

1801) Sergeant Thomas W. STARNES through 1900) Private James D. THOMPSON
(Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

1801) Sergeant Thomas W. STARNES - Inscription on tombstone #442 reads "**THOS. W. STARNES CO. D 2 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed a Thomas (Spelled as) Starns, born about 1838 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Rufus K. Caruth, born about 1820 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Amda F. Caruth, born about 1819 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John A. Caruth, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Julia Caruth, born about 1847 in Arkansas and Mary E. Caruth, born about 1849 in Arkansas and (Spelled as) Franklin Jc Caruth born about 1851 in Arkansas and Rufus K. Caruth, born about 1854 in Arkansas and Thomas H. Caruth, born about 1856 in Arkansas and Nancy Caruth, born about 1858 in Arkansas. The family household was living in the Spring Creek Township of Phillips County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office listed as North Creek and the census was enumerated on June 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private T. W. Starnes alternate name Thomas W. Starnes and discharged as a sergeant and served in Company D in the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Infantry Regiment, assembled during the summer of 1861, contained men from Hempstead, Washington, Sebastian, and Crawford counties. The unit was ordered east of the Mississippi River and fought in the Battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and Perryville. It then was assigned to Liddell's and Govan's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In September, 1863, the 2nd was united with the 15th (Cleburne's-Polk's-Josey's) Regiment, and in December, the 24th joined the consolidated unit. It participated in the many campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved from Hood into Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment was organized with 742 officers and men, and lost 15 killed, 94 wounded, and 9 missing at Murfreesboro. The 2nd/15th/24th totalled [totalled] 295 men and 202 arms in December, 1863. At the Battle of Atlanta only the 2nd and 24th were united and this command sustained 130 casualties. Few surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Daniel C. Govan, [Daniel Chevilette Govan – Find A Grave Memorial # 10879] T. C. Hindman, [Thomas Carmichael Hindman Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 10991 – indicated for war crimes by the Federal Government after the war and murdered at his home in 1868] J. W. Scaife, [James W. Scaife] and E. Warfield; [Elisha Warfield – Find A Grave Memorial # 68499633] Lieutenant Colonels Jos. W. Bocage, [Joseph William Bocage – Find A Grave Memorial # 45287849] E. G. Brasher, [Eldridge G. Brasher] R. F. Harvey, [Reuben F. Harvey –Died September 30, 1863] and Charles Patterson; and Major A. T. Meek [Amzi Theophiliss Meek – Find A Grave Memorial # 5593315]"

The compiler notes many of the soldiers who were in Company D and old Company E of the 2nd Arkansas Infantry came from Phillips County, Arkansas.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 20, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of Captain Scaife's Company 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry* was mustered in on June 4, 1861 at age twenty-three at Camp near Memphis, (Tennessee) and enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and number of traveling to place of rendezvous was twenty miles.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became (Old) Company E 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry which was consolidated with Company D same Regiment by order of Major General Hardee dated June 12, 1862 and the new organization was designed Company D 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 4 to August 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of (Old) Company E 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry* enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was consolidated with Company D, same Regiment by order of Major General Hardee dated June 12, 1862 and the new organization was designated Company D 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1862 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Ths. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed to 3rd sergeant on June 15, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1862 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Ths. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by (Colonel Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Ths. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 30, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Ths. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid on December 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 30, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Ths. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid by (Charles D.) Sullivan 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 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D.) Sullivan on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D.) Sullivan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid by Captain (Lemuel O.) Bridewell on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 30, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra duty with Regiment by order of Colonel (Elisha) Warfield since March 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Helena, Arkansas and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas Carmichael) Hindman for the war and last paid by Captain (Charles D.) Sullivan on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 22, 1864.

When Sergeant Thomas W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Arkansas Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Govan'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 Sergeant (Spelled as) T. W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas 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) Thos W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas 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) Thos W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) Thomas W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas 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) Thos W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a descriptive 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) Thomas W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas 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 at ancestry (23591 of 54896) stated Thos W. Starnes was held in prison number three in barracks number eleven at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as dead.

Private Thomas W. Starnes died approximately 99 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 9, 1864 at Elyria, Ohio the newspaper the Elyria Independent Democrat reported "The number of Ohio troops mustered out from May 1st to November 1, 1864 including the hundred day men, is 33,513. The number of recruits enlisted and mustered in from November 1, 1863 to November 1st 1864 exclusive of drafted men substitutes and recruits for the regular army and hundred day troops is 53,892. There are 6,000 prisoners at Camp Chase, who are limited by way of retaliation to hard tack and bacon. The 88th Ohio are in charge of the camp and prisoners. General Burbridge is shooting four guerillas for every Union man murdered in Kentucky. These guerillas rob all classes. They are nothing less than brigands."

And on Wednesday, November 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos W. Starnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1802) Private William W. STARNES - Inscription on tombstone #2008 reads "***W. W. STARNES CO. I 23 ALA. 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.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; (Spelled as) Porter A. Starnes married (Spelled as) Manesy Smith on October 10, 1839 in Marshall County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed William W. Starnes, born about 1841 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Peter A. Starnes, born about 1818 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Manecy Starnes, born about 1816 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Missouri C. (A female) Starnes, born about 1843 in Alabama and Charles N. Starnes, born about 1844 in Alabama and Mary E. Starnes, born about 1848 in Alabama and Peter Starnes, born about 1782 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Subdivision 23 in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William W. Starnes, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Menesa (A female) Starnes, born about 1816 in Alabama. Other household members were: Missouri C. (A female) Starnes, born about 1843 in Alabama and Charles N. Starnes, born about 1845 in Alabama and Mary E. Starnes, born about 1848 in Alabama and Patrick H. Starnes, born about 1854 in Alabama and James H. Smith, born about 1783 in South Carolina. The household was living in Tract 7 in Range 3 East in Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cottonville and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he was living in Marshall County, Alabama and enlisted in Marshall and the compiler notes no town in Alabama was known as Marshall that it could only be Marshall County.

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

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

Company I of the 23rd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Baldwin County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Starnes of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 15, (1862) in Marshal (County Alabama) and enrolled for three years or the war and had received no pay 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) W. W. Starnes of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 15, 1862 in Marshal (County Alabama) and enrolled for three years or the war and had received no pay and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Starnes of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 15, 1862 in Marshal (County) Alabama and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Mathews on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Starnes of Company I of the 23rd Alabama appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at the supply train in the Army of Tennessee during the months of February and March 1864 and nature of service was a teamster and term of service was from February 20 to March 31, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Starnes of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee 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. W. Starnes of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Starnes of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Private William W. Starnes died approximately 147 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 31, 1865 at Lima, Ohio the newspaper the Times-Democrat reported "SENTENCE COMMUTED – We learn that the sentence of James Grubb, the bounty jumper, who was to have been shot at Camp Chase yesterday, has been commuted by President Johnson into five years imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary."

And on Wednesday, May 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. W. Starnes of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

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

1803) Private Michael STAUB - Inscription on tombstone #1639 reads **“MICHAEL STAUB CO. F 13 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Michael Staub served in Company F in the 13th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in August, 1861, at Camp Moore, Louisiana. Many of the men were recruited in Lafayette, St. Mary, and Tangipahoa parishes. The unit was active in the conflicts at Shiloh, Farmington, and Perryville, then was assigned to D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 10th Louisiana Infantry Regiment from December, 1862 to April, 1864. The regiment fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and ended the war defending Mobile. The 13th/20th reported 20 killed, 89 wounded, and 78 missing at Murfreesboro, lost more than forty percent of the 289 engaged at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 191 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. The 13th contained 77 effectives in November, 1864, and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Francis L. Campbell, Aristides Gerard, and Randall L. Gibson; [Randall Lee Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 8921] Lieutenant Colonel Edgar M. Dubroca; [Find A Grave Memorial # 22331354] and Majors Anatole P. Avegno, [Anatole Placide Avegno – Find A Grave Memorial # 81584265] Stephen O'Leary, and Michael O. Tracy.”

Company F of the 13th Louisiana Infantry was known as “1st Company Governor’s Guards”

When Private Michael Staub of Company F of the 13th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865 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 Michael Staub of Company F of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Michael (Spelled as) Staut of Company F of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Michael Staub of Company F of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Michael Staub of Company F of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry 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 Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Michael Staub of Company F of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in "Lawrence County, Alabama" on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Michael Staub of Company F of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 13, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "Generals Crook and Kelly chose to sleep in Cumberland away from their commands and from any Union forces, and the guerillas carried them off, taking at the same time a couple of fine horses. If the rebs will return the horses, they are welcome to the Generals."

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Mike Staub of Company F of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1804) Private Benjamin F. STEGALL - Inscription on tombstone #2090 reads "*I. K. PROPHET CO. C 2 VA. REG. C.S.A.*" / "***B. F. STEGALL CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama in April 1862.

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

John W. Stegall and his wife Eliza Jane Stegall had both had previous marriages and brought children into their marriage about 1840. Both Elvira and Benjamin F. Stegall's mother was Eliza Jane Alderman Williams Stegall.

The compiler notes a descendant in 1930 noted in a letter as follows "Eliza Jane Alderman married David Williams of Duplin County, N.C., and they moved to Mississippi about 1824 or 1825. They lived at first in Lawrence County, Miss., on the Pearl River near Monticello. This did not prove to be a favorable location, so sometime after 1827 they moved into the cotton growing section of Louisiana.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Steagall. The census listed Benjamin F. Steagall, born about 1844 in Louisiana and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of John W. Steagall, born about 1809 in Georgia and his wife Eliza Jane Steagall, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elvira Steagall, born about 1838 in Louisiana and Samuel N. Steagall, born about 1840 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Ward 2 in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled also as Steagall. The census listed Benjamin F. Steagall, born about 1845 in Louisiana and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of J. W. (A male) Steagall, born about 1808 in Georgia and his wife E. J. (A female) Steagall, born about 1804 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Elvira (Spelled as Willson but in the compilers opinion was spelled as Wilson) Willson, born about 1837 in Louisiana and E. A. Willson (But in the compilers opinion was E. A. Wilson) born about 1835 in Louisiana (Also died at Camp Chase) and S. N. (A male) Steagall, born about 1839 with no birth State listed and J. Q. (A male) Dickerson, born about 1828 in Tennessee and J. S. (A male) Williams, born about 1830 in Mississippi and Caroline A. Williams, born about 1828 in Mississippi and R. W. (A male) Willson, born about 1857 in Louisiana and likely the son of Elvira and E. A. Wilson. The household was living in Jackson Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vernon and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private B. F. Stegall served in Company 2M in the 12th Louisiana Infantry however the compiler notes he was with Company K of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried at grave number 27 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

The second soldier should be Private Benjamin F. Stegall Company K 9th Louisiana Infantry Regiment CSA. Private Stegall has in my opinion one of the more remarkable stories at the Camp Chase Cemetery. Private Stegall's Compiled Military Service Records are shown primarily with Company M2 of the 12th Louisiana Infantry even though he had no active participation in the 12th, which I will explain later. John W. Stegall had at least three children, Samuel, Elvira, and Benjamin at this time period. John W. Stegall and his wife Eliza Jane Stegall had both had previous marriages and brought children into their marriage about 1840. Both Elvira and Benjamin F. Stegall's mother was Eliza Jane Alderman Williams Stegall. Benjamin F. Stegall appears to be the youngest as the 1850 and 1860 census puts his year of birth about 1844. Private Benjamin F. Stegall's physical (ancestry 22640) description reads as follows at Camp Chase: Rank Private; age 17; height 6' and 3/4"; fair complexion; hazel eyes; fair hair; Born in Jackson Parish, Louisiana. When the war started in 1861, many single and eager Louisianans joined the Confederate cause. As a reward for signing up for three years members of Company K 9th Louisiana Infantry were allowed to gain furlough and travel back to Jackson Parish, Louisiana where we find the Stegall family living near the town of Vernon, Louisiana. Some members of Company K 9th Louisiana Infantry were also signing up new recruits for their company. With the Confederate draft about to take place many men of Jackson Parish, Louisiana aided by the \$50.00 sign on bonus decided to enlist in Company K. Elvira Stegall had married E.A. Wilson and they had a child living in the Stegall household according to the 1860 census by the name of R.W. Wilson age 3. All three E.A. Wilson, Samuel Stegall, and Benjamin Stegall would join Company K 9th Louisiana in March of 1862. In just a few weeks the Stegall household would be turned upside down. Company K known as the "Jackson Greys" left Jackson Parish, Louisiana in early Spring of 1862 by railroad and was going well within Confederate lines to join the 9th Louisiana Regiment in Northern Virginia. On April 11, 1862 while either arriving in Huntsville, Alabama or taking a short break the town was suddenly captured by Union soldiers from Nashville, Tennessee in command for the Union was General Ormsby Mitchell.

He has a physical description.

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 Benjamin F. Stegall may have been one of those reinterred. The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed with 2nd Company M of the 12th Louisiana Regiment.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 30, 1862 the battles of Richmond, Kentucky and the 2nd Manassas in Virginia were entering their 2nd and final day and both were Confederate victories.

And on Saturday, August 30, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, August 30, 1862 with no reason given for death.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1805) Private Decatur Joel STEED - Inscription on tombstone #80 reads **“J. DECATUR STEED CO. D WHITE’S CAV. VA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Charleston, West Virginia in October 1863.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Henry Steed married Ruth Hash on September 28, 1810 in Shenandoah County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Decatur Steed, born about 1828 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Henry Steed, born about 1788 and his wife (Spelled as) Lutha A. Steed, born about 1792. Other family household members were: Amos Steed, born about 1826 and Julia A. Steed, born about 1824. The family household was living in District 69 in Warren County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. D. (A male) Steed, born about 1829 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$140.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Elenor F. Steed, also born about 1829 in Virginia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Jno H. Steed, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Warren County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Buckton and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Decatur Steed served in Company D in the 23rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd Cavalry Regiment was organized in April, 1864, by consolidating seven companies of the 41st Cavalry Battalion and two companies of O’Ferrall’s Battalion. The unit served in Imboden’s Brigade and was involved in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. It disbanded during April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Robert White, [Find A Grave Memorial # 135964844] Lieutenant Colonel Charles T. O’Ferrall, [Charles Triplett O’Ferrall – Find A Grave Memorial # 6991838] and Major Fielding H. Calmese. [Fielding Helm Calmes – Find A Grave Memorial # 138375661]”

The compiler notes his service records are located in the 23rd Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Decatur Steed of Captain Fielding H. Calmes' Company of Cavalry* was mustered into service on September 7, 1863 in Warren County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Fielding H. Calmes and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 23rd Virginia Cavalry. The 23rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized by Special Order Number 99 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated April 28, 1864, which directed that the seven companies composing the 41st Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Captain Riddleberger's and Captain Pollock's Companies of O'Ferrall's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and Captain Calmes' Company Virginia Cavalry be formed into a regiment. One of the companies from the 41st Battalion failed to join the regiment and another was subsequently assigned to the 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry as Company L. Four other companies were assigned at various times until the regiment consisted of twelve companies, A to M."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. Steed of Company D of the 23rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1863 in Warren County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Marcus D.) Richardson for the war.

Federal POW Records stated Private Decatur (Spelled as) Steele (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of White's Battalion C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on October 22, 1863: Age 44; Height 5 foot 8 and ½ inches; Complexion dark; Eyes grey; Hair dark and told Union authorities he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Warren County, Virginia and had been arrested by Major Cole in Charleston, (West Virginia) on October 18, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Decatur Steed of Company D of White's Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted a physical description: Age 44; Height 5 foot 8 and ½ inches; Eyes grey; Hair dark; Complexion dark and noted as captured in Charleston, (West) Virginia on October 18, 1863.

Private Joel D. Steed died approximately 414 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 11, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper the Daily Milwaukee News reported "It has been discovered that an organized band of body-snatchers, resurrectionists, exist in Columbus, Ohio, whose practice it is to rob the graves at Camp Chase of dead bodies which are shipped to the medical college at Cleveland for dissecting."

And on Sunday, December 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joel D. Steed (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect entry) of Company D of White's Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“DECATUR J. STEED CO. D 23 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1806) Private James Buchanan STEELE - Inscription on tombstone #1791 reads **“JAS. B. STEEL CO. K 33 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

A descendant (C. V. Glennis) stated his middle name was Buchanan. The compiler as of yet has been able to confirm the middle name.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Steel but the compiler believes it was Steele and will be noted this way The census listed James B. Steele born about 1825 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of household and living with what appears to be his wife Rebecca Steele born about 1824 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) S. T. (A female) Steele, born about 1847 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Thos. A. Steele, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Amite County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated in November 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Steete (But an ancestry transcriber corrected the surname to Steele and will be noted this way) The census listed James B. Steele, born about 1825 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a planter and had a real estate value of \$900.00 and a personal estate as \$2,500.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: Susan Steele, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Thomas Steele, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Amos Steele, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Harman Steele, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Matilda Steele, born about 1856 in Mississippi and William Steele, born about 1859 and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Amite County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Liberty and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes that noticeably missing was the wife and mother Rebecca. The compiler notes according to the Federal Census Mortality Schedule Index, 1850-1880 that one Rebecca (Spelled as) Steele, age thirty-four and a resident of Amite County, Mississippi was burned to death in January of 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James B. Steele served in Companies K and A 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]”

The compiler notes Company K's nickname was known as the “Amite Defenders” and initially raised in Amite County, Mississippi and that the regiment was formed in mid April of 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted at Brookhaven, Mississippi on January 16, 1863 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 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 May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted at Brookhaven, Mississippi on January 16, 1863 and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted at Brookhaven, Mississippi on January 16, 1863 and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Alfred E.) Strawn 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) J. B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted at Brookhaven, Mississippi on January 16, 1863 and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Alfred E.) Strawn 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) James B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted at Brookhaven, Mississippi on January 16, 1863 and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1863 at Brookhaven, Mississippi in 1862 and enrolled 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 August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) John (But with an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted at Coffeerville, Mississippi in 1862 and enrolled for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Columbia, Tennessee.

A receipt roll for clothing within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 21, 1864 and signed his name as James B. Steele.

Confederate Records stated he was at the Lumpkin Hospital in Cuthbert, Georgia on September 21, 1864 and while there received clothing and it was noted he was "destitute for clothing." The compiler also notes he signed his name for the clothing and he wrote his name as "James B. Steele."

The compiler also notes the Confederate authorities had ordered a muster roll for many Confederate units late in the war, due to hard marching and many hard fought battles it was difficult to keep records in a timely fashion and that this also might contribute to some of his inconsistencies on his last company muster roll.

When Private James B. Steele of Company K the 33rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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 James B. Steele of Company K 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 January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private James B. Steele of Company K 33rd Mississippi Infantry as admitted to the United States Army Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee on January 21, 1865 and his status was a convalescent. It further noted his age was forty and that he was released to the Provost Marshall on January 23, 1865 which he was then transferred to the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on January 24, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private James B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Steele of Company K 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 25, 1865. Roll dated January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to Point Lookout, Maryland on March 26, 1865 for exchange and under remarks stated transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on March 26, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Maryland and received from Camp Chase on March 31, 1865 and entered on rolls on May 30, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, (Tennessee) on December 22, 1864.

The compiler notes an interesting notation on his Federal POW Records and this did happen on rare occasions. Federal POW Records reported James B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Mississippi earmarked for exchange at the Point Lookout, Maryland prison. He was transferred there and received at Point Lookout, Maryland on March 31, 1865 and on the rolls at Point Lookout, Maryland on May 30, 1865. However an asterisk was next to his name as being transferred to Point Lookout. At the bottom of his Federal POW records it stated "Prisoner who arrived at this station (Point Lookout) under assumed name, or assumed one for the purpose of being transferred, exchanged or released." Who the prisoner was at Camp Chase, who committed this identity fraud and took his name is not known but

testifies to the extent of what some soldiers would do to get out of the Camp Chase prison. It appears that the Camp Chase authorities had not known James B. Steele was in the hospital and when his name was called another prisoner stepped forward claiming to be him. It is plausible when James B. Steele died a few days later the Camp Chase authorities telegraphed Point Lookout to alert them of the mistake and imposter.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23261) stated that James B. Steele was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on March 18, 1865 for diarrhea.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 31, 1865 President Lincoln is urged by Stanton to remain a few days more at the front. (Petersburg, Virginia) "A pause by the army now would do harm; if you are on the ground there will be no pause."

And on Friday, March 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James B. Steele of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea at the Camp Chase Hospital.

