

1601) Private Thomas B. ROBERTS through 1700) Private Littleton SHEALY (Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

1601) Private Thomas B. ROBERTS - Inscription on tombstone #760 reads "**THOS. B. ROBERTS CO. D 3 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Roberts, born about 1832 in Florida and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Jackson Roberts, born about 1806 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Sarah Roberts, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Jackson Roberts, born about 1836 in Florida and George Roberts, born about 1840 in Florida and Leonidas Roberts, born about 1842 in Florida and Francis Roberts, born about 1844 in Florida. The family household was living in District 7 in Gadsden County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas B. Roberts, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Jackson Roberts, born about 1807 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Sarah Roberts, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Jackson J. Roberts, born about 1842 in Florida and Geo W. Roberts, born about 1843 in Florida and (Spelled as) Leendert but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Leonidus (A male) Roberts, born about 1846 in Florida and Francis J. Roberts, born about 1849 in Florida and Mary Roberts, born about 1852 in Florida. The family household was living in Apalachicola in Franklin County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Apalachicola and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

The compiler notes Franklin and Wakulla Counties are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas B. Roberts served in Company D in the 3rd Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Infantry Regiment was formed near Pensacola, Florida, in July, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of St. Johns, Hernando, Jefferson, Duval, Wakulla, Madison, Columbia, and Suwannee. The unit served along the coast at Talbot Island and Cedar Keys, [and] then moved to Mobile. After fighting at Perryville it was assigned to Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, J. A. Smith's Brigade, and during December, 1862, consolidated with the 1st Florida Infantry Regiment. The 3rd was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, [and] then participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It was organized with 950 officers and men, and the 1st/3rd lost twenty-six percent of the 23 in action at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, this command totalled [totalled] 240 men and 119 arms, but only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel

William S. Dilworth; [William Scott Dilworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 65382635] Lieutenant Colonels Lucius A. Church, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31087316] Elisha Mashburn, and Arthur J. T. Wright; [Find A Grave Memorial # 9458303] and Major John L. Phillips.[John L. Phillips Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 9367309]”

Company D of the 3rd Florida Infantry was known as the “Wakulla Guards”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Roberts of Captain Frierson’s Company 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry at age twenty-six appeared on the organization named above roll dated at Fort Clinch, Florida on August 10, 1861 and mustered in on the same date. Joined for duty and enrolled on July 16, 1861 at Newport, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Daniel) L. Frierson for twelve months.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Roberts of Captain Frierson’s Company Wakulla Guards* dated August 10, 1861 to September 1, 1861 and dated September 17, 1861 enlisted on August 10, 186(1) at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 186(1) at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 186(1) 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) Thomas Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 186(1) at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid on October 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 186(1) at Fort Clinch and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 186(1) at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton re-enlisted at Midway, Florida (Located in Gadsden County) for two years or the war and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as

absent and under remarks stated wounded at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky October 8 and since gone home.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1862 and dated January 19, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 186(1) at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain) Stockton for two years or the war and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Perryville, October 8 and now in Wakulla County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain) Stockton for two years or the war and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 186(1) at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain) Stockton for two years or the war and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain) Stockton for two years or 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 Private (Spelled as) Thomas B. Roberts of Company D 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain) Stockton for two years or the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas B. Roberts of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain) Stockton for two years or the war and re-enlisted on May 8, 1863 and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

From Wikipedia:

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

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

Union forces:

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

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

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

Attached Infantry

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

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

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

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

And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

"General Thomas Benton Smith's (Confederate) Brigade had orders to occupy the space between Jackson's Brigade and Lash, but for some reason, the youthful Smith never made contact with the Floridians. Because of General Bate's mismanaged shift, a "space of perhaps 75 or 100 yards" opened "between [General Thomas Benton] Smith's right and Finley's left.

Before Bate could close this gap, the Federal advance fell like a hammer blow on Lash's men. It is possible that the Floridians had not even reached their new position before the Federals rushed in upon their position; as the numerous Yankees swarmed around them, the majority of Lash's men put up a feeble resistance from behind their fortifications, before beating a hasty retreat; General Forrest pleaded with the Floridians to maintain their position: "Men, all I ask of you is to hold the enemy back for fifteen minutes, which will give me sufficient time to gain their rear with my cavalry, and I will capture the last one of them." It is unlikely that the Floridians held for even five minutes before beating a hasty retreat. At least ninety-one Floridians either surrendered or were apprehended by Federal soldiers".

The compiler notes the Florida boys had fought at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 then were detached with General Forrest where they lost in heavy numbers and then marched to Nashville, Tennessee where one last major battle would occur. Again from Wikipedia:

"Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate's Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day's march, "it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces." Of the next day, Washington Ives remembered, "many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not disturb it." Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee's capital city on December 12, the Floridians could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that

Hood's line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with "exterior lines of communication" and "highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank".

When Private Thomas B. Roberts of Company D 3rd 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 Thomas B. Roberts of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas B. Roberts of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas B. Roberts of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas B. Roberts of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas B. Roberts of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida "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 at Nashville, "Tennessee" on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas B. Roberts of Company D of the 3rd Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Thomas B. Roberts died approximately 9 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 13, 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune* reported the following partial article: "LETTER FROM CAMP CHASE" Two companies of the 37th Iowa, gray-beards are doing duty in this camp. This regiment was raised by special permission from the War Department for garrison duty only. No man under forty-five was allowed to be enlisted, unless he was exempted from the draft and there are but few men in the regiment under that age. They present a venerable appearance upon dress parade. They make good soldiers and are healthy and reliable. The only fault found with them is that they talk too much. This is in consequence of the majority being old men and old soldiers. They are distributed through this State as follows: Four companies at Cincinnati, two at Camp Chase, two at Tod Barracks and two at Gallipolis."

And on Friday, January 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. B. Roberts due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1602) Private George W. D. ROBERTSON - Inscription on tombstone #610 reads "**G. W. D. ROBERTSON CO. D 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in August 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Higdon (Spelled as) Robinson married Mary L. Ponder on March 31, 1825 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed George Robertson, born about 1833 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Higdon Robertson, born about 1794 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Robertson, born about 1793 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William H. Robertson, born about 1826 in Alabama and James Robertson, born about 1827 in Alabama and Calvin Robertson, born about 1831 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Almira (A female) Robertson, born about 1835 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Flavious (A male) Robertson, born about 1837 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 8 in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 9, 1850.

According to the Lawrence County Archives; George W. D. Robertson married Frances A. Free on September 6, 1859.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Robbertson but the compiler believes it was Robertson and will be noted this way. The census listed George Robertson, born about 1833 in Alabama and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Robertson, born about 1839 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern

Division in Lawrence County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Moulton and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 which noted Private George W. D. Robertson of Company D of the 4th Alabama Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Francis A. Robertson and listed her Post Office as Moulton, Alabama.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 461 the Post Office at Moulton was located in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The compiler notes George Robertson only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Robertson of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Robertson of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and 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 Lawrence County, Alabama on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Robertson of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Robertson of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Robertson of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Robertson of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp

Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Robertson of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry was admitted on October 5, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital, Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from the prison for small-pox and was vaccinated and returned to duty on October 18, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 13, 1864 in Massachusetts the newspaper *Springfield Union* carried the following article: "PERSONAL AND POLITICAL" "When Frederick Douglass delivered his recent address in Baltimore, he met with his sister, a freed Maryland slave, whom he had not seen since he made his escape from his master 20 years ago."

And on Tuesday, December 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. D. Robertson of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to typhoid malaria fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George W. D. Robertson or spelled as George Robertson did not own slaves in Lawrence County, Alabama.

1603) Private Tapley J. ROBERTSON - Inscription on tombstone #1714 reads "**T. J. ROBERTSON CO. L 3 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 27 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Hinson G. Holder married John J. Robertson on September 8, 1836 in Clarke County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Robinson. The census listed Tapley J. Robinson, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John S. Robinson, born about 1807 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Hinson G. (A female) born about 1818 in Georgia. Another family household member was Catharine Robinson, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Wild Cat District in Clarke County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as Harpley J. Robertson, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John J. Robertson, born about 1807 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Henson G. (A female) Robertson, born about 1820 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 1076 in Polk County, Georgia and the

nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Pompkin Pile but after research it should have been Pumpkin Pile and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Tapley J. Robertson served in Company L in the 3rd Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Augusta, Georgia, in April, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Clarke, Burke, Dawson, Dade, Madison, Baldwin, and Oconee. This regiment served in the Departments of Norfolk, North Carolina, and Middle and Eastern Florida before being assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia. Here it was under the command of General A. R. Wright and after November, 1864, General Sorrell. It participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor then was involved in the Petersburg siege north and south of the James River and various conflicts around Appomattox. The unit reported 25 killed, 110 wounded, and 22 missing at Malvern Hill and had 10 killed and 129 wounded at Chancellorsville. It lost more than forty-five percent of the 441 engaged at Gettysburg, and there were 75 casualties at Manassas Gap. The 3rd surrendered in April, 1865, with 12 officers and 236 men. Its commanders were Colonels Edward J. Walker – [Find A Grave Memorial # 29373668 died 1864] and Ambrose R. Wright; [Ambrose Ransom Wright - Find A Grave Memorial # 9098] Lieutenant Colonels A. B. Montgomery, [Alexander Blair Montgomery – Find A Grave Memorial # 10073145] R. B. Nisbet, [Reuben Battle Nisbet – Find A Grave Memorial # 20123510] James S. Reid, [James Sidney Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 70973803] and Claiborne Snead; [Find A Grave Memorial # 30181465] and Majors George E. Hayes, [George Everard Hayes – Find A Grave Memorial # 8672492] John F. Jones, [Find A Grave Memorial # 103475210] Augustus H. Lee, and John R. Sturges. [John Reynolds Sturges – Find A Grave Memorial # 34460098]”

The compiler notes Tapley J. Robertson’s Compiled Military Service Records are located in Georgia under 2nd Georgia State Line including 3rd.

Company L of the 3rd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Clarke County Rifles”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Tapley J. Robertson of Captain Hendon’s Company Georgia Volunteers*was mustered in at age twenty-three at Portsmouth, Virginia on September 30, 1861 and enlisted on August 20, 1861 at Watkinsville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Isaac) S. Vincent for twelve months and traveling to place of rendezvous number of miles 10.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Tapley J. Robertson of the Clarke County Rifles appears on a Muster Roll of Clarke County Rifles, tendered to the Government of the Confederate States of America for service in the 3rd Regiment Georgia Volunteers. Roll dated Watkinsville, Clarke County, Georgia on August 24, 1861.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from November 1, 1862 to November 1, 1863 and paid on March 23, 1864 in the amount of \$134.13 for clothing.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of the 5th Division General Hospital Camp Winder, Richmond, Virginia for July and August 1862 and dated September 1, 1862 and attached to the hospital as a nurse and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to extra duty pay.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Georgia was paid for four months from May 1 to August 31, 1862 in the amount of \$44.00 and paid on September 15, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Virginia at Winder Division number 5 and returned to duty October 30, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. R. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Georgia appeared on a list of ward-masters, nurses, etc., in the General Hospital Camp Winder at Richmond, Virginia and dated October 12, 1862 and employed as a nurse.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from February 10, 1863 for thirty days.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the General Hospital Number 3 at Lynchburg, Virginia for the 1st quarter 1864 and issued specifically on March 21, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 20, 1861 at Watkinsville, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Isaac S.) Vincent and last paid at the hospital on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 20, 1861 at Watkinsville, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Isaac S.) Vincent and last paid at the hospital on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured at his home in Georgia on July 28, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 20, 1861 at Watkinsville, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Isaac S.) Vincent and last paid at the hospital on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured at his home in Georgia on August 1, 1864.

When Private Tapley J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Wright's Brigade in Malone's Division in Hill's Corps with Robert E. Lee as Commanding General of the Army of Northern Virginia.

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

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

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

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

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, (Today it is known as the Alcovy River) were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed. The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river.

Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Roberston of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia 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 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tapley J. Robinson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company L of the 3rd 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 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured near Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tapley J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd 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 Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tapley J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd 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 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tapley J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia 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 Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tapley J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tapley J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia 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 at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Infantry name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia, 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 Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 235 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 27, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *Daily Ohio Statesman* reported the following article: "POLICE COURT" "Mayor Thomas, on Saturday morning, thus disposed of the following cases: Mary Jones and Frances Hoster, for disorderly conduct, were each fined \$3.00 and costs and committed; and Thomas Lee, George Thompson and James Kelly, for strolling about the streets without visible means of support, and without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were each fined \$5.00 and costs, which they paid. F. E. Carey, charged with hitching his horse to a lamp post, was discharged upon the payment of costs. In a State case, in which Albert Trunnell, a boy, was arrested for stealing six razors valued at \$16.00, an examination took place before Mayor Thomas. The boy was required to find bail, which not being able to do he was sent to the county jail there to await the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas at its next term. There are, unfortunately too many similar cases of frequent occurrence. Something should be done, if possible to save the boys who may be caught up for petty theft, or for a first offense, from becoming utterly depraved, as they will likely be, if their only means of reformation are the jail or penitentiary."

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. J. Robertson of Company L of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1604) Private William S. ROBERTSON - Inscription on tombstone #1905 reads **“W. S. ROBERTSON CO. I 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William S. Robertson served in Company I 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 I of the 36th Alabama Infantry had some soldiers from the State of Mississippi.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Robertson of Company I of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and signed his name as W. S. (Spelled as) Rabertson.

When Private William S. Robertson of Company I of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Robertson of Company I of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain

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

Federal POW Records stated Private William S. Robertson of Company I of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Robertson of Company I of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Robertson of Company I of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Robertson of Company I of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Robertson of Company I of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 23, 1865 at

And on Sunday, April 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. S. Robertson of Company I of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1605) 1ST Lieutenant Archibald E. F. ROBERTSON - Inscription on tombstone #2132 reads **“1ST LIEUT. A. ROBINSON CO. F 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Archibald F. E. Robertson, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William F. Robertson, born about 1814 in Virginia and his wife Mary Robertson, born about 1817 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William F. Robertson, born about 1840 in Louisiana and Florence Robertson, born about 1844 in Louisiana and John Robertson, born about 1848 in Florida and (Spelled as) Ramanda (A female) Robertson, born about 1850 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Division 8 in Leon County, Florida and the census was enumerated in December 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) A. F. E. (A male) Robertson, born about 1839 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. F. (A male) Robertson, born about 1814 in Virginia and his wife Mary Robertson, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) W. F. (A male) Robertson, born about 1840 in Louisiana and Amanda H. Robertson, born about 1850 in Florida and Caroline Robertson, born about 1859 in Florida. The family household was living in the City of Tallahassee in Leon County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tallahassee and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Lieutenant A. F. E. Robertson served in Company F 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 artillerymen. 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 F of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Winter Greys" Many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

The compiler notes he signed his surname as Robertson on his pay records.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

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

1st Lieutenant Archibald E. F. Robertson died approximately days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 29, 1862 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln "withholds" from the House of Representatives reasons for evacuation of Jacksonville, Florida.

And on Tuesday, April 29, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW records listed the death of 1st Lieutenant Archie Robertson due to a gun-shot wound.

Records at the Ohio Historical Society reported he was buried in grave number 41 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in 1869.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules A. E. F. Robertson of Leon County, Florida did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"1ST A. ROBERTSON CO. F 17 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1606) Private Berry ROBINSON - Inscription on tombstone #824 reads **"B. ROBINSON SMITH'S VA. H. GDS. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Berry Robinson married (Spelled as) Cinthia Robinson.

The 1850 United States census listed (Perry but correct by an ancestry transcriber to) Berry Robinson, born about 1821 in Russell County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and it was noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Cynthia Robison, born about 1818 in Russell County, Virginia. Other family household members were: James Robinson, born about 1841 in Russell County, Virginia and Thomas Robinson, born about 1845 in Russell County, Virginia and Charles W. Robinson, born about 1846 in Russell County, Virginia and Sarah E. Robinson, born about 1848 in Russell County, Virginia and Lafayette Robinson, born about 1850 in Russell County, Virginia and noted as two months old. The family household was living in District 54 in Russell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Berry Robinson, born about 1819 and noted his occupation as a boot and shoemaker and had a personal value of \$75.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Cynthia Robison, born about 1817. Other family household members were: James Robinson, born about 1840 and Eliza Ann Robinson, born about 1855 and Andrew F. Robinson, born about 1857 and Sarah Robinson, born about 1785 in Virginia. The family household was living in Russell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lebanon and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves had many soldiers from Russell County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 16 to August 31, 1864 stated Private Berry (Spelled as) Robertson of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted

on April 16, 1864 Lebanon, Virginia (Lebanon, Virginia was located in Russell County) and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The 13th (Also known as Smith's) Battalion Virginia Reserves was organized June 3, 1864 with nine companies, A to I and was officially designated the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves by Special Order Number 48, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated February 27, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Berry (Spelled as) Robbison (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 at Lebanon, Russell County, Virginia and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Berry (Spelled as) Robertson of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia "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 Saltville, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Berry (Spelled as) Robertson of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky October 26, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Berry (Spelled as) Robertson of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from barracks number 1 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Berry (Spelled as) Robertson of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Robertson of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia "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 Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 21, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj Robertson of Company G of the 13th Battalion (Smith's Virginia Home Guards) alias Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"B. ROBINSON CO. G 6 BATT'N. VA. RES. C.S.A"**

1607) Private James C. M. ROBINSON - Inscription on tombstone #708 reads **"J. M. ROBINSON CO. H 28 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in White County, Tennessee in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Robinson, born about 1829 in Tennessee and living in the household of John Robinson, born about 1775 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elvira Robinson, born about 1825 in Tennessee and William C. Robison, born about 1826 in Tennessee and Martha Ann Robinson, born about 1832 in Tennessee and John William but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John Robinson, born about 1838 in Tennessee and George C. Robinson, born about 1823 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 11 in White County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

According to Tennessee Marriages, 1851-1900; James M. Robinson married Rebecca England on October 22, 1851 in White County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Putnam County, Tennessee was created in 1854 from parts of Fentress, Jackson, Smith, White and Overton Counties in Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed J. M. (A male) Robinson, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rebecca Robinson, born about 1831 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William L. Robinson, born about 1853 in Tennessee and John C. Robinson, born about 1855 in Tennessee and Mathew Robinson, born about 1858 in Tennessee and James C. Robinson, born about 1860 in Tennessee and noted as three months old and Jane England, born about 1846 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 4 in Putnam County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dry Valley and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 42 which noted Private James M. Robinson of the 28th Tennessee Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Rebecca Robinson and listed her Post Office as Sparta, Tennessee.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 749 the Post Office at Sparta was located in White County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes White and Putnam Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are under the 28th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry.

The 28th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry merged with 84th Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863 to form 28th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

Company H of the 28th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry had some soldiers from Putnam County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Private J. M. Robinson had prior duty with Company D of the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. M. (Spelled as) Roberson alternate name J. M. Robinson served in Company D of the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“84th Infantry Regiment was organized at McMinnville, Tennessee, in December, 1862, with men from Smith, Warren, DeKalb, Overton, and Putnam counties. It remained in the vicinity of McMinnville until December 29. At that time the unit was assigned to D. S. Donelson's Brigade and joined the Army of Tennessee. During the fight at Murfreesboro it stayed in the rear in support of Carnes' Battery and reported 2 casualties. On March 8, 1863, the regiment was pronounced illegal by the War Department and lost its identity when united with the 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The field officers were Colonel Sidney Smith Stanton, [Killed at the Battle of Resaca, Georgia in May 1864] Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Sanders, [Richard Carey Sanders – Find A Grave Memorial # 8062527] and Major W. Gooch Smith. [William Gooch Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 71129664]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 27 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Robinson enlisted on November 17, 1862 at McMinnville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel Sidney Smith) Stanton for three years and noted as present for duty.

The 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appears to have been raised in the latter part of 1862, with seven companies, A to G. This organization was declared illegal by Special Order Number 58, Headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated March 5, 1863 and it was consolidated with the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry on March 8, 1863 to form the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Robinson of Company D of the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry

enlisted on November 17, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel Sidney Smith) Stanton for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler will now note his duty in the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. M. Robinson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated)* enlisted on November 17, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel Sidney Smith) Stanton for three years and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company D of the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) was formed on March 8, 1863, by the consolidation of the 28th and the 84th Regiments Tennessee Infantry. About April 9, 1865, the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th and 34th Regiments Tennessee Infantry and the 24th Battalion Tennessee Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Robinson enlisted on November 17, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel Sidney Smith) Stanton for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Robinson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Tennessee and the complaint was hepatitis and admitted to the Military Prison Hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and returned to duty on September 22, 1864 and under remarks stated returned to duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Robinson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 22, 1864 and under remarks stated sick and noted as captured on July 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Robinson of Company H of the 28th 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 Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Robinson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Robinson of Company H of the 28th "North Carolina" Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Robinson of Company H of the 28th Tennessee 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 on October 22, 1864 by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. (Spelled as) Robison (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname) of Company H of the 28th "North Carolina" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Robinson of Company H of the 28th Tennessee 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 in White County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 5, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper the *Richmond Dispatch* reported "MISCELLANEOUS – There were more people killed and wounded by railroad accidents in the preceding year since 1854. One hundred and forty accidents occurred; four hundred and four lives were lost and one thousand eight hundred and forty-six persons were wounded."

And on Thursday, January 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Robinson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1608) Private William ROBERTSON - Inscription on tombstone #222 reads "**Wm. ROBINSON CO. K PAMEN'S MISS. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Lauderdale County, Mississippi in February 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Robertson served in Company E of the 11th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“11th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1864 using Perrin's Battalion State Cavalry as its nucleus. The unit in Ferguson's Brigade and saw action in Georgia. Later it was transferred to Starke's Brigade in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and ended the war in Mississippi. The 11th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Robert O. Perrin, [Robert Oliver Perrin – Find A Grave Memorial # 82290049] Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Muldrow, [Henry Lowndes Muldrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 7134486] and Major Abner Reed. [Absolom Reed – Find A Grave Memorial # 33986928]”

William Robertson had prior duty with Perrin’s Battalion Mississippi State Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-Out Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private William Robinson of Company F of Perrin’s Battalion Mississippi Volunteer Cavalry was mustered out of service on October 6, 1863 at Meridian, Mississippi and had enlisted on June 16, 1863 at Starkville, Mississippi (Located in Oktibbeha County) and enrolled for 90 days and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation and pay for horse due.

Company E of the 11th (Perrin’s) Mississippi Cavalry was known as the “Gholson Guards” many men from Oktibbeha County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private William Robertson of Company E of Perrin’s Regiment of Cavalry* enlisted on October 6, 1863 in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Thomas C.) (Spelled as) Bookter for the war and not been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured February 19, 1864.

The above asterisk stated “A number of the members of this company formerly served in Company I, Perrin’s Battalion Mississippi State Cavalry. Perrin’s Regiment of Cavalry was also known as the 11th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Robertson of Company E of Perrin’s Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on October 6, 1863 in Oktibbeha County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain Thomas C.) (Spelled as) Bookter for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Robertson of Company K of Perrin’s Mississippi 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 Brigadier General (Hugh Thompson) Reid and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Mississippi on February 19, 1864.

Private died approximately 155 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 27, 1864 at

And on Saturday, August 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) W. Robinson of Company K of Perrin's Mississippi Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. ROBERTSON CO. E 11 (PERRIN’S) MISS. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1609) Corporal Israel ROBISON - Inscription on tombstone #306 reads **“CORP. I. ROBISON CO. I 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Raleigh County, West Virginia in April 1864.

His surname may have been Robinson.

“8th Cavalry Regiment was organized early in 1862 with nine companies but increased its number to eleven to [by] July. Many of the men were recruited in Smyth, Nelson, Kanawha, and Tazewell counties. The unit confronted the Federals in western Virginia, fought in East Tennessee then returned to western Virginia. Later it participated in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment contained 225 effectives in April, 1864. However, none were included in the surrender at Appomattox because it had cut through the Federal lines and disbanded. The field officers were Colonels James M. Corns [James Marshall Cornes – Find A Grave Memorial # 10706478] and Walter H. Jenifer; [Walter Hanson Jenifer – Find A Grave Memorial # 64868391] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas P. Bowen, [Thomas Peery Bowen – Find A Grave # 26708718] A. F. Cook, [Alphonso F. Cook – Born about 1830] Henry Fitzhugh, [Henry Fitzhugh Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 72928672] and Albert G. Jenkins; [Albert Gallatin Jenkins – Find A Grave # 7607469] and Major P. M. Edmondson. [P. M. Edmonston]”

Company I of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Kanawha Rangers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 2nd Corporal Israel (Spelled as) Robison of Company I of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on May 17, 1861 at Falls Kanawha, (West Virginia) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly Cavalry Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 2nd Corporal Israel Robison of Company I of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 17, 1861 at Falls Kanawha (Kanawha Falls was located in Fayette County (West Virginia) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William J.) Clark on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service to South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) I. Robison of Company I of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Falls Kanawha, (West Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (William J.) Clark on February 28, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Raleigh County, (West Virginia) in April 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to October 31, 1864 stated Corporal Israel Robison of Company I of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 27, 1861 a Falls Kanawha, (West Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (William J.) Clark on February 28, 1864 and under remarks stated died in prison.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" Israel (Spelled as) Robison of Company I 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 made on April 22, 1864; Age 25; Height 6 feet; Complexion fair; Eyes hazel; Hair dark; and told Union authorities his occupation had been a carpenter and stated his residence was Fayette County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by Lieutenant Blazer (2nd Lieutenant Philip Blazer Company M 7th Regiment Ohio Cavalry) in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia on April 14, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio April 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Israel Robinson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 23, 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 listed a physical description Age 25; Height 6'; Complexion fair; Eyes hazel; Hair dark and noted as captured in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia on April 14, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 12, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, October 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Israel Robinson of Company I of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1610) Private Michael A. ROBINSON - Inscription on tombstone #1515 reads "**M. A. ROBISON CO. E 111 N.C. S.T. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Mitchell County, North Carolina in September 1864.

His Federal POW Records are under Michael Robinson on miscellaneous.

The compiler notes there was not a North Carolina unit with the designation of the 111th.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 at

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Friday, March 3, 1865 due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“M. A. ROBINSON N.C. HOME
GDS. C.S.A.”**

1611) James A. BECKETT - Inscription on tombstone #775 reads **“JAS. A. ROCKETT CO. I 8
CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee
in September 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Bickett but the compiler believes it was Beckett after looking at the copy of the census and will be noted this way. The census listed James A. Beckett, born about 1827 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William O. Beckett, born about 1807 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William M. Beckett, born about 1830 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Samel W. Beckett, born about 1833 in North Carolina and George M. Beckett, born about 1837 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Ellender L. (A female) Beckett, born about 1835 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Johnathan G. Beckett, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Gilley A. S. (A female) Beckett, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in Township 23 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on January 3, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private Beckett enlisted in Youngsville, Alabama located in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census also listed him in Tallapoosa County.

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. “September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions

for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Beckett of Company I of the 8th Confederate Cavalry due to pneumonia but buried in grave 782 while another page noted grave number 755)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. A. BECKETT CO. I 8
CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."**

1612) Citizen of Tennessee, J. W. RODGERS - Inscription on tombstone #977 reads **“J. W. RODGERS CITIZEN.”** Federal POW Records located at ancestry (38888) stated: He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, Tennessee on October 17, 1864.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

From the above source he died at Camp Chase on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 due to pneumonia and buried in grave number 977 and was a citizen of the State of Tennessee.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. W. RODGERS CITIZEN OF TENN.”**

1613) Private Mark RODGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1431 reads **“MARK RODGERS CO. A 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler notes Pike County and Coffee counties in Alabama are adjacent to each other.

The 1850 United States census listed Mark Rodgers, born about 1821 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Rodgers, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah Rodgers, born about 1841 in Alabama and Philip Rodgers, born about 1846 in Alabama and Elizabeth Rodgers, born about 1848 in Alabama and Martha Rodgers, born about 1849 in Alabama and Thos. McLendon, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Mark Rodgers, born about 1821 in South Carolina and reported his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$5,000.00 and a personal value of \$5,200.00 and was noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Louisa Rodgers, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Phillip Rodgers, born about 1846 in Alabama and Elizabeth Rodgers, born about 1848 in Alabama and Malinda Rodgers, born about 1850 in Alabama and Frances Rodgers, born about 1852 in Alabama and Julia A. Rodgers, born about 1854 in Alabama and Mary A. Rodgers, born about 1857 in Alabama and Thomas Rodgers, born about 1859 in Alabama and Levy Davis, born about 1803 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Precinct 7 in Coffee County,

Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elba and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Mark Rodgers served in Companies A and H in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

Company A of the 57th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Clanton Rifles"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Mark Rodgers of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Troy, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel (John) P. W. Amerine for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

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 Mark Rodgers of Company A 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 (Spelled as) Mark Rogers of Company A 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 as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mark Rogers of Company A 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 (Spelled as) Mark Rogers of Company A 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 (Spelled as) Mark Rogers of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mark Rogers of Company A 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 as Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mark Rogers of Company A 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 20, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Mark Rogers (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "H" of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1614) James W. ROGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1773 reads "**JAS. W. ROGERS CO. H 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed James W. Rogers, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal value of \$500.00 and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Bethel Simmon (But an ancestry transcriber corrected the surname to Simmons and will be noted this way. The census listed Bethel Simmons, born about 1807 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Simmons, born about 1824 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Arminda (A female) Simmons, born about 1844 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Huldah J. (A female) Simmons, born about 1847 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Leacy E. (A female) Simmons, born about 1849 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Simmons, born about 1850 in Alabama and Early M. (A male) Simmons, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Moley (A female) Simmons, born about 1853 in Alabama. The household was living in the Eastern Division in Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Gainers Store and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

(The compiler notes there was another James Warren Rogers in the 18th Alabama Infantry and also taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign but he survived the war.)

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

"18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled]858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765]and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge –Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863]and Majors William M. Moxley,[William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas.[Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]"

Company H of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as "A. B. Moore's Invincibles" 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 (Spelled as) James Rodgers (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) L. Hamner for the war and noted as present for duty.

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

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Rodgers of Company H of the 18th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from June 5 to July 5 and paid on June 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Rogers 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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Rogers 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 October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Rodgers of Company H of the 18th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the General Hospital in Montgomery, Alabama and issued on October 31, 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Rodgers of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to

Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Rodgers of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. W. Rogers of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private James W. Rogers died approximately 226 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 28, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, March 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Rogers of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1615) Private James Warren ROGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1751 reads **“W. RODGERS CO. B 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; William Rogers married Nancy J. Gordon on August 15, 1838 in Madison County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Rodgers. The census listed Warren Rodgers, born about 1848 in Alabama and living in the household of William Rodgers, born about 1825 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy Rodgers, also born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Maryan (A female) Rodgers, born about 1839 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Delpha (A female) Rodgers, born about 1844 in Alabama and Martha Rodgers, born about 1846 in Alabama and Caroline Rodgers, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in Covington County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James W. Rogers, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of William Rogers, born about 1813 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Anna Rogers, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah D. Rogers, born about 1844 in Alabama and Martha Ann Rogers, born about 1845 in Alabama and Catharine Rogers, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Asa M. Rogers, born about 1854 in Alabama and Thomas J. Rogers, born about 1856 in Alabama. The family household was living in Covington County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rose Hill and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Warren Rogers served in Company B of the 18th Regiment 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 B of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Covington Hunters” Many soldiers from Covington County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Warren Rogers of Company B of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll of clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

When Private James W. Rogers of Company B 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) Jas. W. Rogers of Company B 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 January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Rogers of Company B 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Rogers of Company B 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Rogers of Company B 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. W. Rogers of Company B 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 25, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported "It was said by some of Sheridan's troopers, in their late raid, that they did not care about taking Richmond; that Richmond, in fact, was a thing of very little consequence indeed; but that their object was to destroy the country and thereby destroy General Lee's army....."

