 and noted as six months old and Mary Ricks, born about 1850 and also noted as six months old. The household was living in the Summerfield Beat of Dallas County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Ricks, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$1,515.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy A. Ricks, born about 1819 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Mary Ricks, born about 1851 in Alabama and John Ricks, born about 1854 in Alabama and William H. Ricks, born about 1857 in Alabama and Sally Sellers, born about 1845 in Alabama and Elisha Sellers, born about 1843 in Alabama and Geo. Sellers, born about 1847 in Alabama. The household was living in the Summerfield Beat in Dallas County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Summerfield and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

The compiler surmises John W. Ricks and his household came to Choctaw County, Mississippi prior to the war from Alabama. Find A Grave Memorial 40877488 has the grave for a Nancy E. Ricks and notes J. W. had been her husband and her birth year seem to fit the census records of 1850 and 1860. The compiler further notes Choctaw County and Attala County Mississippi are adjacent.

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

“15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry had soldiers from Attala County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted

in 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital at Canton Mississippi on December 1, 1863.

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

A Company Bounty Roll stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a bounty roll of the organization named above, made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27, Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office Richmond, (Virginia) on March 2, 1864 and dated April 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital at Demopolis, Alabama on March 25, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 13, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital March 20, 1864 at Shelby Springs, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and noted as absent and under remarks stated at hospital sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register at the General Hospital (Soldiers Home Hospital) in Shelby Springs, Alabama from April 11 to 24, 1864 for jaundice.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Shelby Springs, Alabama Hospital for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 and enlisted on September 15, 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and attached to the hospital as a patient on March 30, 1864 and had never been paid and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Mississippi appeared on a register of the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and noted his complaint as chronic diarrhea and admitted on March 30, 1864 and returned to duty on November 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Ricks of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John W. Ricks died approximately 14 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 18, 1865 in Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *Ohio Daily Statesman* carried the following article: "REBEL PRISONERS" "A large lot of rebel prisoners, captured in Tennessee, probably several hundred, arrived at the depot yesterday about noon, on the Cincinnati train, and were marched to the Camp Chase prison. They were a rough-looking set of customers, such as prisoners of war generally are."

And on Wednesday, January 18, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Ricks Company I 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John W. Ricks did not own slaves in either Alabama or Mississippi.

1585) Private David RIDER - Inscription on tombstone #667 reads **“DAVID RIDER CO. I 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 26 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed David Rider, born about 1838 in Georgia and it was noted he had attended school within the year and was living in the household of William Rider, born about 1803 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Rider, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Rider, born about 1831 in Georgia and Melissa Rider, born about 1828 in Georgia and James Rider, born about 1832 in Georgia and Samuel Rider, born about 1836 in Georgia and Moses Rider, born about 1840 in Georgia and Elizabeth Rider, born about 1842 in Georgia and Mary Rider, born about 1854 in Georgia and Daniel Rider, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 85 in Union County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

The compiler notes David Rider’s brothers William and Samuel and Moses all served with him in Company I of the 43rd Georgia Infantry.

The 1860 United States census listed David Rider, born about 1838 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William Rider, born about 1803 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Rider, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other household members were: Moses Rider, born about 1840 in Georgia and Elizabeth Rider, born about 1842 in Georgia and Mary Rider, born about 1845 in Georgia and Daniel K. Rider, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in Union County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Blairsville and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Rider served in Company I 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 I of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was noted as the “Zillicoffer Guards” according to the work of Lillian Henderson however in the compilers opinion it should have been the “Zollicoffer Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to October 31, 1862 stated Private David Rider of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Cumming, Georgia (Located in Forsyth County) and enrolled by (Hiram) P. Bell for three years or the war and to be paid from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private David (Spelled as) Riders (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Pay Roll showing payment of bounty and dated May 12, 1862 and paid \$50.00 and signed by David Rider.

Compiled Military Service Records stated David Rider of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for pay and noted as a teamster for period of service from August 23 to October 23, 1863 and rate of pay was .25 cents per day.

When Private David Rider of Company I of the 43rd 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, David Rider a corporal of Company I Regiment 43rd 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 with an X and reported his name as David Rider and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Rider of Company I of the 43rd 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. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private David Rider of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Cumming, Georgia and enrolled by (Hiram) P. Bell for three years and last paid on by (Henry) A. Newman 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) David Rider of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Cumming, Georgia and enrolled by (Hiram) P. Bell for three years and last paid on by (Henry) A. Newman December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private David Rider of Company I of the 43rd Georgia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on May 31, 1864.

When Private David Rider of Company I of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Rider of Company I 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 August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Rider of Company I of the 43rd Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Rider of Company I 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 September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Rider of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Rider of Company I 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 September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Rider of Company "D" of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Private David Rider died approximately 114 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 26, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes to thank General William T. Sherman and "your whole army" for "your Christmas gift – the capture of Savannah, [Georgia]. Lincoln confesses, "I was anxious, if not fearful" when he learned of Sherman's plan to take Savannah, "but feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering that 'nothing risked, nothing gained' I did not interfere." Lincoln concludes, "But what next? I suppose it will be safer if I leave General [Ulysses S.] Grant and yourself to decide."