The 1850 Slave Census did show J. B. Steel of Amite County, Mississippi having one male slave; age six.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. B. STEELE CO. K 33 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

1807) Private William STEEL - Inscription on tombstone #2077 reads "*Wm. CUNNINGHAM 54 TENN. REG. C.S.A.*" / **"Wm. STEEL CO. D 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

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

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

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

Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Coosa Farmers” Many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

According to the Alabama Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 Private William Steel enlisted in Coosa County, Alabama in July of 1861 and muster roll in date was December 31, 1861. (Page 20 of 25 with Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to November 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) William Steele enlisted on August 2, (1861) at Coosa County, (Alabama) and enrolled by C. (Charles) M. Cox and status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) William Steel of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted in July (1861) in Coosa County, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Charles M) Cox for the duration of 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) William Steel of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Coosa County, Alabama and enrolled by C. (Charles) M. Cox and last paid on December 31, 1861 and under remarks stated captured by the Yankees April 7, 1862.

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."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Steele of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register containing a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. Time and place of wound (April) 6th at 4:00 p.m. Nature of wound foot slightly.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Steel of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama was admitted on April 18, 1862 for a gun-shot in foot and taken to ward 7 at the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Steel of the 18th Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners removed from Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio on May 1, 1862. Roll dated Camp Dennison April 30, 1862 and under remarks gave a physical description. Age twenty-five; Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair light brown and had been wounded in the ankle.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Steel of the 18th Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863. Date of death May 17, 1862 and place of death at the General Hospital Camp Chase, Ohio.

Private William Steel died approximately 17 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 19, 1862 at Sacramento, California the newspaper the Sacramento Bee reported "COLONEL FERRIS FORMAN, Fourth Regiment California Volunteers, has taken command of the District of Southern California. The headquarters of the Division will be at Camp Latham, Los Angeles County."

And on Monday, May 19, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private William Steel of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio.

Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private William Steel may have been one of those reinterred if he was buried at the East Cemetery and was not listed on the Ohio Adjutant General's report.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1808) Private Isaac STEEL - Inscription on tombstone #1527 reads "**J. STEELE CO. A TENN. RES. TROOPS C.S.A.**"

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 46 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Isaac Steel, born about 1819 and listed as a farmer and as the head of the household. Other family household members were: Mary Steel, born about 1788 in Virginia and Sarah Steel, born about 1822 in Tennessee and Harriet Steel, born about 1832 and John Steel, born about 1838 and Sarah A. Steel, born about 1845. The family household was living in Division 1 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Isaac Steel, born about 1818 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Mary Steel, born about 1789 in Virginia. Other household members were: Annie E. Steel, born about 1842 in Virginia and Elizabeth Steel, born about 1832 in Virginia and David M. Steel, born about 1853 in Tennessee and William J. Steel, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Henry J. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to initial F) Steel, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 17 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and no Post Office was reported and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

A Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Steele appeared on a Muster roll of the Camp Guard at Camp of Instruction, Conscript Department of Kentucky and Tennessee for June 17 to November 10, 1864 dated November 7, 1864 noted he enlisted on September 8, 1864 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and enrolled for the war and his last pay was his first pay and noted as present for duty.

His POW Records are found under miscellaneous Tennessee.

Isaac (Spelled as) Steel Company A Unassigned Tennessee Reserve Troops

Federal POW Records stated Isaac Steel 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 state Private (Spelled as) Isaac Steel Conscript Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Steel Unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Bristol, Tennessee was and is located in Sullivan County.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Isaac Steel Conscript Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Isaac Steele Conscript 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 January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Steel Unassigned 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 had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Steel Unassigned 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 at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "PRISONERS TRANSFERRED – Yesterday five rebel surgeons, ten commissioned officers and one hundred and forty-nine enlisted men, prisoners of war, were forwarded from the Military Prison at this place to Camp Chase, Ohio.

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

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23137) stated he died on Friday, March 3, 1865 due to pneumonia. The citation also noted his given name was Isaac and he was as unassigned conscript.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Steele of Company A of the Unassigned Tennessee Reserves appeared on a list of prisoners of war buried at Camp Chase, Ohio and date of death was March 3, 1865 and died in his quarters and buried in grave 1527.

On October 6, 1911 war clerks were finally able to help identify his correct name.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Isaac Steel did not own slaves in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ISAAC STEEL UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPTS TN. C.S.A.”**

1809) Private Cyrus STEVENS- Inscription on tombstone #884 reads **“C. STEPHENS 39 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Stephens. The census listed Cyrus Stephens, born about 1829 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a carriage maker and living in the household of Elizabeth Stephens, born about 1790 in North Carolina. Other household members were: James Haywood, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Mary Stephens, born about 1832 in North Carolina. The household was living in Union County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; Cyrus (Spelled as) Stevens married Caroline Conder in 1856 in Union County, North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Stevins but after looking at the actual transcription the compiler believes it was spelled as Stevens and will be noted this way. The census listed Cyrus Stevens, born about 1830 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a mechanic and had a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$1,200.00 and was listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Caroline Stevens, born about 1834 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Andrew Stevens, born about 1857 in North Carolina and Martha Stevens, born about 1858 in North Carolina and Calvin Hinley, born about 1847 in North Carolina and Joseph Fincher, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Stevens, born about 1842 in North Carolina.

The household was living in Union County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Monroe and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

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

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

The inferences for the surname spelled as Stevens are on some of his Compiled Military Service Records which are nothing more than his Federal POW Records and his marriage to Caroline Conder and of a death certificate for his daughter Martha A. Secrest who died in 1942 in Texas and listed the father as Cyrus Stevens.

When Private Cyrus Stevens of Company H of the 39th North Carolina State Troops Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 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) Cyrus Stevens of Company H of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Stephens of Company H of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the

Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Stephens of Company H of the 39th Regiment North Carolina 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Stephens of Company H of the 39th Regiment North Carolina 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Stevens of Company H of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Private died approximately 19 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "REBEL PRISONERS – Twenty-one officers and one hundred and twenty-nine enlisted men were received from Nashville on Monday night. Fifty-nine commissioned officers go to Fort Delaware this morning and one hundred and thirty-five enlisted men to Camp Chase."

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Stevens of Company H of the 39th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Cyrus (spelled as) Stevens or Stephens owned slaves in Union County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CYRUS STEVENS CO. H 39 N.C. INF. C.S.A."**

1810) Private J. STEPHENS - Inscription on tombstone #1156 reads **"J. STEPHENS CO. H 33 ALA. REG. C.S.A."**

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

“33rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Pensacola, Florida, in April, 1862. Its members were raised in Coffee, Butler, Dale, Montgomery, and Covington counties. The unit was ordered to Mississippi, then Kentucky, where it took an active part in the conflicts at Munfordsville and Perryville. Brigaded under Generals Wood, Lowrey, and in 1865, Shelley, the 33rd participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. It lost eighty-two percent of the 500 engaged at Perryville, and reported 100 casualties at Murfreesboro and 149 at Chickamauga. On December 14, 1863, the regiment totaled 536 men and 385 arms. Many were lost during the Atlanta Campaign and of the 285 at Franklin, Tennessee sixty-seven percent were disabled. Very few surrendered in North Carolina. The regiment was commanded by Colonels Samuel Adams [Find A Grave Memorial # 14686322] and Robert F. Crittenden, [Robert Flournoy Crittenden – Find A Grave Memorial # 55717244] and Lieutenant Colonels James H. Dunkin and Daniel H. Horn - [According to the Confederate Veteran Magazine Born 1822 died 1912]”

Company H of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Greenville Guards” Many soldiers from Butler and Montgomery Counties in Alabama.

Federal POW Records at ancestry 23133 and 38909 listed J. Stephens.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper the Cincinnati Enquirer reported “INTERESTING EXPERIMENT – On Saturday last the long-talked-of experiment of exploding a submarine torpedo in an oil well, to enlarge its producing capacity, was tried in the Ladies Well on the Watson Flats, just below Titusville. The torpedo contained eight pounds of powder and was applied at the depth of four hundred and sixty-three feet. The explosion caused the oil and water to spout out of the well some thirty feet into the air and made the ground groan like a great monster in the agonies of death. The flow of oil, water paraffin continued for some ten minutes, when the disturbance subsided gradually and oil appeared on the surface as fast as it could be dipped out with a sand-pump.”

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Stephens of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he only has one page of Federal POW Records and that is his Camp Chase death Record.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1811) Corporal John D. STEPHENS - Inscription on tombstone #1042 reads “**CORP. J. STEPHENS CO. H 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**” **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Augusta County, Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Stevens. The census listed John Stevens, born about 1840 in Virginia and living in the household of Elizabeth Stevens, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James Stevens, born about 1819 in Virginia and Margaret Stevens, born about 1832 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Ethelind (A female) Stevens, born about 1836 in Virginia and Sarah Stevens, born about 1838 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 65 in Wood County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Stephens. The census listed John Stephens, born about 1840 and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Elizabeth Stephens, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James Stephens, born about 1831 in Virginia and Margaret Stephens, born about 1834 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Athilda (A female) Stephens, born about 1836 in Virginia and Sarah E. Stephens, born about 1838 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wood County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Fountain Spring and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal John Stephens alternate name John Stevens served in Company H 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]”

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John Stevens of Captain Wilson W. Parson's Company French's Battalion Cavalry* was mustered in and enlisted on October 10, 1862 at Sissonville, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Wilson) W. Parsons for three years or war and evaluation of horse was \$27.50 and equipment \$25.00 and noted as present for duty.

Sissonville, West Virginia today is located in Kanawha County.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H 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 and dated February 28, 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John Stewens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted at Sissonville, (West Virginia) on October 10, (1862) and enrolled by (Wilson W.) Parsons and (Robert S) Craig for 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 March and April 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John Stephens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted at Sissonville, (West Virginia) on October 10, (1862) and enrolled by (Robert S.) Craig and (Wilson W) Parsons for the war and last paid by Captain (J. C.) Van Fossen on December 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 and dated October 31, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Stewens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted at Sissonville, (West Virginia) on October 10, (1862) and enrolled by (Robert S.) Craig and (Wilson W) Parsons for the war or three years and last paid by Captain (J. C.) Van Fossen on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 and dated January 1, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Stevens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted at Sissonville, (West Virginia) on October 10, (1862) and enrolled by Captain Parsons and (R. S.) Craig for three years or war and last paid by Captain (J. C.) Van Fossen on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Craig County, Virginia since December 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Stevens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted at Sissonville, (West Virginia) on October 10, (1862) and enrolled by Captain (William W.) Parsons for three years or 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 February 29 to April 1, 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Stewens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted at Narrows of New River (West Virginia) on October 10, (1862) and enrolled by Captain (William W.) Parsons for the war and last paid by (Captain J. C.) Van Fossen on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Stewens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and (re)-enlisted at Camp Narrows (West Virginia) on March 18, 1864 and enrolled by Captain

(William W.) Parsons 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 and dated October 31, 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) John Stevens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and (re)-enlisted at Narrows New River (West Virginia) on March 18, 1864 and enrolled by Captain (William W.) Parsons for the war and last paid by (Captain J. C.) Van Fossen on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war promoted from 1st corporal July 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Stephens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and (re)-enlisted at Narrows New River (West Virginia) on March 18, 1864 and enrolled by Captain (William W.) Parsons for the war and last paid by (Captain J. C.) Van Fossen on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John Stevens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland, Maryland July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John D. Stevens of Company H 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 taken on July 1, 1864 and stated Age 23; Height 6 foot 3 inches; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair dark; and told Union authorities prior to enlisting has been a farmer and listed his residence as Wood County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by General (William W.) Averell in Augusta County, Virginia on June 10, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John D. Stephens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 3, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Augusta County, Virginia on June 10, 1864.

Private died approximately 216 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "ARRESTED AT CAMP CHASE – Two men, John Connelly and James Sharkey, of Cincinnati, were arrested at Camp Chase on Tuesday evening, under the following circumstances. It seems they had enlisted a recruit, got

half his local bounty and had taken him to Camp Chase. They then undertook to inveigle him out of camp, for the purpose of re-enlisting him and playing the same game over again. With this design in view, they procured a hack, put the recruit into it, made him lie down and covered him over with blankets. As the hack was passing out; the lieutenant of the guard, seeing a man's foot sticking out from under the blankets, suspected something was wrong and detained the two bounty brokers and their serviceable recruit. Information was given to United States Deputy Marshal McCabe, who had a warrant issued and arrested Conelly and Sharkey. Their examination will take place on Wednesday next."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) J. D. Stevens of Company H of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one named John D. with the surname spelled as Stevens or Stephens owned slaves in Wood County, (West) Virginia.

1812) Private J. H. STEPHENS - Inscription on tombstone #1624 reads "**J. H. STEPHENS CO. E 1 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.**" Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38910) and (23139) of (54896) stated: J. H. Stephens of the 1st Confederate Cavalry was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama on January 25, 1864

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 11, 1865 at Los Angeles, California the newspaper the Los Angeles Daily News reported "OUR GENERALS – The Secretary of War has recently sent to the Senate a list of all General officers in the service of the United States, January 1st, 1865. It comprises 66 Major-Generals and 276 Brigadiers, making a total of 333. Of this number 245 are in command, 200 of whom are Brigadier-Generals, Eight Major-Generals and 12 Brigadier-Generals are awaiting order, and one Major General and 140 Brigadier Generals are off duty, on account of wounds and sickness. These are: Generals Sickles, Ricketts, Asboth, Barlow, R. O. Tyler, Schimmelfenning, Paul, Graham, Underwood, Connor, McIntosh, Bradley, Long, Eagan and Stannard. Two Brigadier-Generals Hayes and Duffie are prisoners of war. General Hayes is now released on parole for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies sent to our soldiers in rebel prisons. Generals Banks and Lee are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War and Generals Jno. McNeil, Francis Spinola and Thomas N. [W] Sweeney are under trial by court-martial. The remainder are on court-martial and military commissions and awaiting orders."

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died of small-pox at Camp Chase on Saturday, March 11, 1865 and buried in grave 1624 at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes he has no Compiled Military Service Record's or POW Records.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1813) Sergeant Meshack STEPHENS - Inscription on tombstone #740 reads "**M. STEVENS** **CO. I 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 58 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Machac (A male) Stephens, born about 1805 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Stephens, born about 1804 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Thos Stephens, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Sally Stephens, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Stacy (A female) Stephens, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Joshua Stephens, born about 1837 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Geo (A male) Stephens, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Nancy Stephens, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Armina (A female) Stephens, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Balam (A male) Stephens, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Rhebe (A female) York, born about 1775 in North Carolina. The household was living in District 4 on the mountain in Fentress County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1850.

The compiler notes both Fentress and Overton Counties in Tennessee were adjacent. 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Meschich Stephens was a member of W. S. Bledsoe's Company of Cavalry and enlisted at age 55 in 1861.

This company subsequently became Company F, 4th (Murray's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

"Companies B and F, 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, which were not transferred with the other companies of that battalion to the 2nd (Ashby's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry May 24, 1862, formed the nucleus of an organization that appears to have been known as Spiller's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. This battalion was increased to a regiment about August, 1862, by the addition of other companies and was known as the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, Companies F and F, 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry becoming Companies I and C respectively, of this regiment. The regiment appears to have been disbanded about January 23, 1863, and Companies C, F, H and I becoming B, I, C, and H, respectively of the 8th (also called 4th) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry; 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry, and Companies B, E, G and K became Companies H, K, G and F, respectively, 22nd Battalion Tennessee Infantry."

Compiled Military Service Records stated on a Company Muster-in Roll Sergeant Meschich Stephens was present at Camp Myers, Tennessee on October 1, 1861 and was mustered in on August 10, 1861. It further stated Sergeant Stephens joined for duty at Camp McGinnis on August 10, 1861 for a period of twelve months and a evaluation of his horse was made at \$160.00.

The compiler further notes both Confederate Camp Myers and Confederate Camp McGinnis were located in Overton County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes his given name was spelled in different ways including Meshach which the compiler believes it was and is also a Biblical name.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Meschich Stephens served in Company F in the 4th Tennessee Cavalry (Murray's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Murray's Cavalry Regiment [also called 4th Regiment] was organized in August, 1862, using Spiller's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit was attached to Wharton's Brigade and fought at Perryville and Murfreesboro. On January 23, 1863, it disbanded. Four companies transferred to Baxter Smith's 8th Cavalry, four to the 22nd Infantry Regiment, and two to the 1st Confederate Cavalry Regiment. The field officers were Colonel John P. Murray, [John Perry Murray – Find A Grave Memorial # 105725416] Lieutenant Colonels Baxter Smith [Find A Grave Memorial # 107789539] and C. C. Spiller, 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 Union and Confederate reports vary. Colonel Dibrell's report was a bit different, he reported "I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition." "Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade and our camps, came charging upon us. I used

every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy.”

The compiler further notes there were several units known as the 4th Tennessee Cavalry and his records are found with (Murray’s) 4th Tennessee Confederate Cavalry. The compiler notes he was age fifty-five when he enlisted making him one of the oldest soldiers to die at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meashack Stephens of Company I of the 4th 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 September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee September 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meshack Stephens of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meshack Stephens of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meshack Stephens of Company I of the 4th 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 (Spelled as) Meshack Stephens of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meshack Stephens of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private died approximately 114 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH – The fragment of the 58th Ohio Volunteer Infantry – Colonel Bausenwein's old regiment – arrived in the city about noon on Saturday and were taken to Camp Chase to be mustered out of service."

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Meacheck Stephens of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox

Chronological Order.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"M. STEPHENS CO. I (MURRAY'S)
4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

1814) Private William STEVENS - Inscription on tombstone #1453 reads **"W. STEVENS CO. D
38 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Stevens 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 soldier from Clarke County, Alabama.

When Private William Stevens of Company D of the 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 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) Stevens of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal, 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps Decatur, Georgia on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Stevens of Company D of the 38th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August 3, 1864 and had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps and under remarks stated turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Stevens 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 W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Stevens 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 August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Stevens of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Stevens 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 August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Stephens of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Stevens of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "THE SUEZ CANAL – France, by means of her capital, is completing works of the utmost importance to the civilized world. Foremost among these, says the Philadelphia Age, is the Suez ship canal, uniting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean and which is so far completed that a daily boat has been run from Port Said to Suez since the 1st of last month – a large bark, towed by a steamer and conveying twenty to thirty passengers, having passed from sea to sea within twenty-four hours. As yet, the depth of water would seem to be but four or five feet, with a width of thirty to forty; but it is confidently calculated that the canal will be prepared for effective transportation by April, when six steam-tugs are to be ready for service upon it. This canal is ninety miles long and is to have, when completed a minimum depth of 20 feet, with a width of 330 feet at the surface. It was commenced in 1859 by a private company on a subscribed capital of \$40,000,000."

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. Stevens of Company D of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Not completed.

1815) Private Shadrick STEWART- Inscription on tombstone #268 reads "***S. STEWARD CO. C 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina, Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868, the parents of Shadrick Stewart were (Spelled as) Hyla Francis and Jackson Stewart and were married on August 1, 1844 in Ashe County, North Carolina and it was noted that Henry Francis acted as the bondsman.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Stuert but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Stewart. The census listed (Spelled as) Shade (A male) Stewart, born about 1845 in North Carolina and living in the household of Jackson Stewart, born about 1820 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Hiley Stewart, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Joseph Stewart, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Casper Stewart, born about 1848 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Ashe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

It is the compilers opinion that Shade Stewart was Shadrick Stewart. The compiler further notes a Shade Stewart was living in Horry County, South Carolina in the 1870 United States census however he was noted as a black man.

The 1860 United States census listed Shadrick Stewart, born about 1844 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jackson Stewart, born about 1820 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Hily Stewart, born about 1824 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jasper Stewart, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Casper Stewart, born about 1848 in North Carolina and Eli Stewart, born about 1850 in North Carolina and John Stewart, born about 1852 in North Carolina and Jacob Stewart, born about 1854 in North Carolina and Margret Stewart, born about 1856 in North Carolina and Newel (A male) Stewart, born about 1858 in North Carolina and Henry Stewart, born about 1859 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the South Eastern District of Ashe County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Helton and the census was enumerated on August 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Shadrick Stewart served in Company C 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]”

Private Shadrick Stewart has no Compiled Military Service other than his Federal POW Records.

The following is from Wikipedia: “The Battle of Moorefield was a cavalry battle in the American Civil War, which took place on August 7, 1864, at Moorefield, West Virginia, as part of the Valley Campaigns

of 1864. Brig. Gen. William W. Averell led Union troops to a victory over Brig. Gen. John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shadrick Stewart of Company C of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864: Age 18; Height five foot eleven inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair dark; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Ash County, North Carolina and had been arrested by (Brigadier) General (William Woods) 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 Shadrick Stewart of Company C of the 21st Virginia Cavalry was taken prisoner at Moorefield West Virginia on August 7, 1864 and forwarded to Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia.

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

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

Private died approximately 42 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 23, 1864 at Delaware, Ohio the newspaper the Delaware Gazette reported “The privates of the rebel South Carolina regiment captured last week in the Shenandoah Valley, arrived at Camp Chase a few days ago. The officers were sent to Elmira, New York.”