And on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Warren Rogers of Company B of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"JAS. W. ROGERS CO. B 18 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1616) Sergeant George RODDY - Inscription on tombstone #691 reads **"*SERG'T G. RODDY CO. A 31 GA. REG. C.S.A.*"** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Berryville, Virginia in July 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant George Roddy and discharged as a sergeant served in Company A of the 31st Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"31st Infantry Regiment [Also called 27th Regiment] completed its organization in November, 1861, at Cusseta, Georgia. Its companies were from the counties of Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Monroe, Bartow, Pulaski, Dawson, and Newton. After serving Savannah it was ordered to Virginia and placed in Lawton's, John B. Gordon's, and C. A. Evans' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 31st participated in various conflicts from Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, moved with Early to the Shenandoah Valley, and took

part in the final campaign at Appomattox. It contained 1,200 men when organized, and reported 170 casualties at Gaines' Mill, 55 at Sharpsburg, 78 at Fredericksburg, and 23 at Chancellorsville. The regiment lost more than twenty-five percent of the 252 engaged at Gettysburg, and surrendered with 120, of which 66 were armed. The field officers were Colonel Clement A. Evans, [Clement Anselm Evans – Find A Grave Memorial # 4142] John H. Lowe, [John Hollinger Lowe – Find A Grave Memorial # 33147225] and Pleasant J. Phillips; [Surname spelled as Philips – at Find A Grave Memorial # 7028462] and Lieutenant Colonels John T. Crowder, [John Terrell Crowder – Find A Grave Memorial # 47291076 – Credited with developing the crower pea] Daniel P. Hill, [Daniel Pike Hill – Find A Grave Memorial # 91879907] and R. T. Pride [Rodolphus T. Pride – Find A Grave # 34681789]”

Company A of the 31st Georgia Infantry was known as the “George Light Infantry” Many soldiers from Muscogee County, Georgia.

When Sergeant George Roddy of Company A of the 31th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the skirmish at Berryville, Virginia on July 21, 1864 he had been in Evan’s Brigade in Gordon’s Division in Early’s 2nd Corps with Robert E. Lee as Commanding General of the Army of Northern Virginia.

He has a physical description.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 5 1865 at

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

He died on Thursday, January 5, 1865 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1617) Private David ROE - Inscription on tombstone #456 reads “**DAVID ROE CO. I 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Roe of Company C of the 10th Regiment Kentucky 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 order of Brigadier General Cox and noted as captured at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Roe of Company C of Chenault'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 state that they were conscripts and deserters and noted as captured at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Roe of Company C of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appears on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 12, 1864 at

And on Saturday, November 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private David Roe of Company C of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“DAVID ROE CO. C 10 (DIAMOND’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1618) Sergeant Jasper Marion ROQUEMORE - Inscription on tombstone #2144 reads **“1ST LIEUT. T. M. ROGARMORE CO. G 17 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Dennison, Ohio was 34 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Roguemore. Jasper Roquemore, was born about 1830 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Vineut (Vincent) Roquemore, born about 1806 in Georgia and his wife Elizabeth Roquemore, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other household members were: The family household was living in Russell County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Roguemore but corrected to Roquemore by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed J. M. Roguemore, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and a personal value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with Mary Roquemore, born about 1831 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: The family household was living in Beat 9 in Russell County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was noted as Crawford and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

“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 artilleryists. 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 G of the 17th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Russell County, Alabama.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated on a Certificate to be given to a Soldier at the time of his Discharge stated that Sergeant Jasper M. Roquemore of Captain Thomas Ragland's Company (G) of the

Seventeenth (17th) Regiment Alabama Volunteers born in the State of Georgia age 34; height 5' 8"; complexion dark; eyes dark; hair dark and by profession a farmer was enrolled by Captain Wagner at Montgomery Alabama on September 10, 1861 for the war and now entitled to a discharge by reason of his death in prison at Camp Dennison, Ohio on or about the 1st of May 1862. The said Jasper M. Roquemore was last paid on December 31, 1861 as has pay due from that time to the present date, two months as a private and two months as a sergeant and also due him one month and twenty days clothing allowance.

Compiled Military Service Records stated the State of Alabama in Mobile County personally appeared before me, J. R. Eastburn a justice of the peace of said county and State Laban S. Johnson who being sworn according to deposeseth and saith that he and Jasper M. Roquemore were both taken prisoners at the Battle of Shiloh on April 7, 1862 and said Roquemore was taken to Camp Dennison near Cincinnati it has currently reported that he died there in hospital about the 7th day of May 1862 of typhoid fever

Sergeant Jasper M. Roquemore died approximately days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1862 at Washington D. C. President Lincoln transmits to Senate treaty with Kansas tribe of Indians.

And on Friday, May 16, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant J. M. Roquemore due to a gun-shot wound and buried in grave number 99 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department.

The compiler notes on the tombstone of Mary Roquemore at Find A Grave Memorial #37337587 the surname is spelled as Roquemore and it was noted on the tombstone she was the wife of J. M. Roquemore.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jasper M. Roguemore of Russell County, Alabama did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. JASPER M. ROQUEMORE
CO. G 17 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1619) Private James Madison ROGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1476 reads "**J. M. ROGERS CO. E 29 N.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age at Camp Chase was 31 years old.

The 1850 United States census spelled the surname as Rogers. The census listed James Rogers, born about 1833 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of George N. Rogers, born about 1810 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Nancy C. Rogers, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William Rogers, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Sarah Rogers, born about 1835 in North Carolina and John Rogers, born about 1837 in North Carolina and George Rogers, born about 1840 in North Carolina and Nancy Rogers, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Thomas Rogers, born about 1843 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Adaline (A female) Rogers, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Rogers, born about 1848 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Haywood County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1850.

According to North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011 Madison Rogers married Mary Dotson on October 14, 1853 in Haywood County, North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Rogers. The census listed James M. Rogers, born about 1833 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted as he could not read nor write and listed his value of real estate at \$1,300.00 and personal estate valued at \$600.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary A. Rogers, born about 1832 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John P. Rogers, born about 1859 and noted as ten months old and Daniel Dotson, born about 1785 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Juliann Hanner, born about 1851 in North Carolina. The household was living in Division 37 in Haywood County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Waynesville and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. M. Rodgers alternate name James M. Rodgers served in Company E of the North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in September, 1861, contained men from Cherokee, Yancey, Buncombe, Jackson, Madison, Haywood, and Mitchell counties. Sent to East Tennessee the unit was active in the Cumberland Gap operations. Later it was assigned to General Rains' and Ector's Brigade, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. The 29th then marched with Hood into Tennessee and ended the war at Mobile. It lost twenty-two percent of the 250 engaged at Murfreesboro and had 110 killed, wounded, or missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 6 killed, 58 wounded, and 87 missing, and at Allatoona thirty-nine percent of the 138 present were disabled. [disabled] It surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William B. Creasman [William Burton Creasman – Find A Grave Memorial # 554113338] and Robert B. Vance; [Robert Brank Vance –

Find A Grave Memorial # 11095] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas F. Gardner, [Find A Grave Memorial # 109754813] James M. Lowry,[James Marion Lowry – Find A Grave Memorial # 50200392] Bacchus S. Proffitt, [Bacchus S. Proffitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 68860002] and William S. Walker; [William Clay Walker – Murdered at his home by Union soldier in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5344775] and Major Ezekiel H. Hampton.[Ezekiel Howard Hampton – Find A Grave # 55712091]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company E of the 29th North Carolina State Troops had many soldiers from Haywood County, North Carolina.

When Private James M. Rodgers of Company E of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Ector’s Brigade in French’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Rodgers of Company E 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 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) James M. Rodgers of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Rodgers of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Rodgers of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina 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) Jas M. Rodgers of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Rodgers of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina 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) Jas M. Rogers of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appeared 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 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 210 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Rogers of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to congestion in lungs.

The compiler notes although General Ainsworth and his staff did alter the death dates but his death fits in chronological order of grave sequence as February 28, 1865 as reported on his Camp Chase death records.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James M. Rogers did not own slaves in Haywood County, North Carolina.

1620) Private John Montgomery ROGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1924 reads "**J. M. ROGERS CO. A 36 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed John M. Rogers, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Enoch Rogers, born about 1797 in North Carolina and his wife Susannah Rogers, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Julius Rogers, born about 1822 in Georgia and William Rogers, born about 1825 in Georgia and Hugh Rogers, born about 1827 in Georgia and Eliza A. Rogers, born about 1831 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jaima (A female) Rogers, born about 1835 in Georgia and Enoch P. Rogers, born about 1837 in Georgia and Mary M. Rogers, born about 1838 in Georgia and Fanny Rogers, born about 1840 in Georgia and Isabella Rogers, born about 1843 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 15 in Cherokee County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

According to Georgia, Marriages records from select counties, 1828-1978 John M. Rogus (Upon looking at the actual records the compiler believes it was John M. Rogers) married Nancy Ezzard on November 3, 1852 in Forsyth County, Georgia.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; John Montgomery Rogers born in 1820 married Nancy Ezzard.

According to the Georgia widow's pensions in Milton County, Georgia under a sworn statement Mrs. Nancy married John M. Rogers on November 3, 1852.

The 1860 United States census listed John M. Rogers, born about 1822 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and noted as the head of the household and living next to the household of his parents and living with Nancy Rogers, born about 1824 in Georgia. Other household members were: Henry Rogers, born about 1854 in Georgia and Ann Rogers, born about 1858 in Georgia and Thompson Price, born about 1843 in Georgia. The household was living in Milton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Alpharetta and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

The compiler notes the following from Wikipedia: Milton County was a county of the U.S. state of Georgia from 1857 to 1931. It was created on December 18, 1857 from parts of northeastern Cobb, southeastern Cherokee, and southwestern Forsyth counties. The county was named for John Milton, Secretary of State of Georgia from 1777 to 1799. Alpharetta was the county seat until the end of 1931, when Milton was merged with Fulton County to save it from bankruptcy during the Great Depression.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Rogers served in Company A 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]"

When Private John M. Rogers of Company A 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. (Middle initial can't be transcribed) Rogers of Company A of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on December 19, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from the field hospital at Nashville and diagnosed for acute diarrhea and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 10, 1865 and noted as age forty-four.

Federal POW Records stated Private John M. Rogers of Company A 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 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John M. Rogers of Company A 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 11, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Rogers of Company A of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Rogers of Company A of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 12, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Rogers of Company A of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Rogers of Company A of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private John Montgomery Rogers died approximately 102 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 27, 1865 the famous inventor of the telegraph, Samuel Finley Breese Morse celebrated his 74th birthday.

And on Thursday, April 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Rogers of Company A of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the work of Lillian Henderson Private John M. Rogers of Company A of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry died on April 27, 1865 and was buried in grave 1924, however Henderson stated he was buried in the Woodlawn National Cemetery which was the Confederate cemetery located at the Confederate Prison in Elmira, New York. In the compilers opinion Henderson made an honest mistake. The compiler further notes the work of Lillian Henderson leaves little error that she was referring to it as Broyles' 36th Georgia Regiment.

According to the Georgia widow's pension Mrs. Nancy Rogers in Milton County, Georgia stated her husband joined the Confederate Army on or about May 20, 1864. The compiler notes this might explain why John M. Rogers has no parole papers at Vicksburg, Mississippi in July of 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Rogers did not own slave in Milton County, Georgia.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 36th Georgia if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. M. ROGERS CO. A (BROYLES') 36 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

1621) Private James ROGERS - Inscription on tombstone #933 reads **"J. N. B. ROGERS CO. F 4 (RUSSELL'S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old according to his enlistment records.

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

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

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Hambrick, and Major F. M. Taylor. [Felix McConnell Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 13878295]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Rogers of Captain Gaston’s Company, Russell’s Battalion of Partisan Rangers* was mustered in at age 31 at a Camp near Taylor’s Store, Tennessee on September 22, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Oliver) B. Gaston on September 8, 1862 at Huntsville, Alabama for three years or the war valuation of his horse was \$170.00 and equipment as \$20.00.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 30, 1863 stated Private James Rogers of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Huntsville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Oliver) B. Gaston for three years or during the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. B. Rogers (With an X over the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Huntsville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Oliver B.) Gaston for three years or during the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Rogers of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 23, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 23, 1864 and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama on September 12, 1864 and under remarks stated the capturing officer General R. S. Granger requests that this soldier be sent to Rock Island, Illinois that his nephew is a prisoner at that place.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Rogers of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending 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 Huntsville, Alabama on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Rogers of Company F of the 4th 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 October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Rogers of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Rogers of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Rogers of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama 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 at Huntsville, Alabama on September 12, 1864.

Private James Rogers died approximately 102 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Jasper, Indiana the newspaper *The Jasper Weekly* stated "THE FIRST FORMAL PROPOSITION TO DISSOLVE THE UNION – On the 24th of January, 1842, John Quincy Adams presented the following petition to Congress. To the Congress of the United States. The undersigned, citizens of Haverhill in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pray that you will immediately adopt measures, peaceably to divide the Union of these States. First, because no Union can be agreeable of permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefit. Second, because a vast proportion of the resources of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section without any adequate return. Third, because (judging from the history of the past nations) this Union, if peripatetic, in the present course of things, will certainly overwhelm this whole nation in utter destruction."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Rogers of Company F of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1622) Private John ROGERS - Inscription on tombstone #77 reads "**JNO. ROGERS CO. G 9 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

The 9th Alabama Regiment was not at the Tullahoma Campaign rather they were with the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. The 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry however was at the Tullahoma Campaign.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Rogers served in Company G in the 9th Regiment Alabama "Infantry" and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

Private John Rogers only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama "Infantry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Decherd, Tennessee on July 3, 1863 and forwarded to Nashville, (Tennessee) on July 10, 1863 and reported as sick at Nashville.

The compiler notes Decherd, Tennessee was located in Franklin County and some of the fighting in the Tullahoma Campaign had been in Coffee County, Tennessee which is adjacent to Franklin.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama "Infantry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Prison Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee on August 10, 1863 and noted as captured at Decherd, Tennessee on June 8, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 18, 1863 and noted as captured at Decherd, Tennessee on June 8, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending September 25, 1863. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 25, 1863. Roll dated

Louisville, Kentucky on September 25, 1863 and noted as captured at Decherd, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, in Louisville, Kentucky July 14, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and noted as captured near Decherd, (Tennessee) on July 3, 1863 and under remarks stated not sent sick.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, 1863 and under remarks stated sent hospital.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th 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 September 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Decherd, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 21, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 22, 1863 and noted as captured at Decherd, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 22, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville September 22, 1863 and noted as captured at Decherd, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John (Spelled as) Rodgers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 23, 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 Decherd, Tennessee on July 20, 1863.

Private died approximately 71 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 3, 1863 at New York Mrs. Lincoln arrives at Metropolitan Hotel in the evening.

And on Thursday, December 3, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Rogers of Company G of the 9th Regiment Alabama "Infantry" due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes the order of chronological grave sequence would favor December 13, 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. ROGERS CO. G 9 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1623) Private Gordon T. ROGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1039 reads **“M. T. ROGERS CO. D 20 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** Federal POW Records on ancestry stated He was taken prisoner at Brentwood, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) G. T. (A male) Rogers, born about 1834 in Alabama and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) N. J. (A female) Rogers, born about 1842 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Rogers, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in District 4 in Noxubee County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Mushulaville and the census was enumerated on September 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Gordon T. Rogers served in Company D of the 20th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Infantry Regiment was organized during the late summer of 1861 with men from Bolivar, Monroe, Noxubee, Adams, Scott, Carroll, and Newton counties. The unit moved to Virginia, then Tennessee where in February, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson. In this engagement it lost 19 killed of the 31 officers and 469 men present. The regiment was exchanged and assigned to Tilghman's and J. Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. For a time it served in the Vicksburg area, then transferred to the Army of Tennessee. Placed in J. Adams' and Lowry's Brigade, the 20th was involved in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns and ended the war in North Carolina. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William N. Brown and D. R. Russell; [Daniel R. Russell – Find A Grave Memorial # 14003139] Lieutenant Colonels D. H. Maury, [Dabney Herndon Maury – Find A Grave Memorial # 11027] Horace H. Miller, [Find A Grave # 108773824] and Walter A. Rorer; [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991061] and Majors William M. Chatfield, Thomas B. Graham, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11091406] and C. K. Massey.”

Company D of the 20th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Noxubee Rifles”

When Private Gordon T. Rogers of Company D 20th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Adams' 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 Gordon T. Rogers of Company D of the 20th 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 Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. T. Rogers of Company D of the 20th 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 Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Rogers of Company D of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George (With an X over the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) T. Rogers of Company D of the 20th 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 Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Gordon T. Rogers of Company D of the 20th 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 Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Portsmouth, Ohio the newspaper *The Portsmouth Daily Times* reported "It was stated on the floor of the Ohio Senate, on Friday last, by Senator Gunckel, who obtained the information from the Adjutant General of the State, that on the day previous there had been received at Camp Chase 469 recruits and of that number 130 had deserted during the forenoon. If Senator Wilson's bill which he has introduced into the Senate of the United States, making principals responsible for the desertion of their substitutes shall become a law, it will keep principals constantly in hot water. Their anxiety would be worse than the hardships of the actual service in the field."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Gordon T. Rogers of Company D of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“G. T. ROGERS CO. D 20 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1624) Private Peter RODGERS - Inscription on tombstone #467 reads **“PETER ROGERS CO. I 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

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

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

strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

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

The compiler notes his surname was spelled Rodgers on his Federal POW records up until his death record.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter (Spelled as) Rodgers of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter (Spelled as) Rodgers of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 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 Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter (Spelled as) Rodgers of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodberry, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Petter Rodgers of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter (Spelled as) Rodgers of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter (Spelled as) Rogers (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter (Spelled as) Rodgers of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and under remarks stated pressed into rebel service.

Private died approximately 58 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 14, 1864 at Salem, Oregon the newspaper *The Weekly Oregon Statesman* reported "NEVADA – Storey County gives 1,000 Union majority. It is estimated the State will give a Union majority of 2,500. This young State was claimed as certain for Mac by the copperheads."

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Peter Rogers Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1625) Private John ROMINE - Inscription on tombstone #32 reads "***JNO. ROMINE CO. C 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, West Virginia in August 1863.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Hiram Romine married Susan Carpenter on July 1, 1832 in Frederick County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed John Romine, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a cooper and living in the household of Hiram Romine, born about 1796 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Josan but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Susan Romine, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William Romine, born about 1835 in Virginia and Marshall Romine, born about 1837 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Jenton (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Fenton Romine, born about 1839 in Virginia and Smith Romine, born about 1843 (And also a member of the 17th Virginia Cavalry) and (Spelled as) Fanny K. P. (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James K. P. Romine, born about 1845 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 27 in Jackson County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1850.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Romine of the 17th 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 September 2, 1863. Age 33; Height 5' 8 and ½ inches; Complexion florid; Eyes blue; Hair sandy and noted his prior occupation as a cooper and told Union authorities his residence was Jackson County, Virginia and had been arrested by Lieutenant Little in Jackson County, (West) Virginia and noted as captured on July 21, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on September 14, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Romine of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at received on September 5, 1863 Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and his physical description was age 33; 5' 8 and ½ inches; Complexion florid; Eyes blue; Hair sandy and noted as captured in Jackson County, (West) Virginia on August 21, 1863.

Private died approximately 24 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 29, 1863 at Washington, D. C. Cabinet meets. "Neither Mr. Seward nor Mr. Stanton were present. They seemed reasonably enough; to have given up attendance on these meetings of the Heads of the Department as useless and for ought I (Chase) see I may as well follow their example."

And on Tuesday, September 29, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Romine of Company C of the 17th Virginia Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Romine of Jackson County, (West) Virginia did not own slaves.

1626) Corporal Isaac W. SHUPE - Inscription on tombstone #519 reads "***M. W. ROOP CO. D 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850 Henry (Spelled as) Shoop married (Spelled as) Hetty A Gullian on June 20, 1822 in Grayson County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac Shupe, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of Henry Shupe, born about 1799 in Virginia and his wife Hester Shupe, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Shupe, born about 1833 in Virginia and Elizabeth Shupe, born about 1837 in Virginia and William Shupe, born about 1839 in Virginia and Sophia Shupe, born about 1841 and Nancy Shupe, born about 1845 in Virginia and Susan Shupe, born about 1831 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 68 in Wythe County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Isaac Shupe, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of Henry Shupe, born about 1801 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Henter but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hester Shupe, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Jane Shupe, born about 1832 in Virginia and Lucy Shupe, born about 1834 in Virginia and Sarah Shupe, born about 1836 in Virginia and William Shupe, born about 1841 in Virginia and Sophia Shupe, born about 1842 in Virginia and Nancy Shupe, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 68 in Wythe County, Virginia and a Post Office was not reported and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Corporal Isaac Shoop served in Company K in the 21st Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"21st Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1862, with companies which had served in the Virginia State Line. The unit was assigned to W. E. Jones' and McCausland's Brigade, and in April, 1864, it contained 317 effectives. It took an active part in various conflicts in East Tennessee, western Virginia, and in the Shenandoah Valley. During mid-April, 1865, the regiment disbanded. Its field officers were Colonel W. E. Peters, [William Elisha Peters – Find A Grave Memorial # 12080815] Lieutenant Colonel David Edmundson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 9720036] and Major Stephen P. Halsey. [Stephen Peters Halsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 60507827]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Isaac Shupe (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry from January 1 to August 31, 1864 enlisted on August 4, 1863 in Wythe County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (R. H) Gleaves for three years and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated captured at Winchester September 19, 1864.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Isaac Shoop of Company K of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry from January 1, to October 31, 1864 enlisted on August 4, 1863 in Wythe County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (R. H) Gleaves for three years and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Winchester and had a government horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Isaac Shupe of Company K of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1863 enlisted on August 4, 1863 in Wythe County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (R. H) Gleaves for three years and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Winchester September 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Isaac W. Sharp of the 21st Regiment Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike, near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Isaac W. Sharp of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Isaac W. Shoop of Company E of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan’s Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Isaac W. Shoop of Company E of the 21st 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 from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Corporal Isaac W. Shupe died approximately 69 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 26, 1864 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported “FURTHER NEWS – *The Augusta Chronicle* of the 10th instant publishes an appeal to Georgians by Senator Hill, as follows: Richmond, (Virginia) November 18 – To the People of Georgia-You have now the last opportunity ever presented to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our Generals;

remove all provisions from the path of the invaders and put all obstructions in his path. Every citizen with his gun and every negro with his spade and axe, can do the work of a good soldier. You can destroy the enemy be retarding his march. Georgians, be firm act promptly and fear not. Signed B. H. Hill, James A. Seddon Secretary of War.

And on Saturday, November 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of "Private" (Spelled as) J. W. Shoop (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "E" of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Isaac Shupe or spelled as Shoop owned slaves in Wythe County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP ISAAC SHUPE CO. K 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1627) Private James Madison ROPER - Inscription on tombstone #391 reads **"J. M. ROPER CO. G 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Amanda J. Roper's Confederate widows pension application a witness William P. (Spelled as) Armour, born about 1839, who as it turns out was the brother of Amanda J. Roper was at the marriage between James Madison Roper and Amanda Jane Armour and stated they were married on December 31, 1854 as found on page four of her Confederate widow's pension application. And Amanda J. Roper also stated she was married on December 31, 1854 to James M. Roper.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) Roper, born about 1827 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a wagon maker with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$150.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Amanda Roper, born about 1833 in Georgia. Another family household member was Missouri (A female) Roper, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 810 in Hall County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Polkville and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Record's are located under the 1st Georgia Infantry which is incorrect.

Federal POW Records stated he was taken prisoner on August 7, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner at the engagement of Utoy Creek fought on August 5th through the 7th of 1864 just north of Atlanta.

The compiler also notes the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Troops and the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Line were one in the same unit. However was not the same as the 1st Georgia Regiment as the tombstone depicts.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Roper of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. (With an X by the initial W indicating an incorrect initial) Roper of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Roper of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Roper of Company G of the 1st 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 to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Roper of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) M. Roper of Company G of the 1st 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 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

The original muster rolls for Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63. This unit was also known as Galt's Regiment and so named after it Colonel Edward M. Galt.

The original muster roll shows Private J. M. Roper and enlisting in White County, Georgia on February 11, 1863. This unit and others were sometimes referred to as "Joe Brown's Pets" Joseph Brown had been the governor of Georgia and tried to keep a number of his units within the State during the war. The compiler notes according to the muster roll the 1st Georgia State Troops were located at Boltonville, Georgia on November 30, 1863.

The compiler notes Boltonville, Georgia was located about seven miles north of Atlanta, Georgia and is no longer in existence.

Private James Madison Roper died approximately 77 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 3, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln receives report from Dr. Zacharie who has been concentrating on Jewish vote in New York City.

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Roper of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

The widow of James M. Roper filed for a Confederate widows pension application in 1910 from Hall County, Georgia and noted her husband was John M. Roper and was taken prisoner on July 28, 1864 during the Atlanta Campaign and was a soldier with Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops.

The compiler notes according to the applicant Amanda she was married to J. E. Payne on May 20, 1866 in Hall County, Georgia and was divorced from J. E. Payne on March 24, 1881 and left her nothing. And she noted she has no property or livestock or any source of income. A clerk confirmed that Amanda was granted a divorce from James E. Payne.

The compiler notes it was filed under Widow's Application under act 1910 who lost a husband during the war as a soldier, remarried and is now a widow.

The compiler finally notes Amanda died in 1910.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James M. Roper of Hall County, Georgia did not own slaves and no one by the surname of Roper was found as owning slaves in Hall County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. M. ROPER CO. G 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A."**

1628) Private Edward W. ROSE - Inscription on tombstone #862 reads **"EDW'D W. ROSE CO. B 51 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Shepherdstown, West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was sixteen years old based on census records.

The 1850 United States census listed Edward W. Rose, born about 1848 in Virginia and living in the household of William Rose, born about 1824 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Betsey Rose, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Susan F. Rose, born about 1844 in Virginia and Mary Ann Rose, born about 1846 in Virginia and William H. Rose, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as four months old and Sarah Foalders, and an ancestry transcriber corrected the surname to Foalden, born about 1827 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Bedford County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Rase but the compiler believes it was Rose and will be noted this way. The census listed Edward Rose, born about 1848 in Virginia and living in the household of William H. Rose, born about 1824 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Rose, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Susan Rose, born about 1845 in Virginia and Mary Rose, born about 1846 in Virginia and William Rose, born about 1850 in Virginia and Martha Rose, born about 1852 in Virginia and James Rose, born about 1854 in Virginia and Sarah Rose, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in the 68th District in Wythe County, Virginia with no Post Office listed and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that his implied father William H. Rose was also a member of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. D. (With an X by the middle initial indicating an incorrect initial) Rose of Company B of the 51st Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, DC and Fort Delaware during the month of August, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters, Department of West Virginia, Office Provost Marshall General, Harpers Ferry on August 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Shepherdstown, (West) Virginia (Located in Jefferson County) on August 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Washington, D.C. August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. D. Rose of Company B 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 received on September 2, 1864 from Harpers Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Shepherdstown, (West) Virginia on August 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. D. (With an X by the middle initial indicating an incorrect initial) Rose of Company B of the "1st" Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Harpers Ferry, (West) Virginia by order of Captain A. D. Pratt and noted as captured at Shepherdstown, (West) Virginia on August 25, 1864.

Private Edward W. Rose died approximately 144 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 24, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported "THE SPRINGFIELD MUSKET – A Military Commission has recently been examining the merits of various models of breech-loading rifles at the Armory in Springfield. The Republican says ""It is already decided that the next model of the Springfield musket will be a breech-loader, and it only remains to select the invention which in the highest degree the desirable qualities of such an arm.""

And on Tuesday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Edward W. Rose of Company B of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edward W. Rose did not own slaves in the State of Virginia.

1629) Private Pinkney J. ROSS - Inscription on tombstone #1002 reads "**P. J. ROSE CO. F 1 MD. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private R. J. Ross alternate name P. J. Ross served in Company F 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 [Trevilian'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."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private P. J. Ross of Company F of the 1st Maryland Cavalry name appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) and listed his physical description. Age 21 and 5' 8" in height with a dark complexion and grey eyes with light hair and told Federal authorities he had been a laborer prior to the war and said his residence was New Orleans, Louisiana. He was arrested by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 at White Cloud, Kansas the newspaper *The White Cloud Kansas Chief* reported "It is stated that General Sherman's soldiers killed every dog they found in their line of March through Georgia. And no marvel, for it is in evidence that hundreds of our escaped officers and men from Southern prisons have been hunted by blood-hounds. They are kept at guard stations and picket-posts of the South and especially at the ferries and fords of the rivers and used to hunt both our men and rebel deserters....."

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. J. Ross of Company F of the 1st Maryland Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"P. J. ROSS CO. F 1 MD. CAV. C.S.A."**

1630) Private James W. W. ROSS - Inscription on tombstone #1021 reads **"J. W. W. ROSS CO. E 11 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Elizabethtown, Kentucky in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. W. Ross served in Company 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."

"Note--This regiment was organized thoroughly, but 52 men of the 410 were armed and 205 had horses. On the 22nd of June, 1863, they were attacked by five companies of the 35th Kentucky U.S. Cavalry, Colonel Hallis and Lieutenant, William Dowall were killed, eight men wounded and six men captured and the battalion put to flight, who subsequently joined other commands. This was the end of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry as an organization. (signed) Frank A. Owen."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. W. Ross of Company B of the 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division Cavalry Corps Military Division of Mississippi in December 1864. Roll dated near Waterloo, Alabama on February 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Ashbyburg, Kentucky and Elizabethtown, Kentucky on December 24, 1864 by the 1st Wisconsin and 2nd and 4th Indiana Cavalry and under disposition noted turned over to Provost Marshal at Munfordville, Kentucky on December 27, 1864.

The compiler notes Ashbyburg, Kentucky is located in Hopkins County, Kentucky and Elizabethtown, Kentucky is located in Hardin County, Kentucky. Hopkins and Hardin Counties are approximately 100 miles from each other. The compiler further notes Munfordville, Kentucky is located in Hart County, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. W. Ross of Company B 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 noted as captured near Elizabethtown, Kentucky in December 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. W. Ross of Company B 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 Elizabethtown, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. W. Ross of Company B 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, Ohio on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Elizabethtown, Kentucky on December 18, 1864 and under remarks stated from barracks number one.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. W. Ross of Company B 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 Elizabethtown, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. W. Ross of Company B of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Elizabethtown, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Lancaster Intelligencer* reported "THE QUOTA OF LANCASTER COUNTY – The quota for Lancaster County, under the late call of the

President, was received at the Provost Marshal's office this morning. The quota amounts to 2,584, about 700 less than previously announced. Captain Stevens, Provost Marshal, request us to call the attention of the citizens of the city to the fact that Monday next will be the last day for the correction of the enrolment list. Every citizen is earnestly desired to call and examine the list and report the names of those persons on the list who, are known to be lawfully exempt from military duty, so that they can be stricken off. It will save the Provost Marshal much trouble and tend to lighten the burthen of the draft upon the citizens in each ward."