And on Monday, December 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Rider of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

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

1586) Private *Alfred H. RISK - Inscription on tombstone #9 ½ reads "**A. H. RISK CO. E 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" Federal POW Records located at ancestry (21748) stated: He was taken prisoner at Chester, Ohio on July 19, 1863.

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

The asterisk denotes a fair probability of this being the correct soldier.

The 1850 United States census listed *Alfred Risk, born about 1841 in Kentucky and had attended school and living in the household of Jones Risk, born about 1803 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife (Spelled as) Dorcas Risk, born about 1801 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: James Risk, born about 1827 and Isabella Risk, born about 1830 in Kentucky and John Risk, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Nancy Risk, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Harvey Risk, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Martha Risk, born about 1839 in Kentucky and William Risk, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Eliza Risk, born about 1842 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Scott County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1850.

The compiler notes Harvey Risk was found on later post war census records.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is many soldiers with Company E of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry were from Scott County, Kentucky and that Alfred Risk could not be found on post war census records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. H. Risk served in Company E in the 5th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 with men recruited in the central section of Kentucky. It was attached to Buford's Brigade and skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky. Later it fought with J. H. Morgan, and many of its members were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel D. Howard Smith, Lieutenant Colonels Churchill G. Campbell [Churchill Gibbs Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58831926] and Preston Thomson, and Major Thomas Y. Brent, Jr. [Thomas Young Brent Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 38854272]”

He also shows duty with Duke's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 25 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. H. Risk of Company K of Morgan's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on November 20, (1862) at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years of the war and duty status was not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K 2nd Regiment (Duke's) Kentucky Cavalry and was merged into Company F of that regiment by Special Orders dated December 18, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated March 4, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. H. Risk of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated By Special Order dated December 18, 1862 Companies F and K were consolidated and called Company F and also stated left sick in Murfreesboro, Tennessee on November 15 not since heard from.

His CMSR's with Smith's Kentucky Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. H. Risk of Captain James E. Cantrill's Company of Smith's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 2, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky and enrolled by General (Brigadier General Abraham Buford II) Buford for three years and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave with General Morgan on November 18.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry."

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider and that the 5th Kentucky Cavalry was also known as Smith's Kentucky Cavalry. A. H. Risk has one page of Federal POW Records listed under miscellaneous.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. H. Risk of Company E of Smiths Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 26, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by Brigadier General Cox and noted as captured at Chester, Ohio on July 19, 1863.

Private A. H. Risk died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 27, 1863 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln receives protest from mayor and comptroller of Chicago claiming unfairness of draft.

And on Thursday August 27, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. H. Risk of Company E of Smiths Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules A. H. Risk did not own slaves in the State of Kentucky.

1587) Private Joseph Azra ROACH - Inscription on tombstone #358 reads "***JOS. A. ROACH CO. H 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph A. Roach, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a planter and living in the household of Charles Roach, born about 1800 in North Carolina and his wife Mary I. (The compiler notes it may have been middle initial J) Roach, born about 1809 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: David Roach, born about 1839 in Georgia and John R. Roach, born about 1845 in Georgia and K. R. (A female) Roach, born about 1850 in Florida. The family household was living in Marion County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ocala and the census was enumerated on July 7 and July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph A. Roach alternate name Azra J. Roach served in Companies G and H in the 7th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R. C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Azra Joseph Roach.

Company H of the 7th Florida Infantry was known as the “Marion Hornets” many soldiers from Marion County, Florida.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Joseph A. Roach enlisted in Ocala, Florida in the 7th Florida Infantry on March 8, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to April 11, 1862 and dated May 10, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Azra Roach of Captain Bullock’s Company of Infantry* enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Ocala, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Robert) Bullock for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 12 to 30, 1862 and dated May 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos A. Roach of Captain Eichelberger’s Company (E) of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant (William E.) June and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty money due.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry.” (The compiler notes both Company G and Company E formally of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry had become Company H.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 12 to November 14, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant (William E.) June for three years or the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty money due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 19, 1863 to (April 30, 1863) stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant (William E.) June for three years or the war and last paid by (George) J. Arnow on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick at Loudon, (Tennessee) on April 27, 1863.

The compiler notes Camp Lee, Florida was located in Gainesville.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant (William E.) June for three years or the war and last paid by (George) J. Arnow on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed at Knoxville, Tennessee on June 5, 1863 for 30 days.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from January 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid on May 22, 1863 by (George) J. Arnow in the amount of \$44.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 13 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant (William E.) June for three years or the war and last paid by (George) J. Arnow on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) I. A. Roach was paid \$29.20 for commutation of rations on October 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Azra J. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant (William E.) June for three years or the war and last paid by (George) J. Arnow on August 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. Azra Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant (William E.) June for three years or the war and last paid by (George) J. Arnow on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Joseph A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 23, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private "G." (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded to exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on 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) Jos. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Private Joseph A. Roach died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 25, 1864 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Adams Sentinel reported "The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, setting apart the last Thursday of November as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer for Union and Peace."

And on Tuesday, October 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos A. Roach of Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph A. Roach did not own slaves in Marion County, Florida.