And on Friday, September 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Shadrick Stewart of Company C of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Shadrick Stewart did not own any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“S. STEWART CO. C 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1816) Private Benjamin F. STEWART - Inscription on tombstone #1283 reads **"B. F. STEWART CO. H 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin F. Stewart served in Company H of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command."

Company H of the 46th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

A Receipt Roll for clothing within his Compiled Military Service Records (Spelled as) B. F. Stewart of Company H of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) R. (With an X by the initial R indicating an incorrect initial) F. Stewart of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 31, 1864.

The compiler notes there was an official exchange made between General Sherman and General Hood at Rough and Ready, Georgia in mid September 1864 and many of the Confederate prisoners had been captured at Jonesboro, Georgia on August 31, 1864. Military wise General Sherman wanted able bodied soldiers for his future March to the Sea and was not concerned about feeble and sickly prisoners held at Andersonville, Georgia. This exchange was an exception to the Dix-Hill Cartel which had stalled between the two sides. Certainly one motive for Sherman agreeing to the exchange was the return of Union General Stoneman. The records are unclear if Private Benjamin F. Stewart was exchanged but only implied.

When Private Benjamin F. Stewart of Company H 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Stewart of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (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) Benj F. Stewart of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Stewart of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bnj F. Stewart of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Stewart of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at McGregor, Iowa the newspaper the North Iowa Times reported "Petroleum is now found in the Canada's, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Indiana, California, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas and Colorado. Dr. Williams, Professor at Mcadville, locates the true geographical centre of the oil territory at Cincinnati, the Kentucky and Western Virginia developments being of a more promising character than any heretofore discovered. The article is to be found in a greater or less quantity throughout the whole vast areas of the coal basin on North America."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Stewart of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1817) Private Charles W. STEWART - Inscription on tombstone #1056 reads "**CORP. C. W. STEWART CO. F 25 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Charles Stewart, born about 1839 and listed as attending school within the year and living in the household of Charles Stewart, born about 1795 with what appears to be his wife Nancy Stewart, born about 1810. Other family household members were: Daniel Stewart, born about 1826 and Edmund Stewart, born about 1827 and Elizabeth Stewart, born about 1833 and Sarah A. Stewart, born about 1835 and James M. Stewart, born about 1840 and George Stewart, born about 1843 and (Spelled as) Millis but corrected to Willis by an ancestry transcriber, born about 1845. The family household was living in District 74 in Screven County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Charles Stewart, born about 1836 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with the Grass family. The family was living in Georgia Militia District 34 in Screven County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sylvania and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles W. Stewart and was discharged as a corporal and served in Company F of the 25th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

[William Henry Wyly – Find A Grave Memorial # 101997797] and Major Albert W. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 30696335]”

Lillian Henderson stated this company was successively designated 1st Co. G, 2nd Company C and 2nd Company F of the 25th Georgia Infantry and that Lillian Henderson listed his rank as a private.

His Compiled Military Service Records listed his rank as a private and his Federal POW Records listed his rank as a corporal.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are Charles Stewart was living in Screven County, Georgia according to the 1850 and 1860 census and that according to the June 1862 Regimental Returns he was sick in Screven County, Georgia and that many soldiers in Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry were from Screven County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 8 to September 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Charles W. Stewart of Captain William D. Hamilton’s Company (Brown Light Infantry)* enlisted on August 8, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Hamilton’s Company (1st) Company (G) (2nd) Company C and (2nd) Company F 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Charles W. Stewart of (1st) Company G (Brown Light Infantry) 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid to September 1, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Charles W. Stewart of (1st) Company G (Brown Light Infantry) 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid to October 1, (1861) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Chas W. Stewart of (2nd) Company C (Brown Light Infantry) 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash O.) Tilton to January 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Stewart of (2nd) Company C 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash) O. Tilton to March 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Stewart of (2nd) Company F 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August

8, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash O.)Tilton to May 1, (1862) and noted as present and under remarks stated present sick.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 1862 stated (Spelled as) C. W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as sick in Screven County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Stewart of (2nd) Company F 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash O.)Tilton to July 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on special duty at Little Ogeechee Bridge.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for July 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted on detached service at Little Ogeechee Bridge.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted on duty at Ogeechee Bridge.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as guarding Ogeechee Bridge.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as guarding Ogeechee Bridge.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Stewart of (2nd) Company F 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash O.)Tilton to September 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent picket guard at Little Ogeechee Bridge.

A Register of Payments on Descriptive Lists within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia was paid for service from November 1, 1862 to December 31, 1862 in the amount of \$22.00 and paid on January 31, 1863.

When Private Charles W. Stewart of 2nd Company F of the 25th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

From Wikipedia:

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

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route. On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

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

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

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

Attached Infantry

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

- French's Division
 - Sears' Brigade – Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Chas W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Chas W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Charles W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Chas W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Charles W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Chas W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Corporal Charles W. Stewart died approximately 25 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at Atlanta, Georgia the newspaper the Southern Confederacy reported “YOUNG NEGROES WANTED – I am in the market to purchase any number of young, sound and healthy NEGROES – Boys, Girls, and qualified House and Kitchen Servants. Those who prefer to sell for gold or silver, I can always accommodate. ROBERT A. CRAWFORD Slave Trader and Dealer in Bonds, Bank Bills, Coin &c.”

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of “Corporal” (Spelled as) Chas W. Stewart of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles Stewart did not own slaves in Screven County, Georgia.

The Commissioner of Pensions, State of Georgia, in Atlanta on October 7, 1915 stated “The records show that Charles W. Stewart, Private, Company F 25th Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army, enlisted on August 8, 1861 and was captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 and died at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 5, 1865 of pneumonia.”

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“C. W. STEWART CO. F 25 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1818) Private Dougal STEWART - Inscription on tombstone #433 reads ***“D. STEWART CO. E 24 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; Nancy Calhoun married John Stewart on January 7, 1837 in Cumberland County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Stuart but corrected to Stewart by the compiler due to post war references to siblings and will be noted as Stewart. The census listed (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart, born about 1838 in North Carolina and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Jno Stewart, born about 1816 in North Carolina and his wife Nancy Stewart, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Stewart, born about 1840 in Georgia and Nancy Stewart, born about 1842 in Alabama and Sarah Stewart, born about 1844 in Alabama and Margaret Stewart, born about 1845 in Alabama and Frances Stewart, born about 1847 in Alabama and Martha Stewart, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census also spelled the family surname as Stuart but again will be corrected to Stewart by the compiler. The census listed (Spelled as) Dougal Stewart, born about 1838 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and a personal value of \$150.00 and living in the household of John Stewart, born about 1815 in North Carolina and his wife Nancy Stewart, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary J. Stewart, born about 1840 in Georgia and Nancy C. Stewart, born about 1841 in Coosa County, Alabama and Sarah E. Stewart, born about 1843 in Clarke County, Alabama and Margaret J. Stewart, born about 1845 in Clarke County, Alabama and Frances Stewart, born about 1847 in Clarke County, Alabama and Martha Stewart, born about 1849 in Clarke County, Alabama and John C. Stewart, born about 1851 in Clarke County, Alabama Eliza V. Stewart, born about 1853 in Clarke County, Alabama and Catherine A. Stewart, born about 1855 in Clarke County, Alabama and (Spelled as) Virena F. (A female) Stewart, born about 1857 in Clarke County, Alabama and (Spelled as) Arrilla (A female) Stewart, born about 1859 in Clarke County, Alabama and noted as nine months old and (Spelled as) Malissa (A female) Stewart, born about 1859 in Clarke County, Alabama and also noted as nine months old. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grove Hill and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Dougald Stewart served in Company E in the 24th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in August, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Mobile, Shelby, Pickens, Clarke, and Talladega. For a time the unit served in the Army of Mobile, then shared in the Kentucky Campaign, but ws [was] not actively engaged. Assigned

to General Manugault's [Manigault's] Brigade, it participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and fought in the Battle of Bentonville. During February, 1862, this regiment had 680 effectives, sustained 118 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost thirty percent of the 381 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it contained 278 men and 184 arms, and surrendered in April, 1865, about 125 strong. The field officers were Colonels William A. Buck [William Amos Buck – Find A Grave Memorial # 43390062] and Newton N. Davis, Lieutenant Colonels William B. Dennett [Find A Grave Memorial # 52141809] and Benjamin F. Sawyer, and Major Junius J. Pierce. [Junius Julius Pierce – Find A Grave Memorial # 57867390]”

Company E of the 24th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Dickinson Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Dougold Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (2nd) Lieutenant (John C.) Cuthbert 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) Dougold Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Samuel) C. Muldon on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at private house twelve miles from Shelbyville, (Tennessee) since February 20, 1863 and too unwell to be removed.

A Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) D. Stewart of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay on February 28, 1863 and listed his occupation as a teamster for a period of pay from February 11, 1863 to February 12, 1863 and two days at .25 cents per day.

A Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) D. Stewart of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay on February 11, 1863 and listed his occupation as a teamster for periods of service from July 1 to July 29, 1862 for 29 days and paid the rate of .25 cents per day.

A Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) D. Stewart of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay for November 16, 1863 for periods of service from November 17, 1862 to January 24, 1863 for a total of 67 days for a rate of .25 cents per day.

A Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay for September 30, 1863 for periods of service from July 15 to September 30, 1863 for a total of 76 days for a rate of .25 cents per day.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) D. Stewart of the 24th Alabama Regiment appeared on a statement of clerks, orderlies etc., and serving as extra duty men in the various Staff departments

of Withers' Division, Anderson's Brigade, Polk's Army of Tennessee. Statement dated Shelbyville, Tennessee in March 1863 and his nature of service was a teamster and employed by the Regimental Adjutant Quartermasters Department and detached on June 1, 1862 and the order for the detachment was made by Colonel (William A.) Buck.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment made in accordance with paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office and dated on April 1, 1864 near Dalton, Georgia.

A Regiment Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for the month on June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Dougal Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Regiment Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for the month on November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

When Private Dougal Stewart of Company E of the 24th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded on August 15, 1864 to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart of Company E of the 24th 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 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart of Company E of the 24th 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 September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dougal Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment "Georgia" (But corrected to Alabama at the top of the page) Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio of September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Docgald Stewart of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Private Dougal Stewart died approximately 63 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at Davenport, Iowa the newspaper the Morning Democrat stated "FROM ATLANTA" – [The compiler notes Sherman would leave Atlanta on November 15, 1864 for his infamous March to the Sea] "The Times' Atlanta special says, Atlanta has been completely isolated for several weeks. At one time it was feared that provisions were giving out. No danger is apprehended from the source. Subsistence for animals failed some weeks ago, but foraging into the surrounding country has supplied all immediate wants. The latest dispatches from Sherman state the road clear and railroad communication re-established. Talladega, Alabama is reported to be in Hood's department. Hood is in threatening position of our flank, evidently to induce a withdrawal from Atlanta but he has no prospect of success. The 2nd Corps has not been idle. In Atlanta heavy and extensive fortifications have been erected, rendering the defense of the city and depots able to be entrusted to a smaller force than originally designed."

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Dougald Stewart (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Dougald Stewart did not own slaves in Clarke County, Alabama.

1819) Private Hazel STEWART - Inscription on tombstone #1872 reads "**HAZEL STEWART CO. I 40 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

May have been Hugh Stuart born about 1840 and lived in Kemper County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hazel Stewart served in Company I of the 40th Mississippi Infantry noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was formed during the early summer of 1862 after several attempts to organize a unit. Some of the men were from Attala County. It was active in the conflicts at luka and Corinth, then, assigned to J. C. Moore's and L. Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, was captured at Vicksburg in July, 1863. After being exchanged the regiment served in the Army of Tennessee under the command of Generals Baldwin and Featherston. It participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and the North Carolina Campaign. Its casualties at luka were 10 killed, 39 wounded, and 21 missing of the 314 engaged, and during the siege at Vicksburg there were 12 killed and 38 wounded. The unit reported 10 killed, 57 wounded, and 27 missing at Peach Tree Creek, totalled [totalled] 64 effectives in December, 1864, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wallace B. Colbert [William Bruce Colbert - Killed at Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina March 1865 – Find A Grave Memorial # 8835034] and George P. Wallace, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44036819] Lieutenant Colonels Josiah A. P. Campbell [Josiah A. Patterson Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 11429600] and James R. Childress,[James Robert Childress – Find A Grave Memorial # 23213007] and Majors W. M. Gibbons [The compiler notes he signed his name as Gibbens. Washington McD. Gibbens – died shortly after wounds at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia 1864] and Enoch McDonald. [Killed at Battle of Corinth, Mississippi 1862]”

Company I of the 40th Mississippi Infantry was raised in Kemper County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) H. Stewart of Company I of the 40th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 1 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Cuthertson for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reenlisted from depot.

“This regiment was consolidated with the 3rd and 31st Regiments Mississippi Infantry about April 9, 1865, and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Stewart of Company I of the 40th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 1 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Cuthertson for the war and listed as not paid 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) Hazel Stewart of Company I of the 40th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 1 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Cuthertson for the war and listed as not paid and noted as present for duty.

When Private Hazel Stewart of Company I of the 40th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hazel Stewart of Company I of the 40th 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 Columbia, (Tennessee) on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hazel Stewart of Company I of the 40th 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hazel Stewart of Company I of the 40th 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hazel Stewart of Company I of the 40th 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 near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Hazel" Stewart of Company I of the 40th 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 15, 1865 at Jefferson City, Missouri the newspaper the Missouri State Times reported "President Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring the blockade of the Southern ports at an end."

[The compiler notes nothing in the paper about President Lincoln being shot at Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865 however some eastern papers did like New York]

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Hazle Stewart Company I of the 40th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1820) Private James A. STEWART - Inscription on tombstone #1339 reads "**JAS. A. STEWART CO. D 29 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Stuart alternate spelling James A. Stewart served in Company D of the 29th Tennessee Infantry noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Henderson's Mills, Greene County, Tennessee, in September, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Bradley, Polk, Claiborne, Hancock, Hawkins, Greene, and Washington. The unit took part in the conflicts at Fishing Creek, Munfordville, and Perryville, then was placed in P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During September, 1864, it was consolidated with the 11th Regiment. It participated in the various campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was involved in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. In January, 1862, the regiment reported 493 present for duty, sustained 29 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost fifty-one percent of the 220 at Murfreesboro. It had 71 disabled at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 236 men and 173 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William P. Bishop, [The compiler notes William P. Bishop's highest rank was captain – Find A Grave Memorial # 11857547] Samuel Powel, [Resigned in November 1862] and Horace Rice; Lieutenant Colonels Reuben Arnold [Find A Grave Memorial # 32120364] and John B. Johnson; [Find A Grave Memorial # 10584441] and Majors Absalom K. Blevins [Absalom Kyle Blevins – Find A Grave Memorial # 88074074] and Samuel L. McKamy."

Company D of the 29th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Hancock County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1863 in Sneedville, (Tennessee) (Located in Hancock County) and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Bishop for three years and noted as not being paid and absent and under remarks stated on detached service since May 1, 1863.

"The 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized September 30, 1861, and re-organized in May 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and formed the 11th

and 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) in latter part of 1864. About April 9, 1865, the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 154th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2nd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1863 in Sneedville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Bishop for three years and noted as not being paid and absent and under remarks stated on detached service since May 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Stuart (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 29th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on “February 18”, 1863 in Sneedville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Bishop for three years and noted as not being paid and absent and under remarks stated on detached service since May 1, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) James Stewart appeared on a Receipt Roll for extra duty pay received of Captain A. Bobet, Adjutant Quartermasters Confederate States Army at Chickamauga, Tennessee for September 1863 and dated September 30, 1863 and noted his occupation as a blacksmith for the period of service from September 1 to September 30, 1863 for a period of 30 days received \$12.00 and James Stewart made his mark with an X.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) James Stewart appeared on a receipt roll for extra pay received of Captain A. Bobet Adjutant Quartermasters Confederate States Army at Tyner’s Station, Tennessee for October 1863 for period of service from October 1 to 31, 1863 for a period of 31 days and received \$12.40 and James Stewart made his mark with an X.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Tennessee appeared on a muster roll of non-commissioned officers and private employed on extra duty in Supply Train, Army of Tennessee in charge of Captain A. Bobet Adjutant Quartermaster to February 29, 1864 and enlisted on February 18, 1863 at Sneedville, Tennessee and enrolled by (William) P. Bishop for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from February 18 to June 30, 1863 and paid on August 20, 1863 in the amount of \$48.03.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from July 1 to December 31, 1863 and paid on January 27, 1864 in the amount of \$76.61 and under remarks stated clothing paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Stuart of Company D of the 29th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on

“February 18”, 1863 in Sneedville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Bishop for three years and noted as not being paid and absent and under remarks stated on detached service since May 1, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company “C” of the 29th Tennessee appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Tyner Station, Tennessee during the month of November 1863 and employed as a blacksmith for period of service from November 1 to November 30, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on January 15, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General’s Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Stuart of Company D of the 29th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on “February 18”, 1863 in Sneedville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Bishop for three years and noted as not being paid and absent and under remarks stated on detached service since May 1, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Tennessee appeared on a receipt roll for pay on September 6, 1864 at Griffin, Georgia and enlisted on February 18, 1863 in Tennessee and enrolled by (Captain William) P. Bishop for three years and last paid on March 1, 1864 and was paid from March 1 to June 30, 1864 for 4 months.

When Private James A. Stewart of Company D of the 29th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865 he had been in Vaughan’s Brigade in Brown’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison received at Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in "Lawrence County, Alabama" on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Stewart of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper Courier-Journal reported "RELEASED – Miss Mary Perkins and Mrs. Fisher of Whitfield County, Georgia, were released from confinement in the Military Prison, District of the Etowah, yesterday, by Captain Brayton, Provost Marshal. They are ordered to return to Dalton."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Stewart (With an X indicating an incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1821) Private Robert W. STEWART - Inscription on tombstone #37 reads "**ROB'T STEWART CO. C 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Highland County, Virginia in August 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Robt A. W. Stewart, born about 1835 in Bath County, Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of St. Clair Stewart,

born about 1800 in Bath County, Virginia and living with his wife Sarah Stewart, born about 1805 in Bath County, Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth J. R. Stewart, born about 1831 in Bath County, Virginia and John B. A. E. Stewart, born about 1833 in Bath County, Virginia and James M. Stewart, born about 1837 in Bath County, Virginia and Sarah M. Stewart, born about 1839 in Bath County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Wm B. Stewart, born about 1845 in Bath County, Virginia and Mary A. Stewart, born about 1847 in Highland County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Eliza D. (A mulatto female) Stewart, born about 1805 in (Spelled as) Callpeper but the compiler believes it was Culpeper County, Virginia. The family household was living in District 25 in Highland County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The compiler notes Bath and Highland Counties in Virginia are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Stueart. The census listed Robert A. W. Stueart, born about 1838 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$60.00 and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah J. Stueart, born about 1835 in Virginia. Another family household member was St. Clair T. (A male) Stueart, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Highland County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Head Waters and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert W. Stewart served in Companies C and E 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 C of the 19th Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Jackson and Roane Counties in (West) Virginia.

Robert Stewart only has three pages of POW Records within his Compiled Military Service Records.

He only has Federal POW Records

Federal POW Records noted Private Robert W. Stewart of Company C in the 19th Virginia Cavalry name appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as Athenaeum Prison) and dated August 30, 1863. Age was 25; height was 5' 9"; complexion was florid eyes was dark; hair was brown; occupation farmer and place of residence Highland County, Virginia.” Arrested by United States Troops in Highland County, Virginia on August 20, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on August 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records noted Private (Spelled as) R. W. Stewart of Company C in the 19th Virginia Cavalry name appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 1, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and a physical description was taken. Age 25; Height 5' 9"; Eyes dark; Hair brown; complexion florid and had been taken prisoner in Highland County, Virginia on August 20, 1863.

Private died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 5, 1863 at Fall River, Massachusetts the newspaper the Fall River Daily Evening News reported "The Russian Admiral has accepted the invitation to visit Boston with his fleet, tendered him by the city government."

And on Monday, October 5, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robert Stewart of Company "E" of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1822) Corporal Thomas C. STEWART - Inscription on tombstone #1248 reads "***SERG'T T. STEWART CO. I 35 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Florence, Alabama in March 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Stewart, born about 1831 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$175.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Catharine Stewart, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary A. N. Stewart, born about 1851 in Alabama and Frances L. Stewart, born about 1854 in Alabama and Sarah A. Stewart, born about 1857 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Melipa (A female) Stewart, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 2 in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Florence and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Thomas C. Stewart was discharged a corporal and served in Company I in the 35th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"35th Infantry Regiment was formed at La Grange, Alabama, in April, 1862, with men from Lauderdale, Franklin, Limestone, Madison, and Lawrence counties. It went to Louisiana and under the command of General Breckinridge was active at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. Later the unit fought with General Rust at Corinth and General Buford at Champion's Hill and Jackson. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of

Tennessee and was assigned to Scott's and Shelley's Brigade. The 35th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with about 750 men, lost 4 killed, and 21 wounded at Baton Rouge, and sustained heavy casualties [casualties] at Atlanta and Franklin. Only 55 officers and men surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Edward Goodwin, [Find A Grave Memorial # 94477899] Samuel S. Ives, [Samuel Spencer Ives – Find A Grave Memorial # 10169359] and James W. Robertson; [James Walthall Robertson – Find A Grave Memorial # 83632214] Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hunt; and Major A. E. Ashford. [Alva Elgin Ashford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38532330]”

Company I of the 35th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Lauderdale County, Alabama.