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas W. W. Ross of Company E of the 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1631) Private Richard Pickens ROSS - Inscription on tombstone #1124 reads "**R. P. ROSS CO. D 27 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

Richard Pickens Ross middle name and date of birth as September 22, 1836 was taken from "Descendants of James Hogan Bull" contributed by Roger Bull "Our family history" on the Lawrence County Mississippi Genealogy Web. The site indicated that Richard Pickens Ross and his wife had two children in their short marriage after the 1860 United States census had been taken and that his father had been John P. Ross.

The 1850 United States census listed Richard Ross, born about 1836 in Mississippi living in the household of Elizabeth Ross, born about 1817 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Thomas G. Ross; born about 1838, in Mississippi and William K. Ross, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Mary S. Ross, born about 1843 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Yazoo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1850.

Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935 as located at ancestry listed Richard P. Ross married to Ann Elizabeth Bull on December 8, 1857 in Yazoo County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) R. P. (Spelled as) Ross, born about 1836 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a planter with a real estate value of \$1,334.00 and his personal estate valued at \$12,000.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) A. E. (A female) Ross; born about 1841 in Mississippi. The household was living in Yazoo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 8, 1860.

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

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

Company D of the 27th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Rayburn Rifles” many from Lawrence County.

Private (Spelled as) R. P. Ross had prior duty with Company D of the 1st Mississippi Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 31 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Ross of Company D of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for one year and enrolled by Captain Eskridge for one year and last paid by (1st Lieutenant T. B.) Dillard on March 1, 1862 and under remarks stated was sent off on hospital certificate from Senatobia (Mississippi) on June 25, 1862 not heard from since.

Interestingly Captain Eskridge was discharged on June 10, 1862 for not being mustered.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Ross of Company D of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on February 9, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain Eskridge for one year and last paid by Captain (T. B.) Dillard on March 1, 1863 and under remarks stated absent left on march at Courtland, (Alabama) about in June deserted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Ross of Company D of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on May 20,

1864 at Blue Mountain and enrolled by Captain Marshall for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined by desertion on May 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Ross of Company D of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on May 24, 1864 at Blue Mountain and enrolled by Captain Marshall for the war 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) R. P. Ross of Company D of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on May 24, 1864 at Blue Mountain and enrolled by Captain Marshall for the war and under remarks stated transferred to the infantry on October 1, 1864 dismounted during his term of enlistment.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Private (Spelled as) R. P. Ross with Company D of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Cavalry transferred to Company D of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry per special in the field order number 107 by General Hood on September 15, 1864.

The compiler now will note his Federal POW Records within the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

When Private Richard P. Ross of Company D of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee December 16, 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 (Spelled as) Rich'd P. Ross of Company D of the 27th 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 Richard P. Ross of Company D of the 27th 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) Rich'd P. Ross of Company D of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Richard P. Ross of Company D of the 27th 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 Richard P. Ross of Company D of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard P. Ross of Company D of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (23488) listed R. P. Ross assigned to Mess number 15 in barracks number 14 at the Camp Chase Prison.

Private died approximately 33 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. P. Ross of Company D of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his chronological sequence does not fit in.

Camp Chase death Records reported his death on February 6, 1865 due to pneumonia. The compiler notes although his grave is recorded as number 1124 in row 28 at the Camp Chase Cemetery his death date would be more reflective of row number 27 in the grave neighborhood of 1065-1075 range as with other prisoners who died on February 6, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the 1860 United States Federal Slave Schedules listed R. P. Ross as owning nine slaves in Yazoo County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“RICH'D P. ROSS CO. D 27 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1632) Private William M. ROSS - Inscription on tombstone #1509 reads **“W. M. ROSS CO. G MORELAND'S CAV. ALA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Burnsville, Mississippi in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Ross served in Company G in Moreland's Regiment Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Moreland's Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1863, at Russellville, Alabama, with men raised in Frankliln [Franklin] County. Assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, the four-company battalion skirmished in North Alabama and Tennessee during the winter and spring of 1864-1864. Later it moved to Mississippi and took an active part in the fight at Tishomingo Creek. On May 18, 1865, it surrendered [surrendered] at luka, [Mississippi] The field officers were Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] M. D. Moreland [According to the 1860 United States census Micajah D. Moreland was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and was also a veteran of the Mexican War) and Major J. N. George."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and stated September 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Ross of Company G of Moreland's Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1863 and enrolled by Captain Georgia for three years and under remarks stated absent without leave since 12 inst. (The compiler translates this as August 12, 1864 because of the date of muster roll was September 12, 1864 and inst refers to instant which would be the last 12th.)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Ross of Company G of Moreland'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 A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Burnsville, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

The compiler notes Burnsville, Mississippi was located in Tishomingo County in northeastern Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated Private William M. Ross of Company G of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Burnsville, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Ross of Company G of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Burnsville, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Ross of Company G of Moreland's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 28, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Burnsville, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Ross of Company G of Moreland's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Burnsville, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Ross of Company G of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Burnsville, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Wadesboro, North Carolina the newspaper *The North Carolina Argus* reported "The following flag of truce letter was received by the Sheriff of this county, Gideon B. Threadgill, who has handed it to us for publication. The deceased party, Daniel Edwards, was not a citizen of this county, nor do we know what county Philip Melvin is Sheriff of. With the hope that Sheriff Melvin may see the letter convey the painful information it contains to Edwards relatives and friends, we respectfully request that the press of the State copy it. Second Division United States Hospital Fort Monroe, Virginia January 24, 1865. Mr. Philip Melvin – High Sheriff of Anson County, North Carolina. Sir: I regret to have to inform you of the recent death in this hospital of Daniel Edwards, of Company K 40th North Carolina Regiment, who was wounded in the head and taken prisoner at Fort Fisher, on the 15th. The ball entered the left side of the head, remaining in. He was brought into this hospital January 22, and died the next day. It will gratify you to know that all possible attention was given him during his illness here. He was buried in the Hampton Hospital burying ground, with the usual military and religious ceremonies and his grave is marked by a white head-board, with his name, company, regiment and date of death plainly marked upon it. I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant CHARLES A RAYMOND Chaplain 2nd Division United States General Hospital Fort Monroe, Virginia."

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Ross of Company G Moreland's Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1633) Private James L. ROUNDTREE - Inscription on tombstone #1409 reads "**J. L. ROUNDTREE CO. H 1 (OLMSTEAD'S) GA. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed James L. Roundtree, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Roundtree, born about 1824 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Given name spelled as) Elisabeth Roundtree, born about 1828 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Rachel F. Roundtree, born about 1845 in Georgia

and John A. Roundtree, born about 1847 in Georgia and William Roundtree, born about 1848 in Georgia and West Roundtree, born about 1850 in Georgia and Annie Roundtree, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Given name spelled as) Janes (A female) Roundtree, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 1200 in Lowndes County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hahira and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James L. Roundtree and served in Company H in the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry (Olmstead's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

1st (Mercer's-Olmstead's) Volunteers Infantry Regiment was organized prior to the war with militia companies from Savannah. Other members were from Quitman, and the counties of De Kalb, Oglethorpe, Washington, and Tattnall. After entering Confederate service it was disciplined at both heavy artillery and infantry. The regiment served on the coast with a detachment at Savannah and another at Charleston until May, 1864. It then was assigned to General Mercer's Brigade and during the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, reported 11 killed, 31 wounded, and 6 missing. Transferred to J. A. Smith's command it continued the fight with Hood in Tennessee and on December 21, 1864, had only 52 men present for duty. Later it saw action at Bentonville and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Hugh W. Mercer [Hugh Weedon Mercer – Find A Grave Memorial # 8726] and Charles H. Olmstead, [Charles Hart Olmstead – Find A Grave Memorial # 60643998] and Lieutenant Colonels Martin J. Ford and William S. Rockwell.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 3 to November 1, 1861 stated Private James L. Roundtree of Captain Sim's Company (B) Oglethorpe Light Infantry* enlisted on October 23, 1861 at Fort Pulaski, (Georgia) and enrolled by Major (Charles) H. Olmstead for one year and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company H 1st Regiment (Olmstead's) Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private James L. (Spelled as) Rountree of Captain Sim's Company (B) Oglethorpe Light Infantry enlisted on October 23, 1861 at Fort Pulaski, (Georgia) by Major (Charles) H. Olmstead for one year and last paid by Captain Robert Erwin on November 1 1861 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Rountree of the 1st Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor on June 2, 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Pulaski, (Georgia) on April 11, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Roundthel (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 1st Regiment Georgia appears on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on August 5, 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Pulaski, (Georgia) on April 11, 1862 and delivered on July 12, 1862 by Captain Clinton of the 12th Infantry United States Army.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. L. Roundtree of (Olmstead's) appeared on a list of prisoners on Steamer Katskill on August 5, 1862.

Regimental Returns within his Compiled Military Service Records for the month of December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry was sick at home.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. (Spelled as) Rountree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 23, 1861 at Fort Pulaski, (Georgia) and enrolled by Colonel (Charles H.) Olmstead for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to March 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. (Spelled as) Rountree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 23, 1861 at Fort Pulaski, (Georgia) and enrolled by Colonel (Charles H.) Olmstead for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed on provost guard by order of Brigadier General Mercer on January 4, 1864.

When Private James L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st (Olmstead's) Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Mercer's 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) James L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 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) Jas L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry name appears as 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 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 205 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper the *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* reported "Seventeen rebel battle flags, captured in the recent battles before Nashville, were formally presented to the War Department today, by their captors, as follows: Adjutant Gere 5th Minnesota, presented three flags, captured by himself. Lieutenant Charles McCleary, 72nd Ohio. Lieutenant Colwell, 95th Ohio. Lieutenant William Simmons, 11th Missouri. Sergeant Alfred Ramsbottom, 97th Ohio of 2nd Missouri, which was captured in a hand-to-hand conflict with a rebel color-bearer. Sergeant William Garrett, 41st Ohio, flag of the 13th Mississippi Battery. Corporal James Parks, 11th Missouri, presented stand of rebel colors. Corporal Luther Pattenback, 10th Iowa, flag of 44th Mississippi. Corporal G. W. Welsh, 11th Missouri, flag of the 13th Alabama. Corporal Harrison Collins, 1st Tennessee Cavalry, presented the flag belonging to Chalmer's Division. General Croxton, in forwarding this flag says: The capture was made by Corporal Harrison Collins. The corporal saw the rebel standard bearer, under the direction of a rebel Major, trying to rally his men. He determined to have the flag, led a charge, killed the Major, routed his men and secured the flag. The Secretary warmly grasped the corporal by the hand and thanked him for his heroism....."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. L. Roundtree of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1634) Private William James ROWE - Inscription on tombstone #402 reads **“JAS. ROWE CO. K 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee in September 1864.

This unit was known in the field by its soldiers and by the Confederate Secretary of War as the 1st Tennessee Cavalry. However, it was officially designated as the 6th Tennessee Cavalry by the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office. (A. & I. G. O.) It was also known as the 6th (Wheeler’s) Tennessee Cavalry and the latter unit is where his Compiled Military Service Records are located under Wm. James Rowe.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 3, 1864 at

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Thursday, November 3, 1864 due to pneumonia and typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. J. ROWE CO. K 6 (WHEELER’S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1635) Private John G. ROWLAND - Inscription on tombstone #443 reads **“JNO. G. ROWLAND CO. H 57 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford’s Farm in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno. G. Rowland, born about 1833 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Mathias Rowland, born about 1807 in North Carolina and his wife Ann Rowland, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Martha J. Rowland, born about 1836 in North Carolina and Columbus W. Rowland, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Mary A. Rowland, born about 1843 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Barbary L. (A female) Rowland, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Susan Harrell, born about 1819 in North Carolina. The household was living in the Almonds District 5 in Stanly County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John G. Rowland, born about 1834 and noted his occupation as a day laborer and living in the household of Mathias Rowland, born about 1807 and his wife Nancy

Rowland, born about 1808. Other family household members were: Columbus Rowland, born about 1839 and Mary A. Rowland, born about 1844 and Hartley Rowland, born about 1847 and Nancy Rowland, born about 1852. The family household was living in Stanly County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Albemarle and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John G. Rowland served in Company H in the 57th North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“57th Infantry Regiment was organized at Salisbury, North Carolina, in July, 1862, with men recruited in the counties of Rowan, Forsyth, Catawba, Cabarrus, Lincoln, and Alamance. Sent to Virginia, the regiment was assigned to General Law's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W. G. Lewis' brigade. It fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from Fredericksburg to Mine Run, [and] then returned to North Carolina. After serving in the Kinston area the 57th was ordered back to Virginia. It continued the fight at Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor, in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations, and around Appomattox. The unit reported 32 killed and 192 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 9 killed and 61 wounded at Chancellorsville and twenty-two percent of the 297 engaged at Gettysburg disabled. At the Rappahannock River in November, 1863, it lost 4 wounded and 292 missing. On April 9, 1865 it surrendered with 6 officers and 74 men of which 31 were armed. The field officers were Colonels Archibald C. Godwin [Archibald Campbell Godwin – Find A Grave Memorial # 10875] and Hamilton C. Jones, Jr., [Hamilton Chamberlain Jones Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 24090225] and Major James A. Craige [Find A Grave Memorial # 85699912]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 17, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Rowland of Captain William H. Howerton's Company 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops). * enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles) F. Harris for the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 3 to September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Rowland of Captain William H. Howerton's Company 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles F.) Harris for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Rowland of Captain William H. Howerton's Company 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles F.) Harris for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due from date of enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Rowland of Captain William H. Howerton's Company 57th Regiment

North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles) F. Harris for three years 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) John G. Rowland of Captain William H. Howerton's Company 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles F.) Harris for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent in hospital since January 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. J. Rowling (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain William H. Howerton's Company 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July "9", 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles) F. Harris for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 at the hospital and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Rowlan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain William H. Howerton's Company 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles F.) Harris for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 at the hospital and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Rowland of Captain William H. Howerton's Company 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles F.) Harris for three years and last paid by Captain (William G.) McNeeley 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) John G. Rowland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by 1st Lieutenant (Charles F.) Harris for three years and last paid by Captain (William G.) McNeely on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Roland (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles F.) Harris for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to September 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Roland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 6, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles F.)

Harris for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Rowland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 6, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles) F. Harris for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Roland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 6, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles) F. Harris for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Rowland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 6, 1862 at Concord, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant Charles) F. Harris for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

A Roll of Honor within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John G. Rowland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Troops appeared on a Roll of Honor and listed his residence as Stanly County, (North Carolina) and date of entrance into service was July 4, 1862 and enlisted at age twenty-five and volunteered for service

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Roland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia. (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was noted on July 24, 1864 Age 32; Height 6 foot; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark; and told Union authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Stanly County, North Carolina and had been arrested by General Crooks [Brigadier General George R. Crook] at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Roland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received July 28, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John G. (Spelled as) Roland of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry was admitted on September 29, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio [From the Camp Chase Prison] and diagnosed with small-

pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase and noted as age thirty-one.

Private died approximately 104 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 9, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln is re-elected. Captain Thomas arrives with band and group of Pennsylvanians about 2:30 a. m. President speaks from window and then returns to White House.

And on Wednesday, November 9, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. G. Roland (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname spelled as Rowland or Roland owned slaves in Stanly County, North Carolina.

1636) Private Luke ROZIER JR. - Inscription on tombstone #447 reads **“LUKE ROZIE CO. K 5 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Rosier but the compiler believes it was spelled as Rozier and will be noted this way. The census listed Luke Rozier Jr. born about 1830 in Georgia and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$974.00 and a personal value of \$853.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Nancy M. Rozier, born about 1842 in Georgia. Other household members were: Nelson D. Rozier, born about 1859 in Georgia and Charity Rozier, born about 1808 in Georgia and Susan Rozier, born about 1832 in Georgia and Nelson Rozier, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Saml Gosier but believed to be Saml Rozier, born about 1838 in Georgia and Henry Rozier, born about 1839 in Georgia and David Rozier, born about 1842 in Georgia and Benjamin Rozier, born about 1843 in Georgia and Hester A. Rozier, born about 1848 in Georgia and Hannah Bozeman, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Henry Cobb, born about 1827 in Georgia. The household was living in Georgia Militia District 271 in McIntosh County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Darien and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

The 1860 United States census listed three separate Luke (Spelled as) Rosier's in McIntosh County, Georgia. Luke A. Rosier, born about 1840 was married to Ellen Rosier and survived the war. The other Luke Rosier was born about 1816.

The inference for this being the correct soldier the other Luke Rozier born about 1830 listed his age at enlistment in 1862 as age 32.

He had prior service in the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry and enlisted at age 32 in 1862 and his service records will be noted

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Luke Rozier of Captain Hopkins' Company (McIntosh Cavalry)* was mustered into service on October 8, 1861 and dated near Darien, (Georgia) on October 8, 1861 and enrolled on October 1, 1861 by Captain O. C. Hopkins for six months and it was noted each man at muster was provided with a serviceable horse.

The above asterisk stated "The 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry was consolidated with the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Order number twenty, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863, to form the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry. The 1st Battalion was composed of the following four companies: Lamar Rangers, McIntosh Cavalry, Liberty Guards, and Liberty Independent Troop."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to November 1, 1861 stated Private Luke Rozier of Captain Hopkins' Company (McIntosh Cavalry) enlisted on October 1, 1861 near Darien, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain O. C. Hopkins for six months and the use of horse was valued at \$12.40 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Luke Rozier of Captain Hopkins' Company (McIntosh Cavalry) enlisted on October 1, 1861 near Darien, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel Berry for six months and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Luke Rozar of Captain Hopkins' Company (McIntosh Cavalry) enlisted on October 1, 1861 near Darien, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel Berry for six months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 2, 1862 stated Private Luke Rozar (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain Hopkins' Company (McIntosh Cavalry) enlisted on October 1, 1861 near Darien, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain O. C. Hopkins for six months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Luke Rozier of Captain Hopkins' Company (McIntosh Cavalry) was mustered into service on May 21, 1862 at Camp Lawton, (Georgia) at age thirty-two and dated at Camp Lawton near Darien, (Georgia) on May 21, 1862 and enrolled on May 21, 1862 by Captain O. C. Hopkins for three years or the war and it was noted each man at muster was provided with a serviceable horse and the valuation of the horse was \$175.00 and equipment valued at \$18.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 21 to July 1, 1862 stated Private Luke Rozier of Captain Hopkins' Company (McIntosh Cavalry) enlisted on May 21, 1862 near Darien, Georgia and enrolled by Captain William Hughes (Junior) for the war and noted the bounty had been paid and also noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Luke Rozier of Captain Hopkins' Company (McIntosh Cavalry) enlisted on May 21, 1862 near Darien, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William) Hughes (Junior) for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Luke Rozier served in Company K in the 5th Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Cavalry Regiment was formed in January, 1863, by consolidating the 1st and 2nd Georgia Cavalry Battalions which had served along the Georgia coast. The men were from the counties of Effingham, Screven, Liberty, Bulloch, Lamar, and McIntosh. It was sent to Mississippi and placed in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps. Serving under W. W. Allen and R. H. Anderson, the unit participated in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels Robert H. Anderson [Robert Houston Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 9853] and Edward Bird, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10538184] Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Davant, Jr., [Richard James Davant Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 59061396] and Major William H. Wiltberger. [Find A Grave Memorial # 59093772]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Luke Rozier of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on May 21, 1862 near Darien, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William) Hughes (Junior) for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain) N. B. Brown (an assistant quartermaster in Walthall's Division.) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 1st and 2nd Battalions Georgia Cavalry by Special Order Number 20 Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. Rozier of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 21, 1862 near Darien, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (William) Hughes (Junior) for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. Rozier of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 21, 1862 near Darien, Georgia and enrolled by Captain William Hughes (Junior) for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Savannah, (Georgia.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. Rozier of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 21, 1862 near Darien, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (William) Hughes (Junior) for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan 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) L. Rozier of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 21, 1862 near Darien, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (William) Hughes (Junior) for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted lost pistol and saber and canteen and haversack and saddle bags.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozier of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on August 12, 1862 near Darien, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain O. C. Hopkins for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated returned from desertion on February 12, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozier of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on August 21, 1862 near Darien, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (O. C.) Hopkins for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozier of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on August 21, 1862 near Darien, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (O. C.) Hopkins for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on February 12, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at McDonough, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

When Private Luke Rozier of Company K of the 5th Georgia Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Anderson's Brigade in Kelly's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at

Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

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

A former Confederate soldier, Robert Augustus Guinn formally with the 18th Georgia Infantry who had received his discharge in 1862 and was then a school teacher at Conyers, Georgia was also taken as a prisoner on July 22, 1864 near Covington, Georgia and through his accounts the reader can follow the prisoner flow. "R. A. Guinn, citizen of Newton County, Georgia, (Today a part of Rockdale County,

Georgia) was captured near Covington, Georgia by Wilder's Brigade Federal Cavalry on 22nd July 1864 and imprisoned in Sardis Church on the night of the 22nd of July. On the 23rd we left said church, passing Loganville, crossing Yellow River at Colt's Mill and camped for the night in an old field near Stone Mountain 8 or 10 miles from Decatur. On the 24th we arrived at Decatur. We lay near Decatur under guard till the 26th

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozer of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia 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 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July "24", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozar of Company K of the 5th 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 August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozar of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozar of Company K of the 5th 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 August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozar of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Rozar of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Luke Roser of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 10, 1864 at

And on Thursday, November 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Luke (Spelled as) Roser of Company K of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

* indicates he may have been taken prisoner at the Confederate hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“LUKE ROZIER JR. CO. K 5 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1637) Private William B. RUCKARD - Inscription on tombstone #2111 reads “ISAAC BARTING CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” / **“Wm. B. RUCKARD 1 VA. REG. C.S.A.”**

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22989) stated he died on Saturday, April 25, 1863 due to pneumonia. Federal POW Records located on ancestry stated: He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia. The compiler notes he arrived at Camp Chase on February 24, 1863 and was charged with being a Rebel Spy.

The second soldier, man or boy should be William B. Ruckard CSA He was charged as being a rebel spy and believed to have been from (West) Virginia. There is no evidence to support that he was in the Confederate military because he does not have a Compiled Military Service Record. It is possible he could have been a new recruit. He was listed as being 15 years old born about 1848 with hazel eyes, sandy hair and dark complexion and was 5'5 and one half inches in height. He was listed as being a farmer. He was shown to have been arrested in Kanawha County (West) Virginia, by members of the 8th (West) Virginia, Infantry on February 4, 1863 and was taken to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling,(West) Virginia. He was listed as being from Greenbrier County (West) Virginia. He was sent to the Camp Chase Prison from the Athenaeum prison on February 23, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 25, 1863 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln interviews Francis L. Capen for job as a weather consultant for the War Department. Mr. Capen was a self proclaimed certified practical meteorologist and expert in computing the changes of the weather. President Lincoln on April 28, 1863 states “It seems to me Mr. Capen knows nothing about the weather, in advance. He told me three days ago that it

would not rain again till the 30th or 1st of May. It is raining now and has been for ten hours. I can not spare any more time to Mr. Capen.”

And on Saturday, April 25, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on April 25, 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1638) Private Elijah RUDD - Inscription on tombstone #132 reads “**ELIJAH RUDD CO. A 2 BATT'N KY. MTD. RIFLES C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner in Magoffin County, Kentucky in February 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Reed but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Rudd and will be noted this way. The census listed Elijah Rudd, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Archd but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Archibald Rudd, born about 1790 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Nancy Rudd, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Rebecca Rudd, born about 1840 in Virginia and Mary Rudd, born about 1844 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Malissa (A female) Rudd, born about 1846 in Virginia. The family household was living in Magoffin County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Licking Station and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

He had prior with the 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry which will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elijah Rudd served in Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment, assembled during the late summer of 1861, included Freeman's Kentucky Infantry Battalion. Its members were raised in the counties of Pendleton, Breathitt, Morgan, Magoffin, Bath, Owen, Grant, Jessamine, Henderson, Harrison, Shelby, and Franklin. Being a twelve-month unit, when it became time to reenlist some of its members refused and transferred to the 9th Kentucky Regiment. Later men of the 5th did reenlist for the duration of the war. It became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. The regiment reported 134 casualties in the Battle of Shiloh, then was active at Baton Rouge before being assigned to Kelly's and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent at Chickamauga and later took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. In the fall of 1864 it was mounted, aided in the defense at Savannah, and fought in the Carolinas. The unit had 91 men disabled at Chickamauga, totaled 201 men and 165 arms in December, 1863, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Hiram Hawkins, Andrew J. May, and John S. Williams; Lieutenant Colonels John W. Caldwell and George W. Conner' and Majors Richard Hawes and William Mynheir.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 23, 1861 stated Private Elijah Rudd of Captain Andrew J. May's Company Kentucky Infantry* enlisted on October 25, 1861 at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Lieutenant (Robert) B. Thomas and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sworn into service at West Liberty, (Kentucky) on October 21, (1861).

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Captain Mynheir's (1st) Company A of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry (Mounted).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private Elijah Rudd of Captain William Mynheir's (1st) Company A 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on October 21, 1861 at West Liberty, (Kentucky) and under remarks stated deserted absent without leave left Prestonsburg on January 10, 1862.

The compiler notes West Liberty, Kentucky was located in Morgan County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private Elijah Rudd of Captain William Mynheir's (1st) Company A 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on October 21, 1861 at West Liberty, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (Andrew) J. May for twelve months and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated improperly reported on last muster roll was absent without leave but has since come and rejoined his company and I am satisfied he could not have to come to company sooner in safety.

A Company Muster-Out Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated on October 20, 1862 at Hazel Green, Kentucky stated Private Elijah Rudd of Captain William Mynheir's (1st) Company A 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on October 21, 1861 at West Liberty, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (Andrew) J. May for one year and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave of the Colonel.

The compiler notes Hazel Green, Kentucky was located in Wolfe County.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Elijah Rudd of Company A of the 5th Regiment Kentucky appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from June 30, 1862 to August 20, 1862 and paid on March 19, 1863 by William Wells in the amount of \$69.63 and under remarks stated clothing paid.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elijah Rudd served in Company A of the 2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles completed its organization during the late fall of 1862. The unit was attached to the Department of East Tennessee, then the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It skirmished in various conflicts in the mountainous region of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Early in 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Johnson and Major O. S. Tenney. [Otis Seth Tenney – Find A Grave Memorial # 171691887]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30, 1862 to March 1, 1863 stated Private Elijah Rudd of Company A of the 2nd Battalion Mounted Riflemen enlisted on December 15, 1862 in Hawkins and enrolled by Jno. T. Williams for three years and had never been paid and the value of his horse was .40 cents per day for a total of \$29.20 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Rudd of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles 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 of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on March 21, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on February 1, 1864 and had been sent from Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Rudd of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles 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 Magoffin County, Kentucky on February 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elija Rudd of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 18, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on February 1, 1864 and under remarks stated Camp Nelson arrested with gun in his hands.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Rudd of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky to Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 24, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshall General, District of Kentucky, in Louisville on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on February 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Rudd of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 26, 1864 and had been from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on February 1, 1864.

Private Elijah Rudd died approximately 14 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 9, 1864 at

And on Saturday, April 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Elijah Rudd of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1639) Private William H. Powell RUSHTON - Inscription on tombstone #1026 reads ***“W. H. RUSHTON CO. F 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed William H. Rushton, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household Moses Rushton, born about 1793 in South Carolina and his wife Sarah Rushton, born about 1798 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Basil M. Rushton, born about 1828 in South Carolina and Margaret Rushton, born about 1833 in Georgia and John G. Rushton, born about 1836 in Georgia and Moses Rushton, born about 1838 in Georgia and James H. Rushton, born about 1840 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 2 in Montgomery County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The compiler notes the middle name of Powell was taken from the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls 1861-1865 17th Regiment Company F Page 2 of 25.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. P. Rushton alternate name W. H. P. Rushton served in Company F 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 F of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Winter Greys”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on January 29, 1863 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by (2nd Lieutenant Thomas Halpin) for the war and last paid by (Lieutenant B. F. Reed) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Polk Hospital in Rome, Georgia in April

1864 and enlisted on January 27, 1863 in Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Andrew L.) O'Brien for the war and last paid by Captain (B. F.) Reed on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William H. Powell Rushton of Company F the 17th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 24, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 27, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William H. B. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Columbia, Tennessee and diagnosed with chronic diarrhea and transferred to Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865.

Private died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. P. Rushton of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was taken to the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William H. P. Rushton did not own slaves in Alabama.

1640) Private Miles RUSHER - Inscription on tombstone #1992 reads **"MILES RUSKER CO. B 4 N.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Miles Rusher, born about 1816 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of George Rusher, born about 1792 in North Carolina and living with his wife Mary Rusher, born about 1795 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jacob Rusher, born about 1824 in North Carolina and John Rusher, born about 1827 in North Carolina and Moses M. Rusher, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Edward Rusher, born about 1833 in North Carolina and Alfred Rusher, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Eve Maria Rusher, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Ann Rusher, born about 1832 in North Carolina. The family household was living in School District 25 in Rowan County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

According the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; listed Miles Rusher married to Mary M. Hielig on July 17, 1856 in Rowan County, North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Milas Rusher, born about 1820 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,200.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: Eve M. Rusher, born about 1834 in North Carolina and Henry L. Rusher, born about 1858 in North Carolina and William H. Mincy,

born about 1849 in North Carolina and Robert Allmon, born about 1840 in North Carolina. The household was living south of Salisbury in Rowan County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as China Grove and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

His service records are listed under Milas Rusher of Company B of the 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves.

The compiler notes SR. is Senior and RES. is Reserves.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Miles Rusher alternate name Milas Rusher and discharged as a private served in Companies B and D in the 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves.

The 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves is sometimes referred also to the 73rd

The 3rd and final Confederate Conscription Act passed the Confederate Congress on February 17, 1864 allowed conscripting men from 17 to 50. Prior to February 17, 1864 he had been too old for Confederate Service.

The soldiers of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves were between the ages of 45 and 50 and generally used at the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, North Carolina to guard Union prisoners and perform other duties thus freeing up younger soldiers for military service.

The following information came from:

A Guide to Military Organizations and Installations
North Carolina 1861-1865

“On February 17, 1864, an act to organize "Reserves" was adopted by the Confederate Congress. A large number of men in the Home Guard were enrolled in the Confederate service. This reduced the Home Guard to such an extent that when mobilized they were consolidated into temporary regiments and were divided into first, second and third class,, Each class was to serve successive tours of duty of about, thirty days each. When each class, was mobilized it was organized into three regiments, thus making nine regiments of Home Guards.