1588) Private Robert ROACH - Inscription on tombstone #1222 reads ***“ROB'T ROACH CO. C 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Roach, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Joel F. May, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Jane A. May, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Colly (A female) May, born about 1846 in Florida and Martha J. May, born about 1848 in Florida and Farris (A male) May, born about 1850 in Florida and Frank P. May, born about 1852 in Florida and Richd H. May, born about 1854 in Florida and (Spelled as) Saml Starnes, born about 1837 in Alabama. The household was living in the Quincy District in Gadsden County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Quincy and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldiers was Robert Roach enlisted in Quincy, Florida on January 12, 1862 in Captain Evans' Company 6th Florida Infantry which subsequently became Company C of the 6th Florida Infantry and that Private Roach took furlough from Knoxville, Tennessee to Quincy, Florida in 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Roach served in Company C in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Florida Infantry organized at Chattahoochee, Florida, in March, 1862, contained men from Gadsden, Jackson, Union, Collier, and Washington counties. During April the unit had 31 officers and 511 men, and soon moved to East Tennessee. Later it was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was active in Tennessee with Hoods, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment reported 35 killed and 130 wounded at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 214 men and 133 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1863. The field officers were Colonels Jesse J. Finley, [Jesse Johnson Finley Find A Grave Memorial # 4529] Daniel L. Kenan, [Daniel Lafayette Kenan – Find A Grave Memorial # 77732609] and Angus D. McLean, [Angus D. McLean Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354102] and Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. M. Davidson.[Robert Hamilton McWhorta Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6913263]”

Company C of the 6th Florida Infantry was known as the “Gulf State Infantry” Many soldiers from Gadsden County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 21, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Roach of Captain Evan's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* dated had enlisted on January 12, at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (James C) Evans and under remarks stated age 41.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C 6th Regiment Florida Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 11 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Roach of Captain Evan's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 11, (1862) at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by (James) C. Evans for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for three years or the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 11 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Roach of Captain Evan's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 11, (1862) and enrolled by Captain (James C) Evans at Quincy, Florida for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Roach of Captain Malone's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 11, 1862 at Quincy, Florida and enrolled by Captain (James C) Evans 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 from November 12, 1862 to February 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Roach of Captain Malone's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid in September 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent in Florida on sick furlough since February 2, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 11 to March 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Roach of Captain Malone's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in Florida without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Roach of Captain Malone's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reported on roll March 12, 1863 absent without leave. Major (Daniel Lafayette) Keenan reports of him absent on account of ill health. He returned to his command April 22, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on

April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital Ringgold, Georgia since September 2, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or 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) Robert Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or 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) R. Roach of Company C of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from April 1 to June 30, 1864.

When Private Robert Roach of Company C 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) Robt Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee 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 Robert Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 Robert Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 Robt Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 Robert Roach died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Detroit, Michigan the newspaper the Detroit Free Press reported "CIVILIAN PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH – New York, February 11 – It appears the rebels have lingering in their prisons many southern Union men and civilians, charged with Union proclivities. These men have no friends who, under the existing state of affairs in the South, dare intercede for them and the consequence is they are made to suffer as badly as our soldier prisoners. It is said our government has a number of civilian prisoners and efforts are making to get up an exchange which will release these sufferers. It will require, however much effort in their behalf and it is to be hoped all good citizens will aid the undertaking."

And on Saturday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Roach of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1589) Private William Elias ROACH - Inscription on tombstone #1670 reads "***W. E. ROACH CO. E ARMSTRONG'S CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Berry Roach born in 1800 in South Carolina married Malinda born about 1807 in South Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed William Roach, born about 1831 in South Carolina and noted as a farmer and living in the household of Berry Roach, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Malinda Roach, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other family members were: Henry Roach, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Thomas Roach, born about 1832 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emaline (A female) Roach, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Caroline Roach, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Jane Roach, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Lucinda Roach, born about 1837 in South Carolina and Nancy Ann Roach, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Harriett Roach, born about 1839 in Mississippi and John W. Roach, born about 1840 in Mississippi. The family household was living in District 2 in Tippah County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William E. Roach, born about 1832 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$275.00 and listed as the head of the household. Another family member was Anderson H. Roach, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Southern subdivision of Tippah County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Molino and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to Mississippi Marriages; 1776-1935; W. E. Roach married Charity (Spelled as) Hamelton on October 20, 1860 in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

While the compiler acknowledges General Armstrong was in charge of several Mississippi Cavalry units this soldier was officially with the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Partisan Rangers however it was at times in General Armstrong's Brigade. The 2nd Regiment Mississippi Partisan Rangers should not be confused with the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry although both were in Armstrong's Brigade during the Franklin/Nashville Campaign.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is the County of his enlistment and the place of his residence in the 1860 United States census are one in the same Tippah County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 in Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William W) McDowell for the war and paid .40 cents per day for his horse and paid \$24.00 (For two months) and noted as present for duty.