The compiler notes he was a sergeant but had some discipline issues. All Federal POW Records reported his rank as a corporal.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thos C. Steward of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register on the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and complained of neuralgia and admitted on February 28, 1864 and returned to duty on March 7, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Thomas Stewart of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores which been damaged or lost and charged on the muster and pay roll of the organization named above during the 1st and 2nd quarters ending June 30, 1864. Date of damage or loss March 19, 1864 and charged to Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama dated February 29, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

The compiler notes there are different capture sites for this soldier. Since he was from Florence County, Alabama and noted as being captured in Alabama by General Dodge the correct place of capture should have been Florence, Alabama located in Lauderdale County.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) T. B. Stewart of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Brigadier General (Grenville Mellen) Dodge commanding left wing, 16th Army Corps and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and turned over to Major General Rousseau on April 2, 1864 for exchange. Roll dated Athens, Alabama on April 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas C. Stewart of Company E of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Florence, Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas “H.” Stewart of Company E of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Provost Marshal General Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters

Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 3, 1864 and noted captured Florence, Tennessee on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thos C. Stewart of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending April 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky, Louisville, on April 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Tennessee on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas C. Stewart of Company I of the 35th 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 April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Florence, Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thos C. Stewart of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on April 4, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured in Florence, Tennessee on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thos C. Stewart of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville, on April 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas C. Stewart of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Florence, Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas C. Stewart of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Florence, Alabama on March 26, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 306 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Reading, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Reading Times reported "General Winder, rebel, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 12th." [Winder had been in overall charge of all Southern prisons and surely would have been hanged if he had lived].

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. C. Stewart of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas C. Stewart did not own slaves in Lauderdale County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. T. C. STEWART CO. I 35 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1823) Corporal William W. STEWART - Inscription on tombstone #1862 reads **“W. W. STEWART CO. F 36 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Stewart, born about 1832 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Joseph Stewart, born about 1808 in Louisiana. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Metilda Stewart, born about 1823 in Mississippi and Henry Stewart, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Benjamin Stewart, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Jesse Stewart, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Nancy Stewart, also born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Stewart, born about 1842 in Mississippi and Lydia Stewart, born about 1844 in Mississippi and John Stewart, born about 1847 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Newton County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on both August 5 and 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Renald but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Stewart and the compiler agrees after looking at a copy of the transcript and will be noted this way. The census listed William W. Stewart, born about 1832 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$648.00 and value of personal estate of \$560.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Catherine Stewart, born about 1827 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: William Stewart, born about 1852 in Mississippi and John Stewart, born about 1854 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Benjamin (A male) Stewart, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Olevia (A female) Stewart, born about 1856 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Hyram (A male) Stewart, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Andrew Stewart, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Newton County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Decatur and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

The compiler notes William W. Stewart had prior duty with Company D of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and will be noted.

“39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, during the late spring of 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Hinds, and Monroe. About twenty-five percent of this unit was sick in June, and there were 29 officers and 541 men present for duty in July. Company I took part in the fight at Baton Rouge, then, assigned to General Beall's command, the regiment was captured at Port Hudson in July, 1863. After the exchange in December it totaled 220 effectives. Attached to Ross' and Sears' Brigade it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the defense of Mobile. The regiment reported 7 casualties at New Hope Church, 30 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 5 at the Chattahoochee River, and 48 in the Battle of Atlanta. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel W. B. Shelby, [Winchester Bledsoe Shelby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14297646] Lieutenant Colonel William E. Ross, and Majors R. J. Durr [Robert Jacob Durr – Find A Grave Memorial # 32745526] and W. Monroe Quin.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1862 stated (Spelled as) W. W. Stewart of Company D of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and under remarks stated deserted August 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Stewart of Company D of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 at Decatur, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) J. C. McElroy for three years and last paid by Captain W. G. Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Stuart (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles. List dated Port Hudson, (Louisiana) July 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Stuart of Company D of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Stewart of Company D of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 at Decatur, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain J. C. McElroy 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) W. W. Stewart of Company D of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 at Decatur, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain J. C. McElroy for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred to 36th Mississippi Regiment on January 12, 1864 by order of General Polk.

The compiler will now note his service in the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William W. (Spelled as) Stewart alternate name W. W. (Spelled as) Stewart was discharged as a corporal and served in Company F of the 36th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was assembled during the spring of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service at Corinth, Mississippi. Its members were recruited in Scott, Copiah, and Hinds counties. This unit had 326 men engaged at luka and lost 12 killed and 71 wounded in the Battle of Corinth. Later it was placed under the command of General Hebert, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and captured when Vicksburg fell. During the siege it reported 28 killed and 72 wounded. After being exchanged, the regiment, serving in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, fought in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee with Hood, then took part in the defense of Mobile. It sustained 6 casualties at New Hope Church, 38 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 29 at the Chattahoochee River, and 13 in the Battle of Atlanta. The 36th was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Drury J. Brown [Find A Grave Memorial # 43389801] and William W. Witherspoon, [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991063] Lieutenant Colonels Edward Brown [Edward W. Brown, son of Drury – Find A Grave Memorial # 32222272 rose in ranks to adjutant of the 36th Mississippi Infantry] and S. J. Harper, [S. G. Harper] and Majors Charles P. Partin [Charles Perry Partin – Find A Grave Memorial # 58429999] and Alexander Yates. [Find A Grave Memorial # 28174223]”

Company F of the 36th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Hillsboro Rebels” Many soldiers from Scott County, Mississippi.

He is listed under Wm. W. Stewart under his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Stewart of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Decatur, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

“The 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized as the 28th Regiment Mississippi Infantry but the designation was soon changed to the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry that being the number by which this organization was known at the Confederate War Department.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. W. Stewart of Company F of the 36th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued in April 1864 and signed his name as W. W. Stewart.

When Corporal William W. Stewart of Company F of the 36th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears’ Brigade in French’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. W. Stewart of Company F of the 36th 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. W. Steward (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 100 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 14, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper the National Republican reported "Lieutenant General Grant, President and Mrs. Lincoln and ladies will occupy the State box at Ford's theatre tonight to witness Miss Laura Keene's company in Tom Taylor's American Cousin."

And on Friday, April 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. W. "Steward" of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William W. Stewart did not own slaves in Newton County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. Wm. W. STEWART CO. F 36 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1824) Private Charles STRICKLAND - Inscription on tombstone #1740 reads **“C. STICKLAND CO. F AND A 29 GA. 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.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; James Strickland married (Spelled as) Senith Evers in Effingham County, Georgia on June 30, 1825.

The 1850 United States census listed Charles A. Strickland, born about 1836 in Georgia and living in the household of James (Aaron) Strickland, born about 1794 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lilia Strickland, born about 1809 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Alford C. Strickland, born about 1831 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eliza A. S. Strickland, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Gelina (A female) Strickland, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Johnathan C. Strickland, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Zenith C. (A female) Strickland, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living Georgia Militia District 583 in Appling County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Charles Strickland, born about 1838 in Georgia and noted as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Cenac (A female) Strickland, born about 1806 in South Carolina (Corrected to Asenath Senith Strickland by an ancestry transcriber). Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Strickland, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Delila A. (A female) Strickland, born about 1841 in Georgia and Clark Strickland, born about 1843 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Southern District of Appling County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Holmesville and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles Strickland served in Company A in the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865.

The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

The compiler notes his POW Records reported him as Charles T. Strickler of Company A 29th Regiment, Georgia Infantry but has Compiled Military Service Records under Charles Strickland.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Strickland from September 9 to October 31, 1861 was a member of Captain W. W. Billopp’s Company (The Georgia Foresters)* and enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Strickland of Captain W. W. Billopp’s Company (Georgia Foresters) 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 9, (1861) at Savannah, (Georgia) for the war and last paid on October 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Strickland for May 1862 of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry noted him as absent and on sick furlough.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Strickland for August 1862 of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry noted him as absent and being in the hospital.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Sticland (With an asterisk beside of his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) for September 1862 of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry noted him as absent and being in the hospital.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Striclin (With an asterisk beside of his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) for October 1862 of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry noted him as absent and being in the general hospital.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Striclin for November 1862 of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry noted him as absent and being sick.

Old Company F of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company A of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the “Georgia Foresters” Many soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia.

The compiler notes this company was originally Company F however under Confederate reorganization in May 1862 it was designated as Company A and because of his capture post May of 1862 and also his death he should be considered in Company A.

When Private Charles Strickland of Company A of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas T. Strickler of Company A of the 29th 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) Chas T. Strickler of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Chas T. Strickler of Company A of the 29th 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) Chas T. Strickler of Company A of the 29th 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) Chas T. Strickler of Company A of the 29th Regiment 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.

The compiler notes this company was originally Company F however under Confederate reorganization in May 1862 it was designated as Company A and because of his capture post May of 1862 and also his death he should be considered in Company A.

Private Charles A. Strickland died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 23, 1865 at Brooklyn, New York the newspaper the Times Union reported “The War Department has authorized the organization of a company of rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, who refused to be exchanged for duty on the Western frontier. Two thousand of them have signified their desire to be enrolled in the company.”

And on Thursday, March 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas T. Strickler of Company A of the 29th Regiment 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.”

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles Strickland did not own slaves in Appling County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“C. STRICKLAND CO. A 29 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1825) Sergeant Zacheus T. STILES - Inscription on tombstone #1600 reads **“SERG'T Z. T. STILES CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Zacheris J. Stiles served in Company A in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Zacheus J. Stiles of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January

20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Zacheus J. Stiles of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Zacheus "I" Stiles of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Zacheus "I" Stiles of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Zacheus J. Stiles of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Zacheus J. Stiles of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January "18", 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Zacchias "I" Stiles of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Sergeant Zacheus J. Stiles died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 8, 1865 at Perrysburg, Ohio the newspaper the Perrysburg Journal reported "CAMP CHASE – We are informed by parties direct from the above camp, that the present condition of that locality and of the volunteers now awaiting organization into regiment, is truly deplorable. Our boys are quartered in

tents, through which the rain beats freely, while the mud around the tents is said to be from six inches to a foot in depth. And there they are compelled to lie, exposed to dangers much more terrible and deadly than those of the battle field. Already two from this part of the State – George Peck, of Maumee, aged eighteen and Julius K. Blinn, of this place aged twenty two who were awaiting organization into the 188th Regiment, have sickened and died of brain fever and the situation there is represented to be such as could only be expected to produce sickness and death. If this be true, the authorities in charge of recruiting are unquestionable to blame. They may not be able to render the weather mild and pleasant or the surface of the Camp dry and firm, but they can provide our volunteers with such quarters as will render their stay there not totally destructive to health and life. Or if the accommodations for the recruits are limited why do they not order companies to report there, only so fast as they can be organized and sent away? Our volunteers are subjected to dangers and hardships enough when in active service and it is bad enough to die or be crippled on the field of battle, but it is an outrage to humanity and our cause to order new recruits into such a loathsome mud-hole as Camp Chase is now represented to be; there to sicken and die, without the least hope or prospect of rendering any service to their country. Will our authorities see to this?"

And on Wednesday, March 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Zach J. Stiles of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to erysipelas at the hospital.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1826) [Private James W. STITZER](#) - Inscription on tombstone #2107 reads "**J. A. STILZER CO. A 9 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" The compiler notes James W. Stitzer was a Federal United States soldier.

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

The 1860 United States census listed James W. Stitzer, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of David Stitzer, born about 1815 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm overseer with a personal value of \$500.00. Other family household members were: Harriet A. Stitzer, born about 1846 in Virginia and Sarah W. Stitzer, born about 1847 in Virginia and Elizabeth Stitzer, born about 1851 in Virginia and David Stitzer, born about 1852 in Virginia and Marshal Stitzer, born about 1854 in Kentucky and Lydia Stitzer, born about 1857 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District number 2 in Jefferson County, Kentucky with the nearest Post Office listed as Middletown and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

The compiler notes Louisville, Kentucky is the county seat of Jefferson County.

A company muster-in roll located in his Federal Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James W. Stitzer of Company A 9th Kentucky Cavalry was mustered into service at age twenty at Eminence, Kentucky on August 22, 1862 and had enrolled for duty on August 10, 1862 at Louisville, Kentucky for one year.

A company muster roll located within his Federal Compiled Military Service Records dated from August 22 to October 31, 1862 stated James W. Stitzer of Company A 9th Kentucky Cavalry was taken prisoner and paroled at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky (Located in Anderson County) on October 8, 1862. And it was noted his pay was due from enlistment.

The following is from the Dix-Hill Cartel Agreement: ARTICLE 4. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison, or field-work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

While it's subjective the compiler believes he may have been taken prisoner at the skirmish of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky on October 8, 1862 in which the 9th Kentucky Cavalry (Union) participated.

A company muster roll located within his Federal Compiled Military Service Records dated November and December 1862 stated James W. Stitzer of Company A 9th Kentucky Cavalry reported his status as absent and a paroled prisoner.

Private James W. Stitzer of Company A of the 9 Kentucky Cavalry is found in the muster roll of Company E of the 1st Regiment, Paroled Cavalry, United States Army at Camp Chase, Ohio dated September and October 1862 with an asterisk ("This organization was formed from paroled prisoners of war for duty compatible with their parole by General Order number 72, Adjutant Generals Office, of June 28, 1862, and the members were returned to their commands, from subsequent orders from the Adjutant Generals Office, declaring the exchange of paroled prisoners and directing their return to their commands.")

Private James W. Stitzer of Company A of the 9 Kentucky Cavalry is found in the muster roll of Company E of the 1st Battalion Cavalry Paroled Forces, United States Army at Camp Lew Wallace, Ohio dated March 1 to October 31 1862 and his status was noted as present.

The compiler notes General Lew Wallace came to Camp Chase, Ohio in September of 1862 and established Camp Lew Wallace a Union parole camp on what is now part of the Ohio State University to help alleviate the crowded conditions of paroled Union soldiers at Camp Chase and Camp Lew Wallace closed its doors in January of 1863 and some paroled prisoners again were sent back to Camp Chase.

A company muster roll located within his Federal Compiled Military Service Records dated February 28 to April 30, 1863 stated James W. Stitzer of Company A 9th Kentucky Cavalry died in hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1863 of pneumonia.

Federal authorities erroneously listed Private James W. Stitzer of Company A 9th Kentucky Cavalry as a deserter on April 1, 1863.

The Adjutant General of Ohio Annual Reports dated 1866-1868 listed J. A. (Spelled as) Stitzer of Company A 9th Kentucky Cavalry as died on March 20, 1863 and buried in grave number 92 at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

According to the National Park Service there was not a James Stitzer who served in the Confederacy but there was a John W. Stitzer who was with Company I of the 5th Virginia Infantry however he was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863 and a Jacob W. Stitzer with Company I of the 5th Virginia Infantry who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia in 1864 and taken to Fort Delaware. And of the 22 Union soldiers who fought for the North with the surname of Stitzer only one had the given name of James. And that was James W. Stitzer of Company A of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry. And no Confederate soldiers with the surname of Stitzer are located at all. The Union did have three soldiers by that surname but none with the given name of James or even the initial J.

The compiler notes James W. Stitzer is not listed in the so called Confederate dead book at Camp Chase and nor should he be for he was a United States soldier.

The compiler notes before the establishment of the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery both Union and Confederate soldiers alike and political prisoners had been buried in the East Cemetery starting on April 6, 1862, sometimes side by side. The compiler further notes that some Confederates had also been buried in the North grave yard prior to the East Cemetery.

About the time of the establishment of the Camp Chase Cemetery in August 1863 the trustees at the Green Lawn Cemetery had set aside a separate burial ground for the Union soldiers in July of 1863. Today many of us know it simply as section M.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to reinter all dead Confederates within the State to two locations, Camp Chase and Johnson's Island.

In a letter written by Captain Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department to his superior General Bingham in May of 1869 he stated he had dug "58 Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and 8 of them were empty". Who the fifty Confederates were that were reinterred to the Chase Cemetery may never be known.

In 1881-1882 the city of Columbus, Ohio moved the East Cemetery to the Green Lawn Cemetery. In the compilers opinion not all of the graves were removed as there were more than 2,000 reported burials. However the compiler does agree that many of the tombstones were taken up. In newspaper articles from the 1950's it was discovered while digging basements for new homes along Livingston Avenue that some remains had been found and thought to have been from the East Cemetery.

As for Private James W. Stitzer his body was either removed in 1869 to the Chase Cemetery by Captain Irving or his body had been removed to the Green Lawn Cemetery and today marked as an unknown Union soldier or his remains were left behind at the East Cemetery. We only know today that his Confederate tombstone should reflect his Federal service.

On November 25, 1870 the father of James W. Stitzer filed for a United States pension under his sons name as James W. Stitzer Company A 9th Kentucky Cavalry. Application number 191987 and certificate number 181795.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. W. STITZER CO. A 9 KY. CAV. U.S.A.”**

1827) Private Simeon STENNETT - Inscription on tombstone #1778 reads **“S. STINNETT CO. A 40 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old.

The compiler notes the inferences for the surname spelled as Stennett. The oldest son, Mark Stennett has a photograph of his tombstone at Find A Grave Memorial 28163172 which spells the surname as Stennett. And several other children of Simeon Stennett also refer to the surname spelled as Stennett. Although Compiled Military Service Records listed his surname as Stinnett other Compiled Military Service Records spelled the surname as Stennett. Simeon (Spelled as) Stennett has Compiled Military Service Records at Camp Guard, Mississippi. (Camps of Instruction for Conscripts) The second page indicates he was from Jasper County, Mississippi and that the Camp was located in Enterprise, Mississippi and that he joined on March 13, 1863.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Stinnet but the compiler believes it was spelled as Stennett and will be noted this way. The census listed Simeon Stennett, born about 1826 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Area Stennett, born about 1832 in Mississippi. Another family household member was M. T. Cicero (A male) Stennett, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jasper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Stinnet but the compiler believes it was spelled as Stennett and will be noted this way. Simeon Stennett, born about 1826 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Ary (A female) Stennett, born about 1830 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Mark Stennett, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Nancy Stennett, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Martha Stennett, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Teressa (A female) Stennett, born about 1857 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Levena (A female) Stennett, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family

household was living in Jasper County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Turnersville and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Simeon Stinnett served in Company A of the 40th Mississippi Infantry noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was formed during the early summer of 1862 after several attempts to organize a unit. Some of the men were from Attala County. It was active in the conflicts at luka and Corinth, then, assigned to J. C. Moore's and L. Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, was captured at Vicksburg in July, 1863. After being exchanged the regiment served in the Army of Tennessee under the command of Generals Baldwin and Featherston. It participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and the North Carolina Campaign. Its casualties at luka were 10 killed, 39 wounded, and 21 missing of the 314 engaged, and during the siege at Vicksburg there were 12 killed and 38 wounded. The unit reported 10 killed, 57 wounded, and 27 missing at Peach Tree Creek, totalled [totalled] 64 effectives in December, 1864, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wallace B. Colbert [William Bruce Colbert - Killed at Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina March 1865 – Find A Grave Memorial # 8835034] and George P. Wallace, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44036819] Lieutenant Colonels Josiah A. P. Campbell [Josiah A. Patterson Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 11429600] and James R. Childress, [James Robert Childress – Find A Grave Memorial # 23213007] and Majors W. M. Gibbons [The compiler notes he signed his name as Gibbens. Washington McD. Gibbens – died shortly after wounds at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia 1864] and Enoch McDonald. [Killed at Battle of Corinth, Mississippi 1862]”

Company A of the 40th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Oak Bowery Invincibles” The Company was raised in Jasper County, Mississippi.

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Simeon Stinnett.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Simeon Stinnett of Company A of the 40th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 13, 1863 in Jasper County, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

“This regiment was consolidated with the 3rd and 31st Regiments Mississippi Infantry about April 9, 1865 and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private Simeon Stinnett of Company A of the 40th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted March 13, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

When Private Simeon Stennett of Company A of the 40th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stinett Simeon (With an x by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 40th 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 Columbia, (Tennessee) on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stinett Simeon of Company A of the 40th 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stirrett Simeon (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 40th 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stinett Simeon of Company A of the 40th 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 near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Simeon Stinnett of Company A of the 40th Regiment Mississippi 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 24, 1865 at Delaware, Ohio the newspaper the Delaware Gazette reported "DEATH OF DR. LONGWELL – Dr. Albert Longwell, Surgeon of the 88th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Post Surgeon at Camp Chase, died last Sunday, after a brief illness of typhoid fever. He was a young man of great promise in his profession and was universally esteemed by those who knew him. He was a native

of this county and before entering the military service a resident and practicing physician of our town. He was formerly Surgeon of the 4th Ohio Regiment and few Surgeons in the service stand higher with those under their professional charge than did Dr. Longwell with the officers and men of the 4th and 88th. His remains were interred at Eden, the place of his birth, Monday afternoon.”