The law passed by the Confederate Congress on February 17, 1864, placed in the "Reserves" those men between the ages of 17 and 18 and between 45 and 50. The younger age group was called out in April and May 1864, and by the end of June eight battalions of Junior Reserves were organized. As these battalions were organized into regiments they were given line-numbers. The First and Sixth Battalions, with two other companies added, were organized into the First Regiment of Reserves (Seventieth North Carolina Regiment).

The Second and Fifth Battalions, with two additional companies, were organized into the Second Regiment of Reserves (Seventy-First North Carolina Regiment). The Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Battalions were organized into the Third Regiment of Reserves (Seventy-Second North Carolina Regiment).

The words "Junior" and Senior" were not officially used and the first three "Reserve" regiments were designated First, Second, and Third Regiment, or Seventieth, Seventy-First, and Seventy-Second North Carolina. When the men between 45 and 50 were mobilized, they were organized into regiments designated as the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Reserves, or Seventy-Third, Seventy-Fourth, Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Seventh, and Seventy-Eighth North Carolina. The Seventy-Fifth was the Seventh Cavalry.

Up to this time the only large group of men that had escaped military service were the detailed men. These men were under Confederate jurisdiction and could not be recruited into any State organization. In November 1864, the Confederate authorities directed that the detailed men in North Carolina be organized into regiments and battalions. Three regiments were organized and designated the First, Second, and Third Regiments Detailed Men. Their line-numbers were Eighty-First, Eighty-Second, and Eighty-Third North Carolina Regiments.

The scarcity of information on State organizations, such as Militia and Home Guards, is because many of the records were poorly kept, and these that survived were not turned over to the Federal Government in quantity."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 11, 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) Milas Rusher of Captain John M. Brawley's Company Reserve Force* enlisted on June 23, 1864 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Jno. K. Hoyt for the war and a physical description noted he was age 48 years and 23 days; Height 6' 1"; Complexion florid; Hair grey; Eyes hazel and by occupation had been a farmer and was born in Rowan County, North Carolina. The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves; the regiment was organized about August 6, 1864.

The compiler notes there was a Confederate prison in Salisbury where approximately 5,000 Union soldiers had died during the war. Salisbury was also one of the last substantial supply depots during the second week of April 1865. The Confederates at Salisbury fearing a Union invasion had already moved the Union prisoners to another location prior to April 12th. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

Union General George Stoneman with a superior force and many soldiers with repeating rifles entered Salisbury in the early hours of April 12th. The compiler further notes even though Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865 the Army of Tennessee would not surrender until April 26, 1865.

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

"Stoneman's 1865 raid was a military campaign in the American Civil War by Federal cavalry troops led by General George Stoneman which began on March 23, 1865, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The Union soldiers were tasked with orders to "dismantle the country" -- to "destroy but not to fight battles." They headed east into North Carolina destroying towns and plundering along the way, then headed north into Virginia on April 2 where they destroyed 150 miles of railroad track belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. They re-entered North Carolina on April 9 and traveled south to the twin towns of Winston and Salem and then onward to High Point.

On April 12 they entered Salisbury, a major railroad hub, military depot, and home to Salisbury Prison, the only Confederate prison for captured Union troops in North Carolina. The prison which was originally meant to hold up to 2,000 prisoners but eventually held 10,000 was evacuated prior to their arrival, but the Union troops set fire to the prison which resulted in a conflagration seen for miles.

They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Ashville, North Carolina before re-entering Tennessee on April 26, the same day Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham North Carolina, the site of the largest surrender of Confederate soldiers, which ended the war. Stoneman's 1865 raid covered over 600 miles in total length through three states”.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milas Rusher of Company D of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milas Rusher of Company D of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners in Louisville, Kentucky on May 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 Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milas Rusher of Company D of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milas Rusher of Company D of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milas Rusher of Company D of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milas Rusher of Company D of the 4th North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private died approximately 18 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 22, 1865 at

And on Monday, May 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Miles (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Rusher of Company D of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“MILAS RUSHER CO. B 4 N.C. SR. RES. C.S.A”**

1641) Private A. J. RUSSELL - Inscription on tombstone #62 reads **“A. J. RUSSELL CO. D 11 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Nashville, Tennessee in August 1863.*

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. J. Russell served in Company D in the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Holman's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“11th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating Holman's and part of Douglass' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion plus other companies. It was assigned to Forrest's, Humes', J. B. Biffle's and Dibrell's Brigade. The regiment took an active part in the conflicts at Brentwood and Chickamauga, then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's operations in Tennessee. During January, 1865, it was consolidated with the 10th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and in May contained 30 officers and 280 men. Serving in Alabama, it surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels James H. Edmondson and Daniel W. Holman, [Daniel Wilson Holman – Find A Grave Memorial # 14870874] Lieutenant Colonel Jacob T. Martin, and Major Chatham Coffee. [Find A Grave Memorial # 27458999]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Russell of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on October 20, 1862 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain John Lytle for three years or the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and paid \$24.40 for use of horse and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly Captain Lytle's Company, Douglass' Battalion, Tennessee Partisan Rangers. This regiment was formed about February 25, 1863, by the consolidation of Holman's Battalion Tennessee Partisan Rangers with a part of Douglas' Battalion Tennessee Partisan Rangers and the addition of other companies of Tennessee Cavalry which had formerly served in the 3rd (Forrest's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and were transferred back to their original command about July, 1863. It was consolidated with the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry in February, 1865 and finally paroled as the 10th and 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry at Gainesville, Alabama in May, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Russell of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 20, 1862 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Jno Lytle for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Russell of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee 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 Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on August 19, 1863.

Private died approximately 68 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 9, 1863 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln telegraphs Major John E. Mulford at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. "Let Mrs. Clark go with Mrs. Todd." [Mrs. Lincoln is known to have used name "Mrs. Clark" when she wished to travel incognito]

And on Monday, November 9, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. Russell of Company D 11th Regiment Tennessee due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1642) Private Edmond RUSSELL - Inscription on tombstone #1804 reads "**EDMOND RUSSELL CO. C 4 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Edmund Russell, born about 1836 in Arkansas and living in the household of Robert Russell, born about 1822. Other family household members were: Ann Russell, born about 1829 and (Spelled as) Wm jenns Russell, born about 1831 in Arkansas and Robert Russell, born about 1832 in Arkansas and Nancy Russell, born about 1839 and Mary Ann Russell, born about 1841 and Lydia Russell, born about 1843 and Benjamin Russell, born about 1848 and an Infant (A female) Russell, born about 1849. The family household was living in Gap Township in Montgomery County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edmond Russell served in Company C in the 4th Arkansas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th (McNair's) Infantry Regiment [also called Southwestern Arkansas Regiment], assembled at Miller's Springs, Lawrence County, Arkansas, recruited its companies in Calhoun, Hempstead, Lafayette, Montgomery, Pike, and Polk counties. After fighting at Elkhorn Tavern, the unit was sent to Kentucky

where it was active at Richmond. It then was assigned to General McNair's and D. H. Reynold's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. Soon after the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 4th Arkansas Battalion merged into the regiment and in August, 1863, the 31st Arkansas transferred to the 4th. It was involved at Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and was engaged at Averasboro and Bentonville. This unit was organized with 695 men, and reported 55 casualties at Elkhorn Tavern, 23 at Richmond, and 79 at Murfreesboro. The 4th/31st/4th Battalion lost twenty-four percent of the 385 engaged at Chickamauga. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry C. Bunn [Henry Gaston Bunn – Find A Grave Memorial # 8594193] and Evander McNair, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11034] Lieutenant Colonels James H. May [James Hicks May – Find A Grave Memorial # 88284517] and Samuel Ogden, and Major Jos. B. McCulloch.[Joseph B. McCulloch – Find A Grave Memorial # 140445175]”

Company C of the 4th Arkansas Infantry was known as the “Caddo Rifles” many soldiers from Montgomery County, Arkansas.

When Private Edmond Russell of Company C in the 4th Arkansas Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Reynolds’ Brigade in Walthall’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 April 2, 1865 at

And on Sunday, April 2, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Edmond Russell of Company C of the 4th Arkansas Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1643) Private Isaac RUSSELL - Inscription on tombstone #560 reads **“ISAAC RUSSELL CO. H 1 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 23 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac Russell, born about 1841 in Alabama and living in the household of John Russell, born about 1805 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Olla Russell, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Russell, born about 1837 in Alabama and James Russell, born about 1838 in Alabama and David Russell, born about 1840 in Alabama and Edward Russell, born about 1846 in Alabama and Phoebe Russell, born about 1844 in Alabama and Catharine Russell, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) R. W. Russell, born

about 1829 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Isaac Russell, born about 1842 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jno Russell, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Olive Russell, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: David Russell, born about 1840 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Phebe Russell, born about 1844 in Alabama and Sarah Russell, born about 1846 in Alabama and Edward Russell, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Evergreen and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

The compiler notes both John Russell and what appears to be his wife Olive Russell are buried in Brewton, Alabama located in Escambia County, Alabama and have Find A Grave Memorials 76675467 and 76675469 respectfully. The compiler further notes Escambia County, Alabama was created from Baldwin and Conecuh Counties in Alabama on December 10, 1868.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private Isaac Russell enlisted in the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry at Brewton, Alabama then located in Conecuh County, Alabama although Brewton did not become officially a town until 1885.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac Russell served in Company H in the 1st Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment, formerly the 1st Florida Infantry Battalion, was assembled in March, 1861, at Chattahoochee Arsenal. Its members were from the counties of Leon, Alachua, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Franklin, Gadsden, and Escambia. The unit was involved in the conflict on Santa Rosa Island, and then fought at Shiloh, Farmington, and Perryville. Later it was placed in General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, and in December, 1862, it was united with the 3rd Florida Infantry Regiment. This command fought at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville, and was active in North Carolina. The 1st/3rd lost twenty-six percent of the 531 engaged at Murfreesboro, had thirty-four percent disabled out of the 273 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 240 men and 119 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. Patton Anderson [James Patton Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10828] and William Miller, [Find A Grave Memorial # 4531] Lieutenant Colonels William K. Beard [William Kelly Beard – Find A Grave Memorial # 106089459] and Thaddeus A. McDonell, [Thaddeus Alfred MacDonell – Find A Grave Memorial # 63878598] and Major Clover A. Ball. [Glover A. Ball]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 13 to October 31, 1862 stated Private Isaac Russell of (New) Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Brewton, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Henry) H. Malone for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

“The 1st Regiment Florida Infantry was reduced to four companies and known as McDonell’s Florida Battalion. This battalion was consolidated with the six companies of Miller’s Battalion Florida Infantry about April 1862 and formed the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry. Miller’s Battalion was also known as the 1st and 3rd Battalion Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private Isaac (Spelled as) Russel of (New) Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Brewton, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Henry) H. Malone for three years and last paid by (2nd) Lieutenant (James H.) Nicholson on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from September 1 to December 31, 1862 and paid on February 16, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Isaac (Spelled as) Russel of (New) Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Brewton, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Henry) H. Malone for three years and last paid by (2nd) Lieutenant (James H.) Nicholson 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) I. Russell (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of (New) Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Brewton, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Henry) H. Malone for three years and last paid by Major (John R.) Throckmorton on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Isaac Russell of (New) Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Brewton, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Henry) H. Malone for three years and last paid by on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Isaac Russell of (New) Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Brewton, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Henry) H. Malone for three years and last paid by on April 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 Isaac Russell of (New) Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Brewton, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Henry) H. Malone for three years and last paid by Captain (Louis) Hyer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) I. Russell of Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864.

When Private Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st 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 Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st 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 Private Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st 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 Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st 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 Private Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated forced into Rebel Army and deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 6, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, December 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Isaac Russell of Company H of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Isaac Russell did not own slaves in Conecuh County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ISAAC RUSSELL NEW CO. H 1 FLA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1644) Private John H. RUSSELL - Inscription on tombstone #1103 reads **“J. H. RUSSELL CO. C 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed John H. Russell, born about 1845 in Mississippi and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Danl R. Russell, born about 1821 in the District of Columbia and what appears to be his wife Mary E. Russell, born about 1830 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Kate Russell, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Ella Russell, born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Wm. B. Russell, born about 1852 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Somerville (A male) Russell, born about 1854 in Mississippi and David Russell, born about 1856 in Mississippi and Robert Russell, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the 4th Police District of the town of Carrollton in Carroll County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carrollton and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Russell served in Company A in the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was assembled at Columbus, Mississippi during the summer of 1863. Many of the men had seen prior service in various state commands, and some were from Panola and Kemper counties. It was assigned to Chalmers', W. F. Slemons', R. McCulloch's, Mabrey's, and W. Adams' Brigade and confronted the Federals in Mississippi, Kentucky, West Tennessee, and Alabama. Companies C, D, E, H, and K were captured at Selma in April, 1865 and the remaining companies were included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James Z. George; [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave # 7893930] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Barksdale, [Killed February 22, 1864] P. H. Echols, W. M. Reed, [Killed April 12, 1864] and Nathaniel Wickliffe; [Nathaniel Wickliffe Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 126081412 (And according to the Adjutant General's Office this appears to be correct) and Majors W. G. Henderson [William G. Henderson] and William B. Perry.”

Company C of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was known as the "Curtis' Company" and many soldiers were from Carroll County, Mississippi.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John H. Russell of Company C of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 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 John H. Russell of Company A 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 January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Russell of Company A 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John H. Russell of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John H. Russell of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John H. Russell of Company A 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 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Russell of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December "18", 1864.

Private John H. Russell died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Russell of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John H. Russell did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN H. RUSSELL CO. A 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1645) Private Issac N. RUSSELL - Inscription on tombstone #2092 reads “Wm. OSBORN BULLITT’S KY. INF. C.S.A.” / **“J. N. RUSSELL 94 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Wise County, Virginia in June 1862.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Isaac Russell married Martha Pennington in 1833 in Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac N. Russell, born about 1841 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Isaac Russell, born about 1804 in Virginia and his wife Martha Russell, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Martha Russell, born about 1834 in Virginia and Emily Russell, born about 1837 in Virginia and Louisa Russell, born about 1839 in Virginia and Jane Russell, born about 1845 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Harrey (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Harvey Russell, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 31 in Lee County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Russel but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Russell and will be noted this way. The census listed Isaac N. Russell, born about 1841 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Isaac Russell, born about 1805 in Virginia and his wife Martha Russell, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Martha P. Russell, born about 1835 in Virginia and Emily D. Russell, born about 1837 in Virginia and Louisa M. Russell, born about 1839 in Virginia and Jane Russell, born about 1843 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Harvy S. (A male) Russell, born about 1849 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Nervesta (A female) Russell, born about 1851 in Virginia. The family household

was living in the Western District in Lee County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 37 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The OAG report dated 1867 stated he was J. W. Russell of the 21st Virginia Infantry and died on September 28, 1862)

The second soldier may be Private J. N. Russell Company unknown 94th Virginia Militia CSA. Private J. N. Russell was captured on June 1, 1862 in Wise County Virginia. According to his physical description he was 21 years of age. He was received at Camp Chase on July 3, 1862. He was also listed in a letter to Colonel Granville Moody of the 74th Ohio, the commander of Camp Chase at the time. The letter states that Captain Acton of the 40th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was bringing in 17 prisoners in which Private J. N. Russell was the 16th of 17 prisoners. Private J. N. Russell was put into prison number 1 at the Camp Chase Prison. Lee County Virginia was listed as his residence. The following was taken from Jeffrey C. Weaver's work of the 94th Virginia Militia.

"Lee County's 94th Militia was called out by General Marshall and served for the period from March 18, 1862 through May 9, 1862. Marshall made a notation, "In no action of a general nature. Many prisoners taken during the time of renegade Tennesseans flying to Kentucky to organize. The practice has been broken up by this company (Company A, 94th Militia) picketing the mountain passes between Tennessee and Kentucky, in Lee and Wise Counties." Mr. Weaver has done outstanding work through the years and is greatly respected by many historians. Nothing can be found in the 1850 and 1860 census for a J. N. Russell. However, there was an Isaac N. Russell born in Lee County Virginia in 1841. Some of Private J. N. Russell capture information may be viewed on ancestry using image 23732. Private J. N. Russell also is referred as being with the 49th Virginia Infantry. However, in looking at the 49th Virginia Infantry on the Compiled Military Service Records it says see 94th Virginia Militia. All records indicate that he died on September 26, 1862 at the Camp Chase Hospital. He was due to be exchanged per the Dix-Hill Cartel but was held back because of his health. Private J.N. Russell was buried in grave number 37 at the East City Cemetery by Brotherlin & Halms (govenment contracted undertakers) on September 28, 1862. Private J.N. Russell's body would be re-interred to the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery by Captain Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department in May of 1869 and double buried with Private William Osborn/Osburn/Osborne in grave #2092 at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 26, 1862 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln sends congratulations to Emperor Alexander II of Russia on birth of nephew.

And on Friday, September 26, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records stated he died on Friday, September 26, 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 J. N. Russell 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: **"ISAAC N. RUSSELL 94 VA. MIL. C.S.A."**

1646) Sergeant John C. RUTH - Inscription on tombstone #1680 reads **"SERG'T J. C. RUTH CO. F 41 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John C. Ruth, born about 1839 in Tennessee and living in the household of Red (Spelled as) Ferin Ruth, born about 1815 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Mahala Ruth, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Nancy Ruth, born about 1835 in Tennessee and William Ruth, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Francis F. Ruth, born about 1842 in Tennessee Tabitha Ruth, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Permelia J. Ruth, born about 1844 in Tennessee and James R. Ruth, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Subdivision 26 in Bradley County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John C. Ruth, born about 1839 in Tennessee and living in the household of S. R. (A male) Ruth, born about 1815 and his wife (Spelled as) Mahala Ruth, born about 1815. Other family household members were: Francis M. Ruth, born about 1841 and (Spelled as) Tobitha E. (A female) Ruth, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) Permelia J. (A female) Ruth, born about 1848 and James W. Ruth, born about 1850 and Hester Ruth, born about 1852 and Martha P. Ruth, born about 1854 and (Spelled as) Lunetta A. Ruth, born about 1857. The family household was living in District 13 in Bradley County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cleveland and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John C. Ruth and discharged as a sergeant served in Company F in the 41st Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“41st Infantry Regiment [Regiment] completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in November, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Lincoln, Bedford, Marshall, and Franklin. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862, it surrendered along with the rest of Buckner's forces. In this fight the unit reported 575 engaged, 2 killed, 6 wounded, and 26 missing. After the exchange, it was assigned to Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflict at Raymond. Transferred to the Army of Tennessee it served under the command of Generals Gregg, Maney, Strahl, and Palmer. The 41st participated in many battles from Chickamauga to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. It had 325 effectives at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 226 men and 151 arms. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Farquarson [Robert Farquharson – Find A Grave Memorial # 107870683] and James D. Tillman, [James Davidson Tillman – Find A Grave Memorial # 10596753] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert G. McClure [Robert Green McClure – Find A Grave Memorial # 70935204] and Thomas G. Miller.”

Company F of the 41st Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Shelbyville Rebels”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 4, 1861 stated Private John C. Ruth of Captain Abner S. Boone’s Company Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-three on November 4, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in November 1861, with ten companies, A to K. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 16, 1862; release at Vicksburg, about September 20, 1862; immediately re-organized and declared exchanged at Aiken’s Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. The men not captured at Fort Donelson were assigned to other commands until after re-organization. The regiment was consolidated with the 19th and the 24th Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, and 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 4, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at Camp Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana in June 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana sent from Camp Morton, Indiana to Vicksburg, Mississippi to be exchanged. Roll dated Camp Morton, August 28, 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 4, 1861 to September 29, 1862 stated Private John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to February 10, 1863 stated Private John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 4, 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 John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at Camp Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 4, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to August 8, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at Camp Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 4, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 8 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at Camp Trousdale 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 for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) 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 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain

(Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 4th sergeant February 1, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Tennessee Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Tennessee Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on September 30, 1864.

When Sergeant John C. Ruth of Company F 41st Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 he had been in Strahl'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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 and Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Sergeant John C. Ruth died approximately 69 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1865 at Davenport, Iowa the newspaper *The Quad-City Times* reported "ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED WESTERN OFFICERS – Among the exchanged officers who arrived at Annapolis on the 7th, were the following from Iowa regiments. Among the list will be found the names of several brave officers from this place; Lieutenant W. H. Hoyt, 16th Iowa; Lieutenant A. Park 17th Iowa; Lieutenant R. DeLay Company C 3rd Iowa; Lieutenant Colonel Add. H. Sanders 16th Iowa; Lieutenant Jacob T. Hale 8th Iowa; Captain Thomas Ring 17th Iowa; Lieutenant A. F. Tipton 8th Iowa cavalry; Lieutenant Dave Rorick 31st Iowa; Lieutenant L. M. Godley 17th Iowa; Lieutenant Theo. Tonson 17th Iowa; Captain J. H. Turner 16th Iowa; Lieutenant F. Wiedman 16th Iowa; Lieutenant A. Timm 16th Iowa; Lieutenant Jno. W. Egestone 13th Iowa; Lieutenant C. L. Anderson 3rd Iowa.

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) John C. Ruth of Company F of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John C. Ruth did not own slaves in Bradley County, Tennessee.

1647) Private William RUTHERFORD - Inscription on tombstone #601 reads "**Wm. RUTHERFORD CO. B 3 GA. MIL. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located under Georgia miscellaneous William Rutherford.

The compiler notes S.T. is short for State Troops and the State Troops were different from the Georgia Militia.

His Compiled Military Service Records on the title page listed him with Company A 3rd (Johnson's) Georgia State Troops.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rutherford of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Georgia State Troops 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 on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rutherford of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rutherford of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Georgia State Troops 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 near Smith's Ferry, (Georgia) on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilam Rutherford of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Georgia State Troops 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 Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rutherford of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Smith's Ferry, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Rutherford of Company A of the "1st Regiment Georgia Infantry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Smith's Ferry, (Georgia) on July 28, 1864.

Private William Rutherford died approximately 118 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1864 at Shasta, California the newspaper *The Shasta Courier* reported "A BIG GUN – The 1000 pounder, 20 inch gun, east at Pittsburg, has been placed in Fort Hamilton, New York. Trucks for the transportation and cradles and ways for removing it had to be especially provided for it. This is the largest gun now in use perhaps in any part of the world."

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Rutherford of Company A "1st Regiment Georgia Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. RUTHERFORD CO. A 3 GA. S.T. C.S.A”**

1648) Private James M. RUTLEDGE - Inscription on tombstone #1217 reads **“JAS. M. RUTLEDGE CO. D 42 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 26 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Rutledge, born about 1838 in Georgia and living in the household of Bryant S. Rutledge, born about 1810 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Rutledge, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Joseph S. Rutledge, born about 1833 in Georgia and Martha A. Rutledge, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm H. Rutledge, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Thos J. Rutledge, born about 1840 in Georgia and John H. Rutledge, born about 1843 in Georgia and John H. Rutledge, born about 1843 in Georgia and Irwin A. Rutledge, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Robt R. Rutledge, born about 1848 in Georgia and Gilbert W. Rutledge, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in Taylors Ridge Valley in Walker County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) Rutledge, born about 1838 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. S. (A male) Rutledge, born about 1833 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) A. C. (A female) Rutledge, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Stone Mountain District in De Kalb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Stone Mountain and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Rutledge served in Company D of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

Company D of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “De Kalb Rangers” Many soldiers from De Kalb County, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll of the organization named above, showing payment of bounty dated April 12, 1862 and volunteered on March 4, 1862 at Decatur, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and received \$50.00 and received by J. M. Rutledge.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 4 to April 30, 1862 stated Private James M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Decatur, in DeKalb County, Georgia and enrolled for three years or during the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 30, 1863 and dated December 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Decatur, in DeKalb County, Georgia for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1864. 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. M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James M. Rutledge died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Leavenworth, Kansas the newspaper *The Leavenworth Bulletin* reported "THE SPY DAVIS TO BE HUNG – Lieutenant S. B. Davis, the Andersonville prison-keeper, arrested at Newark, Ohio on the 14th of January and tried by court marshal at Cincinnati as a spy has been convicted and sentenced to be hung at Johnson's Island on Friday next, the 17th of February. The findings and sentence have been approved and promulgated at Washington. The specification states that Davis, being a Confederate officer, about the first of January came within the States of Ohio and Michigan in the dress of a citizen, as a spy and on the 12th of January attempted to leave for the purpose of going to Richmond, there to deliver dispatches and information to Jefferson Davis but was arrested at Newark on the 14th. Davis was recognized by our returned Andersonville prisoners as one of the brutal keepers of that slaughter-pen and appears in a fair way to get a portion of his deserts."

(Upon further research the compiler notes his full name was Samuel Boyer Davis and President Lincoln would grant him a stay of execution. After the war he would write a book of his exploits)

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Rutledge of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1649) Private John A. RUTLEDGE - Inscription on tombstone #535 reads "**JNO. A. RUTLEDGE CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Union, Virginia in May 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John A. Rutledge served in Company I 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]"

Company A of the 19th Virginia Cavalry was known as the "Moccasin Rangers" Many soldiers from Calhoun County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes it may have been Union County, West Virginia.

The compiler notes he was listed in several different companies within the 19th Virginia Cavalry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 30, 1864 in the American West Samuel Langhorne Clemens also known as Mark Twain celebrated his 29th birthday.

And on Wednesday, November 30, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno A. Rutledge of Company I of the 19th Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1650) 2ND Lieutenant Paul A. RUTLEDGE - Inscription on tombstone #1784 reads **“*JR. 2D LT P. A. RUTLEDGE CO. C 25 ALA. REG. C.S.A.*”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Paul A. Rutledge, born about 1841 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of B. W. (A male) Rutledge, born about 1813 in South Carolina with what appears to be his wife A. Rutledge, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Thos Rutledge, born about 1852 in Alabama and James Rutledge, born about 1836 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Perry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marion and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

The inference to this being the correct soldier is confirmed by the Alabama Civil War Soldiers, 1860-1865; Paul A. Rutledge was single and a student and born about 1842 in Alabama. He enlisted on April 24, 1861 at age 19 in Company C of the 4th Alabama Infantry at Marion in Perry County, Alabama and promoted to 2nd lieutenant. He was present at the battles of 1st Manassas, Seven Pines, Gains Farm, Malvern Hill and 2nd Manassas. He was transferred on August 10, 1863 to the 25th Alabama Infantry and listed his residence as Marion, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Junior Second Lieutenant Paul A. Rutledge alternate name Paul Rutledge was discharged as a second lieutenant and served in Company C in the 25th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Infantry Regiment was formed at Mobile, Alabama, in December, 1861, by consolidating the 1st and 6th (McClellan's) Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from the counties of Saint Clair, Talladega, Pickens, Shelby, Calhoun, Randolph, Coffee, and Pike. Sent to Tennessee, the regiment was assigned to General Gladden's Brigade, but because of illness had only 305 effectives at Shiloh. It saw little action in the Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner, then was attached to General Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 25th participated in the difficult campaigns

of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was engaged at Kinston and Bentonville. It reported 90 casualties at Shiloh and 117 at Murfreesboro. This unit lost thirty-three percent of the 330 at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 304 men and 174 arms. Forty-one percent of 273 were disabled in the Battle of Atlanta and thirteen percent of 173 at Ezra Church. It surrendered with 70 officers and men. Colonels John Q. Loomis [Find A Grave Memorial # 544443341] and George D. Johnston, [Later General George Doherty Johnston – Find A Grave Memorial # 11001] Lieutenant Colonel William B. McClellan, [William Blount McClellan – Find A Grave Memorial # 7172149] and Major Daniel E. Huger were its field officers.”

When 2nd Lieutenant Paul A. Rutledge of Company C of the 25th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Deas’ Brigade in Johnson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes he was taken to the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes there was a rank called Junior Second Lieutenant which was also known as a 3rd Lieutenant however Paul A. Rutledge was appointed to full 2nd Lieutenant on July 8, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 30, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Thursday, March 30, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“2ND LIEUT. P. A. RUTLEDGE CO. C 25 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1651) Private Francis M. RYAN - Inscription on tombstone #282 reads **“FRANCIS M. RYAN CO. C 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Francis M. Ryan, born about 1842 in Missouri and living in the household of Rebecca Ryan, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James

W. Ryan, born about 1838 in Virginia and John Ryan, born about 1840 in Ohio and Thomas Ryan, born about 1844 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 23 in Hardy County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

According to West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; James W. Ryan married Margaret Fisher in 1859 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Francis M. Ryan, born about 1842 in Ireland and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of James W. Ryan, born about 1838 in Ireland and his wife Margaret Ryan, born about 1838 in Ireland. Other family household members were: Rebecca Ryan, born about 1808 in Ireland and John R. Ryan, born about 1840 in Ireland and Thomas Ryan, born about 1844 in Ireland. The family household was living in Weston in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Weston and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Francis M. Ryan served in Company C in the 17th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry with three new companies. It was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then returned to western Virginia. The regiment fought at Cloyd's Mountain, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. There were 241 engaged at Gettysburg and during February, 1864, it contained 311 effectives. In April, 1865, it disbanded at Lynchburg. The field officers were Colonel William H. French, [William Henderson French – Find A Grave Memorial # 51769111] Lieutenant Colonel William C. Tavenner, [William Cabell Tavenner – Find A Grave Memorial – 10743441] and Major Frederick F. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10341674]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis Ryan of Captain William C. Tavenner's Company* was mustered into service on August 25, 1862 at Hillsboro in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and noted as enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Tavenner for three years or for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 33rd (Also known as French's) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized December 27, 1862, with seven companies, two of which (A and D) had previously been formed by the division of (1st) Company D, 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Three other companies were added to this battalion and formed the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry on January 28, 1863.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by Captain

(William C.) Tavenner for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Tavenner for three years or the war and last paid by Captain J. C. Van Fossen 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 (Spelled as) Francis Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Tavenner for three years or the war and last paid by Captain J. C. Van Fossen on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated no horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Francis Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Tavenner for three years or the war and last paid by Captain J. C. Van Fossen on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated no horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Francis Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Tavenner for three years or the war and last paid by Captain J. C. Van Fossen 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 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Tavenner for three years and last paid by Captain J. C. Van Fossen 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 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry re-enlisted on February 22, 1864 at Narrows (New River) Virginia (Located in Giles County) and enrolled by Captain (Thaddeus P.) Waldo for the war and last paid by Captain (J. C.) Van Fossen on August 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 stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry re-enlisted on February 22, 1864 at Narrows, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Thaddeus P.) Waldo for the war and last paid by Captain J. C. Van Fossen on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated prisoner of war since August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry re-enlisted on February 22, 1864 at Narrows, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Thaddeus P. Waldo for the war and last paid by Captain J. C. Van Fossen on August 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864. Age 22; Height 5' 10"; Complexion light; Eyes brown; Hair dark and captured by General (William W.) Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia (Located in Hardy County) on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry, on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 5, 1864 in Washington, D. C. President Lincoln sends Private Secretary John G. Nicolay to Missouri to learn election sympathies of Union men.