"In July 1862 Captain J. G. Ballentine was ordered by Brigadier General Villepigue, who was then commanding in North Mississippi, to collect and form into a regiment all independent and unattached companies then on duty in that department. The regiment was formed of six Mississippi companies and one Mississippi and Tennessee Company; two Mississippi companies and one Louisiana Company were added in October 1862, and one Tennessee Company was added in December 1862. In August 1863 the regiment was reduced to ten companies by the consolidation of Companies D and F. The organization was known as Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry in the field but it was designated the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Partisan Rangers on records of the Confederate War Department."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William W) McDowell for the war and last paid by Captain (William D) Heflin on October 31, 1862 and also paid \$48.00 for his horse and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28, to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, "1863" at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William W) McDowell for the war and last paid by Captain (William D) Heflin 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) W. E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, (1862) at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William W) McDowell for the war and last paid by Captain (William D) Heflin on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted August 11, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William W) McDowell for the war and last paid by Captain (William) D. Heflin on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from August 1863 until October 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Roach (But corrected to Wm as noted by the X) of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William) W. McDowell for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William) D. Heflin on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William W) McDowell for the war and last paid by Captain (William) D. Heflin on October 31, 1863 and noted as paid \$48.00 for use of his horse 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) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William) W. McDowell for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William) D. Heflin on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William) W. McDowell for three years and last paid by Captain (William) D. Heflin on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment of Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Ripley, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William W) McDowell for the war and last paid by Captain (William D) Heflin on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray. General Hood took his defeated army from Nashville across the Tennessee River into Lauderdale County, Alabama on December 28, 1864 with Union troops in hot pursuit and had ask General Forrest to protect his army in rear guard action in which General Forrest did in brilliant fashion.

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville. By the afternoon of the next day Union troops under General Wilson were south of Pulaski, Tennessee in hopes of capturing many retreating Confederates when they ran into General Forrest who had set up an ambush for the Union troops. The encounter was called Anthony's Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood's Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

When Private William E. Roach of Company E of the 2nd Partisan Rangers Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital and had been with Armstrong's 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 Private (Spelled as) William E. Poach of (Spelled as) Volentine's Mississippi Cavalry was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on February 10, 1865 and had been sent from Pulaski, (Tennessee) and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on February 14, 1865 and listed as age thirty-five.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment 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 February 14, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 16, 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 Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 15, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase,

Ohio on February 17, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1865.

Private William Elias Roach died approximately 25 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at Lansing, Michigan the newspaper the Lansing State Republican stated "THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW - This law, which it is estimated will produce four hundred millions of annual revenue, is published in full in the New York Herald, of the 6th instant. Among the more important changes we notice that the income tax is hereafter to be five per cent on incomes between six hundred and five thousand dollars and ten per cent on all amounts over that sum."

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private William E. Roach of Company E of Ballentine's Regiment due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. E. ROACH CO. E 2 PAR. RANGERS MISS. CAV. C.S.A."**

1590) Private John G. ROBBINS - Inscription on tombstone #505 reads **"J. C. ROBBINS CO. B 16 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Paducah, Kentucky in March 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Rolins however an ancestry transcriber corrected the surname to Robbins and will be noted this way. The census listed John G. Robbins, born about 1841 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Gilbert Robbins, born about 1804 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Robbins, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Adison M. (A male) Robbins, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Martha Robbins, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Mary Robbins, also born about 1844 in Tennessee and Sarah E. Robbins, born about 1854 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 6 in Hardin County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Savannah and the census was enumerated on August 9, 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 Jno Robbins of Company A of the 16th Tennessee Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Gilbert Robbins and listed his Post Office as Savannah, Tennessee.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 88 the Post Office at the Savannah Court House was located in Hardin County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located under Confederate miscellaneous under John G. Robbins.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 21, 1864 at Camden, South Carolina the newspaper the Tri-Weekly Journal reported "POSTAGE STAMPS – It is stated that the contractor for printing postage stamps has given up his contract and that until stamps can be procured, some of the postmasters in the interior towns will mark envelopes paid for all who wish to save the trouble of paying for each letter as handed into the office. Envelopes by the dozen or hundred can thus be marked and answer the purpose of stamps."

And on Monday, November 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jno. G. Robbins due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John G. Robbins of Hardin County, Tennessee did not own slaves.

1591) Private Daniel M. ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #38 reads "**DAN'L M. ROBERTS 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 19 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel Roberts, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of James Roberts, born about 1803 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Lucy A. Roberts, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other household members were: Martha Roberts, born about 1833 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Marians (A female) Roberts, born about 1840 in Virginia and Mary S. Roberts, born about 1847 in Virginia and James Bell, born about 1834 in Virginia and John Bell, born about 1836 in Virginia. The household was living in District 10 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel Roberts, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James Roberts, born about 1801 in Virginia and

what appears to be his wife Lucy Roberts, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Mavin but corrected to Marion by an ancestry transcriber) Roberts, born about 1840 in Virginia and Mary J. Roberts, born about 1848 in Virginia and Mary King, born about 1780 in Virginia and Sarah King, born about 1825 in Virginia. The household was living in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hamlin and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

He has a physical description.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 5, 1863 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "A GIANTESS – Mrs. Wannamaker died in Bergen County, New York, last week, who weighed previous to her death, seven hundred pounds. She was a great eater and disposed of an ordinary-sized ham in two meals. At her last dinner twenty-four ears of corn made up a slight portion of her request."

And on Monday, October 5, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Monday, October 5, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1592) Private Edward ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #201 reads "***E. ROBERTS CO. B 3 BATT'N KY. MTD. RIFLES C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Montgomery County, Kentucky in July 1863.