And in the same paper the same day it was reported “Mrs. Dr. Longwell, died at 10:45 a.m. yesterday, at the residence of Honorable Jas. R. Hubbell, in this place. She accompanied the remains of her husband from Columbus Monday morning and being too sick to be taken to the home of her parents was removed to the residence of Mr. Hubbell whose lady is sister of the late Dr. Longwell, where she continued to sink rapidly till death ended her sufferings. Her disease was the same as that with which her husband died. Two small children are left orphans by this sad bereavement.”

And on Friday, March 24, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Simeon Stinnett of Company A of the 40th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“S. STENNETT CO. A 40 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1828) Private S. A. STINNETT - Inscription on tombstone #42 reads **“S. A. STINNETT CO. I 2 (WOODWARD’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Montgomery County, Tennessee in August 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private C. A. Stinnett alternate name S. A. Stinnett served in Company I in the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (Woodward’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd (Woodward's) Cavalry Regiment was organized in December, 1862, using Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in F. C. Armstrong's, J. W. Grigsby's, and J. S. Williams', and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in many conflicts in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, then took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. The regiment went on to aid in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. Its commanders were Colonel Thomas G. Woodward [Killed by a Union civilian in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 10161986] and Major Thomas W. Lewis. [Find A Grave Memorial # 35570114]”

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 8, 1863 at Honolulu, Hawaii the newspaper the Pacific Commercial Advertiser reported "THE EXPECTED MAIL – The next mail is looked for by the ship Daring, Captain Henry, which is now probably fifteen or sixteen days out. She ought to arrive between this and Sunday next and will bring us the San Francisco Weeklies of September 12 and 19th, with news from the seat of war to about the 20th of September. By advertisement, it will be seen that the Daring will take freight and passengers for Hong Kong. Should she enter the harbor as she doubtless will, our readers will have an opportunity of seeing on board of her, one of the largest cannon ever brought to this port. We have not its dimensions at hand but it is one of the improved long range rifle guns and so large that a man can crawl into its chamber. It is of the famous Parrot model and was put on board to protect her from the rebel privateers."

And on Thursday, October 8, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Thursday, October 8, 1863.

The compiler notes on his Federal POW Records an entry was made that said he was a "vicious thieving guerilla"

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1829) Private Thomas STOGSDALLE - Inscription on tombstone #900 reads "**T. STOGSDALLE CO. I 55 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Rogersville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Stogsdale. The census listed Thomas Stogsdale, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Thomas Stogsdale, born about 1804 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Angeline Stogsdale, born about 1834 in Alabama and Susannah Stogsdale, born about 1845 in Alabama and Richard Stogsdale, born about 1838 in Alabama and Sarah Stogsdale, born about 1842 in Alabama and Benjamin Stogsdale, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 1 in Jackson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bellefonte and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Stogsdelle served in Company I in the 55th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"55th Infantry Regiment, organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, contained 900 veterans. It was formed by consolidating Norwood's 6th and Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from Madison, Cherokee, Calhoun, Jackson, and Marshall Counties. Assigned to Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit saw action in the fight at Champion's Hill and in the trenches

of Jackson. Later it was attached to General Scott's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Ordered to North Carolina it fought its last battle at Bentonville. This regiment entered the Battle of Peach Tree Creek with 22 officers and 256 men, and lost 14 officers and 155 men killed and wounded. It surrendered with the army on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel John Snodgrass, [Find A Grave Memorial # 25826768] Lieutenant Colonels N. S. Graham and John H. Norwood, [John Henry Norwood – Find A Grave Memorial # 104482661] and Majors James B. Dickey [Find A Grave Memorial # 43870643] and Joseph H. Jones.[Killed during the Atlanta Campaign]”

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

Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Stogsdelle (with a X by the surname indicating an incorrect entry) of Company I of Snodgrass' Regiment Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on November 29, 1862 at Bellefonte, Alabama and enrolled by (John Henry) Norwood and had not received pay and noted as present for duty.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Stockdale of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee January 8, 1865 and noted as captured near Rogersville, “Alabama” on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Stockdale of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured near Rogersville, “Alabama” on December “21”, 1864

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Stockdale of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured near Rogersville, “Alabama” on December “21”, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Stockdale of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Rogersville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Stockdale of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured near Rogersville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Stockdale of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 at Rogersville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864.

Private died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper the Wheeling Daily Intelligencer reported "GENERAL SHERMAN – is sending the negroes who followed him into Savannah to Beaufort. With the first load he sent this message to General Saxton: Please find enclosed seven thousand contrabands, the first installment of fifteen thousand. Many of them are from far up in Georgia and a long weary and sorrowful tramp they have had. Many of them with little children have not brought a thing with them and have most miserable covering. Bales of clothing can be disposed of among them."

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Stockdale of Company I 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1830) Sergeant William G. STOKELY - Inscription on tombstone #1117 reads "***SGT. W. G. STOKELY CO. E 1 FLA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes he had with Captain Scott's Florida Volunteers during the 3rd Seminole Indian War. (1855-1858)

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Stockley but the compiler believes it was spelled as Stokely and will be noted this way. The census listed William G. Stokely, born about 1837 in Florida and noted his occupation as a planter with a personal estate of \$140.00 and living in the household of Ann Stokely, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Emy (A female and corrected the given name to Evy) (However the census taker on the census listed (A male) Stokely, born about 1840 in Florida. (Further research has determined he was a male and fought

in Company E of the 5th Florida Infantry and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 40974468) The family household was living in Madison County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Madison County Courthouse and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William G. Stokely and discharged as a sergeant served in Company E of the 1st Florida Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1861, near Tallahassee, Florida. Companies that made up the unit were recruited in the counties of Columbia, Nassau, Clay, Suwannee, Leon, Levy, Duval, and Alachua. It served in Florida until the spring of 1862 when seven companies were dismounted, and Companies A, E, and F continued to serve as cavalry. This battalion fought at Richmond, skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, then during the end of 1863 rejoined the command as infantry. After fighting at Perryville, the regiment was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and later General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade. In December, 1863, the 1st Cavalry (dismounted) was consolidated with the 4th Florida Infantry Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, accompanied Hood to Tennessee, and was active at Bentonville. The unit was organized with over 850 officers and men, reported 27 casualties at Chickamauga, and the 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were colonels W. G. M. Davis [Later General William George Mackey Davis – Find A Grave Memorial # 10852] and G. Troup Maxwell, [George Troup Maxwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 51585589] Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Stockton, [William T. Stockton] and Major Henry Bradford.”

From Wikipedia:

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

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route. On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

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

- Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy
 - 1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas
 - 8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt. Henry C. Rogers
 - 61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass
 - 174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones

- 181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd
- 13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy
- 2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson
 - 177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox
 - 178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford
 - 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
 - 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

Attached Infantry

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

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

On the morning of December 7, 1864 Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the enemy. These brigades were led by Col. Minor T. Thomas, a veteran of the Dakota War, and Col. Edward Anderson. With Thomas' brigade forming the first line of battle and Anderson forming the second, Milroy engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Bate's troops broke and

ran. Forrest "seized the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them". Bate was equally unsuccessful. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area. More importantly, he succeeded in keeping Rousseau confined to Murfreesboro and kept the important supply line and retreat route open."

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 Sergeant William G. Stokely of Company E of the 1st Florida Cavalry 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm G. Stokely of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated

Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm G. Stokely of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm G. Stokely of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm G. Stokely of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm G. Stokely of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida 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 died approximately 33 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 the newspaper the Richmond Daily Dispatch carried the following article: "A lot of one hundred and ten prisoners, all said to be "Mosby 's men," captured in recent attacks on the Yankee lines in the Shenandoah Valley, have arrived in Washington."

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. G. Stokeley of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1831) Private William W. STOKES - Inscription on tombstone #1306 reads "**Wm. W. STOKES CO. E 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978 Lidia Jane Coxwell married William W. Stokes on June 11, 1854 in Randolph County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed William Stokes, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of personal estate of \$185.00 and listed as the head of the household living with his wife Lydia J. Stokes, born about 1838 in Georgia. Other household members were: George L. Stokes, born about 1855 in Alabama and Mary J. Stokes, born about 1857 in Alabama and Nancy E. Stokes, born about 1859 in Alabama and General M. Coxwell, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in Hilliardville Beat 12 in Henry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office reported as Hilliardville and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William W. Stokes served in Company E in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

Confederate Military History, vol. VIII, p. 219 provided the following information about the regiment.

“The Fifty-seventh regiment was organized at Troy, March, 1863, as part of Clanton's brigade; was temporarily attached to Slaughter's brigade, and in September was again with General Clanton.

It was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. Moved to Demopolis, it was attached to Scott's brigade, and joined the army of Tennessee in time to share in the perils and hardships of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign; was in numerous battles and skirmishes, but did not suffer greatly until Peachtree Creek, when the regiment was severely cut up, losing almost half its number.

It then moved into Tennessee and lost heavily; at the battles of Franklin and Nashville; was transferred to North Carolina, and fought at Bentonville with severe loss.

It was consolidated with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth regiments, under the command of Colonel McAlexander, and surrendered with Johnston's army at the close of the war.

J. P. W. Amerine, its first colonel, was succeeded by Colonel C. J. L. Cunningham, who led the regiment for the greater part of the war, after December, 1863; he was wounded at Franklin Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Bethune, Captain A. L. Mulligan, Major J. H. Wiley and Captain R. H. Lane were at different times in command.

Lieutenant Colonel Bethune and Captain Faison were wounded at Peachtree Creek; Major Arnold and Captain Bailey M. Talbot were killed there.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. Stokes of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on February 12, 1863 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Horatio J.) Wiley for three years or the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due pay as 2nd corporal to June 1, 1863.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry."

When Private William W. Stokes of Company E of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Stokes of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Stokes of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Stokes of Company E 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Stokes of Company E of the 57th 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 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Stokes of Company E 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 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Stokes of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Stokes of Company "D" of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted on December 23, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee and noted as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as thirty-seven years old.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at Greensboro, Alabama the newspaper the Alabama Beacon reported "A NOBLE WOMAN – Mrs. Judge Clarke, of Ohio, was recently banished from the United States by order of the Federal authorities because of her openly avowed sympathies for and generous assistance to Confederate prisoners and has arrived in Mobile. Scarcely a Confederate prisoner of war, we imagine confined in Camp Chase but remembers with gratitude this noble lady and reveres her memory. We have heard many of them speak of her in the highest terms of praise, commending her heroism and devotion to their interests. She never permitted an opportunity to pass without contributing somewhat to the comfort of the poor fellows where were so unlucky us to find a lodgement in that gloomy Bastile. She clothed them, fed them, sent them money, wrote for them to their families and exerted every endeavor to render their uncomfortable situation as agreeable as the circumstances would permit. For her zeal in this humane cause she has been exiled from her home and finds herself a wanderer among strangers. But they will not be strangers long, we imagine who have heard of her noble and generous sympathy for their imprisoned friends and we trust that wherever she may journey through the South, this estimable lady will meet with a welcome as cordial and kind as so sincere a friend deserves." [The compiler notes this was Lottie Moon Clarke]

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. W. Stokes of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

1832) Corporal Benjamin F. STONE - Inscription on tombstone #745 reads "**CORP. B. F. STONE CO. H 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Benjamin Stone, born about 1828 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a planter and living in the household of Rebecca Eddins, born about 1778 in North Carolina. The household was living in Lowndes County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed B. F. (A male) Stone, born about 1827 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$4,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Stone, born about 1834 in South Carolina. Other household members were: John Stone, born about 1859 and noted as six months old and Minnie Stone, born about 1858 in Alabama and Laura Stone, born about 1859 in Alabama and John Stone, born about 1823 in Mississippi and Ellen Gaskin, born about 1838 in South Carolina. The household was living in Lowndes County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbus and the census was enumerated on June 14, 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 20 which noted Private Benj Stone of Company H of the 35th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Jane M. Stone and listed her Post Office as Columbus, Mississippi.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 77 the Post Office at Columbus was located in Lowndes County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin F. Stone alternate name B. F. Stone discharged as a corporal served in Company H in the 35th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“35th Infantry Regiment, recruited at West Point and Corinth, was organized during the spring of 1862. The unit fought under General J. C. Moore at Corinth and lost 32 killed, 110 wounded, and 347 missing. Later it was assigned to Hebert's and Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and in February, 1863, totaled 414 officers and men. It was captured when Vicksburg fell, and during the siege it had 20 killed and 82 wounded. After being exchanged, it was placed in Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade, served throughout the Atlanta Campaign, was in Tennessee with Hood, and aided in the defense of Mobile. The regiment sustained 20 casualties at New Hope Church, 36 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 35 at the Chattahoochee River, and 47 in the Battle of Atlanta. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel William S. Berry, [William Taylor Sullivan Barry – Find A Grave Memorial # 13093938 he also has a Wikipedia article] Lieutenant Colonels Charles R. Jordon [Charles R. Jordan – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916622] and Reuben H. Shotwell, [Reuben Henley Shotwell Born about 1829 – Find A Grave Memorial # 38579637] and Majors T. F. Holmes [Thomas F. Holmes] and Oliver C. Watson. [Oliver Clark Watson – Find A Grave Memorial # 104413118]”

Company H of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Confederate Volunteers” The Company was raised in Lowndes County, Mississippi.

When Private Benjamin F. Stone of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore’s Brigade in Major General John H. Forney’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, B. F. Stone a Private of Company H Regiment 35th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and no name was reported and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

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

He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 8, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Benj F. Stone of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Benj F. Stone of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi 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 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 at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Benj F. Stone of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona (Allatoona) "Tennessee" on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Benj F. Stone of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Alatoona (Allatoona), Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Benjamin F. Stone of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi 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 Alatoona, (Allatoona) Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Benj F. Stone of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 11, 1865 at Urbana, Ohio the newspaper the Urbana Union reported "Over 3,000 rebel prisoners passed through Urbana last week, on the Great Central road for Camp Chase. They belonged to Hood's army and were captured in the battle near Nashville. The rebs look pretty disconsolate but they will find it better living in the north than where they came from."

And on Wednesday, January 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Wednesday, January 11, 1865 due to small-pox. Chronological Order.

The compiler notes this battle was also known as Allatoona Pass.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1833) Private James K. STONE - Inscription on tombstone #1937 reads "**JAS. K. STONE WHEELER'S SCOUTS. ALA. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Lauderdale County, Alabama in October 1864.

The compiler notes his name was found under James (NMI) Stone in Confederate miscellaneous on fold 3? His POW Records reflect he was with Company C of the 26th Alabama Cavalry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 4, 1865 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper the Evansville Daily Journal reported "PRISONERS OF WAR – Five hundred and forty-two prisoners of war, including one Colonel, two Majors, eleven Captains and twenty-five Lieutenants, were received at Louisville on Monday, from Nashville. They were nearly all captured at Salisbury, North Carolina by the forces under the command of General Stoneman. They will be transferred to Camp Chase in a few days."

And on Thursday, May 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23143) stated he died on Thursday, May 4, 1865 due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes his name was found under James (NMI) Stone in Confederate miscellaneous on fold 3? His POW Records reflect he was with Company C of the 26th Alabama Cavalry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1834) Private Prestix S. STONE - Inscription on tombstone #136 reads "**P. S. STONE CO. D 9 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Whitley County, Kentucky in July 1863.

The compiler notes "Breckinridge's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry and Stoner's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry were consolidated in December, 1862 and formed the 4th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles which subsequently became the 9th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry."

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 12, 1864 the northern massacre of Fort Pillow, Tennessee took place.

And on Thursday, April 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, April 12, 1864 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1835) Private William T. STONE - Inscription on tombstone #452 reads "**W. T. STONE CO. D 12 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

He also had duty with the 12th Kentucky Cavalry and the 22nd Tennessee Infantry.

Company H of the 22nd Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Gibson County, Tennessee.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Stone enlisted at Trenton, Tennessee and the compiler notes Trenton was located in Gibson County, Tennessee and was age 20 when he enlisted in 1861.

The compiler notes he was with Company D of the 12th (Consolidated) Tennessee Infantry which was a separate unit from the 12th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.

When Private William T. Stone of Company D of the 12th (Consolidated) Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Vaughn's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Private William T. Stone died approximately 90 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 12, 1864 at Honolulu, Hawaii the newspaper the Pacific Commercial Advertiser reported "NATIONAL THANKSGIVING – The following telegram was published in San Francisco on the 26th: President Lincoln has issued a proclamation setting apart the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God. This is the usual annual Thanksgiving, on the last Thursday of November, which, since the incumbency of President Lincoln has been observed by national proclamation. In the absence of any special Thanksgiving Day in Christian Hawaii, the American Minister has requested the observance of the 24th instant as such, by American residents and we presume it will be observed."

And on Saturday, November 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. T. Stone

He died on Saturday, November 12, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. T. STONE CO. D 12 CONSOLIDATED TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

1836) Private Asher Judson STOVALL - Inscription on tombstone #1389 reads **"A. J. STOVALL CO. H 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 23 years old.

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; William Stovall married Mary Stone on May 21, 1832 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Judson Stovall, born about 1840 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Stovall, born about 1807 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Stovall, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household

members were: (Spelled as) Littleberry (A male) Stovall, born about 1832 in North Carolina and William Stovall, born about 1835 in North Carolina and James Stovall, born about 1836 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Levinia (A female) Stovall, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Mary Stovall, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District 9 in Shelby County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) A. J. (A male) Stovall, born about 1842 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William Stovall, born about 1812 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Stovall, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) L. B. (A male) Stovall, born about 1833 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) Stovall, born about 1835 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Stovall, born about 1843 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) J. K. (A male) Stovall, born about 1849 in Tennessee and James Barnes, born about 1840 in England and William Lewis, born about 1830 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Thos Rintfore, born about 1843 in Tennessee and John Stovall, born about 1778 in North Carolina. The household was living in the 4th Civil District in Shelby County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cuba and the census was enumerated on August 17, 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 A. J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Confederate Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was William Stovall and listed his Post Office as Cuba, Tennessee and noted it was located in Shelby County.

According to United States Appointments of United States Postmasters, 1832-1971; the Post Office at Cuba was located in Shelby County, Tennessee and was established on May 7, 1852.

The compiler notes the 5th Confederate Infantry was also known as the 9th Confederate Infantry and his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed in the latter.

Corporal Asher J. Stovall had prior duty with Company A of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Asher J. Stoveall alternate name Asher J. Stovall served in Company A in the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry and under notes stated see 9th Regiment Confederate 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, [Hiram Tilman Find A Grave Memorial # 58466050] and Major James C. Cole were in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. J. Stoveall of Company A of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

“The 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service on July 9, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States I 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 note his service in the 9th Regiment Confederate Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Asher J. Stovall and discharged as a private served in Company H in the 9th Regiment Confederate Infantry and did not note an overview of the unit.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) A. J. Stoval of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James 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 of the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated October 30, 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) A. J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James R.) Boswell 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 1st Corporal (Spelled as) A. J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year 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 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) A. J. Stoveall (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year 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 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) A. J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James) 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 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) A. J. Stoveall (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James) R. Boswell on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James R.) Boswell on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced to ranks on December 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on June 11, (1861) at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James R.) Boswell on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Confederate Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in June 1864.