And on Wednesday, October 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Francis M. Ryan of Company C of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to acute diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1652) Private Phillip SALLEE - Inscription on tombstone #65 reads "**PHILLIP SALLEE CO. B 8 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Salineville, Ohio in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Phillip Sallee, born about 1844 in Missouri and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of William A. Sallee, born about 1810 in Kentucky and his wife Martha A. Sallee, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Geo Sallee, born about 1838 in Missouri and Mary E. Sallee, born about 1840 in Missouri and (Spelled as) Wm Sallee, born about 1840 in Missouri and (Spelled as) Jno T. Sallee, born about 1847 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Jas K. Polk Salle, born about 1849 in Kentucky and Mary A. Mothershead, born about 1811 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) and corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Louisa M. Mothershead, born about 1846 in Missouri. The household was living in District 2 in Jessamine County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Phillip S. Sallee, born about 1844 in Missouri and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of William A. Sallee, born about 1810 in Kentucky and his wife Martha A. Sallee, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: George G. Sallee, born about 1838 in Missouri and Mary E. Sallee, born about 1840 in Missouri and (Spelled as) Wm. A. J. Sallee, born about 1842 in Missouri and John T. Sallee, born about 1847 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) James K. P. Sallee, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Woodford County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was noted as Versailles and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Phillip S. Sallee alternate name Phillip Sallie served in Company B in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

The compiler further notes he was in the same company and cavalry unit as Bennett Henderson Young and his Compiled Military Records are under the name of Phillip Sallie.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10 to December 31, 1862 and dated February 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Phillip Sallie of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky and enrolled by (Captain) William R. Lewis for three years and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Phillip Saller (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of Clukes Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wellsville, Ohio by order of Major General (William T. H.) Brooks and noted as captured at Salineville, Ohio on July 26, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Phillip Saller of Company B of Clukes Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been arrested at Salineville, Ohio on July 26, 1863 and had been sent from Wellsville, Ohio by Major General (William T. H) Brooks.

Private Phillip Sallee died approximately 107 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 12, 1863 at Washington, DC the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, Kate Chase married the Governor of Rhode Island, William Sprague. Sprague gave matching pearls and diamonds worth an estimated \$50,000. President Lincoln attended the wedding however Mary Todd Lincoln did not because of her dislike for the Chase family. The United States Marine Band played the Kate Chase March that had been written for the occasion.

And on Thursday November 12, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Phillip S. Sallee (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to measles and phthisis.

The compiler notes there were two different death dates but November 12, 1863 falls in line with the chronological sequence of graves.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Phillip Sallee did not own slaves in Kentucky.

1653) Private Abner M. SALTER - Inscription on tombstone #913 reads ***"ABNER M. SALTER CO. F 23 BATT'N ALA. S.S. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Hawkins County, Tennessee in April 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Abner Salter, born about 1830 in Alabama and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Halley (Holly) Salter, born about 1833 in Alabama. Other family household members were: John Deer, born about 1775 in South Carolina and Mary Robbins, born about 1844 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Elsey Deer, born about 1777 in South Carolina. The household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Abner Salter, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$2,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Holly Salter, born about 1833 in Alabama. Another household member was Sarah Ray, born about 1851 in Alabama. The household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Evergreen and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

He had previous duty with Hilliard's Battalion Alabama Volunteers and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Abner M. Salter served in Company F in Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Hilliard's Legion, organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in June, 1862, contained almost 3,000 men. It was composed of five battalions, but one mounted battalion soon became part of the 10th Confederate Cavalry Regiment. Its artillery arm was detached and re-designated the Barbour Light Artillery. The legion was assigned to General Gracie's Brigade, served at Cumberland Gap, [and] then fought at Chickamauga where it lost forty-five percent of the 902 engaged. In November, 1863, it was dissolved. Parts of the 1st and 3rd Battalions formed the 60th Alabama Regiment, and the 2nd and 4th Battalions became the 59th Alabama Regiment. Three companies of the 1st Battalion formed the 23rd Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters. Its colonels were Henry W. Hillard [Henry Washington Hilliard Find A Grave Memorial # 6432419] and Jack Thorington. [John Henry "Jack" Thorington – Find A Grave Memorial # 8025388 and listed as the 2nd Mayor of Montgomery, Alabama] The 1st Battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonels John H. Holt and Jack Thorington, and Major Daniel S. Troy; the 2nd Battalion by Lieutenant Colonel Bolling Hall, Jr. and Major William T. Stubblefield; the 3rd Battalion by Lieutenant Colonel John W. A. Sanford and Major Hatch Cook; and the 4th Battalion by Majors John D. McLennen and William N. Reeves. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54578883]"

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Abner M. Salter of Captain Stallworth's Company Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers* was mustered into service at age thirty-three on May 12, 1862 and enlisted in Montgomery, Alabama on June 25, 1862 and enrolled on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers. The 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion was dissolved by Special Order Number 280 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated November 25, 1863, and Companies A to D were consolidated with the 3rd Battalion to for the 60th Regiment Alabama Infantry. Companies E, F, and G became the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 14 to July 1, 1862 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by Captain (William) Fowler on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated December 15, 1862 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by Captain John J. Kaigler 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 Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by Captain (William) Fowler on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to February 28, 1863 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth 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 from March 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at "Montgomery", Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1863 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by Captain (John A.) Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 1st Battalion Sanford's Regiment Alabama Volunteers enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas)

Stallworth for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave furloughed November 13, 1863 for 15 days.

The compiler will note his duty in Company F of the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters.

The compiler notes S.S. is short for Sharp Shooters.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Abner M. Salter served in Company F in the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd Battalion Sharpshooters was organized in November, 1863, at Charleston, Tennessee. Its members were from Companies E, F, and G, of the 1st Battalion, Hilliard's Alabama Legion. The unit was assigned to General Gracie's and Moody's Brigade, served with Longstreet in East Tennessee, then moved to Virginia. It fought at Drewry's Bluff, and later was active in the Petersburg siege north of the James River and around Appomattox. Many were disabled at Saylor's Creek and only 4 officers and 43 men surrendered in April, 1865. Major Nicholas Stallworth [Find A Grave Memorial # 28304587] was in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters* enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by (Captain John A.) Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick sent to hospital at Morristown, Tennessee on January 26, 1864.

The above asterisk stated “The 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters was formed of Companies E, F, and G 1st Battalion Hilliard's Legion, by Special Order Number 280 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated November 25, 1863.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Salter of Company “G” of the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters enlisted May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by Captain (John A.) Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick left at Morristown, Tennessee January 26, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Salter of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters enlisted May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by Captain (John A.) Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick left at Morristown, Tennessee January 26, 1864 supposed to be a prisoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters enlisted May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last

paid by Captain (John A.) Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick left at Morristown, Tennessee January "24", 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters enlisted May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by Captain (John A.) Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick left at Morristown, Tennessee January 26, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private Abner M. Salter of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters enlisted May 14, 1862 at Evergreen, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Nicholas) Stallworth for three years and last paid by Captain (John A.) Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick left at Morristown, Tennessee January 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner M. Salters of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Alabama Sharp Shooters was admitted to the Military Prison in Knoxville, Tennessee on June 12, 1864 for diarrhea.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner Salter of Company F of the 23rd Alabama Sharp Shooters was admitted to the Military Prison Hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee for debility on November 17, 1864 and had been sent from prison and returned to prison on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner M. (Spelled as) Saulter of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on April 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner (Spelled as) Saulter of Company F of the 23rd Alabama Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on April 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner (Spelled as) Saulter of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on April 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner (Spelled as) Saulters of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Sharp Shooters appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under

disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner (Spelled as) Sulter (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on April 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner M. (Spelled as) Saulter (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on April 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Abner M. (Spelled as) Sulter of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on April 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 18 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Abner M. Sulter of Company F of the 23rd Alabama Sharp Shooters due to pneumonia in prison number 2 at Camp Chase.

Two different death dates.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Abner Salter did not own slaves in Conecuh County, Alabama.

1654) Private Benjamin SAMPLE - Inscription on tombstone #2124 reads "**SERG. MAJ. B. SAMPLE 2 TEX. RANGERS C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Dennison, Ohio was 21 years old.

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969; Alexander Sample married Mary Pistole on February 20, 1825 in Marengo County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Benj Sample, born about 1838 in Alabama and living in the household of Alexander Sample, born about 1801 in South Carolina and living with his wife Mary Sample born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Wm M. Sample, born about 1829 in Alabama and Catharine Sample, born about 1833 in Alabama Rebecca Sample, born about 1834 in Alabama and Drury M. Sample, born about 1840 in Alabama. The family household was living in Marengo County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Benjamin Sample, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Mary Sample, born about 1810 in Alabama. Other household members were: William Sample, born about 1825 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Cathrine Sample, born about 1828 in Alabama and Nancy Tisdale but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Nancy Pistole, born about 1820 in Alabama and Mary Burrill, born about 1850 in Alabama. The household was living in Precinct 2 in Robertson County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wheelock and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin Sample served in Company E in the 2nd Texas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Texas Sharpshooters] was organized by J. C. Moore during the summer of 1861. Many of the men were from Houston and Galveston. After serving in the Department of Texas, it moved east of the Mississippi River and fought at Shiloh, Corinth, and Hatchie Bridge. Later it was assigned to Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Under this command it was active at Snyder's Bluff and surrendered with the forces at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Its casualties during the campaign were 38 killed, 73 wounded, 15 missing, and 11 died of sickness of the 468 engaged. After being exchanged, only 29 were present as the majority of the men had returned to Texas. Later it was reorganized and in April, 1864, stationed at Galveston Island, there were 18 officers and 190 men fit for duty. That summer it suffered from a yellow fever epidemic but went on to participate in the defense of Galveston. In April, 1865, it contained 395 effectives but disbanded before the surrender on June 2. The field officers were Colonels Noble L. McGinnis, [Noble Lafayette McGinnis] John C. Moore, [John Creed Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 9084] William P. Rogers, [William Peleg Rogers – Find A Grave Memorial # 10427565] and Ashbel Smith; [Find A Grave Memorial # 18178] Lieutenant Colonels William C. Timmins [William Chance Timmins surname also spelled as Timmons – died in 1863 buried at the Vicksburg City Cemetery] and J. F. Ward; and Majors Xavier B. Debray, [Xavier Blanchard DeBray – Find A Grave Memorial # 5956404] George W. L. Fly, [George Washington Lafayette Fly – Find A Grave Memorial # 50935836] and Hal. G. Runnels.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

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

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

Juxtaposition:

Federal POW Records stated he died on Monday, April 21, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 6 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in 1869.

The compiler notes a Sergeant Major was identified with a regiment and not a company and on his death records no mention of Sergeant Major is mentioned and his company was listed as E.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"B. SAMPLE CO. E 2 (MOORE'S)
TEX. INF. C.S.A."**

1655) Private James W. SAMPLES - Inscription on tombstone #1343 reads "**J. W. SAMPLES CO. B 10 (DIAMOND'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Kentucky in February 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. W. Samples served in Companies B and G in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Sample of Company B of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1656) Private James A. SANDERS - Inscription on tombstone #1844 reads "**JAS. A. SANDERS CO. H 31 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Sanders served in Company H 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 H of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was known as “Captain Jennings’s Company” some from Itawamba County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 13, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of Orr’s Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, 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 H 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 dated from March 13 to September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, (1862) at Persimmon Springs, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for January and February 1863 and dated April 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and paid \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for May and June 1863 and dated July 27, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1862 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated absent without leave since July 19, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, (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 absent without leave since July 19 to August 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, (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 dated for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, (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 dated for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, (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 wounded in battle July 20, 1864, now in hospital Eufaula, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Saunders of Company H of the 31st Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of casualties in Featherston's Brigade, in the engagement near Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated wounded severely.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records Private (Spelled as) Jas. A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital at Macon, Georgia on July 21, 1864 for vul sclopet which was short for the Latin term Vulnus Sclopetarium which

was a medical term for gun-shot wound. Private Sanders was transferred on July 23, 1864 and noted his residence as Calhoun County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Persimmon Springs, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by enemy near Nashville, Tennessee December 16, 1864.

When Private James A. Sanders of Company H 31st 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) James A. Saunders of Company H and corrected to the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry at the top of the page appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) at 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) Jas. Saunders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. Saunders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at 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) Jas. Saunders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Jas. A. Saunders of Company H of the 31st 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 James A. Sanders died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 10, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported "THIRD BULLETIN – War Department, Washington, D. C., April 9th, 10, P.M. 1865 – Ordered that a salute of two hundred (200) guns be fired at the Head-quarters of every Army and Department and at every Post and Arsenal in the United States and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant-General Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant-General, Washington. EDWIN M. STANTON; Secretary of War.

And on Monday, April 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Sanders of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1657) Private Moses SANDERS - Inscription on tombstone #1189 reads "**MOSES SANDERS CO. G 39 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old based on his medical information.

The 1860 United States census listed Moses Sanders, born about 1831 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer with a personal value of \$45.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Debora Sanders, born about 1835 in South Carolina. Other family household members surnames were spelled as Sances but corrected by the compiler to Sanders after looking at the actual script and will be listed this way. Elizabeth Sanders, born about 1851 in South Carolina and Mary J. Sanders, born about 1855 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Joannah (A female) Sanders, born about 1857 in Alabama and Thomas Sanders, born about 1859 in Alabama and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Barbour County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Eufaula and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Moses Sanders served in Company G in the 39th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"39th Infantry Regiment was formed in May, 1862, at Opelika, Alabama. Its members were drawn from Pike, Barbour, Henry, Walker, and Russell counties. Immediately sent north, it was assigned to General Gardner's Brigade but saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign. The regiment was later under the command of Generals Deas, G. D. Johnston, and Brantley. It was prominent in the arduous campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. This unit reported 95 casualties at Murfreesboro and lost thirty-one percent of

the 310 engaged at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 337 men and 219 arms. On April 26, 1865, less than 90 officers and men surrendered. The unit was commanded by Colonels Whitfield Clark, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26110975] H. D. Clayton, [Henry Delamar Clayton – Find A Grave Memorial # 8847] and William C. Clifton; Lieutenant Colonels James T. Flewellen and Lamuel Hargrove; [Lemuel Hargrove – Find A Grave Memorial # 5486949] and Majors Colin McSwean and Drewry H. Smith.”

When Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Deas’ Brigade in Johnson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December “18,” 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed with simple flesh wound penetrating left lung caused by a con ball which was an abbreviation for the medical term conical ball which was a minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and noted as age thirty-five.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper The Daily Kansas Tribune reported "On the front page it stated ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

SACKED IN 1856.

STOOD THE FAMINE IN 1860.

TOTALLY DESTROYED IN 1863.

DEFIES ALL COMPETITION IN 1864.

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The widow of Moses Sanders of Company G of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry; Deborah Jane Sanders filed for a Confederate widow's pension in Barbour County, Alabama in 1887.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1658) Private William B. SANDERS - Inscription on tombstone #1277 reads "***W. B. SANDERS CO. A 23 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. B. Sanders served in Company A in the 23rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by

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

He is listed as Wm. B. Sanders on his Compiled Military Service Records.

Company A of the 23rd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Wilcox County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 27 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry and enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John) J. Longmire for three years and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due since March 27, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 30 to October 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry and enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John) J. Longmire for three years and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry and enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for three years 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 dated May 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry and enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Mathews on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major

General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. B. Sanders a private of Company A Regiment 23rd Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported his name as W. B. Sanders and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 6, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi 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."

When Private William B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1861. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville

Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and 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) Wm "K." Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Lima, Ohio the newspaper *The Times-Democrat* reported "WASHINGTON Feb. 2 – The House today unanimously passed a bill giving a gratuity of \$300 a year to each of the five surviving revolutionary pensioners, in addition to the pension of \$100 which they now receive."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. B. Sanders of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1659) Sergeant William F. SANDERS - Inscription on tombstone #627 reads "***SGT. W. F. SANDERS CO. C 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Sanders, born about 1837 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Sanders, born about 1818 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Nancy Sanders, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Westly J. Sanders, born about 1833 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Maryan (A female) Sanders, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Sanders, born about 1839 in South Carolina and James Sanders, born about 1841 in South Carolina and (Spelled as)

Mittian (A female) Sanders, born about 1843 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Siealy (A female) Sanders, born about 1845 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Lemuel (A male) Sanders, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Lexington District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Sanders, born about 1837 in Lexington District, South Carolina and noted his occupation as a day laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Georgianna Sanders, born about 1838 in Lexington District, South Carolina. Another family household member was Henry W. J. F. Sanders, born about 1859 in Lexington District, South Carolina. The family household was living in the vicinity of (Spelled as) Drafts Mill in Lexington District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Drafts Mill and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 38 which noted Private W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. G. E. Sanders and listed her Post Office as Drafts Mill, South Carolina.

According to United States, Appointments of United States Postmaster, 1832-1971 the Post Office at Drafts Mill was established on July 12, 1856 and located in Lexington District, South Carolina.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. F. Sanders served in Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“15th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, [Lightwood Knot Springs] near Columbia, South Carolina. Its members were raised in the counties [districts] of Richland, Union, Lexington, Kershaw, Fairfield, and Williamsburg. After serving on James Island, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 15th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then fought with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It returned to Virginia, saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the North Carolina Campaign. This regiment sustained 24 casualties at Second Manassas, 110 at Sharpsburg, 55 out of 404 at Fredericksburg, 54 at Chancellorsville, and 137 of the 448 at Gettysburg. It reported 3 killed and 11 wounded at Knoxville and had 1 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, it contained 162 men and surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels John B. Davis, [John Bunyan Davis – Find A Grave # 35778416] William D. De Saussure, [William Davis DeSaussure – Killed at Gettysburg -Find A Grave # 13399709] and Joseph F. Gist; [Joseph Fincher Gist – Find A Grave # 10027419] Lieutenant Colonels Richard Anderson [Richard H. Anderson – died 1861] and Frederick S. Lewie; [Frederick Sims Lewie – Find A Grave # 11172097] and Major William M. Gist. [William M. Gist – Killed near Knoxville, Tennessee – Find A Grave # 11425372]”

Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Lexington Rifles” Became Company H, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Consolidated; April 9, 1865.

The compiler notes at one time he was a sergeant in Company C of the 15th South Carolina Regiment.

The compiler notes he was a 3rd sergeant and was wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863. Perhaps wanting to fill the vacancy, his company replaced his rank with someone else.

He did have at least one page of his Federal POW Records listing his rank as a sergeant.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Captain [Frederick Sims] Lewie’s Company De Saussure’s Regiment South Carolina Volunteers* was mustered at Lightwood Knot Springs near Columbia, South Carolina at age twenty-five on September 10, 1861 and had enlisted at Lexington, South Carolina o August 10, 1861 and enrolled by Captain F. S. Lewie for and during the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. About April 9, 1865, the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard’s South Carolina Reserves ad formed the (New) 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a pay roll of the organization named above from period of service August 16 to October 31, 1861 and signed his name as W. F. Sanders.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (Daniel) Crawford on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (Daniel) Crawford on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I.) Middleton (Junior) on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I.) Middleton (Junior) in June 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I.) Middleton (Junior) in June 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, furloughed to Lexington, South Carolina on October 3, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I.) Middleton (Junior) on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave over stayed sick furlough since November 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I.) Middleton (Junior) on June 30, 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 (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted

on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, D. C., and Fort Delaware, Delaware during the month of August 1864. Roll dated Headquarters, Department of West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry August 31 1864 and noted as captured at Halltown, (West) Virginia (Located in Jefferson County) on August 26, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Washington, D. C. on August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from September 1 to 5, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and specifically arrived on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Halltown, (West) Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by order of Captain A. D. Pratt and noted as captured at Halltown, (West) Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Private died approximately 107 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 18, 1864 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported "SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS – A letter from Fort Gaines says we recently sent a large lot of clothing, blankets and supplies to our prisoners at Mobile. The flag of truce was compelled to anchor five miles below the city."

And on Sunday, December 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. F. Sanders of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1660) Private William P. SANDERS - Inscription on tombstone #491 reads "***W. P. SANDERS CO. K 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. P. (A male) Sanders, born about 1841 in Alabama and living in the household of Peter Sanders, born about 1796 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) E. (A female) Sanders, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) E. W. (A male) Sanders, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) A. F. (A female) Sanders, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Winston County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Louisville and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group number 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 16 Private W. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities while at the hospital his relative was Peter Sanders and noted Peter Sanders Post Office as Coopwood, Mississippi.

The compiler notes according to Volume 2 within The Post Office Department and the Postal Service compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents published in Washington, DC by the Government Printing Office dated 1890 stated "Coopwood" was a "Post Office" in "Winston County, Mississippi".

The compiler wishes to thank Ann Breedlove of the Attala County, Mississippi Library for the following: According to HOMETOWN, Mississippi, this is the description: "Coopwood was an agricultural community which was settled in 1835 about twelve miles south of Louisville and was named for Coopwood Creek which ran through the community".

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Sanders alternate name W. P. Sanders served in Company K in the 46th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1862 by adding four companies to the six-company 6th (Balfour's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion. In February, 1863, it totaled 407 effectives and served in S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit participated in the long Vicksburg siege and was captured on July 4, 1863. After the exchange it was assigned to General Baldwin's, Tucker's, and Sears' Brigade. It fought in the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment had 1 wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and during the Atlanta operations, May 18 to September 5, reported 23 killed, 68 wounded, and 37 missing. It lost 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 16 missing at Allatoona and had many disabled at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Clark [William Henry Clark Senior – Died at Allatoona, Georgia October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 90990576] and Claudius W. Sears, [Claudius Wistar Sears – Find A Grave Memorial # 11073] Lieutenant Colonel William K. Easterling, [Find A Grave Memorial # 77086700] and Major Constantine Rea. [Wounded in the Atlanta Campaign and died September 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 59210462]"

Company K of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Kemper Guards” Many soldiers from Kemper County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 9 to 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Sanders of Company K of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on August 23, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated mustered into service August 23 and received into Company from conscript camp on October 9, 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly Company F 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry and was transferred to this battalion in compliance with Special Order Number 195 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated August 21, 1862. It subsequently became Company K 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour’s) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 32, Headquarters 2nd District Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana dated Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on December 2, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 23, 1862 and enrolled for three years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to guard negroes until December 5, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 25, 1862 in Kemper County, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated paroled at capitulation of Vicksburg and on furlough from July 23, to August 23, 1863 and noted as absent without leave since August 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 25, 1862 in Kemper County, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted exchanged on October 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 25, 1862 in Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in arrest since February 3, 1864 absent sentenced by Military Court to hard labor for the war – Mutiney.

When Private William P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General William E. Baldwin’s Brigade in Major General Martin L. Smith’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. P. Sanders a private of Company K Regiment 46th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as W. P. Sanders and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

When Private William P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French'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) Wm. P. Saunders of Company K of the 46th 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 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Saunders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi 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 Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register 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 at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi 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 at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi 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 at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was admitted on October 6, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent there from prison and the diagnosis was (not able to be transcribed by the compiler) and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated not vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

According to Federal POW Records at ancestry (23591 of 54896) W. P. Sanders was held in prison number three in barracks thirteen at Camp Chase and noted as dead.

Private William P. Sanders died approximately 105 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 19, 1864 at Washington, DC President Lincoln lifts blockade on Norfolk, Fernandina, Florida and Pensacola, Florida.

And on Saturday, November 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. P. Sanders of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William P. Sanders of Winston County, Mississippi did not own slaves.

1661) Private Daniel S. SANDERSON - Inscription on tombstone #917 reads "**D. SANDERSON CO. A 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Sanders but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sanderson. The census listed Daniel S. Sanderson, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of James M. Sanderson, born about 1821 in Alabama and his wife Jane Sanderson, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Polly Sanderson, born about 1843 in Alabama and Joseph B. Sanderson, born about 1844 in Alabama (And he too would die at the Camp Chase Prison) and William W. Sanderson, born about 1847 in Alabama and Sarah Sanderson, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 14 in Marion County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel Sanderson, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of James M. Sanderson, born about 1821 in Alabama and living with his wife Jane Sanderson, born about 1822 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Mary Sanderson, born about 1843 in Alabama and Joseph Sanderson, born about 1845 in Alabama (And he too would die at Camp Chase) and William Sanderson, born about 1848 in Alabama and Sarah Sanderson, born about 1850 in Alabama and John Sanderson, born about 1852 in Alabama and Nancy Sanderson, born about 1854 in Alabama and James Sanderson, born about 1856 in Alabama and Laura Sanderson, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western District of Marion County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pikeville and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

The compiler notes he was the younger brother of Joseph B. Sanderson by one year and lived in Marion County, Alabama according to the 1860 United States census.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel S. Sanderson served in Company H in the 10th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River. The regiment was first stationed at Mount Hope, [and] then was assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, District of North Alabama, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It principally was restricted to outpost duty in the Tennessee Valley and disbanded during the spring of 1865. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, [Richard Orrick Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 36476083] Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Powell, and Major W. P. Wrenn were in command.”

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records and all of them reported him with Company H.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l S. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l S. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the five days ending January 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 Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel S. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l S. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l S. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l S. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Dan'l Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel S. Sanderson did not own slaves in Marion County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“D. S. SANDERSON CO. H 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1662) Private Joseph B. SANDERSON - Inscription on tombstone #988 reads "**J. B. SANDERSON CO. H 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Sanders but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sanderson. The census listed Joseph B. Sanderson, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of James M. Sanderson, born about 1821 in Alabama and his wife Jane Sanderson, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Polly Sanderson, born about 1843 in Alabama and Daniel S. Sanderson, born about 1845 in Alabama (And he too would die at the Camp Chase Prison) and William W. Sanderson, born about 1847 in Alabama and Sarah Sanderson, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 14 in Marion County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Sanderson, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of James M. Sanderson, born about 1821 in Alabama and living with his wife Jane Sanderson, born about 1822 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Mary Sanderson, born about 1843 in Alabama and Daniel Sanderson, born about 1846 in Alabama (And he too would die at Camp Chase) and William Sanderson, born about 1848 in Alabama and Sarah Sanderson, born about 1850 in Alabama and John Sanderson, born about 1852 in Alabama and Nancy Sanderson, born about 1854 in Alabama and James Sanderson, born about 1856 in Alabama and Laura Sanderson, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western District of Marion County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pikeville and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph B. Sanderson served in Company H in the 10th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River. The regiment was first stationed at Mount Hope, [and] then was assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, District of North Alabama, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It principally was restricted to outpost duty in the Tennessee Valley and disbanded during the spring of 1865. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, [Richard Orrick Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 36476083] Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Powell, and Major W. P. Wrenn were in command."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 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 Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Private Joseph B. Sanderson died approximately 14 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported "A bill passed the Legislature of West Virginia on Thursday, authorizing the Governor to surrender certain prisoners for exchange. It appears that the rebel authorities have placed in close confinement certain officers of West Virginia regiments as hostages for the return of certain rebels, bushwhackers and other disloyal persons, now held in custody by the authorities of this State. The object of the bill is to relieve our soldiers by authorizing the Governor to surrender the State prisoners for exchange in accordance with the request of the Secretary of War."

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Sanderson of Company H of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph B. Sanderson did not own slaves in Marion County, Alabama.

1663) Private Vincent H. SANFORD - Inscription on tombstone #1637 reads **“V. H. SANFORD CO. H 1 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Vincent Sanford, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as an overseer and living in the household of John J. Moore, born about 1819 in Georgia and his wife Frances Moore, born about 1829 in Georgia. Other household members were: John J. Moore, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Alphonsa (A male) Moore, born about 1848 in Georgia. The household was living in Division 78 in Taliaferro County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Vincent Sanford married Sarah J. Brantley on October 19, 1851 in Taliaferro County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) V. H. Sanford, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as an overseer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah J. Sanford, born about 1831 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Daniel F. Sanford, born about 1851 in Georgia and Mary F. Sanford, born about 1852 in Georgia and James S. Sanford, born about 1855 in Georgia and Martha J. Sanford, born about 1857 in Georgia and Sarah A. Sanford, born about 1859 in Alabama and noted as six months old and Nathan C. Sanford, born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in Beat 6 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wynn Creek and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; Private Vinson H. Sanford served in Company H 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]”

According to Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865; Vinson H. Sanford enlisted in Company H of the 1st Alabama Infantry on January 28, 1864 at Camp Walts, Alabama. The compiler notes this was Camp Watts located at Notasulga which was a camp of instruction.

His name is listed as Vinson H. Sanford within his Compiled Military Service Records.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Vinson H. Sanford of (New) Company H of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of Captain C. C. Knowles' Company H of the First Alabama Regiment, Army of the Confederate States, Colonel I. G. W. Steadman, in compliance with Paragraph III, General Order Number 27, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Virginia and dated at Fort Gaines, Alabama on April 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Vincent H. Sanford of Company H 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 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Vincent H. Sanford of Company H of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Vincent H. Sanford of Company H of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Vincent (With an X above the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) H. Sanford of Company H of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Vincent H. Sanford of Company H 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Vincent H. Sanford of Company H 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Private died approximately 46 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) V. H. Sanford of Company H of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Sanford owned slaves in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

1664) Private Devilla SAPPINGTON - Inscription on tombstone #1601 reads "**D. SAPPINGTON CO. K 14 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935 the parents of Devilla Sappington; Martha Boswell married Samuel T. Sappington on July 24, 1838 in Lowndes County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name spelled as Divillo but looking at the actual script it was) Devilla Sappington, born about 1840 in Mississippi and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Samuel T. Sappington, born about 1811 in Virginia and his wife Martha Sappington, born about 1814 in Georgia. Other household members were: Imogene Sappington, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Caroline Sappington, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Voltaire Sappington, born about 1846 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Hermina (A female) Sappington, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Caroline M. Sappington, born about 1822 in Virginia and Mary Sappington, born about 1827 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Armstead (A male) Sappington, born about 1820 in Virginia and James Boswell, born about 1830 in Mississippi. The household was living in Lowndes County, Mississippi in the 2nd Ward of the city of Columbus, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on December 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Derella (A male) Sappington, born about 1840 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a clerk and living in the household of (Spelled as) S. T. (A male) Sappington, born about 1811 in Virginia and his wife Martha Sappington, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other household members were: Caroline Sappington, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Voltaire (A male) Sappington, born about 1846 in Mississippi (Voltaire also served in Company K of the 14th

Regiment Mississippi Infantry) and (Spelled as) Herminia (A female) Sappington, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Rosseau (A male) Sappington, born about 1851 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Hume (A male) Sappington, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Lucifer (A male) Sappington, born about 1859 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) S. G. (A male) Letcher, born about 1792 in Kentucky. The household was living in Lowndes County, Mississippi in the city of Columbus, Mississippi with the Post Office reported as Columbus and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Corporal (Spelled as) Devilla Sappington and discharged as a private served in Company K in the 14th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“14th Infantry Regiment [also called Beauregard Rifles] was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, in October, 1861. The men were from the counties of Clarke, Oktibbeha, Lauderdale, Winston, Lowndes, Monroe, and Tishomingo. Sent to Kentucky then Tennessee, it was captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was attached to Tilghman's and Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment saw action at Coffeeville and in various conflicts around Vicksburg. A detachment was captured when that city fell in July, 1863. Later it was attached to J. Adams' and Lowrey's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 14th was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the fight at Bentonville. It was organized with 1,034 officers and men, had 650 effectives in February, 1862, and had 24 officers and 287 men fit for duty in April, 1863. The unit surrendered with no officers and 40 men. Its commanders were Colonels George W. Abert, [George William Abert Jr. – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916160] William E. Baldwin, [William Edwin Baldwin – Find A Grave Memorial # 10831 – the compiler notes the Find A Grave contributor noted him with the 17th Mississippi Infantry and in the compilers opinion this was in error and should have been the 14th Mississippi Infantry] and Washington L. Doss, [Washington Lafayette Doss – Find A Grave Memorial # 131096265] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert J. Lawrence [Find A Grave Memorial # 19484433] and M. E. Norris. [Marion E. Norris – Find A Grave Memorial # 13324428]”

Company K of the 14th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Columbus Riflemen”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal Devilla Sappington of Captain J. W. Benoit's Company of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered in at age twenty-one at Corinth, Mississippi on May 25, 1861 and dated June 8, 1861 and enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) for twelve months and traveling to place of rendezvous 100 miles.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Baldwin's Company, Mississippi Volunteers and as Captain Benoit's Company Company K 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 14th 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. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi about September 1862 immediately after which it was re-organized.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 25 to June 30, 1861 and dated August 15, 1861 stated Corporal Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated to December 1861 and dated August 15, 1861 stated Corporal Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to September 22, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for twelve months and last paid on May 14, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Sapington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing of the 14th Mississippi Regiment at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 15, 1862 and under remarks stated wounded.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) D. Sappington of Company K of the 14th Mississippi appeared on a register of payments to discharged soldiers and noted discharge as March 27, 27, 1862 and paid on April 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 22 to October 31, 1862 stated Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for twelve months and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated corporal in old organization.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for twelve months and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James) Hamilton on November 1, 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) D. Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on

May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin 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 May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for one year and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for one year and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and noted the complaint was chronic diarrhea and admitted on April 6, 1864 and returned to duty on April 12, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a bounty roll of the organization name above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Virginia dated March 2, 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) Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William Edwin) Baldwin for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

When Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 near Nashville he had been in Adams' 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 Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th 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 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th 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 17, 1864.