The compiler notes he is located in the 4th Mounted Rifles at the very last site under Kentucky.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 13, 1864 at Montgomery, Alabama the newspaper the Montgomery Advertiser reported "DIED – In Atlanta, on the 24th Sergeant Walter C. Manning, of the 34th Alabama Volunteers. He was a patriotic citizen of Montgomery County, Alabama and early responded to his county's call in defense of Southern rights and Southern independence. He accompanied the army of Tennessee in all of its advances and retreats and fell mortally wounded in the brilliant charge of General Hardee on the 23rd. He left a widow and two children and many devoted friends and relations to mourn their irreparable _____. He was conscious of the fatal character of his wound and in his last moments said to his friends, tell my wife I am not afraid to die. And calmly yielded up his life for his country and the noble cause in which he was engaged."

And on Saturday, August 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Saturday, August 13, 1864 due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1593) Private Henry C. ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #1748 reads **"H. C. ROBERTS RODDY'S ESCORT ALA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Brownsboro, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 25, 1865 at Opelousas, Louisiana the newspaper the Opelousas Courier reported "NOTICE – Dr. Plough, Dentist, formerly from New Orleans, respectfully informs the public that he continues to practice of his profession with the latest improvements in the Dental Art. Artificial teeth supplied from a single tooth to complete sets. All operations on the teeth will be punctually attended to, with care, durability and dispatch. Painless extraction of the teeth. Teeth extracted under the influence of Chloroform if desired. Dr. Plough will be in Opelousas in a couple of weeks."

And on Friday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Friday, March 25, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"H. C. ROBERTS RODDEY'S ESCORT ALA. C.S.A."**

1594) Private Jackson ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #333 reads **"J. ROBERTS ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in July 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Jackson Roberts, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William R. Roberts, born about 1796 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Roberts, born about 1803 in Virginia. Other family

household members were: Martha Ann Roberts, born about 1834 in Alabama and Gideon Roberts, born about 1836 in Alabama and Louis H. Roberts, born about 1840 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Warrenton Beat in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Robert but the compiler believes it was Roberts and will be noted this way. The census listed Jackson Roberts, born about born about 1825 and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal estate of \$30.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) William H. Roberts, born about 1796 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Roberts, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Ann Roberts, born about 1837 in Alabama and Gideon Roberts, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Louis F. Roberts, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Guntersville and the census was enumerated on or between July 14 and 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jackson Roberts served in Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

9th Infantry Regiment, organized at Richmond, Virginia, during May, 1861, contained men recruited in the counties of Mobile, Jackson, Marshall, Morgan, Lauderdale, Limestone, Greene, Sumter, Butler, and Calhoun. Assigned to General Wilcox's Brigade the unit totalled [totalled] 550 officers and men in April, 1862. It later was brigaded under Generals Perrin, Sanders, and W.H. Forney. The 9th served with distinction in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Williamsburg to Cold Harbor, then was active in the Petersburg trenches and the campaign that closed at Appomattox. It lost 134 men at Gaines' Mill and 130 at Frayser's Farm, had 12 killed and 42 wounded in the Maryland Campaign, and 21 killed and 90 wounded at Chancellorsville. Fifty-eight were killed or wounded at Gettysburg, and many were disabled at Cold Harbor. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered with 6 officers and 70 men. The field officers were Colonels Samuel Henry, [Find A Grave Memorial # 88538070] J. H. King, [J. Horace King – Find A Grave Memorial # 29554429] and Cadmus M. Wilcox; [Cadmus Marcellus Wilcox – Find A Grave Memorial # 11110] Lieutenant Colonels Stephen F. Hale, E. A. O'Neal, [Edward Asbury O'Neal – Find A Grave Memorial # 11041] and Gaynes C. Smith; [Gaines Chisholm Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 39581890] and Majors James M. Crow [James Madison Crow – Find A Grave Memorial # 54769578] and Jere H. J. Williams.

In the compilers opinion Private Jackson Roberts was conscripted and transferred to Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Company B of the 9th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Railroad Guards" many men from Jackson and Marshall Counties in Alabama.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in 1863 at Guntersville, Alabama which was located in Marshall County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Jackson Roberts assigned 9th Alabama Company B by Special Order Number 254/10 Department and Army Northern Virginia – Lee October 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Roberts of Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 8, 1863 at Guntersville, Alabama by General Order Number 254 and enrolled for three years or during the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Jackson Roberts on duty with Company B of the 9th Alabama Special Order Number 254/10 revoked Special Order Number 306/8 Department Army Northern Virginia – Lee December 13, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Roberts of Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted at Guntersville, Alabama for three years or the war and under remarks stated transferred by General Order Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia 306.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Roberts of Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted at Guntersville, Alabama for three years and under remarks stated transferred.

The compiler notes he was transferred from the 9th Alabama Infantry but so far no indication as to what unit.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Roberts of Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on July 24, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Robert of Company B of the 9th 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Roberts of Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Roberts of Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Roberts of Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Roberts of Company B of the 9th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in "Marshal" County, Alabama on July 24, 1864.