When Private Asher J. Stovall of Company H of the 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) A. J. Stowell (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9, to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Asher J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward)

Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Asher J. Stoval of Company H 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) Asher J. Stoval of Company H 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) Asher J. Stovall of Company H 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) Asher J. Stoval of Company H 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, July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Asher J. Stoval of Company H 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Asher J. Stovalt (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured 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 22, 1865 at Racine, Wisconsin the newspaper the Racine Advocate reported "Thirty rebel commissioned officers, including six surgeons were sent from Louisville, Kentucky, Thursday to Fort Delaware. Six hundred and forty eight enlisted men were forwarded to Camp Chase."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Asher J. Stovall of Company H of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Asher J. Stovall did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

1837) Private STRATTON - Inscription on tombstone #2055 reads "**STRATTON ARK. REG. C.S.A.**"

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

Juxtaposition:

He died in June 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1838) Sergeant Green Berry STRAWN - Inscription on tombstone #890 reads "**SGT. G. B. STRAWN CO. C 41 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Green B. Strawn, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Martin Strawn, born about 1812 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Susan Strawn, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Andrew J. Strawn, born about 1839 in Georgia (Andrew was also a member of Company C of the 41st Georgia Infantry and died of disease on July 18, 1863) and James M. Strawn, also born about 1839 in Georgia and William J. Strawn, born about 1840 in Georgia and Abraham B. Strawn, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Strawn, born about 1843 in Georgia and Henry B. Strawn, born about 1844 in Georgia (Henry was also a member of Company C of the 41st Georgia and took the oath of allegiance in 1864 to remain north of the Ohio River and spelled his surname as Straughn and his Find A Grave Memorial # 14134624 spelled his name as Henry H. Strawn and died in 1930) and Peter J. F. Strawn, born about 1847 in Georgia and Martin M. Strawn, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Murray County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Berry Strawn, born about 1836 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Amanda Strawn, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other household members were: J. T. (A male)

Strawn, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Tollula (A female) Strawn, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 20 in Cobb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Acworth and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

The compiler notes Green Berry Strawn's father and other family household members were also living in District 20 in Cobb County, Georgia in the 1860 United States census however their surname was spelled as Staron and corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Strawn.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Green B. Strawn and was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company C in the 41st Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"41st Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in Cobb, Troup, Taylor, and Heard counties. The unit moved to North Mississippi, sustained heavy casualties in Kentucky at Perryville, and then returned to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, fought in the battles around Vicksburg, and was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, the 41st participated in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained 17 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 269 men and 218 arms in December, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 197 effectives in November, 1864. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William E. Curtiss [William Ezra Curtiss - Find A Grave Memorial # 85411026] and Charles A. McDaniel, [Charles Addison McDaniel – Find A Grave Memorial # 64619733] and Majors John Knight [Find A Grave Memorial # 135994746] and Mark S. Nall. [Marcus S. Nall – Find A Grave Memorial # 60385215]"

Company C of the 41st Georgia was known as the "Acworth Invincibles"

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Green B. Strawn of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay Roll of the organization named above and dated March 29, 1862 at Camp McDonald, (Georgia) and enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Camp McDonald and enrolled by Captain (George) S. Avery and received a \$50.00 bounty for re-enlisting and received by (Spelled as) Green B. Strawn.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) G. B. Strawson of Company C of the 41st Georgia Regiment appeared on a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the 1st Division, Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi, in the engagement near Perryville, Kentucky on October 8, 1862 and the list was dated near Murfreesboro, Tennessee in December 1861 and under remarks stated wounded.

A Regimental Return for November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Strawn of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry was wounded on October 8, 1862 at the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky and accounted for.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Strawn of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on

March 4, 1862 at Marietta, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain George) S. Avery for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and due one month's sergeant wages returned since last muster.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Strawn of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a muster roll of a detachment of paroled prisoners of the organization named above to June 30, 1863 and dated July 19, 1863 and enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Acworth, (Georgia) and enrolled by (George) S. Avery for three years and last paid by Captain [Anderson D. Abraham] on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Strany of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee, In the Field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at the Battle of Champion Hill, (Mississippi) aka Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Strawn of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Strong of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Delaware and received at Fort Delaware on June 9, 1863 from Camp Morton, Indiana and exchanged on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Strawn of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia name appears as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. B. Strawn of Company C of the 41st Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1863 and specifically issued on July 8, 1863.

When Sergeant Green B. Strawn of Company C 41st Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Green B. Strawl of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Green B. Strall of Company C of (Corrected to the) 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Green B. Strall of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Green B. Strall of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Green B. Strawl of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia 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 died approximately 20 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at Waterloo, Iowa the newspaper the Courier reported "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will commence to bridge the Ohio River at Bellair, Ohio, early in the spring. It will require 2,500 workmen three years and a half to complete it."

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Green B. Strawl of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Green B. Strawn did not own slaves in Georgia.

1839) Private Isham STRICKLAND - Inscription on tombstone #1228 reads "***I. STRICKLAND CO. B 54 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in January 1865.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Isham Strickland, born about 1839 in Georgia and living in the household of Patsey (A female) Strickland, born about 1802 in Georgia. The census noted that the property was owned by the children. Other household members were: Margaret Strickland, born about 1837 in Georgia and Lewis Strickland, born about 1841 in Georgia and Henry Strickland, also born about 1841 in Georgia and Charles E. Joyner, born about 1839 in Georgia and Eliza (A female) Joyner, born about 1840 in Georgia and Thomas Joyner, born about 1859 in Georgia and Francis Strickland, born about 1857 in Georgia and Florence Strickland, born about 1859 in Georgia and Lucas Strickland, born about 1843 in Georgia. The household was living in Wayne County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Doctortown and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isham Strickland served in Company B in the 54th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment, organized at Savannah, Georgia, during the summer of 1862, contained men recruited in the counties of Lamar, Appling, Harris, Muscogee, Bartow, Chatham, and Barrow. The unit moved to the Charleston area and was involved in numerous conflicts including the fight at Battery Wagner. Later it was assigned to Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, it reported 93 casualties and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 168 effectives. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Colonel Charlton H. Way, [Find A Grave Memorial # 95936139] Lieutenant Colonel Morgan Rawls, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7980413] and Major William H. Mann [Find A Grave Memorial # 84166471] were in command.”

According to the work of Lillian Henderson Private Isham Strickland enlisted in Company K of the 2nd Regiment 1st Brigade, Georgia State Troops on October 16, 1861 and was mustered out on April 21, 1862 and then enlisted in Company B of the 54th Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) I. Strickland of Company B of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 21, (1862) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (George W.) Moody for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A.) Burke on December 31, 1862 and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave for one day.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Strickland of Company B of the 54th Georgia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter 1864 and made his signature with an X.

When Private Isham Strickland of Company B of the 54th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isham Strickland of Company B of the 54th 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 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isham Strickland of Company B of the 54th 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isham Strickland of Company B of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isham Strickland of Company B of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and received on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isham Strickland of Company B of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in "Lawrence" County, "Alabama" on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isham Strickland of Company B of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at New Bern, North Carolina the newspaper the New Berne Times reported "THE NEW REBEL FLAG – The new Confederate flag adopted by the Senate on Saturday is as follows: The width two-thirds of its length, with the union now used as a battle-flag, to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width below it to have a ground of red and broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half from the Union, which shall be a red bar extending the width of the flag."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Isham Strickland of Company B of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Isham Strickland did not own slaves in Georgia.

1840) Private Allen M. STICKLER - Inscription on tombstone #197 reads **"A. M. STRICKLER CO. F 36 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Daniel (Spelled as) Stickler, married Fanny Burdett in 1823 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Strickler but after looking at marriage records and post war tombstones of siblings the compiler believes it was spelled as Stickler and will be noted this way. The census listed Allen M. Strickler, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of Daniel Strickler, born about 1790 in Pennsylvania and his wife Fanny Strickler, born about 1802 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William S. (The compiler believes his middle initial was L) Strickler, born about 1831 in Virginia and Jane Strickler, born about 1830 in Virginia and Sarah M. Strickler, born about 1836 in Virginia and Harry M. Strickler, born about 1837 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 18 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as Allem but the compiler believes it was Allen) Stickler, born about 1840 in Virginia and noted as a farmer and living in the household of William L. (Lewis) Stickler, born about 1830 in Virginia (And believed to be his brother) and living with his wife (Spelled as) Sabirah (But in the compilers opinion was Sarah according to West Virginia Marriage Records) Stickler, born about 1827 in Virginia. Another household member was Hannah Harrah, born about 1835 in Virginia. The household was living in District 2 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lewisburg and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

The compiler notes according to West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; William L. (Spelled as) Stickler was married to Sarah B. Harrah on January 15, 1856 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler further notes Allen M. Stickler's parents and another sibling were living in the Nicholas County, (West) Virginia in the 1860 census and their family surname spelled in 1860 was Stickler.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Allen M. Stickler served in Company F in the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 2nd Kanawha Regiment, was organized in July, 1861. Assigned to Floyd's Brigade, the unit fought at Cross-Lanes and Carnifax Ferry in western Virginia, then moved to Tennessee. Here it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. [The compiler notes the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry escaped capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee] After being exchanged it returned to Virginia and served in McCausland's and T. Smith's Brigade. The 36th went on to fight at Cloyd's Mountain and Piedmont, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It fought its last battle at Waynesborough. This unit reported 14 killed and 46 wounded at Fort Donelson, and there were 18 killed, 58 wounded, and 35 missing at Cloyd's Mountain. Many were lost at Third Winchester, and in mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels John A. McCausland [Find A Grave Memorial # 11029] and Thomas Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 23145011] and Lieutenant Colonels William E. Fife, [William Estill Fife – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549348] Benjamin R. Linkons, [Benjamin R. Linkous – Find A Grave Memorial # 30261910] and L. Wilber Reid.[L. Wilbur Reid]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 and dated April 30, 1862 stated Private Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for one year and under remarks stated deserted on November 15, 1861 and carried off one flint lock musket and accoutrements.

“The 36th (Also known as the 2nd Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized July 15, 1861, with ten companies but had been reduced to eight companies by August 28, 1861. It was reorganized May 15, 1862, with nine companies and the tenth company was added April 17, 1864. A number of companies appear to have been temporarily mustered as of this regiment in 1861.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for the war and last paid on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to pay from June 30, 1861 until May 31, 1862 and forfeits his pay from that time until October 6, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn 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 Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn 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 Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service at Richmond and promoted to musician in October 14, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Strickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from September 1 to October 31, 1863 and paid on November 4, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Allm M. Stickler (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia Court House) and enrolled by (Captain John G.) Newman for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen M. Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 10, 1861 at the Nicholas (West Virginia) Court House and enrolled by Captain (John G.) Newman for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since May 9, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen Stricklen (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd's

Mountain on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in Rebel Army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen Stickler of Company F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 10, 1864 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper the Chicago Tribune reported "AMERICAN SNEAKS IN CANADA At present there is a stream of emigrants to Canada of all persons who have left their country for its good. They are of three classes – runaways from the South, who want their section to win but are too cowardly to fight; refugees from the North, who dread being called to fight for their country; and a few timid persons from both North and South, who fear to lose their little property in the commotion of war. A letter from Niagara Falls to the St. Louis Republican speaks of these refugees in the following not very complimentary terms. Prominent among those here and they may be found also at Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and Windsor – is the typical Southern fire-eater, whose appetite for war is immense. There are beside, a goodly share of men who claim to be escaped prisoners from Camp Chase, Kelly's Island and elsewhere. Perhaps half of them are impostors who never were prisoners of war."

And on Wednesday, August 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Allen M. Stickler of F of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to dysentery.

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

Because there was more than one Confederate unit known as the 36th Virginia if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. M. STICKLER CO. F 36 VA. INF. (2nd KANAWHA) C.S.A."**

1841) Private Reddin B. B. STRINGER - Inscription on tombstone #2074 reads "2^D LIEUT. L. BLACK CO. A 3 TENN. REG. C.S.A." / "**R. B. B. STRINGER CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama in April 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Redden B. B. Stringer, born about 1843 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of C. M. J. (A male) Stringer,

born about 1809 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (The compiler notes this appears to be Charley Moore James Stringer by looking at family research at Jenkins-Tramel Genealogy) James but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Tamer (A female) Stringer, born about 1811 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Alexander Stringer, born about 1831 in Mississippi and Mary S. Stringer, born about 1834 in Mississippi and Daniel L. Stringer, born about 1839 in Mississippi and James B. Stringer, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Robert Hall Stringer, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Lawrence County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) D. Reddin B. Springer, born about 1844 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Calvin M. J. Stringer, born about 1808 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Hariett Stringer, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Alaxander Stringer, born about 1832 in Mississippi and Daniel L. Stringer, born about 1837 in Mississippi and James B. Stringer, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Robert H. Stringer, born about 1850 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Charly M. Stringer, born about 1852 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jackson Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vernon no date was shown in the enumeration. However the previous page and following page places the enumeration about the last week of September or first week of October in 1860.

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

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

Memorial # 131343844] and N. J. Walker; [Nathaniel J. Walker born about 1808] and Majors James R. Kavanaugh, A. A. Singletary,[Alfred A. Singletary – Find A Grave Memorial # 36024673] and Henry L. N. Williams.[Henry L. N. Williams - Died of wounds at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 22630134]”

He has a physical description per Federal POW Records at ancestry (22640) Age 18; Height 6 foot; Dark complexion; blue eyes; Fair hair; born in Lawrence County, Mississippi.

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

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

"CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA" "An advance force of a hundred and fifty cavalry , together with a section of the battery, in charge of Captain Simonson himself, assisted by Lt. M. Allen, commanding the section, the whole directed by Colonel Kennett, first caught sight of Huntsville, and the lovely cedar surrounding it. They were advancing upon the town at a double-quick, when two locomotives, with trains attached, suddenly made their appearance upon the railroad. They were moving in the direction of Stephenson. A shot from one of Simonson's guns brought the first one to" [this is an error as the sentence just stops. I would speculate that the sentence should say brought the first one to a stop] "The Captain then turned to pay his respects to the second. A shot or two induced it also to haul up. In the meantime, the engineer of the first train was quietly getting on a full head of steam, and when nobody was suspecting such a thing, he suddenly started off. The cavalry went in pursuit, and actually chased the locomotive for a distance of ten miles. A few horsemen tried their carbines upon the second train, and an unfortunate colored person received one of the bullets in his neck. It was said, too, by the Secesh, that a rebel from Corinth, going home slightly wounded, was instantly killed. I am not certain whether this is true or not. I presume, however, that it is. The infantry had come up while this was going on, and Col. Mihalozi, of the twenty fourth Illinois, sent a detachment to tear up a portion of the track in the direction of Decatur. The escape of any more trains was thus effectually prevented. Three cavalrymen rushed into the town, found a large number of rebel soldiers sleeping in and around a number of cars, and actually made prisoners of one hundred and seventy men, including a major, six captains and three lieutenants. The most of these fellows belonged to the Ninth Louisiana regiment, and were on their way to join it in Virginia. The Major's name was Cavanaugh. His regiment did not all re-enlist when their time of service (one year) expired, and he had been home for recruits. He had succeeded in obtaining a hundred and forty, and was taking them to the Old Dominion, to fill up the ranks of his regiment. When he found both himself and his recruits were prisoners in the hands of the Yankees, his mortification was visibly expressed all over his countenance. When our troops advanced into the town, they found they had made a prize of seventeen locomotives (sixteen of them in fine running order), and about one hundred and fifty cars, passenger and freight. I shall not attempt to enumerate the other articles captured, and your readers may estimate the value of the rolling stock. The prisoners captured are a wretched looking set of men, and evidently belong to the lowest class of Southern society-which is, I admit, putting them down pretty low. They are nearly all sick of the business in which they are engaged. Many of them say they were forced to enlist. Others admit that they were influenced by leaders whom the believe to be bad men; and there is scarcely one who does not regret that he was induced to take up arms against the Government. One of them told me that if he were home once more, he would die in his tracks before he would again consent to fight against the old Union. ""I foolishly thought,"" said he

""that I was fighting for my country when I obeyed the mandates of Jeff Davis! now I see plainly that I was fighting against it""

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

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 21, 1862 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper the Chicago Tribune reported "THE MORGAN BANDIT -The prisoners were first started from Nashville by rail for Louisville, which led Morgan to make his foray upon the trains of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Cave City. The train containing the prisoners had not left Bowling Green until the officers had been advised of Morgan's presence upon the road. Its course was immediately changed and the prisoners were returned to Nashville and sent around by water. The boat bearing them, with a guard of 200 men, reached Louisville on Friday and the prisoners were placed on the Jeffersonville train soon after and brought here on their way to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. We passed through the cars yesterday and had a good look at them. They are much better looking men in every respect than any secesh prisoners we have yet seen but many of them have the appearance of desperadoes and cut-throats. Among them is a brother-in-law of Joseph P. Pope, now Quartermaster of the 11th Indiana and a citizen of Indianapolis. The Central train left the Union Depot about twelve Saturday for Columbus via Dayton, conveying these members of notoriously predatory bands to the place of their confinement. It is to be hoped that, no matter what general rule may be hereafter adopted towards prisoners, the privileges of exchange or parole may not be extended to these marauders and robbers."

He died on Wednesday, May 21, 1862 at the Columbus Pest House.

The compiler notes the Columbus Pest House at this time period was located near the East Cemetery. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him.

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 Reddin B. B. Stringer may have been one of those reinterred. The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed with 2nd Company M of the 12th Louisiana Regiment.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1842) Private George McMillan STROTHER - Inscription on tombstone #1475 reads "**G. M. STROTHERS CO. K 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Aaron Stother married Jane (Spelled as) McMillen in Jackson County, Georgia on January 6, 1834.

The 1850 United States census listed George M. Strother, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Aaron Strother, born about 1776 in North Carolina and his wife Jane Strother, born about 1796 in South Carolina. The family household was living in District 19 in Chambers County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969 George M. (Spelled as) Strather (But the compiler believes it should have been Strother) married Elizabeth M. Hardy in Chambers County, Alabama on February 17, 1859.

The 1860 United States census listed George M. Strother, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$7,100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Stother, born about 1838 in Alabama. Another family household member was James P. Strother, born about 1859 and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in Lafayette Township in Ouachita County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Buchanan and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1860. (The compiler notes the parents of George M. Strother, Aaron and Jane were also living in Arkansas next door)

The compiler notes Randolph and Chambers Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George A. Strother alternate name G. M. Strother served in Company K of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command.”

Company K of the 46th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Randolph County, Alabama.

When Private George McMillian Stother of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, G. M. Strother a private of Company K Regiment 46th Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as G. M. Strother and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. M. Strother of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and

Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 1863 and noted as captured on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. M. Strother of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 46th Alabama Regiment who will be effective at the expiration of their furlough with an asterisk that stated other records indicate men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. W. Stother of Company K of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

When Private George M. Strother of Company K 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. A (With an X above the initial A indicating an incorrect initial) Stother of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. A. Stother of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George A. Stother of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George A. Stother of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Private George M. Strother died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported “RETAINED LOCAL BOUNTIES – There were on Saturday, in the hands of the Paymaster at Camp Chase, sixty-nine thousand dollars retained from local bounties due recruits and substitutes in camp, to be disbursed to the men when they arrive in the field, if not previously allotted to their families or friends at home.”

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. A. Strother of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George M. Stother owned eight slaves in Lafayette Township in Ouachita County, Arkansas in the 1860 slave census. Four female’s ages 2, 7, 13 and 37 and four males ages 9, 11, 15 and 47 years old.

1843) Sergeant Jasper E. STUCKEY - Inscription on tombstone #1545 reads “***SGT. J. E. STUCKEY CO. E 19 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***” He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the given name as Josper but corrected to Jasper by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed Jasper Stuckey, born about 1833 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Anderson Stuckey, born about 1828 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Furman Stuckey, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Christopher Stuckey, born about 1837 in South Carolina and Franklin Stuckey, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Henrietta A. Stuckey, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Sarah A. Stuckey, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Wesley Stuckey, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Abigail Stuckey, born about 1847 in South Carolina and David A. Stuckey, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Sumter District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jasper E. Stuckey was discharge a sergeant and served in Company E of the 19th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862. It moved to Mississippi, then to Kentucky where it saw action at Munfordsville. The unit was brigaded under Generals Manigault and Sharp and from September, 1863, to April 1864, was consolidated with the 10th Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was active in the North Carolina operations. The regiment lost 8 killed and 72 wounded at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th sustained 236 casualties at Chickamauga and totaled 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 22-28, the 19th reported 12 killed, 60 wounded, and 25 missing, and there were 9 killed, 34 wounded, and 8 missing at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865, with 76 men. The field officers were Colonels Augustus J. Lythgoe, [Augustus Jackson Lythgoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 49043167] William Caine Moragne, [Find A Grave Memorial # 90116261] James F. Pressley, [Killed at the Battle of Atlanta, 1864] and Thomas Pickens Shaw, [Find A Grave Memorial # 39457923] Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Jones, and Majors John A. Crowder, Tillman Watson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 71678803] and James L. White [James Leonard White – Find A Grave Memorial # 110286888]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 28, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 17, 1861 in the Sumter District and enrolled by Captain (William) M. Green for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

“The 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was composed of ten companies A to K which were organized on various dates in November and December 1861 for twelve months. The regiment was re-organized for the war in May 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863 this regiment forming four companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 19th and the 10th Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865 and formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker’s) the men of this regiment being finally paroled May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina as companies C to F of that battalion.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 28, 1861 to March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry 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) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by R. B. Lamar 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) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months 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) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry for November 1862 stated he was an enlisted man on extra duty and was a hospital nurse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (James) B. Sullivan 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. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina 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 March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled 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) J. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry

enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan 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. E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll made in accordance with General Order Number 27 of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 4th Sergeant on March 15, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 in Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 4th Sergeant on March 15, 1864.