Private Devilla Sappington died approximately 64 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Devilla Sappington of Company K of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Devilla Sappington did not own slaves in Mississippi.

1665) Private John H. SATTERFIELD - Inscription on tombstone #1568 reads "**J. H. SATTERFIELD CO. E 6 BATT'N GA. CAV. S. GDS. C.S.A.**"

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John Satterfield born about 1837 in South Carolina and living in the household of James Satterfield born about 1817 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Abigail (A female) Satterfield, born about 1821 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Satterfield, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Benjamin Satterfield, born about 1841 in South Carolina and James Satterfield, born about 1843 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Edley (A male) Satterfield, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Martha Satterfield, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Emily Satterfield, born about 1850 and listed as two months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Pickens District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; John Satterfield married Malinda C. Spurlin in Union County, Georgia on November 22, 1856.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname (Spelled as) John Satafield (But corrected to John H. Satterfield by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees), born about 1837 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$75.00 and living with his wife Caroline Satterfield, born about 1838 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Georgia A. (A female), born about 1858 in Georgia and Rachael Satterfield, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 865 in Union County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Blairsville and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

The 1870 United States census listed Caroline Satterfield as the head of the household and living with her children in Union County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Blairsville.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. H. Satterfield served in Company E in the 6th Battalion Georgia Cavalry State Guards and noted an alternate name as John B. Satterfield and did not have an overview of the unit.

He only has Federal POW Records under the name of John B. Satterfield in Company E of the 6th Georgia Cavalry.

He has Compiled Military Service Records under the name of J. H. Satterfield of Company E of the 6th Battalion Georgia Cavalry State Guards.

Company E of the 6th Battalion Georgia Cavalry State Guards was known as the "Pond Spring Guards"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 25, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Satterfield of Captain Hall's Company, Culberson's Battalion Georgia Cavalry* appeared on a muster roll of Captain (Joseph) C. Hall's Company, Cavalry Battalion Georgia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel (Augustus) B. Culberson for local defense to serve six months in one-fourth of the State of northwestern Georgia and enrolled for service on July 13, (1863) in Walker County, (Georgia) and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E Culberson's Battalion Cavalry Georgia State Guards, which was also known as the 6th Battalion Cavalry, Georgia State Guards."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. B. Satterfield of Company E of the 6th 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 (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Chattooga County, Georgia on January 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. B. Satterfield of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Chattooga County, Georgia on January 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John B. Satterfield of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Chattooga County, Georgia on January 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. B. Satterfield of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 24, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Chattooga County, Georgia on January 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. B. Satterfield of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 in Chattooga County, "Tennessee" on January 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. B. Satterfield of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 27, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Chattooga County, "Tennessee" on January 13, 1865.

“The Commissioners of Pensions for the State of Georgia reported on October 1, 1915 that the name of J. B. Satterfield has not been found on the rolls (partially covering the period from May 27, 1861 to April 30, 1864) on file in this office of Company A of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry C.S.A. and no record has found of the capture or parole of a man of this name and organization. The only roll on file in this office (Dated October 25, 1863) of Company E 6th Battalion Georgia Cavalry, C.S.A. (An organization of State Guards, organized to serve six months, for local defense) shows one J. H. Satterfield, a private enlisted July 13, (1863) but does not state the fact of his presence or absence. Union records of prisoners of war show that John B. Satterfield, private Company E 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry was captured in Chattooga County, Georgia, January 13, 1865 and that he died of pneumonia March 6, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio. The number of his grave is stated as 1568 and its location as 1/3 mile south of Camp Chase. Nothing further relative to this inquiry has been found of record.”

Private John H. Satterfield died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Fall River, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Fall River Daily Evening News* reported “ A Paris correspondent of the London Times says: General McClellan is here now, stopping at the Hotel de l’Empire, but is to leave, I understand, on Thursday for Rome. He breakfasted at Claremont, while in England, with the entire Louis Phillippe family, consisting of twenty-two persons and was also invited to the house of the Prince of Wales. At Paris his time has thus far, I believe, been occupied in sight-seeing with Mrs. McClellan, who is in Europe for the first time.”

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Satterfield of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

His widow Malinda Caroline Satterfield remarried after the war and moved to Haywood County, North Carolina with her husband which shortly thereafter never returned home.

On her Find A Grave Memorial she is listed as Malinda Caroline Spurlin Boling Satterfield at memorial number 75523274 and buried in Haywood County, North Carolina and died in 1926. On her tombstone it says “Widow of John H. Satterfield C.S.A.”

Her child Jackson Van Buren Satterfield, born in 1861 stated on his death certificate said his father was John Satterfield and was from Union County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Satterfield did not own slaves in Union County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. H. SATTERFIELD CO. E 6 BATT’N. CAV. GA. STATE GDS. C.S.A.”**

1666) Private Victor SAUCIER - Inscription on tombstone #1169 reads "**V. SAUCIER CO. F 3 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 24 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Victor Saucier, born about 1839 in Mississippi and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Forrin (A male) Saucier, born about 1792 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Camilla Saucier, born about 1808 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Margaret Saucier, born about 1825 in Mississippi and Henry Saucier, born about 1826 in Mississippi and Pauline Saucier, born about 1828 in Mississippi and Camilla Saucier, born about 1829 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Forien (A male) Saucier, born about 1830 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Savary (A male) Saucier, born about 1831 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Delphine (A female) Saucier, born about 1833 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Victoire Saucier, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Emily Saucier, born about 1838 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Philomon (A female) Saucier, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Benjamin Saucier, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Julian (A male) Saucier, born about 1842 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Harrison County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Sancier but the compiler believes it was Saucier and will be listed this way. The census listed V. (A male) Saucier, born about 1840 in Mississippi and noted his personal value at \$100.00 and living in the household of L. (A male) Dedeaux, born about 1823 in Mississippi, an innkeeper and his what appears to be his wife D. (A female) Dedeaux, born about 1823 in Mississippi. Other household members were: A. (A female) Dedeaux, born about 1847 in Mississippi and M. (A female) born about 1849 in Mississippi and L. (A female) Dedeaux, born about 1850 in Mississippi and C. (A female) Dedeaux, born about 1856 in Mississippi and M. (A female) Dedeaux, born about 1857 in Mississippi and F. (A male) Dedeaux, born about 1859 in Mississippi and noted as eight months old. The household was living in Police District 3 in Harrison County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pass Christian and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

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

"3rd Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi, contained men from Hancock, Newton, Hines, Yazoo, Harrison, Copiah, Jackson, and Sunflower counties. After serving in Biloxi, the unit was assigned to General L. Hebert's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various conflicts around Vicksburg. It continued to serve under General Featherston in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. This regiment totalled [totalled] 572 men in February, 1863, reported 88 casualties at Peach Tree Creek, lost many at Franklin, and had only 71 present for duty in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of

Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John B. Deason [Find A Grave Memorial # 54567846] and Thomas A. Mellon; [Thomas Armour Mellon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20848566] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel M. Dyer, [Samuel Morton Dyer – Find A Grave Memorial # 112226925] Robert Eager, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35642371] James B. McRae, [Believed to have birthdates 1827-1906 and probably buried in Wayne County, Mississippi] and E. A. Peyton; [Elijah A. Peyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990257] and Major William H. Morgan.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 1 to March 1, 1863 stated Private Victor Saucier of (New) Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry* enlisted on January 2, 1863 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designed as Captain Eager’s Company, Captain Toulme’s Company, (Old) Company H and (New) Company F 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Victor Saucier of (New) Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on January 6, 1863 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave July 17, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) V. Saucier of (New) Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on January 6, 1863 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Victor Saucier of (New) Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on January 6, 1863 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Victor Saucier of (New) Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on January 6, 1863 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached duty by order of General Polk on S. Rail Road since April 4, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) V. Saucier of Company F of the 3rd Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on June 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private Victor Saucier of (New) Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on “November 1, 1862” at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on November 1,

1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed on Rail Road since April 4, 1864 by order of Lieutenant General Polk.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private Victor Saucier of (New) Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on "November 1, 1862" at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

When Private Victor Saucier of Company F 3rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Victor Saucier of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Victor Saucier of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Victor Saucier of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Victor Saucier of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Victor Saucier of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Victor Saucier of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Victor Saucier died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* carried the following article: "REGULAR OFFICERS LIVING HIGH" "New York, February 9th. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser complains of the partiality shown by the War Department toward regular army officers most of whom, instead of being in the field, where they are most needed and where their presence is most urgently demanded and where they would be of incalculable advantage, owing to their education in warfare, have been placed in pleasant positions, out of harm's way, drawing allowances for quarters, rations in kind, and other extras which go to swell their pay. Out of 1,141 such officers, only 300 are on duty with their regiments."

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Victor Saucier of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Victor Saucier did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"V. SAUCIER NEW CO. F 3 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

1667) Private Daniel P. SAYER - Inscription on tombstone #1213 reads **"B. P. SAYER CO. D 56 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel P. Sayer, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of J. F. (A male) Sayer, born about 1807 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Mary Sayer, also born about 1807 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Samuel P. Sayer, born about 1833 in Georgia and Robert J. Sayer, born about 1835 in Georgia Robert J. Sayer served in Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry) and John T. Sayer, born about 1840 in Georgia John T. Sayer served in Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry) and Sarah A. Sayer, born about 1844 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 31 in Forsyth County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel P. Sayer served in Company G in the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“56th Infantry Regiment [also called 55th Regiment] was organized during the late spring of 1862. Some of the men were from Carroll, Chattahoochee, and Dooly counties. The unit served at Cumberland Gap, then moved to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and after fighting at Champion Hill was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 56th was involved in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It reported 74 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 434 men and 277 casualties in December, 1863, and during January, 1865, when it was consolidated with Glenn's 36th Regiment, 232 were present. Few surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonel E. P. Watkins, [Elihu Pinson Watkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 68062407] Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56th Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool.[Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

Company D of the 56th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Hall County, Georgia.

Lillian Henderson said he was with Company D of the 56th Georgia Infantry and members were from Hall County, Georgia.

The 1864 census for re-organization in the Georgia Militia listed D. P. (Spelled as) Sayers, age 17 and 10 months and noted as a farmer and living in Forsyth County, Georgia and had been born in Cherokee County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Forsyth County and Cherokee County Georgia are adjacent.

Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry had many members for Milton County, Georgia. Milton County is no longer a county in the State of Georgia. According to Wikipedia it was founded in 1857 from parts of Cherokee and Forsyth Counties. Milton County ceased to exist after 1932.

Daniel P. Sayer only has Federal POW Records and all stated he was with Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

When Private Daniel P. Sayer of Company D of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Alford Cumming's Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division in Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l P. Sayer of Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) Dan'l P. Sayer of Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l P. Sayer of Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and 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) Dan'l P. Sayer of Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Dan'l P. Sayer of Company G of the 56th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Daniel P. Sayer died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. P. Sayer of Company G of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel P. Sayer did not own slaves

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"DAN'L P. SAYER CO. G 56 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

1668) Private Patrick SCANDLIN - Inscription on tombstone #1458 reads **"PAT'K SCANDLIN CO. B 5 CONFED. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

He had prior duty with the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Patrick Scandlon alternate name Patrick Scanlan served in Company I in the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“21st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Union City, Tennessee, in July, 1861. Its members were recruited in Memphis and Hardeman County. The regiment totalled [totalled] 744 men in July, moved to Kentucky in September, [and] then reported 78 casualties at Belmont. During May, 1862, when the unit was reorganized, it was consolidated into six companies and united with the 5th (Smith's) Confederate Infantry Regiment. Colonel Edward Pickett, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel H. Tilman, and Major James C. Cole were in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Patk Scandlon of Company I of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on June 14, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on November 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

“The 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service July 9, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States in August 1861. Company K was separated from the regiment in September 1861 and appears to have formed the nucleus of the 1st (King's) Battalion Kentucky Cavalry which was subsequently increased to a regiment and designated the 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry. At re-organization of the regiment in May 1862 it was consolidated into six companies and in July 1862 into four companies, when it was united with the 2nd (Walker's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry by Special Order Number 101 Headquarters Department Number 2 dated July 1, 1862 and formed the 9th Regiment Confederate Infantry.”

The compiler will now note his service in the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry.

The compiler notes his surname was listed as Scandlan in the 9th Confederate Infantry.

The compiler notes the 5th Confederate Regiment Infantry was also known as the 9th Confederate Infantry

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Patt Scandlin (With an X above the name indicating in incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 14, 1861 in Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (J. R.) Boswell on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

“The 9th Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry and as the 5th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry) was organized July 21, 1862 with eight companies, A to H. It was formed by consolidation of the 2nd (Walker's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry and the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry per Special Order Number 101 Headquarters Department Number 2 dated July 1, 1862. Companies A, D, E, and F were formed of members of the 2nd (Walker's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry and Companies B, C, G and H of members of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

The remnant of this regiment finally became Company I 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina o May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat Scanlan of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 14, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated February 21, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Patt Scandlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June “4,” 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Patt Scandlon (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 14, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled 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 July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Patrick Scandlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 14, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by (J. R.) Boswell 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 (Spelled as) Pat Scandlan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 14, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (J. R.) Boswell on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat Scantlin (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 14, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (J. R.) Boswell on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) P. Scanlon of Company B of the 5th Confederate Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in April 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) P. Scanlon of Company B of the 5th Confederate Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in June 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick (Spelled as) Scanlin (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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 January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick (Spelled as) Scanlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick (Spelled as) Skenlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick (Spelled as) Scanlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick (Spelled as) Scanlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 28, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick (Spelled as) Scanlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick (Spelled as) Scanlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Patrick Scanlin of Company B of the 5th Regiment Confederate States Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because the 9th Confederate Infantry was formed prior to him taken prisoner if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“PAT’K SCANDLIN CO. B 9 CONFED. INF. C.S.A.”**

1669) Private Edgar SCARVER - Inscription on tombstone #947 reads **“EDGAR SCARBE CO. D 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed his name as Edger Scarber, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of J. W. (A male) Scarber, born about 1821 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Julia Scarber, born about 1832 in Alabama. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edgar Scarver served in Company D of the 38th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“38th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Men of this command were raised in the counties of Clarke, Washington, Conecuh, Mobile, Wilcox, and Fayette. It was assigned to Clayton's, then Holtzclaw's Brigade, and took an active part in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it suffered many hardships defending Spanish Fort. The regiment lost thirty-seven percent of the 490 engaged at Chickamauga, reported 214 casualties at Chattanooga, and totaled 272 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November, 1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]”

Company D of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Alabama Invincibles” Many soldiers from Clarke County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Edgar Scarver of Company D 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Scarer of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 Edgar Scarer of Company D of the 38th 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 December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Scarer of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Scarer of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee 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 Edgar Scarer of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Scarer of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Edgar Scarver died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Edgar Scarver of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox at the Pest House.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1670) Private William F. SHAVER - Inscription on tombstone #141 reads ***“W. H. SCHAFFER CO. H 17 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Carroll County, Tennessee in March 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed William Shaver, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. B. Shaver, born about 1808 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha P. Shaver, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Rachel Shaver, born about 1836 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Eliza Shaver, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Catharine Shaver, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Jacob Shaver, born about 1764 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the 7th Civil District in Carroll County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William F. Shaver served in Company C of the 17th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Marshall's) and noted an overview.

“17th (Marshall's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 16th Regiment] was formed behind Federal lines during the fall of 1863 but was not officially recognized. In February, 1864, it was consolidated into three companies and transferred to the 14th (Neely's) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Colonel J. W. Marshall commanded the unit.”

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located under the name of William F. Shaver.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records and all of them with the exception of his death records reported him in Company C., and his name as William F. Shaver.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Shaver of Company C of the 17th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General Louisville, Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on March 16, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 16, 1864 and noted in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Shover (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 17th 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, March 21, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Shaver of Company C of the 17th 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 and under remarks stated for exchange and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Shaver of Company C of the 17th 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 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Shaver of Company C of the 17th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 16, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Carroll County, Tennessee on March 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Shaver of Company C of the 17th 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 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William F. Shaver of Company C of the 17th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 26, 1864 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 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

In Washington, D.C., on April 22, 1864 the U.S. Congress passes the Coinage Act of 1864 which mandates that the inscription "In God We Trust" be placed on all coins minted as United States currency.

And on Friday, April 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. F. Shafer of Company F of the 17th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. F. SHAVER CO. C 17 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1671) Private David J. SCHOGGEN - Inscription on tombstone #1472 reads "**D. J. SCHOGGEN CO. I 33 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David J. Schoggen served in Company I in the 33rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"33rd (Hurst's) Infantry Regiment organized late in 1861, contained men from Amite, Wilkinson, Leake, Franklin, and Pike counties. The unit fought at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge, [and] then was assigned to General Rust's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took part in various engagements during the Vicksburg siege and for a time was stationed at Jackson. Continuing under the command of General Featherston, the 33rd served with the Army of Tennessee through the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. It lost 16 killed, 83 wounded, and 54 missing at Peach Tree Creek, had 85 officers and men fit for duty in December, 1864, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Jabez L. Drake [Jabez Leftwich Drake – killed during the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave # 108413375] and David W. Hurst, [David Wiley Hurst – Find A Grave # 8751054] Lieutenant Colonels John Harrod [John Harrod – killed during the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave # 37395387] and William B. Johnson, [Survived the war] and Major Robert J. Hall. [Robert J. Hall - noted as a colonel – Find A Grave 114059282]"

Company I of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Mississippi Defenders" The Company was raised in Panola County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 7 to August 31, 1862 stated Private David J. Schoggen of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola County, Mississippi and enrolled by (2nd Lieutenant C. Eugene) Stephens for three years and noted as present for duty.

"The 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was known for a short time after being organized as Hurst's Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and the 22nd 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 for November and December 1862 stated Private David J. Schoggen of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola County, Mississippi and enrolled by (2nd Lieutenant C. Eugene) Stephens for three years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick hospital Oxford, Mississippi September 25, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private David J. (Spelled as) Schoggin of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola (County, Mississippi) and enrolled by (2nd) Lieutenant (C. Eugene) Stephens for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private David J. (Spelled as) Scroggan of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola (County), Mississippi and enrolled by (2nd) Lieutenant (C. Eugene) Stephens for three years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick since September 25, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. J. Schoggen of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola (County, Mississippi) and enrolled by (2nd) Lieutenant (C. Eugene) Stephens for three years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since May 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David J. Schoggen of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (2nd) Lieutenant C. (Eugene) Stephens for three years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave Baker's Creek, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

The compiler notes the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi was a Union victory fought on May 16, 1863 during the Vicksburg Campaign. In the South the same battle was known as Baker's Creek.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David J. Schoggin of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Eureka, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (2nd Lieutenant) C. (Eugene) Stephens 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 March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David J. Schoggen of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May "9", 1862 at Panola, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (2nd Lieutenant) C. (Eugene) Stephens for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David J. Schoggin of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Eureka, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (2nd Lieutenant) C. (Eugene) Stephens for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) David J. Schoggin of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Nashville.

When Private David J. Schoggen of Company I of the 33rd 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 David J. (Spelled as) Scroggen of Company I of the 33rd 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 David J. (Spelled as) Scroggin of Company I of the 33rd 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) Divid J. Scrggen (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 33rd 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) David J. Serggen of Company I of the 33rd 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) David J. Scroggin of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private David J. (Spelled as) Scroggin of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1672) Private William A. SCHOLER - Inscription on tombstone #1477 reads **"W. A. SCHOLER CO. L 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Sholar served in Company L in the 10th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River. The regiment was first stationed at Mount Hope, [and] then was assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, District of North Alabama, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It principally was restricted to outpost duty in the Tennessee Valley and disbanded during the spring of 1865. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, [Richard Orrick Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 36476083] Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Powell, and Major W. P. Wrenn were in command."

The compiler notes his surname was also spelled as Sholar and is listed that way on the majority of his Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Sholar of Company L of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Sholar of Company L of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Sholar of Company L of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 3, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Sholar of Company L of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Sholar of Company L of the 40th (But corrected to the 10th at top of page) Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at

Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Private died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Sholar of Company L of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1673) Citizen of Webster County, West Virginia, Christopher SCHRADER - Inscription on tombstone #589 reads ***"CHRIS SCHRADER CITIZEN."*** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia on June 16, 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Christopher Schrader, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted as he could not read nor write and living in the household of Christopher Schrader, born about 1788 in Germany and what appears to be his wife Catharine Schrader, born about 1791. Other family household members were: Jonas C. Schrader, born about 1827 and Louisa Schrader, born about 1831 and Catharine Schrader, born about 1833. The family household was living in District 4 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1850.

The compiler notes Webster County, (West) Virginia was created on January 10, 1860 from parts of Braxton and Nicholas and Randolph Counties.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Strader but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Schrader and will be noted this way. The census listed Christopher C. Schrader, born about 1837 in Pendleton County, Virginia (But corrected to 1827 by an ancestry transcriber) and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$150.00 and listed as the head of household with what appear to be his wife Anna Schrader, born about 1828 in Nicholas County (West Virginia). Other family household members were: John A. Schrader, born about 1855 in Virginia and Virginia H. Schrader, born about 1857 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Indianna (A female) Schrader, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Webster County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sand Run and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (24971) stated he was arrested on June 16, 1864 in Webster County, (West) Virginia for aiding the rebels and sent to Camp Chase on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22070) stated he was a citizen of Webster County.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23591) stated he was in prison number two; barracks number four.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1864 at

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records on ancestry (5368) reported the death of Christopher Schrader due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Christopher Schrader did not own slaves in either Virginia or West Virginia.

1674) Private Jasper B. SCHRIMPshire - Inscription on tombstone #889 reads "**J. B. SCHRIMPshire CO. E 7 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 23 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850 William B. (Spelled as) Scrimshire married Sarah Ann Duckworth in Stewart County, Georgia o November 11, 1839.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Scrimsher (But the compiler believes the surname was spelled as Schrimshire and will be noted this way) The census listed Jasper P. Schrimshire, born about 1841 in Georgia and living in the household of (Given name spelled as) Will B. Schrimshire, born about 1823 in North Carolina and his wife Sarah A. Schrimshire, born about 1822 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Frances (A male) Schrimshire, born about 1826 in Georgia and Isaiah F. Schrimshire, born about 1828 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. T. (A male) Schrimshire, born about 1830 in Georgia and (Spelled as) P. E. (A female) Schrimshire, born about 1831 in Georgia and Nancy Schrimshire, born about 1835 in Georgia and Francis M. Schrimshire, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) N. N. (A male) Schrimshire, born about 1843 in Georgia. (The compiler notes this was Newton McDonald Schrimshire and he also served in Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and has a Find A Grave Memorial at # 37264467 and his tombstone spelled his name as Schrimshire) and (Spelled as) Terissa (A female) Schrimshire, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Soussa (A female) Schrimshire, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jas. H. Schrimshire, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 31 in Stewart County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1850.

The compiler notes it may have been plausible the Jasper moved shortly after the 1850 census in Georgia and then was noted on the 1850 United States census in Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Schrimpsheer. The census listed Jasper Schrimpsheer, born about 1840 in Mississippi and living in the household of George W. Schrimpsheer, born about 1787 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Schrimpsheer, born about 1800 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William Schrimpsheer, born about 1831 in Georgia and Jackson Schrimpsheer, born about 1834 in Georgia and Martha Schrimpsheer, born about 1836 in Tennessee and James Schrimpsheer, born about 1838 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

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

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

Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Mississippi Sharpshooters” Many soldiers from Clarke County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Schrimpsheer of Captain S. C. Pearson's Company, Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Terral's Battalion Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted at age twenty on April 20, 1862 in Clark County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (James Stephens) Terral (Junior) and mustered into service on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and noted as called into service for three years or the war.

“The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 12 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. B. Schrimpsheer (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (James Stephens) Terral (Junior) for three years and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. B. Schrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Mississippi Battalion appeared on a bounty pay roll and paid \$50.00 bounty at Jackson, Mississippi on July 7, 1862 for enlisting for three years or the war and had been mustered in on May 13, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) Clarke County and enrolled by (Joel) E. Welborn.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. B. Schrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (James Stephens) Terral (Junior) for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed on Provost Guard.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. B. Schrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (James Stephens) Terral (Junior) for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. B. Schrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by (James Stephens) Terral (Junior) 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 January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. B. Schrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by (James Stephens) Terral (Junior) for three years and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted as present for duty and noted "this company was captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863; paroled July 8, 1863 and furloughed by order o the arch for thirty days."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. B. Schrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by (James Stephens) Terral (Junior) for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. B. Schrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by (James Stephens) Terral (Junior) for three years on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Jasper B. Schrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Scrimphshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Scrimshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Scrimshire of Company E of the 7th "Regiment" Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Scrimshner of Company E of the 7th "Regiment" Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Scrimshire of Company E of the 7th "Regiment" Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jasper (Spelled as) Scrimshire of Company E of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. B. SCHRIMPshire CO. E 7 BATT'N MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

1675) Private Daniel H. SCOTT - Inscription on tombstone #1725 reads ***"DAN'L H. SCOTT CO. H 23 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

"23rd Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd or 3rd Regiment] was assembled at Corinth, Mississippi, during the fall of 1861. The men were from Franklin, Tippah, Alcorn, (The compiler notes Alcorn County, Mississippi was not created until 1870) and Monroe counties. Sent to Tennessee, the unit was captured at Fort Donelson. In this fight it lost 5 killed and 46 wounded of the 546 engaged. After being exchanged, it served in General Tilghman's and J. Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various engagements during the siege of Vicksburg. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee, served under Generals J. Adams and Lowrey, and fought in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns and in North Carolina. The regiment reported 20 casualties at Coffeetown and 7 at Champion's Hill and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas J. Davidson [Thomas Jefferson Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 23618862] and Joseph M. Wells, [Joseph Moorehead Wells – Find A Grave Memorial # 17343183] Lieutenant Colonel Moses McCarley, [Find A Grave Memorial # 16133712] and Majors George W. B. Garrett [George Washington Brooks Garrett – Find A Grave Memorial # 9791796] and W. E. Rogers. [William Earlton Rogers – Find A Grave Memorial #9791957]"

Company H of the 23rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Molino Rifles" Many soldiers from Tippah County, Mississippi.

He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson and taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois and paroled and exchanged.

When Private Daniel H. Scott of Company H of the 23rd 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 Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l H. Scott of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l H. Scott of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4,

1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Daniel H. Scott died approximately 76 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 21, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, March 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. H. Scott of Company H of the 23rd Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1676) Sergeant William B. SCOTT - Inscription on tombstone #2036 reads ***“SERGT. W. B. SCOTT CO. F 8 GA. BATT’N INF. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm B. Scott, born about 1835 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of William Scott, born about 1804 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Scott, born about 1803 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sophia A. Scott, born about 1830 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Memory Y. (A male) Scott, born about 1834 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Benj J. W. Scott, also born about 1835 in South Carolina and Ellen N. Scott, born about 1840 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Mous G. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Moses Green Scott, born about 1843 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Miles Mea but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Miles Marion Scott, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Rebecca E. Scott, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Amarylis (A female) Scott, born about 1849 in Georgia and George B. Scott, born about 1853 in Georgia. The family household was living in Spring Town (May have been Spring Township) in Gordon County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Calhoun, Georgia and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier was that William B. Scott of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted in Calhoun, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant William B. Scott served in Companies F and C in the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Infantry Battalion was organized with six companies during the early spring of 1862 at Savannah, Georgia. Some of the men were from Adairsville and Thornburgh, and Gordon County. For a time the unit served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, then it was assigned to Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. After the operations in North Mississippi, it fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This battalion contained 232 men and

183 arms in December, 1863, and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Asahel Littlefield, [Find A Grave Memorial # 92399694] Leroy Napier, Jr., J. T. Reid, [James T. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 46081537] and Zachariah L. Watters; [Zachariah Lamar Watters – Find A Grave Memorial # 65128971] and Majors John W. Gray, [John William Gray – Find A Grave Memorial # 10639976] B. F. Hunt, and Edward F. Morgan.”

Company F of the 8th Georgia Battalion Infantry was known as the “Atlanta Greys” many soldiers from Fulton County, Georgia.

When Sergeant William B. Scott of Company F of the 8th Georgia Battalion Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes he was taken to the United States Army Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 10, 1865 at

And on Saturday, June 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Saturday, June 10, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1677) Private Edward SCOPINI - Inscription on tombstone #666 reads **“EDW’D SCOPINI CO. A 25 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 19 years old based on his physical description with Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Scopinie but the compiler believes it was spelled as Scopini and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Edwards (But looking at the actual census it looks like Edward) Scopini, born about 1849 in Louisiana and it was noted on the census that Edward Scopini was living with his brother and living in the household of N. F. (A male) (Given name believed to be Norbert) Scopini, born about 1824 in Louisiana and his wife (Spelled as) Elizabeth Scopini, born about 1833 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Ward 4 in Bossier Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bellevue and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1860.