Private Jackson Roberts died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 18, 1864 at Springfield, Illinois the newspaper the Daily Illinois State Register reported "FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED – Quota of Illinois; 52,067, population of Illinois 1,711,971. Quota of Massachusetts; 21,670, population of Massachusetts 1,231,066. Illinois, 35,182 ahead of all former calls; Massachusetts, near 30,000 behind. This is Mr. Lincoln's treatment of his own State."

And on Tuesday, October 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Jackson Roberts of the "Alabama Conscripts" due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jackson Roberts did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. ROBERTS CO. B 9 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1595) Corporal James M. ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #1090 reads "**CORP. JAS. M. ROBERTS CO. H. 36 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 30 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Roberts, born about 1834 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer and it was noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of James Roberts, born about 1797 in South Carolina and his wife Polly Roberts, born about

1808 in Georgia. Other household members were: Andrew J. Roberts, born about 1829 in Georgia and Sarah J. Roberts, born about 1832 in Georgia and Pinkney Roberts, born about 1836 in Georgia and Lousia C. Roberts, born about 1842 in Georgia and John J. Roberts, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Sterting G. Roberts, born about 1847 in Georgia and Martha E. Roberts, born about 1849 in Georgia and Sarah Phillips, born about 1831 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 31 in Forsyth County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James M. Roberts, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$150.00 and living in the household of James Roberts, born about 1797 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Roberts, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Andrew J. Roberts, born about 1830 in Georgia and Jno. J. Roberts, born about 1845 in Georgia and Sterling G. Roberts, born about 1847 in Georgia and Martha E. Roberts, born about 1849 in Georgia and Olly R. (A female) Roberts, born about 1853 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Dalton District in Whitfield County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Dalton and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Roberts and was discharged as a corporal and served in Company H 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]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 4 to June 1, 1862 and dated June 1, 1862 stated Private James M. Roberts of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Aggrippa P) Roberts for the war and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1863 stated Corporal J. M. Roberts of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 24,

1862 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Aggrippa) P. Roberts for the war and last paid by Captain (Frederick) Cox on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When 4th Corporal James M. Roberts of Company H 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 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, James M. Roberts a 4th corporal of Company H 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 James M. Roberts and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. Roberts of Company H 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.

When Corporal James M. Roberts of Company H 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 Corporal (Spelled as) James M. Roberts of Company H 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James M. Roberts of Company H of the 36th 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Jas. M. Roberts of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas. M. Roberts of Company H 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 originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas. M. Roberts of Company H 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 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 Corporal (Spelled as) James M. Roberts of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Corporal James M. Roberts died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *Daily Ohio Statesman* carried the following article: "COAT THIEF ARRESTED" Some days ago we mentioned that Representative Odlin of Dayton, Ohio, had his overcoat stolen from the Neil House, where he was boarding. No clue was discovered to the thief until Marshal Thompson and officer Williams succeeded in tracing it out, and, on Sunday arrested, at a boarding house on the corner of Mound and High streets, a man by the name of John Weygleman, who had enlisted in the 186th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was a deserter from Camp Chase. When arrested he was dressed in citizen's clothes. It appears, that Weygleman, after purloining the coat, took it to Camp Chase, and traded it off for a soldier's old overcoat and a dollar in money. The stolen coat is now in the possession of Marshall Thompson. The thief, before he sold the coat, took out the key of Mr. Odlin's room at the Neil House, which was in one of the pockets. This key the officers found upon his person when they arrested him. They also found in his possession a double blanket, which he stole from a sleigh on Broad Street at about the same time he appropriated Mr. Odlin's overcoat. The examination of the culprit will take place before the Mayor, probably to-morrow morning,

if Mr. Odlin, who is on a brief visit to his home in Dayton, should return by that time; if not, as soon as he does return.”

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Jas M. Roberts of Company H of the 36th Regiment of the Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules taken from the 1860 United States slave schedule: James M. Roberts owned nine slaves in Whitfield County, Georgia. Six females ages 4 months; one year; 3 years; 7 years; 9 years; and 30 years old. And three males, ages 5 years; 11 years and 20 years old.

The compiler notes there were more than one unit known as the 36th Georgia if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. JAS. M. ROBERTS CO. H 36 GA. (BROYLES’) INF. C.S.A.”**

1596) Private John M. ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #1555 reads **“JNO. ROBERTS CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Roberts served in Company A in the 19th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19th Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

Private John Roberts had prior service with the 3rd Virginia State Line and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 15, 1861 to February 28, 1862 and dated February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Roberts of Captain George Downs' Company (Moccasin Rangers) Virginia Troops* enlisted on November 15, (1861) in Calhoun County, (West Virginia) and enrolled by George Downs and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line. The Virginia State Line was disbanded about March 31, 1863 and most of the members of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line enlisted in the service of the Confederate States in companies which were organized April 11, 1863 as the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Roberts of Company A of the Scouts and Rangers enlisted on November 15, 1861 in Calhoun (County [West] Virginia and enrolled by Captain Downs and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

And now for his records in the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Roberts of Captain George Downs' Company Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on March 1, at Williamsburg, Virginia by Colonel William L. Jackson for three years or the war. NOTE: This is a new company composed of North Western Virginians mustered in by me, at the date indicated, in pursuance of the authority of the Secretary of War. William L. Jackson Colonel Inspector and Mustering Officer.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized April 11, 1863, with ten companies, A to K, which were composed principally of former members of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line."