When Sergeant Jasper E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. E. Stricker (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured by the 16th Army Corps at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stucker of Company E of the 19th Regiment South 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stucker of Company E of the 19th Regiment South 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. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had

been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stucker of Company E of the 19th Regiment South 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stucer (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 19th Regiment South 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stucker of Company E of the 19th Regiment South 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Sticker (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Stuckey of Company E of the 19th Regiment South 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 in pencil at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 214 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at Elkton, Maryland the newspaper the Cecil Whig reported "CAVALRY – Sergeant William E. Boulden, formerly of the Purnell Cavalry, is recruiting a company for the 1st Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Colonel A. W. Evans, of the Regular Army, formerly of this town. A number of men have already been recruited and persons wishing to join this desirable branch of the service should not neglect this opportunity of joining a first rate regiment. The bounty is \$600.00; \$533.00 of which is paid when mustered into the service; with the usual pay, rations and clothing."

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jasper E. Sticker of Company E of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jasper E. Stuckey did not own slaves in the State of South Carolina.

1844) Private Thomas Franklin STUDIVAN - Inscription on tombstone #1886 reads ***"T. F. STUDIVAN CO. A 21 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 24 years old.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Sudaven. The census listed Frank Sudaven, born about 1840 and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Isaac Austin, born about 1812 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Tempy Austin, born about 1813 in North Carolina. The household was living in Yadkin County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas F. Sturdevant alternate name T. F. Studivan served in Company A of the 21st North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"21st Infantry Regiment, formerly the 11th Volunteers, was a twelve company command organized at Danville, Virginia, in June, 1861. Men of this unit were recruited in Davidson, Surry, Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, and Guilford counties. It was assigned to General Trimble's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W.G. Lewis' Brigade. After taking part in the Battle of First Manassas and Jackson's Valley operations, the 21st participated in many conflicts of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Bristoe. It was then involved in the engagements at Plymouth, Drewry's Bluff, and Cold Harbor, marched with Early to the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. The unit sustained 80 casualties at First Winchester, 13 at Cross Keys and Port Republic, 45 during the Seven Days' Battles, 51 at Groveton, 18 at Sharpsburg, and 24 at Fredericksburg. It lost 78 at Chancellorsville, twenty-eight percent of the 436 at Gettysburg, and 52 at Plymouth. In April, 1865, it surrendered with 6 officers and 117 men of which 40 were armed. The field officers were Colonels Saunders Fulton, [Killed at Battle of 2nd Manassas August 1862] B. Y. Graves, [Bazillia Yancey Graves – Find A Grave Memorial # 14760128] James M. Leach, [James Madison Leach – Find A Grave Memorial # 8077948] Rufus K. Pepper, [Died of wounds received at 1st Battle of Winchester June 1862] William S. Rankin, [William Scott Rankin – Find A Grave Memorial # 28836348] and William L. Scott; [William Lafayette Scott – Find A Grave Memorial # 20631643] and Majors James F. Beall, [James Franklin Beall – Find A Grave Memorial # 13825506] Alex. Miller, [Alexander Miller – Died of wound received at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 27946028] W. J. Pfohl, [William Jacob Pfohl – Killed at Battle of Cedar Creek in October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 27946053] and J. M. Richardson. [James M. Richardson]"

The compiler notes his surname may have been Sturdevant or Sturdivant.

The compiler notes his name is spelled as Thomas F. Studivan on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. F. Studivan of Company A of the 21st Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)* enlisted on October 1, at Yadkinville, (North Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (James F.) Beall and last paid by (Julius R.) Volger on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war July 20, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Frank Sturdivan of Company A of the 21st North Carolina Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued in June 1864.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was organized in July, 1861, and was composed of twelve companies A to M. It was re-organized in April 1862, when Companies B and E were taken from the regiment and formed Companies A and B respectively of the 9th (Also known as the 1st) Battalion North Carolina Sharp Shooters. The designation of the regiment was changed from the 11th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers) to the 21st Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) by Special Order Number 222 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated November 14, 1861."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas F. Studavent of Company A of the 21st Regiment North Carolina Rebel was admitted on July 23, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital in Cumberland, Maryland and the complaint was a gun-shot flesh wound to the left thigh and had been transferred from the field and had been wounded by a minie ball at the Battle of Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated transferred to the Provost Marshal at Cumberland, Maryland on November 1, 1864 and noted as age twenty-two.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) T. F. Studevan of Company A of the 21st Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 1, at Yadkinville, (North Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (James F.) Beall for the war and last paid by (Julius R.) Volger on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos F. Sturdivant of Company A of the 21st Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken. Age 23; Height 5 foot 9 inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair dark; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer and listed his residence as (Spelled as) Adkin County, North Carolina (But should have been spelled as Yadkin) and captured by General Sheridan at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. F. Sturdivant of Company A of the 21st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 4, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas F. Sturderan of Company A of the "31st" North Carolina Regiment C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 18, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester "West" Virginia on July 20, 1864.

The compiler notes he was wounded and taken to the United States Army Hospital in Cumberland, Maryland.

Private died approximately 164 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 17, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Philadelphia Inquirer reported "FORD'S THEATRE – THE LOCALITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE. Ford's Theatre, the scene of the late terrible disaster, is situated on Tenth Street, just above E street in Washington. It is a large edifice, constructed of brick and of plain appearance. Its internal arrangements are somewhat novel, differing from those in our own city. There are eight private boxes instead of six as is the case in the Philadelphia theatres. The four lower boxes two on each side of the stage, are scarcely more than loopholes and are very excellent points from which those who wish to see and remain unseen may take inspection. The apertures which appear above the stage are about three feet square. Consequently the boxes immediately above them are elevated but a short distance above the stage, a distance which any one could easily leap, even were his nerves not freshly braced from the commission of a murder. The four upper boxes are the boxes of the theatre and are very elegant and spacious. They give a tone of elegance to the auditorium, and are sumptuously appointed. It is in them that the most magnificent displays of toilette are made upon nights of opera and that at once command the whole house and are central points of inspection from it....."

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Sturdvant of Company A of the 21st Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1845) Sergeant Daniel W. SUGGS - Inscription on tombstone #1030 reads "***SERG'T D. W. SUBBS CO. C 6 TENN. S.S. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Madison County, Tennessee in March of 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 24 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Sugg but looking at post war death records and family tombstones and some post war census reports the family surname in the compilers opinion should have been spelled as Suggs and will be noted this way. The 1850 census listed Daniel W.

Suggs, born about 1840 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Elizah (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Elijah Sugg (Suggs), born about 1811 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Lucy Suggs, born about 1814 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Julia A. Suggs, born about 1834 in North Carolina and Nancy Suggs, born about 1838 in North Carolina and William H. Suggs, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Martha Suggs, born about 1844 in North Carolina and Thomas Suggs, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Enoch Suggs, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 14 in Carroll County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 28, 1850.

The compiler notes there were many Border States that saw neighbors fighting neighbors and sometimes family members choosing different sides. However, in the case of Carroll County, Tennessee which is located in the western part of the State its male citizens who chose to fight in the war were fairly dead even in numbers. 50% fought for the South and 50% for the North.

The compiler further notes Jackson, Tennessee was the county seat of Madison County and that Madison and Carroll counties in Tennessee were and are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel W. Suggs and discharged as a sergeant alternate name D. W. Suggs served in Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment, organized in May, 1861, at Camp Bearegard, [Beauregard] Jackson, Tennessee, contained men from Haywood, Madison, and Fayette counties. After fighting at Shiloh and Perryville it was placed in General Maney's and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In December, 1862, it was consolidated with the 9th Regiment. The unit participated in the campaigns of the army from the Murfreesboro to Atlanta endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It had about 500 men disabled at Shiloh and there were 91 killed or wounded at Perryville. The 6th/9th lost ten percent of the 412 engaged at Murfreesboro and fifty-eight percent of the 335 at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, this command totalled [totalled] 335 men and 183 arms. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels George C. Porter [George Camp Porter – Find A Grave Memorial # 107688584] and William H. Stephens; [William Henry Stephens – Find A Grave Memorial # 8088622] Lieutenant Colonels John L. Harris, William M. R. Johns, and Timothy P. Jones; and Majors James A. Wilder and Robert C. Williamson [Robert Chapman Williamson – Find A Grave Memorial # 8493057].”

Company C of the 6th Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Madison Invincibles” many soldiers from Madison County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Captain W. W. Freeling's Company 6th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered into service on May 15, 1861 at age twenty-three and dated on August 12, 1861 at Camp near New Madrid, Missouri and had enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service in May 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 12, 1861 and re-organized May 6, 1862. About December 1862 it appears to have been consolidated with the 9th Regiment Tennessee Infantry but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 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 from January 1 to May 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on January 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on May 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on July 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain M. B. Pilcher (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by M. B. Pilcher (Captain Matthew B) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by M. B. Pilcher (Captain Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed February 23, 1864 for 26 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by M. B. Pilcher (Captain Matthew B. Pilcher) (Division assistant quartermaster) on January 31, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed February 23, 1864 for 26 days.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Dan'l W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th 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 Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on March 23, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 23, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison County, Tennessee on March 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Dan'l W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky of March 23, 1864 and under remarks stated for exchange and noted as captured in Madison County, Tennessee on March 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Dan'l W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending March 25, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District Kentucky Louisville, on March 25, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Madison County, Tennessee on March 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Daniel W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison (County) Tennessee on March 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Dan'l W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison County, Tennessee on March 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Daniel W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison (County) Tennessee on March 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Daniel W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Madison (County) Tennessee on March 4, 1864.

Sergeant Daniel W. Suggs died approximately 306 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 Elizabeth Blackwell celebrated her 44th birthday. She was the first woman to receive a medical degree in the United States.

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) D. W. Suggs of Company C of the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel Suggs did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. DAN’L W. SUGGS CO. C 6 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

1846) Private John L. SUDDUTH - Inscription on tombstone #1408 reads **“J. L. SUDDITH CO. F 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Sadeth but the compiler believes it was Suddeth and will be noted this way. The census listed John Sudduth, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of James Suddeth, born about 1806 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Mary Suddeth, born about 1817 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Carolos Suddeth, born about 1839 in Georgia and Louisa Suddeth, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Rosabbo (A male) Suddeth, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Wilcox County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Sudduth. The census listed John L. Sudduth, born about 1845 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of James B. Sudduth, born about 1807 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Mary E. Sudduth, born about 1814 in Georgia. Other household members were: Louisa E. Sudduth, born about 1842 in Georgia and Charles D. Sudduth, born about 1841 in Georgia and Rosalie (A female) Sudduth, born about 1847 in Alabama and Sarah Sudduth, born about 1850 in Alabama and Richard A. Sudduth, born about 1854 in Alabama and E. L. Harvey, born about 1835 in Alabama. The household was living in Townships 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Choctaw County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Bladon Springs and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John L. Sudduth alternate name John Suddeth served in Company F in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

Company F of the 54th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Andy Moore’s Guards” many soldiers from Choctaw County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records and are listed under John Suddeth.

When Private John L. Suddeth of Company F of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Baker’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Sudduth (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and had been with Baker's Brigade; in Clayton's Division; in Lee's Corps and captured on August 3, 1864 and under remarks stated turned over to Army of Cumberland on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Sudduth of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2nd Division, 23rd Army Corps, from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps Decatur, Georgia on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isham L. Suddeth (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Suddeth of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Suddeth of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Suddeth of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Suddeth of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Suddeth of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Suddeth of Company F of the 54th Alabama Infantry name appears as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio, and transferred to Point Lookout, March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private John L. Suddeth died approximately 193 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 Barney Dreyfuss was born. He would become the owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates and is considered with the creation of the World Series.

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Suddeth of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his surname may have been Sudduth and was from Choctaw County, Alabama according to the 1860 census.

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

1847) Private Dennis SULLIVAN - Inscription on tombstone #797 reads ***"D. SULLIVAN CO. D 5 CONFED. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under the 9th Confederate Regiment in which the 5th Confederate Regiment was known as.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sulivan of Company D of the 5th Confederate appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing in Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps Army of Tennessee in the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 31, 1862 and dated January 16, 1863 and under remarks stated slightly wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private Dennis Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry

enlisted on March 4, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (James R.) Boswell on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

“The 9th Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry and as the 5th Regiment 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 Orders 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, May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private Dennis Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (James R.) Boswell on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private Dennis Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (James R.) Boswell on October 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 Dennis Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (James R.) Boswell on December 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) D. Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Confederate Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in April 1864.

When Private Dennis Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Confederate Tennessee 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 Dennis Sullivan of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal, 17th Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as captured in battle on July 21, 1864 by the 3rd Division.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dennis Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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) Dennis Sullivan of Company D 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 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) Dennis Sullivan of Company D 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dennis Sullivan of Company D 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "23", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dennis Sullivan of Company D 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 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) Dennis Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Dennis Sullivan died approximately 169 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 18, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "REBEL PRISONERS – A large lot of rebel prisoners, captured in Tennessee probably several hundred, arrived at the depot yesterday about noon, on the Cincinnati train and were marched to the Camp Chase prison. They were a rough-looking set of customers, such as prisoners of war generally are."

And on Wednesday, January 18, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Dennis Sullivan of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1848) Private George SULLIVAN - Inscription on tombstone #805 reads ***"GEO. SULLIVAN CO. L 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Jefferson County, Tennessee in October 1864.

Company L of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry had many soldiers from Knox and Sevier Counties in Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records and listed under George Sullivan of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Sullivan of Company L of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October "27", (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private George Sullivan of Company L of the 4th 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 January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Sutherlin of Company L of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Sutherlin (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company L of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Sullivan of Company L of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Sullivan of Company L of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Sullivan of Company L of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15,

1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 22, 1864.

Private George Sullivan died approximately 4 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper the Cleveland Daily Leader reported "A REBEL SURGEON DESCRIBES HIS LIFE AT CAMP CHASE – SINGULAR REVELATIONS – SURGEON SAYS HE ATE RATS. A rebel surgeon, in a letter to the Richmond Whig, thus details his experiences while at Camp Chase. The probability is the whole story is a lie, in order to justify their barbarous treatment of our men in the South: That one may feel satisfied that there is nothing very celestial about Camp Chase life, I will enumerate a few incidents that came under my observation. The reader will please bear in mind that the officers pen encloses an area of less than one acre and that within this compass we took our exercise and did our washing and cooking; and besides this, what was not only offensive but proved to be pestilential, was that the entire excrement of the prison was contained within this space. During the forty-four days I remained we were not allowed a light one single night, nor had we issued to us one ounce of bacon or lard; and although, as a general thing, the bread and meat was good enough in quality, in quantity it was distressingly small, and did not with the spoonful of rice or hominy in addition, suffice to allay the pangs of hunger and when as occasionally happened, the meat rations consisted of rotten pickerel, there was real suffering and we resorted to the rats, with which the prison abounded and ate them with relish, yet not as a matter of choice, but from necessity. We were allowed to purchase nothing whatever in the eating line from the sutler and I have known Lieutenant Sanky, Provost Marshal of the prison who, by way of digression, I pronounce to be the very personification of tyranny and embodiment of meanness; one whose vindictive bearing and despotic rule are only qualified by his frauds, deception and stupidity-I repeat, I have known applications to this functionary for the privilege of buying a little pepper or mustard refused and have known as much as \$2.50 in United States currency offered from one prisoner to another for a single penny loaf of bread. We were each furnished with one blanket, which served the purpose of both bed and covering. Although application was made to the authorities at Washington for the privileges of purchasing daily, or even occasionally, any one paper they might designate, the request was denied us; and during my sojourn of forty-four we were kept in utter ignorance of the current events of the day except as we received light through prisoners who were every few days arriving, or heard announced from the parapet the fact that the Confederacy had gone up. Among the prisoners were several clergymen and a number of professors of Christianity, who nightly engaged in religious exercises. These, wishing to celebrate the Lord's Supper, made application for the liberty of buying the elements necessary for the performance of this sacred duty and the Christian believer, distinguished and highly esteemed privilege; yet this simple request, addressed to an official in the employ of that boasted Christian people the best Government the world ever saw was denied. Colonel Richardson, commanding the post, exhibited blandness of manner and affected kindly feeling for us but at heart we had reason to believe felt no concern for our welfare, as was evinced by his refusal when addressed upon the subject to adopt immediate hygienic measures the neglect of which gave rise to several cases of small-pox in the officers prison, to say nothing of the many cases that occurred among the seven thousand five hundred and thirty-six soldiers in the privates pen.

Besides this and what is not only highly censurable, but most damnably outrageous our soldiers have been repeatedly fired upon, their limbs broken and in several instances they have been killed, for a violation of the simplest prison rules, the existence of which at least on the occasion had not been announced to the prisoners.”

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo Sullivan of Company L of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1849) Private John SUMERALL - Inscription on tombstone #816 reads “***JNO. SUMERALL CO. C 7 BATT'N MISS. INF. C.S.A.***” He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Sumerall. The census listed John Sumerall, born about 1820 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$60.00 and a personal estate of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and could not read nor write and what appears to be his wife Nancy A. Sumerall, born about 1821 in Mississippi. Other family household were: James Sumerall, born about 1849 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) M. A. Sumerall, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Elizabeth A. Sumerall, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Bud (A male) Sumerall, born about 1857 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Margaret (A female) Sumerall, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jones County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ellisville and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Sumrall served in Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Jones County Rebels” The Company was raised in Jones County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 12 to August 31, 1862 stated Private John (Spelled as) Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 25, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Alney) M. Dozier for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated recruit mustered into service by Captain A. M. Dozier on July 25, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private John (Spelled as) Sumeral of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 25, (1862) in Ellisville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Alney M.) Dozier and noted as absent and under remarks stated John Sumeral sent to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private John (Spelled as) Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 25, (1862) in Ellisville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Alney M.) Dozier for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated John Sumrall sent to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John (Spelled as) Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 12, (1862) at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Lieutenant Welborn for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private John (Spelled as) Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 25, 1862 at Ellisville, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Alney M.) Dozier for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private John (Spelled as) Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 25, 1862 at Ellisville, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Alney M.) Dozier and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since September 15, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private John (Spelled as) Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 25, 1862 at Ellisville, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Alney M.) Dozier for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

When Private John Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears’ Brigade in French’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Sumrall of Company C 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, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and not as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Private John Sumerall died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 20, 1865 at Greensboro, Alabama the newspaper *The Alabama Beacon* reported "CASUALTIES IN COMPANY I 20TH ALABAMA REGIMENT IN THE BATTLES FOUGHT NEAR NASHVILLE ON THE 16TH AND 17TH. We have been kindly favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Jas. P. Powers, [Sergeant James P. Powers] of the 20th Alabama Regiment written from Tupelo, Mississippi under date of the 8th instant. Which gives the following as the casualties in his company, in the battles in front of Nashville: Missing – Sergeant R. [Robert] S. Jackson, [Jackson taken prisoner and sent to Johnson's Island released in June 1865] Corporal S. [Samuel] N. Sullivan, [Sullivan taken prisoner and taken to Camp Chase and released on June 26, 1865] J. [James] F. Crawford, [Crawford taken to Camp Chase took oath in May 1865] N. [Newton] M. Liles, [Liles taken to Camp Chase] J. C. Kinard, J. [Joseph] M. Nettles, [Nettles taken to Camp Chase and paroled in May 1865] Levi Smith and D. Avery. Wounded and left in the hands of the enemy – Sergeant J. [James] P. Rice in thigh and bowels; P. K. [Pleasant W. K.] Wilson and J. [Joseph] W. Adams."

And on Friday, January 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Sumrall of Company C of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

1850) Private Robert S. SUMMERS - Inscription on tombstone #789 reads ***“ROB'T SUMERS CO. H 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Summers alternate name Robert Sumers served in Company H of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command.”

Company H of the 46th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 on Frame twenty-eight, Private (Spelled as) Robert Summers enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Brundige, Alabama in Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry. (The compiler notes the town of Brundige was located in Pike County, Alabama and Pike County had been carried the moniker the State of Pike because of its vast size).

Confederate Records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing of the 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, May 1 to June 13, 1863, in various places in Mississippi and list was dated at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on June 27, 1863 and noted as missing on May 16, 1863 at Baker's Creek, (Mississippi).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Somers (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee, May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at (The Battle of) Champion Hill, (Mississippi) (AKA the Battle of Baker's Creek) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Somers (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on June 9, 1863 at Fort Delaware, Delaware and exchanged on July 4, 1863 (And had been sent from Camp Morton, Indiana) and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry name appears as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 19, 1863 at Camp Lee in Richmond, Virginia stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a muster roll of a detachment of paroled prisoners, 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry and enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Michael Leonard) Woods for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Charles) A. [Redd] on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Summers of Company H of the 46th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864 and issued on January 16, 1864 and made his signature with an X.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Summers of Company H of the 46th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864 and issued on March 5, 1864 and made his signature with an X.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. S. Summers of Company H of the 46th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1864 and issued on September 14, 1864 in Macon, Georgia and made his signature with an X.