The compiler notes the confusion of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry. In December 1862 the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry merged with the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry. Private Edward Scopini was a member of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and upon the merger was a member of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry. In the late summer of 1864 the two regiments were separated and known as their separate previous numerical units.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward Scopini served in Company A in the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Infantry Regiment was organized in April, 1862, with men from Madison, Morehouse, and Concordia parishes. After taking part in the conflicts at Farmington and Perryville, the unit was attached to General D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 16th Regiment [Regiment] from December, 1862, until the late summer of 1864. The 25th participated in the arduous campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. This regiment lost 2 killed and 29 wounded at Farmington, then the 16th/25th reported 37 killed, 159 wounded, and 17 missing of the 465 engaged at Murfreesboro. It lost thirty-five percent of the 319 at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 265 men and 116 arms in December, 1863, and during the Atlanta Campaign, May 8-28, 1864, its casualties were 11 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing. In November, 1864, the 25th had 82 effectives present for duty and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Stuart W. Fisk, [Killed at the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee December 31, 1862] Joseph C. Lewis, [Killed during the Atlanta Campaign August 31, 1864] and Francis C. Zacharie, [Find A Grave Memorial # 33930474 and that the contributor made an error listing his middle initial as G) and Lieutenant Colonel Calvin H. Moore.”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 14, 1862 stated Private Ed Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry was mustered in at New Orleans, Louisiana and enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Shreveport, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 14, 1862 to – and dated June 30, 1862 stated Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid by (G. W.) Kendall on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwd Scopini of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of the Confederate States Army Post Hospital at Dalton, Georgia and was admitted on January 30, 1863 for (transcribed as probable) chronic dysentery.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid by (G. W.) Kendall on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw'd Scopini of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from October 31, 1862 to January 31, 1863 and paid on April 30, 1863 in the amount of \$33.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid by (G. W.) Kendall on December 31, 1862 and noted as been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick _____ Can't translate.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Scopipini of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a tri-monthly report of all furloughs and discharges granted from May 1 to 10, 1863 by examining board at Dalton, Georgia dated May 10, 1863 and report made on May 4, (1863) and noted as having diabetes and permitted to remain in Dale, Alabama for 30 days. (Probable Dale County, Alabama)

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed Edward Scopini of Company B of the 16th Louisiana as being paid for commutation of rations from June 1 to July 1, 1863 and paid at .33 cents per day for an amount of \$9.90 and paid on July 13, 1863 at Columbus, Georgia and signed his name as Edward Scopini.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid on March 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by (Captain William) Robson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14,

1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwar Scopeni (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll and account of pay of men belonging to Companies A and I of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry. Roll dated July 11, 1864 at line of battle near Atlanta, Georgia and a physical description was noted; Age 19; Height five feet and eleven inches; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair dark and had been born at Natchez, Louisiana and noted his occupation as a farmer and had enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863.

The compiler notes Natchez, Louisiana was located in Natchitoches Parish.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private E. Scopini of Company A of the 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war August 6, 1864.

When Private Edward Scopini of Company A of the 25th 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) Edwd Schoheny (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 16th & 25th Regiments Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Schohene of Company B of the 16th & 25th Regiments 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 to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw Schohene of Company B of the 16th & 25th 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "3", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw Schohene of Company B of the 16th & 25th Louisiana 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 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Schohene of Company B of the 16th & 25th Louisiana 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) Edward Schohene (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company B of the 16th & 25th Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private Edward Scopini died approximately 134 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 26, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported "GUERILLAS ON THE OHIO – CAPTURE OF THE MORNING STAR – MURDER OF SOLDIERS – A band of guerillas under the notorious Captain Davidson, who escaped from the Military Prison in this city some time ago, captured the mail steamer Morning Star last night on her way up the river from Evansville to this city. The passengers were robbed of every article of value and the boat ransacked throughout. Davidson, in the most cowardly manner imaginable deliberately shot two unarmed Federal soldiers who were on board through the head. After robbing the passengers and plundering the boat the Morning Star was permitted to resume her journey to Louisville."

And on Monday, December 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Edward Schohene of Company B of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edward Scopini did not own slaves in the State of Louisiana.

1678) Private William A. SCROGGIN - Inscription on tombstone #1687 reads "**W. A. SCROGGIN CO. C 56 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 based on the United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Scogins. The census listed (Spelled as) William R. (But looking at the copy of the census the compiler believes it was initial A.) Scogins, born about 1833 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of John W. [Watson] Scogins, born about 1807 in Georgia and living with his wife (Spelled as) Eliza [Gillespie] Scogins, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James J. Scogins, born about 1835 in Georgia (James J. was also a member of Company C of the 56th Georgia and died of disease in 1862 and his widow filed for a Texas pension and spelled the surname as Scoggin) and Elizabeth Scogins, born about 1837 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Thadeous (A male) Scogins, born about 1840 in Georgia and Mary J. Scogins, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Dylouisus (A male) Scogins, born about 1847 in Georgia and John Scogins, born about 1850 and listed as six months old. The family household was living in Militia District 700 in Troup County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 24 & 25, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Wm. A. Scoggin married Mary F. Stephenson on December 15, 1853 in Carroll County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm A. Scoggin, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$250.00 and a personal estate value of \$450.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary F. Scoggin, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Bowdon District in Carroll County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bowdon and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are that his Company C of the 56th Georgia was organized in Carroll County, Georgia where he is located in the 1860 United States census and some members of his family household in the 1850 United States census are also living in a different house in Carroll County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Scroggin served in Company C in the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“56th Infantry Regiment [also called 55th Regiment] was organized during the late spring of 1862. Some of the men were from Carroll, Chattahoochee, and Dooly counties. The unit served at Cumberland Gap, then moved to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and after fighting at Champion Hill was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 56th was involved in the operations of the Army of Tennessee, from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It reported 74 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 434 men and 277 casualties in December, 1863, and during January, 1865, when it was consolidated with Glenn's 36th Regiment, 232 were present. Few surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonel E. P. Watkins, [Elihu Pinson Watkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 68062407] Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56th Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool.[Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

Company C of the 56th Georgia had many soldiers from Carroll County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Scroggin of Company C of the 55th Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a pay roll or the organization named above showing payment of bounty dated June 13, 1862 and enlisted on May 10, (1862) in Bowdon, Georgia and enrolled for three years and paid \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as W. A. Scroggin.

The compiler notes Bowdon, Georgia is located in Carroll County.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment subsequently became the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry."

When Private William A. Scroggin of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Wm A. Scroggin a private of Company C Regiment 56th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as W. A. (Spelled as) Scogin and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William "B". Scoggins of Company C of the 56th 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. Roll dated Headquarters United States Paroling Office, Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Vicksburgh, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Scroggins of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a list of effective men, of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers present and furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi on July 23, 1863.

When Private William A. Scroggin of Company C of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Scrogen of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) Wm A. Scrogin (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Scrogen of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and 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) Wm A. Scrogin of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Wm A. Scroggen of Company C of the 56th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private William A. Scroggin died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 17, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper *The Daily Kansas Tribune* reported "LOUISVILLE – Jerome Clark, alias Sue Mundy, was hung this morning in pursuance of the decision of a military commission. He died protesting that at the time of his capture and since the commencement of the war he was a Confederate soldier."

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. A. Scroggin of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

Arriving at Camp Chase on the same day as Private William A. Scroggins was Private William T. Gay also of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry and had also been captured at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and was also from Carroll County, Georgia. Private William T. Gay was released from Camp Chase on June 12, 1865. On August 2, 1866 William T. Gay married Mary Frances Scroggins the widow of William A. Scroggins in Carroll County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William A and no one with the surname variations of Scroggin owned slaves in Carroll County, Georgia.

1679) Private John SCRUGGS - Inscription on tombstone #1182 reads ***“J. SCRUGGS CO. E 41 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Scruggs served in Company E in the 48th Tennessee Infantry (Voorhies') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“48th (Voorhies') Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Maury, near Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Maury, Lewis, and Hickman. Many of the men captured at Fort Donelson, and those who escaped capture (four companies, A to D) were consolidated with six companies of the 54th Regiment to form the 48th (Nixon's) Regiment. After being exchanged it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana and ordered to Port Hudson. Here the men who had served in Nixon's Regiment were reunited with the unit in December, 1862. After serving at Jackson, it was assigned to Quarles' Brigade and sent to the Mobile area. Later the unit transferred to the Army of Tennessee, took part in the Atlanta Campaign, and on July 31, 1864, Nixon's 48th Regiment merged into Voorhies' 48th Regiment. It went on to participate in Hood's Tennessee operations and the North Carolina Campaign. About 360 men were captured at Fort Donelson, and it totalled [totalled] 267 men and 208 arms in December, 1863. The field officers were Colonel William J. Sowell; [The contributor incorrectly listed him with the 46th Tennessee Infantry - Find A Grave Memorial # 57517542] and Majors Andrew J. Campbell, [Andrew Jackson Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 16526623] John F. Gray, Joseph D. Howard, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11074535] and Thomas E. Jamison. [Thomas Emmett Jameson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11127740]”

Company E of the 48th Tennessee Infantry (Voorhies') had many soldiers from Maury County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John Scruggs of Company E of the 48th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Quarles' Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, February 11, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 48th Tennessee Regiment if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. SCRUGGS CO. E 48 (VOORHEIS') TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

1680) Private Robert H. SECRESE - Inscription on tombstone #982 reads **"R. H. SEACRIST CO. B 4 MO. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Napoleon, Arkansas in February 1864.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located under Robert H. Secrese at miscellaneous. His Federal POW Records stated he was with Company B of New's Arkansas Cavalry. The compiler would also like to acknowledge Danny Odem who in the compilers opinion correctly identified him with Company B of the 8th Arkansas Cavalry under the surname of R. H. Secrise. The Compiled Military Service Records reported him deserting at Rockport on September 12, 1863. His Compiled Military Service Records in the 8th Arkansas Cavalry noted "This regiment was designated at various times as Newton's Regiment Arkansas Cavalry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. H. SECRESE CO. B 8
(NEWTON’S) ARK. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1681) Private Daniel Isaiah SEASE - Inscription on tombstone #1801 reads **“D. J. SEASE CO.
C 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Leas but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sease and will be noted in this way. The census listed Daniel J. Leas but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Daniel Isaiah Sease, born about 1835 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Frederick Sease, born about 1792 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Sease, born about 1796 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Samuel Sease, born about 1821 in South Carolina and Elias S. Sease, born about 1824 in South Carolina and J. Wiley Sease, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Jonah B. W. Sease, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Jacob A. Sease, born about 1832 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Sease, born about 1837 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Frances (A male) Sease, born about 1844 in South Carolina (And also served with his brother Daniel I. Sease in Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry) The family household was living in Lexington District in South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel I. Sease, born about 1835 in Lexington District, South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm manager and living in the household of Elizabeth Sease, born about 1795 in Lexington District, South Carolina. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Francis Marion but the compiler notes the ditto marks were left off of the original census and it should have been Francis Marion Searse, born about 1844 in Lexington District, South Carolina. The family household was living in the vicinity of Drofts Mill but should have been Drafts’ Mill in Lexington District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Droft Mill (Drafts’ Mill) and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Lexington Rifles” Became Company H, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Consolidated; April 9, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 at

And on Friday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Friday, March 18, 1865 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1682) Private Darwin G. SEELEY - Inscription on tombstone #2146 reads **"DARWIN G SEELEY CO E 2 REGT TEXAS INF CSA APRIL 21 1862"** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

The 1850 United States census listed Darwin Seeley, born about 1838 in Illinois and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Sarah L. Seeley, born about 1815 in New Jersey. Other household members were: Henrietta Seeley, born about 1842 in Texas and Lucia Seeley, born about 1844 in Texas. The family household was living in Precinct 1 in Limestone County, Texas and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Darwin G. Seeley served in Company E in the 2nd Texas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Texas Sharpshooters] was organized by J. C. Moore during the summer of 1861. Many of the men were from Houston and Galveston. After serving in the Department of Texas, it moved east of the Mississippi River and fought at Shiloh, Corinth, and Hatchie Bridge. Later it was assigned to Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Under this command it was active at Snyder's Bluff and surrendered with the forces at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Its casualties during the campaign were 38 killed, 73 wounded, 15 missing, and 11 died of sickness of the 468 engaged. After being exchanged, only 29 were present as the majority of the men had returned to Texas. Later it was reorganized and in April, 1864, stationed at Galveston Island, there were 18 officers and 190 men fit for duty. That summer it suffered from a yellow fever epidemic but went on to participate in the defense of Galveston. In April, 1865, it contained 395 effectives but disbanded before the surrender on June 2. The field officers were Colonels Noble L. McGinnis, [Noble Lafayette McGinnis] John C. Moore, [John Creed Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 9084] William P. Rogers, [William Peleg Rogers – Find A Grave Memorial # 10427565] and Ashbel Smith; [Find A Grave Memorial # 18178] Lieutenant Colonels William C. Timmins [William Chance Timmins surname also spelled as Timmons – died in 1863 buried at the Vicksburg City Cemetery] and J. F. Ward; and Majors Xavier B. Debray, [Xavier Blanchard DeBray – Find A Grave Memorial # 5956404] George W. L. Fly, [George Washington Lafayette Fly – Find A Grave Memorial # 50935836] and Hal. G. Runnels."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 21, 1862 at

He died on Monday, April 21, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 7 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in 1869.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"DARWIN G. SEELEY CO. E 2ND
TEXAS INF. (MOORE'S) C.S.A."**

1683) Private David SELLARDS - Inscription on tombstone #71 reads **“DAVID SELLARD CO. E 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in October 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old.

According to Kentucky Marriages, 1802-1850; Cornelius Sellards married Anna Sullivan on May 1, 1825 in Floyd County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States listed the family surname as Sellard but corrected by an ancestry transcriber as Sellards. The census listed David Sellard, born about 1826 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Cornelius (Spelled as) Selland, born about 1801 in Kentucky and his wife Amy Sellard, born about 1802. Other household members were: Jemima (Spelled as) Sulivan, born about 1819 in Kentucky and William Sellard, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Solomon Sellard, born about 1837 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Kezziah (A female) Sellards, born about 1838 in Virginia Mary Sellards, born about 1841 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 66 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Salards. The census listed David Salards, born about 1828 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$126.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah A. Salards, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Georgia W. Salards, born about 1853 in Virginia and Joshua T. Salards, born about 1855 in Virginia and Mary E. Salards, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wayne County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Wayne County Courthouse and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

The inferences for the surname being spelled as Sellards are his parents spellings on their tombstones. Both the father, Cornelius born about 1800 and died on May 31, 1895 was buried in the Sellards Cemetery located at East Lynn in Wayne County, West Virginia. His wife or the soldier's mother died on November 5, 1866 and also buried in the Sellards Cemetery. And finally the son of David Sellards was Joshua Sellards born about 1855 as noted the spelling on his tombstone. Joshua died in 1946 and was buried in Wayne County, West Virginia.

He had previous duty with Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private (Spelled as) David Selards of Captain Hurston Spurlock's Company* enlisted at age thirty-five at the Wyoming (County) Court House on September 1, 1862 and dated September 15, 1862 and had enrolled on September 4, 1862 at Wayne County, (West) Virginia and enrolled for three years by (Captain Hurston) Spurlock and noted the evaluation of his horse as \$125.00 and equipment at \$15.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Captain Spurlock's Company, Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry. Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Also called the Guyandotte Battalion) appears to have been an unorganized command composed of seven companies which were formed on various dates between August 4, 1862 and January 12, 1863. Captain William R. Gunn's Company was transferred to the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and became (2nd) Company D of that organization. The other six companies were consolidated with four companies of Major Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry, January 15, 1863 and formed the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Sellards alternate name David Selards served in Company E in the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to March 31, 1864 and dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David Selards of Company E of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 4, 1862 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Hurston H) Spurlock for three years and last paid by Captain (James R) Ward on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy 1863.

"The 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was formed January 15, 1863, by the consolidation of six companies of Captain Milton J. Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry with four companies of Major Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David Salards (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 6, 1862 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Hurston) H. Spurlock for three years and last paid by (James) R. Ward on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated died in the enemies prison 1864.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records listed his surname as Selards.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) David Selards of Company E of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on November 12, 1863. Age

thirty-two; height five feet nine inches; complexion light; eyes hazel; hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Wayne County, (West) Virginia and noted as arrested by Colonel White in Greenbrier (County), (West) Virginia on October 25, (1863) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on November 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private David (Spelled as) Sellards (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 15, 1863 and had been sent by Captain (Wesley Coleman) Thorpe of the United States Army 13th Infantry at Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted the prisoners physical description, Height 5' 9"; Age 32; Eyes hazel; Hair dark; Complexion light.

Private David Sellards died approximately 8 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 23, 1863 at Sacramento, California the newspaper *The Daily Bee* reported "THREE ITALIANS – who were arrested in Calaveras County for refusing to give their names to the enrolling officers, have been taken to San Francisco for examination and will probably be detained in Alcatraz. Their names are: Antonio, Persano and Manheire."

And on Monday, November 23, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private David (Spelled as) Sellards of Company E of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David Sellards and other various surname spellings did not own slaves in Wayne County, (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"DAVID SELLARDS CO. E 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1684) Private John SELLERS - Inscription on tombstone #140 reads **"JNO. SELLERS CO. E 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Cumberland, Ohio in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Settle but the compiler believes it was Sellers and will be noted this way. The census listed John Sellers, born about 1837 in Kentucky and living in the household of Martin Sellers, born about 1793 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Catherine Sellers, (Maiden name Vance) born about 1804 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Rebecca Sellers, born about 1829 in Kentucky and Margaret Sellers, born about 1834 in Kentucky

and Mary Sellers, born about 1843 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Scott County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Sellers, born about 1837 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Martin Sellers, born about 1800 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Catherine Sellers, born about 1803 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Joseph Sellers, born about 1827 in Kentucky and Margaret Sellers, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Polly Sellers, born about 1844 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Grandison (A male) James, born about 1827 in Kentucky and George James, born about 1853 in Kentucky and John Harry James, born about 1855 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 2 in Scott County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Georgetown and the census was enumerated in July 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Sellers 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]”

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from November 1, 1862 through February 28, 1863 stated Private John Sellers enlisted on September 2, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky for a period of three years (Located in Fayette County) in Captain James E. Cantrill's Company Smith's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (Which subsequently became Company E of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry) and noted he had not been paid and under remarks stated he was absent without leave with General Morgan on November 18, 1862.

The compiler notes Scott and Fayette Counties in Kentucky were adjacent.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Sellers of Company E of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry was captured in Cumberland, Ohio (Located in Guernsey County, Ohio) on July 23, 1863 and arrived at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 28, 1863 from Wellsville, Ohio. (Located in Columbiana County)

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 18, 1864 at Washington D.C., President Lincoln interviews Chippewa Indian chiefs in East Room of White House and conducts them on tour.

And on Monday, April 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Sellers of Company E of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic bronchitis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Sellers did not own slaves in Scott County, Kentucky.

1685) Private Perry B. SELLERS - Inscription on tombstone #1635 reads ***"P. B. SELLERS CO. A 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Perry B. Sellers, born about 1823 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer and was the sole person in the household. He was living in (Spelled as) Rascoes in Dallas County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; Perry Sellers married Catherine Gibson on December 23, 1854 in Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed P. B. (A male) Sellers, born about 1823 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer with a personal value of 3,000.00 and living with his wife C. A. (A female) Sellers, born about 1837 in Alabama. Another household member was S. A. (A female) Sellers, born about 1855 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Sumter County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Anvill and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Perry B. Sellers alternate name P. B. Sellers served in Company H in the 7th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 3, 1863 in Choctaw County, (Alabama) and enrolled by for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and noted pay for horse at .40 cents per day for \$36.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 3, 1863 in Choctaw (County Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (James) A. Lester for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 3, 1863 in Choctaw County Alabama and enrolled by Captain (James) A. Lester for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Perry B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Perry B. Sellers of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported A MORMON – Phillip Anthony, of Franklin County, Indiana, is married to five wives, three of whom live in his county. Phillip should have immigrated to Salt Lake with his flock, but he didn't and is now in jail awaiting a trial for bigamy.

And on Sunday, March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Sellars (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules P. B. Sellers owned two slaves in Sumter County Alabama both female's ages one and seventeen.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“P. B. SELLERS CO. H 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1686) Sergeant William R. SELMAN - Inscription on tombstone #339 reads **“SGT. Wm. SELMAN CO. C 30 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 28 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Sellman but the compiler believes it was spelled as Selman and will be noted this way. The census listed William Selman, born about 1836 in South Carolina and living in the household of James Selman, born about 1809 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Selman, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Eliza Ann Selman, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Jane Selman, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Martha Selman, born about 1840 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Alley (A female) Selman, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Thomas Selman, born about 1845 in South Carolina (Thomas Hurt Selman also a member of Company C of the 30th Georgia and survived the war and died in 1922 in Douglas County, Georgia) and Nancy Selman, born about 1847 in South Carolina and (Given name spelled as) Francis (A female) Selman, born about 1849 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) E. S. (A male) Stevens, born about 1822 in South Carolina and Caroline Stevens, born about 1822 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) L. O. A. (A male) Stevens, born about 1847 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) H. J. (A male) Stevens, born about 1848 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Stevens, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The household was living in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Silman but after looking at a copy of the census the compiler believes it was spelled Selman and will be noted this way. The census listed William Selman, born about 1836 in South Carolina and living in the household of James Selman, born about 1810 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Selman, also born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Given name spelled as) Eliza (A female) Selman, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Martha Selman, born about 1840 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Alley (A female) Selman, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Thomas Selman, born about 1845 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Selman, born about 1850 in South Carolina and James Selman, born about 1853 in South Carolina and Joseph Selman, born about 1855 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Campbell County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Campbellton and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

The 1870 United States census spelled the surname as Selmon and living in the Dark Corner District of Campbell County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Campbell County, Georgia was in existence from 1828 until 1931 and no longer exists. The following is from Wikipedia: "The original county seat was Campbellton; however, when the Atlanta & West Point Railroad began to plan its route, the town's residents said no due to noise concerns. The tracks were laid through Fairburn instead, which flourished while Campbellton died out, and Fairburn became the county seat in 1870. The Campbell County Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The northwestern half of Campbell (and a bit more of Carroll) became Douglas County in 1870, divided on October 17 at the Chattahoochee River. The remainder of Campbell County was ceded to Fulton County at the end of 1931, along with Milton County, after Campbell County went bankrupt. The

legislation creating the merger was enacted on August 9, 1929, with Milton being added to the process in 1931.”

The inference for Selman being the correct surname is; Find A Grave Memorial # 118872863 listed a photograph of the tombstone of the mother Elizabeth F. Selman who died in 1879 (The same year that the Camp Chase Cemetery became a National Cemetery) now buried in Douglas County, Georgia and the father James Selman has a photograph of his tombstone at Find A Grave Memorial # 76236622 and died in 1866 and now buried in Douglas County, Georgia.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that William R. Selman enlisted in Campbell County, Georgia and New Company C was known as the Campbell Sharpshooters.

30th Georgia Infantry in 1862 the companies were reorganized into the following:

Company A “known as Butts Invincibles” reorganized to Company I in 1862.

Company B known as “Bailey Volunteers” reorganized to Company A in 1862.

Company C known as “Hunter Guards” reorganized to Company F in 1862.

Company D known as “Huguenin Rifles” Stayed the same.

Company E known as “Bartow Invincibles” reorganized to Company B in 1862.

Company F known as “Campbell Sharp Shooters” reorganized to Company C in 1862.

Company G known as “Campbell Grays” reorganized to Company H in 1862.

Company H known as “Fayette Volunteers” reorganized to Company G in 1862.

Company I known as “Clayton Invincibles” reorganized to Company E in 1862.

Company K known as “Chattahoochee Volunteers” Stayed the same, many soldiers from Campbell County, Georgia

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant William “K” Selman served in Company C in the 30th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Butts, Bartow, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit served at Charleston and in February, 1863, had about 300 effectives. Later it was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 29th Regiment. The unit took an active part in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totalled [totalled] 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels David J. Bailey, [David Jackson Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 7985451] James S. Boynton, [James Stoddard Boynton – Find A Grave Memorial # 7960885] and T. W. Mangham; [Thomas Woodward Mangham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33391534] Lieutenant Colonel Miles M. Tidwell; [Mial Meek Tidwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 41210550] and Majors Henry Hendrick [Find A Grave Memorial # 32476994] and Cicero A. Thorpe. [Cicero A. Tharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 167949443]”

Company F of the 30th Georgia Infantry (Also known as the Campbell Sharpshooters) had many men came from Campbell County, Georgia. It became New Company C of the 30th Georgia Infantry upon reorganization in 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to December 31, 1861 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) William R. Selman of Company F commanded William N. Magouirk* enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) William N. Magouirk for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated Captain William N. Magouirk Company was also known as old Company F 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and became New Company C of that Regiment about June 1862. The designation of the Regiment was changed to the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July, 1862.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) William R. Selman was a member of Old Company F 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain William) N. Magouirk for twelve months and was last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated "Private" (Spelled as) William R. Selman of (New) Company C 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia for three years and enrolled by Captain William N. Magouirk and was last paid on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated "Private" (Spelled as) William R. Selman of Company C 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia for the war and enrolled by Captain (William N) Magouirk and was last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and August 1862 stated "Private" (Spelled as) W. R. Selman of Company C 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia for three years or the war and enrolled by Captain (William N) Magouirk and was last paid on August 31, 1862 and was present for duty and had received a \$50.00 bounty and under remarks stated sick in the hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated "Private" (Spelled as) W. R. Selman of Company C 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia for the war by Captain (William N) Magouirk and was last paid on October 31, 1862 and was absent for duty and under remarks said he was sick and returned after muster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records had a regimental return dated for November 1862 and stated "Private" W. R. (Spelled as Silman) of Company C of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry stated he was absent without leave since November 21, 1862.

The work of Lillian Henderson for William R. Selman stated 2nd Sergeant September 25, 1861. He was appointed 1st sergeant August 5, 1863. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia on September 19, 1863. He was captured in Campbell County, Georgia on July 15, 1864. He died of erysipelas at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 18, 1864 and buried in grave number 339, at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery.

When Sergeant William R. Selman of Company C of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 15, 1864 in Campbell County, Georgia he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee. (The compiler notes two days later General Joseph E. Johnston was relieved of command.)

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. R. Selman of Company C of the 30th Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Capron's Brigade, Cavalry Command, Department of the Ohio, in Cobb and other counties in Georgia and captured in Campbell County, Georgia on July 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. R. Selman of Company C of the 30th Regiment Georgia 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) Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville August 4, 1864 and was captured at Campbell County, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. R. Selman of Company C of the 30th 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Campbell County, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. R. Selman of Company C of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoner of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and received from Nashville, Tennessee and captured in Campbell County, Georgia on July 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864.

The compiler notes it was usually a two day journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Columbus, Ohio however it depended upon what time the POW's left Louisville, Kentucky and possible delays during the trip.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. R. Selman of Company C of the 38th Regiment (But corrected to the) 30th 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 in Campbell County, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. R. Selman of Company C of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and was captured in Campbell County, Georgia on July 15, 1864 and received at Camp Chase on August 6, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones.

According to Federal Records at ancestry (23591 of 54896) W. R. Selman was in prison number three in barracks number five and noted as dead.

Sergeant William R. Selman died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 18, 1864 at Washington DC President Lincoln interviews William O. Bartlett, promoter associated with James Gordon Bennett, about New York politics and campaign expenses.

And on Tuesday, October 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) W. R. Selman of Company C of the 30th Georgia 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.”

The compiler notes William R. Selman was one of seven soldiers living in Campbell County, Georgia who died at Camp Chase according to the 1860 United States census.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules there was a William Selman living in Campbell County, Georgia who owned nine slaves this was not the same William Selman nor William Silman or Sellman or W. R. Selman living in Campbell County, Georgia who did not own slaves. The man who owned the slaves was William Covington Selman, born about 1812 in South Carolina as evidenced by his real estate value in the 1860 slave schedule.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. W. R. SELMAN NEW CO. C
30 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1687) Private David B. SENEKER - Inscription on tombstone #415 reads **“D. B. SEMKIN CO.
B 36 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Andrew Seneker married Margaret Hill in Tennessee in 1824.

The 1850 United States census listed David Seneker, born about 1834 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Andw Seneker, born about 1797 in Tennessee and his wife Margaret Seneker, born about 1799 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: John Seneker, born about 1829 in Tennessee and Margaret Seneker, born about 1830 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Elizah (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Elijah) (A male) Seneker, born about 1831 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Thos Seneker, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Archimedes (A male) Seneker, born about 1838 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Division 1 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Senaker but the compiler believes it was spelled as Seneker and will be noted this way. The census listed David Seneker, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a teacher and living in the household of Andrew Seneker, born about 1796 in Virginia and his wife Margaret M. Seneker, born about 1799 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Archimedes Seneker, born about 1839 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 5 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Blountville and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; David B. (Spelled as) Senaker, married Marion W. Hanby in Washington County, Virginia on August 28, 1862. The marriage records stated David B. Senaker was born in Scott County, Virginia in 1834 and his father had been Andrew Senaker and his mother was Margaret Senaker.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David B. Seneker alternate name David B. Senaker served in Company B in the 63rd Georgia Infantry (McMahon's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"63rd Infantry Regiment was organized in May, 1862. It served in Western Virginia, [and] then joined the Army of Tennessee. The unit was assigned to Kelly's, Reynolds', Brown's, and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and was active in North Carolina. The 63rd lost about one-third of its force in the fight at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 303 men and 188 arms. It contained 129 effectives in December, 1864, and on April 9, 1865, merged into the 54th Battalion Virginia Infantry. Few surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels James M. French [James Milton French – Find A Grave Memorial # 5069098] and John J. McMahon, and Lieutenant Colonels David C. Dunn [David Campbell Dunn – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754188] and Connally H. Lynch."

Company B of the 63rd Virginia Infantry (McMahon's) had many soldiers from Washington County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David B. Senaker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on December 1, (1862) and enrolled by Captain (Connally H.) Lynch for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on April 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

The compiler notes Goodson, Virginia located in Washington County, Virginia was renamed Bristol, Virginia in 1890 and is currently an Independent City and no longer in Washington County, Virginia.

“The 63rd (Also known as McMahan’s) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized May 24, 1862 with ten companies A to K. (1st) Company I had previously served as (1st) Company G 50th Regiment Virginia Infantry and was disbanded about January 1863. (2nd) Company I was formed by transfers from other companies of the regiment.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David B. Senaker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on December 1, (1862) at Goodson, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Connally H.) Lynch and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached service August 24, (1863).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David B. Senaker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Goodson, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Connally H.) Lynch for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached service August 24, (1863).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 2, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Senaker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Goodson, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Connally H.) Lynch for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated July 18, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Seneker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Goodson, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Connally H.) Lynch for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Seneker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Goodson, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Connally H.) Lynch for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on June 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war July 21, 1864.

When Private David B. Senaker of Company B of the 63rd Virginia Infantry (McMahon's) was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Reynold'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) David B Seneker (With an X indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia 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) David B Seneker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia 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 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "20" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David B Seneker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David B Senecer of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David B Seneker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia 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) David B Seneker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Seneker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for release from September 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript.

Private David B. Seneker died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 6, 1864 at Marysville, California the newspaper *The Marysville Appeal* reported "Among the emigrants who arrived in this country recently from England, were 100 girls, who passage had been paid by the Lawrence Mill Companies. The girls were sent forward to Lawrence, Massachusetts at once."

And on Sunday, November 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. B. what appears to be Seneker of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither David Senaker or spelled as Seneker owned slaves in Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"D. B. SENEKER CO. B 63 VA. INF. (McMAHON'S) C.S.A."**

1688) Private William SENATE - Inscription on tombstone #888 reads **"Wm. SENATE CO. A 5 CONFED. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old according to his enlistment records with the 2nd Tennessee Infantry.

William Senate had prior duty with Company K 2nd (Walker's) Tennessee Infantry.