The compiler notes his Camp Chase death record is located under John M. Roberts page two under miscellaneous.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "Forty-five railroad accidents have taken place in this country since the commencement of the year, in which sixty-one persons have been killed and four hundred and forty-one injured. A single number of the New York Herald contains accounts of eight railroad accidents, in which fifteen persons were killed and a large number injured. The frightful increase of disasters of this sort calls for investigation and remedy. A bill is now before the Ohio Legislature, which is designed to insure greater care on the part of railroad companies and diminish the liabilities to disaster."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John M. Roberts of Company E of the 19th Battalion Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1597) Private John ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #2104 reads "2D LIEUT. D. F. BREEDEN CO. A 6 TEX. REG. C.S.A." / "**JOHN ROBERTS CO. K 9 KY. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tennessee in January 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John S. Roberts served in Company K of the 9th Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“9th Infantry Regiment [also called 5th (Hunt's) Regiment] was organized at Russellville, Kentucky, during the fall of 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Logan, Jefferson, Nelson, Harrison, Ohio, and Scott. It became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. The 9th served under Generals Hanson, Helm, and J. H. Lewis. It fought at Murfreesboro, was active in and around Jackson, saw action at Chickamauga, then participated in the Atlanta Campaign. During the fall of 1864 it was mounted and took part in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment lost 1 killed and 28 wounded at Murfreesboro and forty-four percent of the 230 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 235 men and 157 arms, but only a remnant surrendered [surrendered] with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John W. Caldwell [John William Caldwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 6868481] and Thomas H. Hunt; [Find A Grave Memorial # 6266777] Lieutenant Colonels Alexander Casseday, [Find A Grave Memorial # 9901786] Robert A. Johnston, [Robert Adams Johnson Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 10176518] and J. C. Wickliffe; [John Crepps Wickliffe – Find A Grave Memorial # 98806228] and Major Ben Desha. [Benjamin Desha – Find A Grave Memorial # 8041167]”

Federal POW Records stated he died on Friday, March 6, 1863 due to what the compiler transcribed as enteric fever. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1867 he was listed as buried in grave number 85 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period. (However the compiler notes his name was listed as I. S. Roberts in the 9th Kentucky Infantry and died on May 7, 1863 and the compiler feels this is in error)

The second soldier should be Private John S. Roberts Company K 9th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry CSA Private John S. Roberts joined Company K 9th Kentucky Mounted Infantry on October 12, 1862 at Camp Breckenridge. 30 days later he entered a hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee never to return to active duty. He was captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 5, 1863 and sent to Nashville, Tennessee. From there he arrived at Louisville, Kentucky where he was paroled. He was sent to Cincinnati, Ohio and arrived at Camp Chase on February 26, 1863. He was 22 years of age (born about 1840) at Camp Chase and was 5'10" with blue eyes and dark hair and complexion.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on ?, March 6, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on March 6, 1863 of enteric fever. (Typhoid) He was buried in grave #85 at the East City Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent

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 Mark E. 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 John Roberts 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: **“JNO. S. ROBERTS CO. K 9 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**

1598) Private Martin A. ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #506 reads **“M. A. ROBERTS CO. C 4 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name spelled as Marten but the compiler believes it was Martin and will be noted this way. The census listed Martin A. Roberts, born about 1826 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Curthbert (A male) Adamo (But the family surname was corrected to Adams by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler believes his given name may have been Cuthbert and the surname will be noted as Adams) and his wife Elizabeth Adams, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Mathalia (A female) Adams, born about 1838 in Georgia and Leander H. Adams, born about 1840 in Georgia Martha E. Adams, born about 1842 in Georgia and Peter W. Adams, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Geoge (A male) Adams, born about 1846 in Georgia and Mary C. Adams, born about 1849 in Georgia. The household was living in District 24 in Dooly County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier came from his physical description within his Compiled Military Service Records and stated Martin A. Roberts had been born in 1826 and was from Dooly County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Martin A. Roberts served in Company C in the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana in April, 1861, contained men from New Orleans and the parishes of St. Helena, Lafourche, West Feliciana, Plaquemines, West Baton Rouge, and East Carroll. The unit served on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then moved to Tennessee where it was engaged in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It saw action at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was on

duty at Port Hudson until March, 1863. Sent to Jackson and later Mobile, it then was assigned to Quarles' and Gibbon's Brigade. The regiment participated in the Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns, and in 1865 returned to Mobile. It sustained 209 casualties at Shiloh, had 403 present for duty in July, 1862, totalled [totalled] 374 men and 391 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. The 4th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry W. Allen, [Henry Watkins Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 10815] Robert J. Barrow, [Robert James Barrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 42930290] and S. E. Hunter, [Samuel Eugene Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 78933802] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Pennington, and Majors E. J. Pullen [Edward J. Pullen] and Thomas E. Vick.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 25, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Roberts of Captain Frane Whicher's Company 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers* enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Camp Moore and enrolled for one year.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (New) Company C 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 25 to August 31, 1861 and dated September 27, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) M. W. (With an X by the initial W indicating an incorrect initial) of (Old) Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 and dated November 29, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) M. W. Roberts of (Old) Company B 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Assistant Quartermaster James) G. Kilbourne on August 31, 1861 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) M. A. Roberts of (Old) Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Assistant Quartermaster James) G. Kilbourne on October 31, 1861 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) M. A. Roberts of (New) Company C of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Assistant Quartermaster James) G. Kilbourne on October 31, 1862 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) M. A. Roberts of (New) Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated member of Company C 4th Louisiana temporarily attached.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Roberts of (New) Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for one year and last paid by Captain (James G) Kilbourne on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated member of Company C temporarily attached to Company B. Absent with leave 40 days from December 22, 1863 have furnished a recruit.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Roberts of Company C of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service between October 1 to December 31, 1863 and paid \$50.00 for bounty on January 11, 1864 by (Captain James) G. Kilbourne.

An entry on a descriptive list and account of bounty of Private M. A. Roberts of Company C of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted a physical description. Age thirty-seven; Eyes blue; Hair brown; Complexion light; Height five foot eleven inches; and had been born in Georgia in Dooly County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Roberts of (New) Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for one year and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated member of Company C temporarily attached and taken prisoner while on picket August 5, 1864.

He was taken prisoner on July 9, 1863 at Port Hudson, Louisiana.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Roberts of Company C of the 4th Regiment Louisiana 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 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Roberts of Company C of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers 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 on July 9, 1863.

An entry on a descriptive list and account of bounty of Private M. A. Roberts of Company C of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted a physical description. Age thirty-seven; Eyes blue; Hair brown; Complexion light; Height five foot eleven inches; and had been born in Georgia in Dooly County.

When Private Martin A. Roberts of Company C of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 11, 1864 and noted as near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin A. Roberts of Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin A. Roberts of Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin A. Roberts of Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin A. Roberts of Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin A. Roberts of Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana 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 order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private Martin A. Roberts died approximately 100 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 22, 1864 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Adams Sentinel reported "Private reliable news, dated Rome, Georgia, 11th says the destruction of manufactures, mills and buildings of value to the enemy, at that place, was commenced at 3 ½ o'clock on Friday. The extensive rolling mills, stables and store houses were destroyed by order of General Corse. Some places of minor importance were fired by the soldiers. The number of private residences destroyed was very small and these were accidental. There was great rejoicing over the election."

And on Tuesday, November 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Martin A. Roberts of Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1599) Private Robert ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #849 reads **“R. R. ROBERTS CO. F 1 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Paducah, Kentucky in January 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Roberts of Company F of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 22, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel Jno J. Rinaker (Colonel John Irving Rinaker 122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Paducah, Kentucky on January 12, 1864.

Private Robert Roberts died approximately 276 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper the Chicago Tribune reported “A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Washington, Saturday January 21, 1865. The number of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels is a fraction over 43,000. We hold over 78,000 of the rebels, including 21 Major and Brigadier Generals.”

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Roberts Company F 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. ROBERTS CO. F 1 (BUTLER’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1600) Corporal Starling J. ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #271 reads **“CPL STARLING ROBERTS CO H 41 REGT GA INF SEPT 28 1864”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old based on age at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Starling J. Roberts and was discharged a corporal and served in Company H 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 H of the 41st Georgia Infantry was known as the “Wool Hat Boys” Many soldiers from Carroll County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records carried a Bounty Pay Roll dated March 28, 1862 stated Private Starling J. Roberts of (Old) Company E of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Carrollton, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Newton) J. Ross for three years or during the war and paid \$50.00 for bounty and signed his name as Starling J. Roberts and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (New) Company H 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to June 30, 1863 and dated July 19, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) S. J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Carrollton, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain Newton) J. Ross for three years and last paid by (Captain Anderson D.) Abraham on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi and forwarded to Fort Delaware.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) S. J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Charles (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Solon J. Roberts (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 41st 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 Corporal (Spelled as) S. J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on June 9, 1863 at Fort Delaware, Delaware and exchanged on July 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) S. J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Carrollton, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain Newton) J. Ross for three years and last paid by Captain (Anderson) D. Abraham on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi and forwarded to Fort Delaware.

When Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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 Corporal (Spelled as) S. J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 22nd Army Corps and had been captured on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated deserted and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864 and noted he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Hood's Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st 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 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st 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 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent 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 Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Georgia Infantry was admitted on September 25, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital, Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and diagnosed for small-pox and had been sent from the Camp Chase (Prison) and under remarks stated he had never been vaccinated for small-pox and noted as age twenty-eight.

Corporal Starling J. Roberts died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 28, 1864 at Marysville, Ohio the newspaper the Weekly Marysville Tribune reported "John Marks, member of Company D 96th Regiment, died at Camp Chase, on Wednesday night last week. He was a paroled prisoner and had been about home for two or three months, awaiting an exchange. His remains were brought to this place for burial on Friday last, accompanied by Abraham Early, 11th East Tennessee Cavalry, N. J. Brumfield, 11th Kentucky Cavalry, James Elliott, 3rd Tennessee Infantry, C. A. Ray, 36th Indiana, Nicholas Reby, 6th Kentucky Infantry and J. W. Sneffin, 7th Ohio Cavalry – all of whom were paroled prisoners."

And on Wednesday, September 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Starling J. Roberts of Company H of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