2nd Infantry Regiment Volunteers [also called the Irish Regiment] was comprised of men from Memphis, Tennessee, and completed its organization at that city in May, 1861. In July totalling [totaling] 541 effectives, it moved to Fort Pillow. It reported 18 killed, 64 wounded, and 33 missing at Belmont and suffered heavy casualties at Shiloh. Later the unit was consolidated into four companies and merged into Smith's 5th Confederate Infantry Regiment. Its commanders were Colonel J. Knox Walker, and Lieutenant Colonels James A. Ashford, William B. Ross, and James A. Smith.

The compiler notes the 5th Confederate Regiment Infantry was also known as the 9th Confederate Infantry in which his Compiled Military Service Record's are located in and also known as the 5th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

When Private William Senate of Company A of the 9th Confederate Infantry was taken prisoner during 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) Wm Sannat (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General J. 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) Wm Sannat of Company A of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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) Wm Sannat of Company A of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Sannat of Company A of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Sannat of Company A of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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) Wm Sannat of Company A of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 178 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported "LIEUTENANT-GENERAL S. D. LEE – The Mississippian learns that this officer is at Columbus, Mississippi, wounded. He received a pretty severe wound in the foot during the last fight in Tennessee."

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Sanatt (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because the 9th Confederate Infantry was formed prior to his capture if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. SENATE CO. A 9 CONFED. INF. C.S.A.”**

1689) Private William SENN - Inscription on tombstone #864 reads **“Wm. SENN CO. H 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed William Senn, born about 1826 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Emanuel Senn, born about 1806 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Susan Senn, born about 1806 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James Senn, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Daniel Senn, born about 1831 in South Carolina and Jane N. Senn, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Nathaniel Senn born about 1836 in Georgia and Lucy Senn, born about 1848 in Georgia and Esther Senn, born about 1844 in Georgia and Samuel Senn, born about 1845 in Georgia and Thomas Senn, born about 1847 in Georgia and Noah Senn, born about 1851 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bibb and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

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

“18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled]858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765]and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge –Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863]and Majors William M. Moxley,[William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas.[Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]”

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Senn of Company H of the 18th Alabama appeared on an Order and Letter Book of the Walker Hospital at Columbus, Georgia and under remarks stated to be returned to his command, March 30, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Senn of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

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

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

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

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

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

Private William Senn died approximately 163 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 24, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Senn of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1690) Private John Summerfield SENSABAUGH - Inscription on tombstone #1121 reads ***"J. S. SENSABAUGH CO. E 29 N.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Sensabo but the compiler believes it was Sensabaugh and will be noted this way. The census listed John Sensabaugh, born about 1844 in North Carolina and living in the household of Elizabeth Sensabaugh, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Leonadas (A male) Sensabaugh, born about 1836 in North Carolina and Marion (A male) Sensabaugh, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Sensabaugh, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Joseph Sensabaugh, born about 1846 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Haywood County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John S. Sensabaugh, born about 1844 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of C. E. (A female) Sensabaugh, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Catharine E. Sensabaugh, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Joseph H. Sensabaugh, born about 1846 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Division 37 in Haywood County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Waynesville and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

The compiler notes the father of John S. Sensabaugh was the Reverend Joseph Rogers Sensabaugh, a Methodist Preacher who died on October 31, 1846.

Below is a family letter written by the mother of Private John S. Sensabaugh.

Letter to David Sensabaugh by his daughter-in-law Elizabeth C Sensabaugh Dec 8th, 1846

"Dear father Sensabaugh

it is with a heart overflowing with trouble I set down to write to you this morning. O! How shall I commence writing my troubles. My dear husband is dead. Your son Joseph R. Sensabaugh is gone to the

world of spirits. He died the 31st October last. He was only sick 9 days after he was confined to his bed. He thought his complaint was side pleurisy. He was taken with a severe pain under the left shoulder blade on Friday morning. He was taken with a cold chill and stretching and gasping he was sometimes in bed and sometime up until Monday morning the pain crossed over to his right side. He was bleed and after he was bleed it appeared to get easy. He had a dry cough which pestered him very much excepting that he did not appear to suffer very much pain. On Thursday he had a vary high fever and became so he could not spit up the phlegm. He consented then for me to call a physician. The doctor did not get here until Friday evening. The doctor said his complaint was typhus fever in its first state.. The doctor gave him medicine to produce reaction to the liver but medicine would not act upon it. He died on Saturday evening at about 4 o'clock. He was in his senses all the time of his sickness. He bore his affliction with Christian fortitude. He would say there is no dought Caroline but my affliction is for our good. He said there was not a cloud to darken his sky. All our children were brought to him. He laid his hand on there heads beginning with the oldest and on to the youngest calling all there names and asked the Lord to bless them. After some who stood present said his last ___had ___ his strength returned and he praid with strength and with power. He thanked God it was as well with us as it was. He asked the Lord to satisfy us throughout soul and body. He died in his rite mind and died easy. He died in the field of battle. He died in the armes of Jesus. Bright angels conveyed his happy soul to paradise above to dwell with God forever.

O! May we die like he died. He held a two-day meeting on Saturday and Sunday before he took sick. He preached twice on Sunday. Members who heard him preach Sunday at twelve said they never heard such a sermon before. He preached about three hours. Two weeks from that time he was a lifeless corps I am bereaved of a kind good husband and left with five little children. The oldest 10 years old, the next 8 years old, the next 5, the next 3, the fifth 11 months old. Our oldest child's name is Leanidas Franklin, our second Marion Napoleon, our third Elizabeth Catherine, the fourth John Summerfield, the fifth Joseph Haskew. Little Joseph can not walk yet.

My husband died without a will and of coarse my affairs are vary unsettled at this time. Owing to this being my situation the law will have to settle his estate. There has been no administrator appointed yet, but there will have to be one and the property sold. I am at a great loss to know what to do, but the Lord will provide some way for me and my little children. They have no father to instruct them through life uneven way. The Lord has promised to be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widows. It is there I put my trust. It is the Lord only can rais me and give me strength to bear my troubles. O! What trials and troubles we have in this world but the Lord will deliver us out of them all.

My black girl was taken sick 4 days ago. She was taken very violent. In the cours of half an hour after she was taken she had no appearance of life. She could not swallow one thing. I sent for a doctor and he said he never saw such a case in his life. Everybody that saw her thought she was dying. She had near 200 fits. She is on the mend I think. The doctor is giving her medicine. He thinks she will recover with care. She can swallow now and medicine seems to have its desired effect. If Charity does not recover (the Dr. says she is not out of danger) I do not know what I will do for I have five little children and no other help but her.

My neighbors have been very good to me. They come and gathered my corn and husked it for me and have don several other favors for me. Me and my children are well excepting our fateage [fatigue] of body and mind.

There is a great deal of sickness in this country and a good many deats I want to let all the friends know of my husband's death. Rite to brothers John and Michael. I want some of you to come and see me in my distressed situation. Father, I wish you could come to see us and comfort us in our distress. I do think that some of you could come if you O! how I should like to see some of you.

Tell uncle John Groves and aunt Liza _____, aunt Nancy Molsby he said before he died he would soon meet his mother in heaven. I could write a great deal but time and space will not admit of it. I want you

to write to me vary soon and if I never see you again I hope we will meet in heaven. My little children send their love to you

Your affectionate daughter Mr. David Sensabaugh until death, Elizabeth C. Sensabaugh

P S. It would afford me great satisfaction if you would send me my husband's profile that you have at your house"

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John S. Sensabaugh served in Company E of the North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in September, 1861, contained men from Cherokee, Yancey, Buncombe, Jackson, Madison, Haywood, and Mitchell counties. Sent to East Tennessee the unit was active in the Cumberland Gap operations. Later it was assigned to General Rains' and Ector's Brigade, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. The 29th then marched with Hood into Tennessee and ended the war at Mobile. It lost twenty-two percent of the 250 engaged at Murfreesboro and had 110 killed, wounded, or missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 6 killed, 58 wounded, and 87 missing, and at Allatoona thirty-nine percent of the 138 present were disabled. [disabled] It surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William B. Creasman [William Burton Creasman – Find A Grave Memorial # 554113338] and Robert B. Vance; [Robert Brank Vance – Find A Grave Memorial # 11095] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas F. Gardner, [Find A Grave Memorial # 109754813] James M. Lowry, [James Marion Lowry – Find A Grave Memorial # 50200392] Bacchus S. Proffitt, [Bacchus S. Proffitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 68860002] and William S. Walker; [William Clay Walker – Murdered at his home by Union soldier in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5344775] and Major Ezekiel H. Hampton. [Ezekiel Howard Hampton – Find A Grave # 55712091]"

Company E of the 29th North Carolina State Troops had many soldiers from Haywood County, North Carolina.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John S. Sensaborgh (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Troops appeared on a Roll of Honor and noted he was from Haywood County and the date of entrance in the service was February 13, 1863 at age nineteen and he was a volunteer.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Sensabaugh of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists and paid for the period of service from May 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid on August 10, 1863 by (Major James Lawrence) Calhoun in the amount of \$22.00.

When Private John S. Sensabaugh of Company E of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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) Jno S. Semsabaugh of Company E 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 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) Jno S. Sensabaugh of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Sensabaugh (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Sensabaugh of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina 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) John S. Senesabaugh (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina 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 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Sensabaugh of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina 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 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno S. Senesabaugh of Company E of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia in prison number two.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John S. Sensabaugh or similar spellings of surname did not own slaves in Haywood County, North Carolina.

1691) Private Evan A. SETZER - Inscription on tombstone #283 reads **“EVAN A. SETZE CO. I 43 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Letzer but the compiler believes it was spelled as Setzer after looking at the copy of the 1860 census and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled the given name as Elvan but the compiler believes it was Evan Setzer, born about 1829 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Nancy Setzer, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Given name spelled as) Lavice T. (A male) Setzer, born about 1854 in Georgia and Henry Setzer, born about 1856 in Georgia and Evan O. Setzer, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in Forsyth County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cumming and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Sergeant Evan A. Setzer was discharged as a private and 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 Regiment 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” Many soldier’s from Forsyth County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) E. A. Seltzer (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a regimental return for July 1862 and noted as absent.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Evan A. Setzs of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll dated May 12, 1862 and received a \$50.00 bounty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private E. A. Sitzer of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from March 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid on August 3, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to October 31, 1862 stated Orderly Sergeant (Spelled as) E. A. Setzer of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, (1862) at Cumming, Georgia and enrolled by (Hiram Parks) Bell for three years or the war and to be paid from enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated resigned April 23 1862 Orderly Sergeant.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Setzer of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Cumming, Georgia and enrolled by (Hiram Parks) Bell for three years or the war and last paid by (Henry) A. Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Evan A. Setzer 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, E. A. Setzer a private 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 as E. A. Setzer and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 6, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Seaster (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) 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 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 January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Setzer of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Cumming, Georgia and enrolled by (Hiram Parks) Bell for three years and last paid by (Henry A) Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital.

When Private Evan A. Setzer of Company I of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Evan A. Setzer 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 July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Evan A. Setzer of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Evan A. Setzer 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 July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Evens A. Steer (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) 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 on July 30, 1864 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) Evan A. Setzer 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 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) Evan A. Sutzer (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname) of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of

prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Vinan A. Silzer of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio on October 4, 1864 and had been sent from Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 7, 1864 at

And on Friday, October 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Evan A. Sutzer of Company I of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1692) Private Jacob Wesley SHAMEL - Inscription on tombstone #526 reads "**JACOB W. SHAMEL CO. B 6 N.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford's Farm in July 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; Wesley Shamel married Mary Kreeger on April 10, 1849 in Forsyth County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob W. Shamel, born about 1821 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary A. Shamel, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Another family household member was James W. Shamel, born about 1850 in North Carolina and noted as three months old. (Although the 1850 United States census on ancestry has the Shamel family living with the Poindexter family they clearly were not and thus not be noted) The family household was living in Forsyth County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jacob W. Shamel, born about 1821 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Shamel, born about 1827 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Emma Shamel, born about 1851 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Permelia (A female) Shamel, born about 1856 in North Carolina and John Shamel, born about 1859 in North Carolina and Henry Melvin, born about 1841 in North Carolina. The household was living in the Richmond District of Forsyth

County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Bethania and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. W. Shamel served in Company B of the 6th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment State Troops was organized at Camp Alamance, near Company Shops (Burlington), North Carolina, in May, 1861. The men were from the counties of Mecklenburg, Orange, Burke, Catawba, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, Alamance, Rowan, Wake, Caswell, and Chatham. Ordered to Virginia the unit fought under General B. E. Bee, then spent the summer and winter in the Dumfries area. Its brigadiers during the conflict were Generals Whiting, Law, Hoke, Godwin, and W. G. Lewis. The 6th was prominent in the campaigns of the army from Seven Pines to Mine Run, [and] then was active in the battles of Plymouth and Cold Harbor. It fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley and later in the Appomattox operations. This regiment reported 23 killed and 50 wounded at First Manassas, and in April, 1862, contained 715 effectives. It lost 115 during the Seven Days' Battles, 147 at Second Manassas and Ox Hill, 125 in the Maryland Campaign, and 25 at Fredericksburg. Of the 509 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-six percent were disabled. At the Rappahannock River in November, 1863, it lost 5 killed, 15 wounded, and 317 missing, and there were 6 killed and 29 wounded at Plymouth. It surrendered with 6 officers and 175 men of which 72 were armed. The field officers were Colonels Isaac E. Avery, [Isaac Erwin Avery – Killed at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 5846976] Charles F. Fisher, [Charles Frederick Fisher – Killed at the Battle of 1st Manassas in July 1861 – Fort Fisher at Wilmington, North Carolina named after him – Find A Grave Memorial # 11726202] William D. Pender, [William Dorsey Pender Senior – Mortally wounded at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 178020634] and Robert F. Webb; [Robert Fulton Webb – Find A Grave Memorial # 33022215] Lieutenant Colonels William T. Dortch, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12683811] Charles E. Lightfoot, [Charles Edward Lightfoot – Find A Grave Memorial # 15853867] and Samuel M. Tate; [Samuel McDowell Tate – Find A Grave Memorial # 12084254] and Major Richard W. York. [Richard Watson “Watts” York – Find A Grave Memorial # 54075434]”

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 20 which noted Private J. W. Shamel of Company B of the 6th North Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was A. Shamel and listed her Post Office as Bethania, North Carolina.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 741 the Post Office at Bethania was located in Forsyth County, North Carolina.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 27, 1864 at

And on Sunday, November 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, November 27, 1864 due to gangrene.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1693) Private Fountain P. SHARP - Inscription on tombstone #1043 reads "**F. SHARP CO. I 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in August 1864.

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

According to the Tennessee Marriage Records; 1780-2002 George F. (Spelled as) Sharps married Elizabeth Henley in Maury (County) Tennessee on July 8, 1836.

The 1850 United States census listed Fountain P. Sharp, born about 1839 and had attended school within the year and living in the household of George F. Sharp, born about 1815 in Kentucky and living with his wife Elizabeth Sharp, born about 1818 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Jasper M. Sharp, born about 1845 in Arkansas and Newton A. Sharp, born about 1845 in Arkansas and Nancy A. Sharp, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 5 in Lewis County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Fountain E. Sharp, born about 1839 in Tennessee and living in the household of George F. Sharp, born about 1816 in Tennessee and living with his wife Elizabeth Sharp, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Jasper M. Sharp, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Newton A. Sharp, also born about 1846 and Nancy Sharp, born about 1848 and Sarah A. Sharp, born about 1856 and (Spelled as Ursby A. (A female) Sharp, born about 1859. The family household was living in Perry County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Linden and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are that Private Fountain E. P. Sharp was mustered into service on August 10, 1861 in Company C 2nd (Biffle's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry putting his birth date about 1840. There was another Fountain E. P. Sharp born about 1847 in a nearby county in Tennessee but survived the war.

He had prior duty with Company C of the 2nd Battalion (Biffle's) Tennessee Cavalry and listed as Fountain E. P. Sharp and his duty will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Fountain E. P. Sharp served in Company C of the 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Biffle's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

2nd Cavalry Battalion [also called 3rd Battalion] was organized at Camp Lee, Maury County, Tennessee, in July, 1861. It contained five companies, but later was increased to six. Early in 1862 many of the men

were sick. In May it merged into the 6th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Its commanders were Lieutenant Colonels Jacob B. Biffle [Jacob Barnett Biffle] – Find A Grave Memorial # 27560344 and Samuel H. Jones, and Major Nicholas N. Cox [Nicholas Nicholas Cox] Find A Grave Memorial # 7931539.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fountain E. P. Sharp of Captain James H. Lewis's Company 2nd Battalion Tennessee Mounted Volunteers* was mustered into service on August 10, 1861 at Camp Lee, Tennessee and enrolled on July 9, 1861 at age twenty-one at Camp Lee and enrolled for twelve months and evaluation of horse was \$140.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C 2nd (Biffle's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. This battalion was organized for State service in July 1861 with five companies A to E and was accepted into the Confederate States service August 10, 1861. Company F was organized September 27, 1861 and after the fall of Fort Donelson Company C 9th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was temporarily attached to this battalion as Company G but it subsequently returned to its original organization (Date not known) and was mustered there September 19, 1862. This battalion was consolidated with the 11th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry about May 1862 and formed the 6th (Also called the 1st and the 2nd) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, this company becoming Company I of that regiment."

Now for the service in the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Fountain P. Sharp served in Company I of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Wheeler's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th Cavalry Regiment, formerly Wheeler's 1st Tennessee Cavalry, was organized in May, 1862. It was assigned to F. C. Armstrong's, H. B. Davidson's, Humes', and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. The unit participated in the operations in North Mississippi during the balance of 1862 and in January, 1863, contained 430 officers and men. It went on to fight at Chickamauga skirmished in Middle Tennessee, then was active in the Atlanta Campaign. Later the regiment saw action in various engagements in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, [Tennessee] moved to South Carolina, and in 1865 joined the Army of Tennessee. After fighting at Averysboro and Bentonville, it was included in the surrender on April 26. The field officers were Colonels Jacob B. Biffle [Jacob Barnett Biffle – Find A Grave Memorial # 27560344] and James T. Wheeler, [James Thaddeus Wheeler – Find A Grave Memorial # 107789898] Lieutenant Colonels W. W. Gordon [William Wallace Gordon – Find A Grave Memorial # 39238874] and James H. Lewis, and Majors Joseph J. Dobbins and [Find A Grave Memorial # 79170779] William S. Hawkins."

This unit was known in the field by its soldiers and by the Confederate Secretary of War as the 1st Tennessee Cavalry. However, it was officially designated as the 6th Tennessee Cavalry by the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. (A. & I. G. O.) It was also known as the 6th (Wheeler's) Tennessee Cavalry and the later unit is where his Compiled Military Service Record's are located under the surname of Sharpard.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 31, 1863 stated Private Fountain P. Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on July 9,

1861 at Camp Lee, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company (Also called Company A) was formerly Company C 2nd (Biffle's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. This regiment was formed about May 1862 by the consolidation of the 2nd (Biffle's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 11th (Also called the 10th) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and then called the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was re-organized June 12, 1862 by order of the Secretary of War and known in the field and paroled as the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry although officially designated the 6th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private Fountain P. Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on July 9, (1861) at Camp Lee, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy near Mount Pleasant, (Tennessee) on August 3, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on June 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fountain Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fountain Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fountaine Sharp of Company I of the 1st 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 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fountain Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fountain Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fountain Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on August 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fountain Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on August 10, 1864.

Private Fountain P. Sharp died approximately 170 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Charleston, South Carolina the newspaper *The Charleston Mercury* reported "THE MARION RIFLES – [The compiler notes Company A of the 24th South Carolina Infantry were known as the Marion Rifles and that the mayor of Charleston surrendered the city on February 18, 1865 a mere two weeks before this article was printed.] A private letter from a member of the Marion Rifles says the following members now comprise the Company: Lieutenants Hawkins and Smith; Sergeant Howe; Corporal T. Riggs; Privates Fiudd, Thomas, Clarke, Decze, Hazard, Simms and John Scott. Thomas Doherty was slightly sick, Billy Carroll was killed at Ships' Gap, Dicks' Ridge. Sergeant Jackson was wounded and fell in the hands of the enemy. The following were captured at Ships' Gap along with Captain Steinmyer: Privates Merten, J C H. Brown and James Cook. The captures at Nashville were Lieutenant Robinson, Corporal Allison, Privates Estell, Ervin, Scott, Donnelly and Davis. From Sergeant Jackson, who though badly wounded, having had his leg fractured, made his escape from the enemy and arrived in this city a few days ago, we learn that Lieutenant Robinson is a prisoner at Johnson's Island and that Private Harris {Moses Harris} and T. Hamilton are at Camp Chase."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Fountain Sharp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Fountain Sharp did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

1694) Private George B. SHARP - Inscription on tombstone #23 reads **"GEO. B. SHARP CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Bath County, Virginia in August 1863.

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; James M. Sharp married (Spelled as) Arthelia S. Martin in 1828 in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as spelled Sharpe but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sharp and will be noted this way. The census listed George B. Sharp, born about 1833 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James M. Sharp, born about 1803 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Arfela S. Sharp, born about 1803 in Virginia. Other household members were: Hanson T. Sharp, born about 1831 in Virginia and Elizabeth D. Sharp, born about 1838 in Virginia and Sarah Sharp, born about 1842 in Virginia and John Burr, born about 1827 in Virginia. The household was living in District 47 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; George B. Sharp married Rachel A. Burr in 1858 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed George B. Sharp, born about 1833 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,000.00 and a personal value of \$700.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rachel A. (Spelled as) Sharper but corrected by the compiler to Sharp, born about 1837 in Virginia. Another family household member was Lydia F. S. (Spelled as) Sharper but corrected by the compiler to Sharp, born about 1859 in Virginia and noted as nine months old. The family household was living in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Thorny Creek and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George B. Sharp served in Company "L" 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]"

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

He has a physical description.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 25, 1863 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes communication to General Burnside: "Yours of the 23rd. is just received, and it makes me doubt whether I am awake or dreaming. I have been struggling for ten days, first through General Hallack, and then directly, to get you to go to assist General Rosecrans in an extremity, and you have repeatedly declared you would do it, and yet you steadily move the contrary way."

And on Friday, September 25, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records listed his death on Friday, September 25, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"GEO. B. SHARP CO. I 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1695) Private James A. SHARP - Inscription on tombstone #1704 reads **"JAS. A. SHARP CO. A 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Kentucky in November 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Sharp served in Company A of the 2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles completed its organization during the late fall of 1862. The unit was attached to the Department of East Tennessee, then the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It skirmished in various conflicts in the mountainous region of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Early in 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Johnson and Major O. S. Tenney. [Otis Seth Tenney – Find A Grave Memorial # 171691887]"

The compiler notes he was with Company A of the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles. The compiler also notes his records are found under Kentucky on fold 3 and listed near the bottom under Mounted Rifles M-Y and listed under James Sharp.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 at

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, March 18, 1865 due to scurvy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. A. SHARP CO. A 2 BATT’N. MTD RIFLES. C.S.A.”**

1696) Private James L. SHARP - Inscription on tombstone #735 reads **“JAS. L. SHARPE CO. F 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Pocahontas County, West Virginia in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Sharpe but an ancestry transcriber has corrected the surname to Sharp and from Probate Records and a Will the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census reported James Sharp, born about 1821 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Sharp, born about 1826 in Virginia. Another family household member was Robert W. Sharp, born about 1849 in Virginia. This family household was living in the home of James Sharp, born about 1778 in Virginia who was listed as the head of the household. The family household was living in District 47 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James L. Sharp, born about 1820 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed his real estate value as \$1,500 and his personal value as \$1,370.00 and listed as the head of the household was living with what appears to be his wife, Mary W. Sharp, born about 1824 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) A. Rebecca J. Sharp, born about 1851 in Virginia and Ruth J. Sharp, born about 1853 in Virginia and Martha M. Sharp, born about 1854 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Mitchel A. (A male) Sharp, born about 1856 in Virginia and Stewart J. Sharp, born about 1859 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Margt (A female) Burnside, born about 1834 in Virginia. The household was living in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Huntersville and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the NARA in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private James L. Sharp of Company F of the 19th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary W. Sharp and listed her Post Office as Huntersville, (West) Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 791 the Post Office at Huntersville was located in Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James L. Sharp served in Company F 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 Jenkins’ 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]”

A Company Muster Roll for January and February 1864 dated February 29, 1864 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Jas. L. Sharp of Company F of the 19th Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Hillsboro [Hillsboro, (West) Virginia was located in Pocahontas County] by Captain (Spelled as) McNeel for a period of three years and last paid by Captain (Spelled as) Rocke on December 31, 1863 and was noted as sick and absent.

A Company Muster Roll for September and October 1864 dated October 31, 1864 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Jas. L. Sharp of Company F of the 19th Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Hillsboro [Hillsboro, (West) Virginia was located in Pocahontas County] by Captain (Spelled as) McNeel for a period of three years and last paid by Captain (Spelled as) Rocke on December 31, 1863 and was noted as captured in September 1864 and entitled to bounty.

According to the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records noted Private James L. Sharp of Company F of the 19th Virginia Cavalry on page 46 listed his capture at Huntersville, (West) Virginia on September 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records listed Private James L. Sharp of Company F of the 19th Virginia Cavalry on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as Atheneum Prison) and noted a physical description. Age 44 with a height of 5’ 8” with a sallow complexion and blue eyes and light hair and was a farmer by occupation and listed his residence as Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and arrested by Captain Allen in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on September 21, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James L. Sharp of Company F of the 19th Virginia Infantry was received at Camp Chase, Ohio from Wheeling, West Virginia on October 7, 1864 and had been taken prisoner in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on September 21, 1864 and desired to take the Oath of Allegiance.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C. "The First evening reception of the season at the Executive Mansion" held with music by the Marine Band. "The President, who was dressed in a plain suit of black, with white kid gloves, stood just inside the door of the Blue or Oval Room, and was supported on the left by Deputy Marshal Phillips (who presented the visitors,) and on his right by Mr. John G. Nicolay, his private secretary." "President Lincoln seemed to be in good health and spirits, and received his friends with that unwavering good nature which characterizes his manner on such occasions." At 10:30, the President, escorting Mrs. Dennison, wife of Postmaster General William Dennison, led a promenade from the Blue Room to the East Room.

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. L. Sharp of Company F of the 19th Virginia Cavalry due to pleuritis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Sharp did own one slave a black male age 33 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia according to the 1860 Slave Schedule. Because the senior James Sharp was not listed in the 1860 United States census on ancestry it is the compilers opinion that the slave belonged to James L. Sharp.

1697) Private Elijah SHAVER - Inscription on tombstone #1183 reads "**ELIJAH SHAVER CONSCRIPT GD. TENN. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Elijah Shaver, born about 1814 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a day laborer and noted his race as a mulatto and living with what appears to be his wife Judith Shaver, born about 1814 in Virginia and also listed as a mulatto. Other family household members were: Henry G. Shaver, born about 1845 and also listed as a mulatto and Fanny M. Shaver, born about 1847 and listed as a mulatto and James N. Shaver, born about 1851 in Virginia and listed as a mulatto and Sarah M. Shaver, born about 1854 in Tennessee and listed as a mulatto. The family household was living in Civil District 1 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Holston Valley and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

The compiler notes his records are found under Confederate miscellaneous.

He was with the unassigned conscripts.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 17 to November 1, 1864 and dated November 7, 1864 stated Private Elijah Shaver appeared at the Camp Guard at Camp of Instruction, Conscript Department of Kentucky and Tennessee enlisted on May 29, 1864 at Bristol, Tennessee and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 17, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver was a disabled soldier captured by the enemy and dated December 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and 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 Private (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver 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 on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver 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 to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver 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 Private (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Private Elijah Shaver died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Elijah Shaver conscripts unassigned due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1698) Private Alexander L. SHAW - Inscription on tombstone #893 reads "**A. L. SHAW CO. A 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Alexander L. Shaw, born about 1832 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a merchant with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$600.00 and living with what appears to be his wife Catherine Shaw, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in Election Precinct 1 in Coffee County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Geneva and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier comes from his commutation for rations while on sick furlough on page 18 of his Compiled Military Service Records dated in September of 1863 and noted his name as A. L. Shaw of Company A of the 18th Alabama Infantry and he made his mark with an X and above the X was A. L. Shaw. Although several pages of Federal POW Records reported his name as Alexander A. Shaw the compiler believes this was in error.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alexander "A." Shaw served in Company A 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 A of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Bullock Guards” Many soldiers from Coffee County, Alabama.

When Private Alexander L. Shaw of Company A 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Thursday, January 26, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1699) Corporal John A. SHAWVER - Inscription on tombstone #1201 reads “**CORP. J. SHAWVER CO. F 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal John Shawver served in Company F in the 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen’s Virginia Mounted Riflemen) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1863. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's and McCausland's Brigade and confronted the Federals in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry S. Bowen, [Henry Smith Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 79187903] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Radford, [John Taylor Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 32756098] and Major Henry F. Kendrick. [Find A Grave Memorial # 106832547]”

He has a physical description.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Friday, February 12, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1700) Private Littleton SHEALY - Inscription on tombstone #658 reads "**L. SHEALY CO. C 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Littleton Healy but corrected to Littleton Shealy by an ancestry transcriber and looking at the actual copy of the transcribe the compiler agrees and will be noted at Littleton Shealy, born about 1826 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$200.00 and living by himself in dwelling number 290 in Edgefield District, South Carolina according to the census and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Littleton Shealy, born about 1828 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and living with what appears to be his wife Nancy Shealy, born about 1833 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Carnile (A male) Shealy, born about 1852 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) L. W. (A male) Shealy, born about 1854 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) L. S. (A female) Shealy, born about 1855 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) J. E. Shealy, born about 1856 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) W. C. (A male) Shealy, born about 1857 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment in Edgefield District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Germanville and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 on page 44 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private Littleton Shealy of Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Nancy Shealy and listed her Post Office as Hollow Creek, South Carolina.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Littleton Shealy served in Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“15th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, [Lightwood Knot Springs] near Columbia, South Carolina. Its members were raised in the counties [Districts] of Richland, Union, Lexington, Kershaw, Fairfield, and Williamsburg. After serving on James Island, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 15th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then fought with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It returned to Virginia, saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the North Carolina Campaign. This regiment sustained 24 casualties at Second Manassas, 110 at Sharpsburg, 55 out of 404 at Fredericksburg, 54 at Chancellorsville, and 137 of the 448 at Gettysburg. It reported 3 killed and 11 wounded at Knoxville and had 1 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, it contained 162 men and surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels John B. Davis, [John Bunyan Davis – Find A Grave # 35778416] William D. De Saussure, [William Davis DeSaussure – Killed at Gettysburg -Find A Grave # 13399709] and Joseph F. Gist; [Joseph Fincher Gist – Find A Grave # 10027419] Lieutenant Colonels Richard Anderson [Richard H. Anderson – died 1861] and Frederick S. Lewie; [Frederick Sims Lewie – Find A Grave # 11172097] and Major William M. Gist. [William M. Gist – Killed near Knoxville, Tennessee – Find A Grave # 11425372]”

Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Lexington Rifles” Many soldiers from Lexington District, in South Carolina. Became Company H, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Consolidated; April 9, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 23, 1864 at

And on Friday, December 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Friday, December 23, 1864 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