When Private Robert S. Summers of Company H 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces

under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (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) Robt Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and had been captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 16, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper the Wheeling Daily Intelligence reported "CAIRO, January 13, 1865 – Squads of deserters from Forrest's command are daily coming here, taking the amnesty oath. A party of eight came in today. General Thomas and staff were at Paducah a few days since. During the two weeks ending January 9th, 37 permits have been issued permitting 38,000 bales of cotton – 200,000 pounds of seed cotton."

And on Monday, January 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Summers of Company H of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1851) Private John W. SUMMERSETT - Inscription on tombstone #1991 reads **“J. W. SUMMERSETT CO. H 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. (Spelled as) Summerset, born about 1830 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Elizabeth Summerset, born about 1797 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Simeon Summerset, born about 1843 in Alabama. (Simeon was also a member of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry and died on July 17, 1862 at the General Hospital in Macon, Mississippi) The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Troy and the census was enumerated on September 15, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in Troy, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Summersett 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) Jno. W. Summersett of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) L. Hamner for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in quarters November 30, (1861) at Camp Governor Moore in Mobile, Alabama.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for November 1861 stated (Spelled as) J. W. Summerset of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry had duty as a nurse in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Summersett of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) L. Hamner for the war and last paid on November 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in hospital at camp.

Compiled Military Service Records stated "I certify, that the within named John W. Summersett a private of Captain Shep Ruffin's Company H of the eighteenth Regiment of Alabama Volunteers, born in Columbus County, North Carolina age thirty-two years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair and by occupation a farmer, was enlisted by Captain (William) L. Hamner (Later to be surgeon) at Troy Pike County, Alabama on the 29th day of July 1861 to serve for the war and is now entitled to discharge by reason of inability to discharge his duties as a soldier. The said John W. Summersett was last paid by Captain (Thomas) W. Cowles to include the 31st day of December 1861 and has pay due him from that date to the present date. There is due to him five dollars and seventy cents traveling allowance from Halls Mills to place of his discharge to Troy Pike County, Alabama the place of enrollment transportation not be furnished. There is due him pay for one month and ten days. Given in duplicate at Camp Memminger Halls Mills this 10th day of February 1862. Shep Ruffin commanding company. Paid \$15.58."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Summersett 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 by (Captain Thomas) W. Cowles on January 12, 1862 and under remarks stated discharged for continued ill health final papers given January 12, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Summersett of Company H of the 18th Alabama appeared on a register of payments to discharged soldiers. Date of discharge February 10, 1862. Date of payment February 12, 1862 and paid by (Captain) Cowles.

When Private John W. Summersett of Company H 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) Jno W. Somerset of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Somerset (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Somerset 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 January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois, on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Somerset of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Summerset of Company H of the 18th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 137 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 21, 1865 at Salt Lake City, Utah the newspaper the Salt Lake Daily Telegraph reported "The Indians are rather unamiable on the Sweetwater and have cut the wires in that region, the restless rascals."

And on Sunday, May 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Somerset (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules J. W. Summersett did not own slaves in Pike County, Alabama although what appears to be his mother did own slaves.

1852) Private Augustus B. S. SUTTON - Inscription on tombstone #2033 reads **"A. B. S. SUTTON CO. A 22 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Augustus Sutton, born about 1840 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) B. C. (A male) Breckley (But the compiler believes the surname was spelled as Buckley) born about 1820 in Mississippi. Other household members were: Temperance (A female) Breckley (But corrected to Buckley by an ancestry transcriber), born about 1790 in South Carolina and Wilson Breckley (But again corrected to Buckley by an ancestry transcriber), born about 1824 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Sutton, born about 1826 in Mississippi and Manson Buckley, born about 1831 in Mississippi and (Given name spelled as) Daven (A male) Sutton, (David S. Sutton also a member of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry and his obituary played a crucial role in understanding the household) born about 1843 in Mississippi. The household was living in Lawrence County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed A. B. Sutton, born about 1836 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a teacher and living in the household of Julia May, born about 1830 in Mississippi. Another household member was Mary May, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The household was living in Copiah County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

The compiler notes Lawrence County and Copiah County, Mississippi are adjacent.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; A. B. Sutton was married to Miss C. E. Ray on October 26, 1861 in Copiah County, Mississippi.

The obituary for David Sales Sutton in December of 1927 read in part. "D. S. Sutton was born in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi on March 16, 1842. When a small boy his grandfather James Buckley, moved to Lawrence County and brought a widowed mother and her two sons, Augustus and D. S. Sutton together with their uncles Honorable B. C. Buckley and Marion and settled on the East side of the Pearl River near the present site of Arm, Mississippi." It goes on to say he enlisted in the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

The compiler notes the entire obituary may be read at Find A Grave Memorial #86814681 for David Sales Sutton 1842-1927.

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

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

Company A of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Mississippi Greys”

He only has Federal POW Records and they are located with Company A of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and the compiler notes the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry had been in the Army of Northern Virginia after the Vicksburg Campaign in July 1863 and the 26th Mississippi was not present during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864. The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are in error stating he was with the 26th Mississippi Regiment at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. B. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

“The 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in July 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for three years. It was known for a short time after being organized as Bonham’s Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 33rd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designed the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. B. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for bounty received at Corinth, Mississippi on May 17, 1862 in the amount of \$50.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry

enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) enrolled for three years last paid by (Quartermaster William M.) Jayne on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 25, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) enrolled for three years last paid by Captain (William M.) Jayne on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since July 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May "16", 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William M.) Jayne on October 31, 1862 and under remarks stated deserter since July 17, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William M.) Jayne on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated deserted July 7, 1863 in arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to January 5, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain William M. Jayne on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated deserted July 7, 1863 in arrest for desertion.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain William M. Jayne on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May "6", 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain William M. Jayne on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) A. B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enrolled for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing since Battle of Nashville, (Tennessee) December 15, 1864.

When Private Augustus B. S. Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in

Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus B. Sutton of Company A of the "26th" Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aug. B. Sutton of Company A of the "26th" 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) Augustus B. Sutton of Company A of the "26th" 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) Augustus B. Sutton of Company A of the "26th" 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) Augustus B. Sutton of Company A of the "26th" Regiment Mississippi 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aug B. Sullon (However surname appeared on list as Sutton of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry name appears as signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to a Camp Chase, Ohio on May 13, 1865* and stated his residence as Copea [Copiah] County, Mississippi and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated "Entire entry except date and place of capture cancelled."

The above asterisk stated "Endorsement shows: Roll of prisoners of war released at Camp Chase, Ohio as per General Order Number 85 on May 13, 1865."

Private died approximately 153 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 8, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported “RELIEVED – By order of Major Bannister, Chief Paymaster of this district, Major Scott has been relieved of his charge of the local bounties at Camp Chase and the duties of the position devolved upon Major McKeon.”

And on Thursday, June 8, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. B. Sutton of Company A of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Augustus Sutton did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

1853) Private James L. SUTTON - Inscription on tombstone #989 reads “**JAS. L. SUTTON CO. K 12 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner in Decatur County, Tennessee in April 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James L. Sutton served in Company K of Wright’s Regiment Arkansas Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“Wright’s Cavalry Regiment was organized at Little Rock, Arkansas, during the summer of 1863 and served in W. A. Crawford’s, J. C. Wright’s, and W. F. Stemons’ Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department. It fought at Poison Spring and Marks’ Mills, then was involved in Price’s Missouri operations. The unit disbanded prior to the surrender in June 1865. The field officers were Colonel John C. Wright, and Majors James W. Bowie and George M. Wright.”

The compiler notes his POW Records are listed under Confederate miscellaneous.

The compiler further notes the 12th Arkansas Cavalry and for that matter the 12th Arkansas Infantry were hundreds of miles away from where and when he was taken prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Sutton of Company K of the 12th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel Jno Rinaker (Colonel John Irvinig Rinaker 122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured in Decatur County, Tennessee on April 20, 1864.

Private James L. Sutton died approximately 240 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported “GUERRILLAS KILLED – On Friday last Lieutenant Moore of the 54th Kentucky volunteers captured the outlaws Major Dick Taylor and Captain Smith, near Lawrenceburg. Taylor attempted to escape and a number of shots were fired. Taylor and Smith in the melee were killed. Taylor was buried on Saturday.”

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Sutton of Company K of the 12th Regiment Arkansas "Infantry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. L. SUTTON CO. K (WRIGHT'S) 12 ARK. CAV. C.S.A."**

1854) Private Henry SWOPE - Inscription on tombstone #1997 reads **"HENRY SWOPE CO. D 27 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old.

The 1850 United States census appears to have the Swope family living with the Moneymaker family. The census listed Henry Swope, born about 1828 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Daniel Moneymaker, born about 1796 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Lane but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Jane) Moneymaker, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other household members were: Nancy A. Moneymaker, born about 1827 in Virginia and Archibald Moneymaker, born about 1831 in Virginia and Sarah J. Moneymaker, born about 1834 in Virginia and John Moneymaker, born about 1836 in Virginia and Daniel Moneymaker, born about 1843 in Virginia and George Swope, born about 1778 in Pennsylvania and what appears to be his wife Fannie Swope, born about 1777 in Pennsylvania. Other Swope family household members were: John Swope, born about 1812 in Virginia and Betsy Swope, born about 1815 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lulia (A female) Swope, born about 1834 in Virginia and Elisabeth Swope, born about 1836 in Virginia. The Swope family household was living in District 51 in Rockbridge County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 18, 1850.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Henry Swope married Mary (Spelled as) Magdline Blosser on January 2, 1855 at Middlebrook, located in Augusta County, Virginia and noted Henry Swope's birth year as 1828 and that he had been born in Rockbridge County, Virginia and his parents were Henry and Sarah Swope.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry Swope, born about 1828 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Swope, born about 1828 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John Swope, born about 1848 in Virginia and James Swope, born about 1850 in Virginia and Sarah Swope, born about 1856 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Ruhama (A female) Swope, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 6 in Rockbridge County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lexington and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier was that he enlisted in Company D of the 27th Virginia Infantry at Rockbridge County, Virginia and his Federal POW Records reported his residence as Rockbridge County, Virginia.

The compiler notes he was with the 27th Virginia Infantry.

Company D of the 27th Virginia Infantry was known as the "Monroe Guards" and had many soldiers from Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 and dated August 2, 1862 stated Private Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia In Infantry enlisted on March 19, (1862) in Rockbridge (County) by draft for a period of three years and noted as present for duty

"The 27th (Also known as the 6th) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized May 30, 1861; accepted into the service of the Confederate States on July 1, 1861, with seven companies and reorganized in March or April 1862."

The compiler notes it appears that Private Henry Swope of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry did have absence without leave and was then captured by the Union Army and exchanged and paroled as a prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 1862 and dated November 1, 1862 stated Private Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Rockbridge (County) by draft for a period of three years and had not been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner on May 31, 1862 now absent without leave.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners on board the Steamer *Coatzacoalcos* and captured on June 4, 1862 at Middletown, (Virginia)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Swope appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on August 5, 1862 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Middleton, (Virginia) on June 4, (1862) and delivered on June 26, 1862 by Lieutenant Colonel (Robert) Thompson of the (F&S) [Field and Staff] Company of the 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Swoap (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry was absent without leave since May 31st in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Rockbridge (County) by draft for a period of three years and had

not been paid and under remarks stated deserted absent without leave May 31, 1862 dropped December 22, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Rockbridge (County) by draft for a period of three years and had not been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated present and under arrest apprehended from desertion December 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 10, 1864 stated Private Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Rockbridge (County) by draft for a period of three years and had not been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated under sentence of General Court Martial thirty days hard labor.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Henry Swops of Company D of the 27th Virginia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 18, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Henry Swoap of Company D of the 27th Virginia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 31, 1864 and signed as Henry Swope.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Virginia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 20, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Virginia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on May 31, 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”.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) H. Swope of Company D of the 27th Virginia was admitted to the hospital at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 6, 1865 for parotitis.

The compiler notes parotitis as defined by Wikipedia as follows: Parotitis is an inflammation of one or both parotid glands, the major salivary glands located on either side of the face, in humans. The parotid gland is the salivary gland most commonly affected by inflammation.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia 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) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia 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 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) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia 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 Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky on May 1, 1865 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) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners 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) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (24099 of 54896) stated Henry Swope was held in barracks number 2 in Prison Number 3 at the Camp Chase, Ohio prison.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23288 of 54896) was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on May 21, 1865 for typhoid fever.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Swope of Company D of the 27th Virginia Infantry name appears to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States subscribed and sworn to at Camp Chase, Ohio on June 10, 1865* and noted his place of residence as Rockbridge County, Virginia and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

The above asterisk stated "Endorsement shows roll of prisoners of war released at Camp Chase, Ohio on June 10, 1865 as per General Order Number 109 Adjutant General's Office dated June 6, 1865."

Private Henry Swope died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 25, 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper the Cincinnati Enquirer reported "SAD SUFFERING – There are now two hundred paroled Confederate prisoners, from Camp Chase and Fort Douglas, encamped near the depot of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and delayed by the washing away of the bridges on that road. Their condition is most deplorable. They are literally in rags and yesterday morning many of them had eaten nothing for three days. They had not a mouthful of food nor a farthing to buy one. The citizens near the depot have contributed what they could to the wants of the sufferers, but the poor fellows will have to stay several days longer and unless they received some aid from humane persons outside of their immediate neighborhood their misery will be unendurable. If, therefore, any of our people feel that the cause of distressed humanity offers a claim upon them, they have now an opportunity to afford relief and in conferring blessings upon the afflicted to bring down blessing upon themselves. Many other prisoners are expected to arrive here before the railroad can be put in repair and we hope we are sure, that our men and women and boys and girls will respond warmly and boldly to the mute but eloquent appeal of want and sorrow. Contributions of food, clothing or money may be left with Jarvis & Farrer, meat store on Broadway, between Fifth and Center; R. W. Marriner, Market,

between Fourth and Fifth; George Scott, Portland; Brinley, Dodge & Co, Main between Brook and Floyd Drs. Fuller and Hanbrough, Tenth and Walnut.”

And on Thursday, May 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry Scoope of Company D of the 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry Swope did not own slaves in the State of Virginia.

1855) Private Archelaus C. SYKES - Inscription on tombstone #1260 reads **“ABNER C. SYKES CO. C 24 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1826-50; (Spelled as) Isiah Sykes married Margaret Craft on July 14, 1834 in Madison County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Archelas (A male) Sykes, born about 1844 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Isiah but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaiah Sykes, born about 1815 in North Carolina and his wife Margaret Sykes, born about 1816 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Francis (Marion) Sykes, born about 1838 in Mississippi and also served in Company C of the 30th Mississippi Infantry and Sarah Sykes, born about 1842 in Mississippi and Isaiah Sykes, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Lewis Sykes, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Carroll County, Mississippi and the census page was blank however looking before and after the page it was either enumerated on September 11th or 12th 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Arcelous (A male) Sykes, born about 1844 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. J. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to I. J. (A male) Sykes, born about 1814 in South Carolina and his wife Margaret Sykes, born about 1817 in Alabama. Other household members were: Sarah A. Sykes, born about 1842 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) J. J. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to I. J. (A male) Sykes, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Y. L. (A male) Sykes, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Margarett (A female) Sykes, born about 1852 in Mississippi and William H. Sykes, born about 1855 in Mississippi and John C. Sykes, born about 1858 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Craft, born about 1793 in Georgia and Henry (Spelled as) Rushturn, born about 1818 in Kentucky and William C. (Spelled as) Rushturn, born about 1845 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Henry F. Rushturn, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Eliza J. (A female) Rushturn, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Rutha M. (A female) Rushturn, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Sarah E. Rushturn, born about 1855 in Mississippi. (The compiler notes an ancestry transcriber noted the Rushturn family surname as spelled as Rustian) The household was living in Police District 1 in Carroll County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Duckhill and the census was enumerated on October 10, 1860.

The compiler notes during the war Carroll and Choctaw Counties were adjacent unlike today when Montgomery County, Mississippi was founded by parts of Choctaw and Carroll Counties in 1871.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Archelaus C. Sykes served in Company C in the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment was organized during the early summer of 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi. Its members were raised in the counties of Lafayette, Choctaw, Montgomery, Grenada, Yazoo, and Carroll. After serving in Kentucky, the unit was assigned to General Walthall's and Brantly's [Brantley's] Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It sustained 209 casualties at Murfreesboro, 124 at Chickamauga, and 149 at Chattanooga. In December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 29th and 34th Regiments, and totalled [totaled] 554 men and 339 arms. This unit lost 9 killed and 29 wounded at Resaca, and the 29th/30th lost 8 killed and 20 wounded at Ezra Church. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels G. F. Neill and James I. Scales, [Junius Irving Scales – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077382] Lieutenant Colonels James M. Johnson [Find A Grave Memorial # 13491338] and Hugh A. Reynolds, [Died September 22, 1863] and Major John K. Allen. [Taken POW at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee and sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, according to POW Records his residence was McNutt, Mississippi and released on June 18, 1865 at age 35]”

Company C of the 30th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Choctaw Planters” The Company was raised in Choctaw County, Mississippi.

When Private Archelaus C. Sykes of Company C 30th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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) Archealus Sykes of Company C of the 30th Regiment Mississippi was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred from Nashville, Tennessee to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and noted as age twenty-eight.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archelaus C. Sykes of Company C of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archillus C. Sykes (With an X by the name indicating an correct spelling) of Company C of the 30th Regiment Mississippi 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. And the following statement was made below:

"This roll is a transcript from the records of the Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C., and contains a list of prisoners of war appearing as still on hand at Nashville, Tennessee. It was forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee on July 11, 1865, with a statement that no report had been received showing what disposition had been made of them. The roll was returned September 10, 1865 with the reply that a report has been made under the column of Remarks showing the disposition made of such prisoners, who names appear on the roll, as had been under the control of the Provost Marshal General."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archelaus C. Sykes of Company C of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archelaus C. Sykes of Company C of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archelaus C. Sykes of Company C of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Archelaus C. Sykes of Company C of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes there was a soldier named Abner C. Sykes in Company C of the 24th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry however he signed parole papers in May of 1865 in Montgomery, Alabama.

Private died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865, the social reformer Susan B. Anthony celebrated her 45th birthday.

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Archillus Sykes of Company C of the 30th Regiment Mississippi Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules A. C. Sykes did not own slaves in Carroll County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. C. SYKES CO. C 30 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”**

1856) Sergeant Major William N. SYLVESTER - Inscription on tombstone #1622 reads **“SGT. MAJ. W. N. SYLVESTER 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Sylvester, born about 1844, in Florida and living in the household of Joseph H. Sylvester, born about 1807 in South Carolina and his wife Violet Sylvester, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah Sylvester, born about 1830 in Florida and Isabella Sylvester, born about 1832 in Florida and Joseph Sylvester, born about 1833 in Florida and Emma Sylvester, born about 1836 in Florida and James Sylvester, born about 1840 in Florida and Augusta (A female) Sylvester, born about 1842 in Florida and Mary Sylvester, born about 1846 in Florida and (Spelled as) Rebeca Sylvester, born about 1847 in Florida. The family household was living in District 7 in Gadsden County, Florida and the census was enumerated on December 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Sylvester, born about 1844 in Florida and living in the household of Joseph H. Sylvester, born about 1808 in South Carolina and his wife Violet Sylvester, born about 1807 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Bella Sylvester, born about 1830 in Florida and Emma Sylvester, born about 1838 in Florida and James Sylvester, born about 1840 in Florida and (Spelled as) Augustus (A female) Sylvester, born about 1843 in Florida and Mary Sylvester, born about 1847 in Florida. The family household was living in the Quincy District in Gadsden County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Quincy and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal William N. Sylvester was discharged as a sergeant major and served in Company C in the 6th Florida Infantry originally and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Florida Infantry organized at Chattahoochee, Florida, in March, 1862, contained men from Gadsden, Jackson, Union, Collier, and Washington counties. During April the unit had 31 officers and 511 men, and soon moved to East Tennessee. Later it was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was active in Tennessee with Hoods, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment reported 35 killed and 130 wounded at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 214 men and 133 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1863. The field officers were Colonels Jesse J. Finley, [Jesse

Johnson Finley Find A Grave Memorial # 4529] Daniel L. Kenan, [Daniel Lafayette Kenan – Find A Grave Memorial # 77732609] and Angus D. McLean, [Angus D. McLean Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354102] and Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. M. Davidson.[Robert Hamilton McWhorta Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6913263]”

Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry was known as the “Gulf State Infantry” and many soldiers from Gadsden County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 21, 1862 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. Sylvester of Captain Evans’ Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (James C.) Evans and William was listed as age eighteen.

The above asterisk stated This Company subsequently became Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 11 to April 30, 1862 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) W. N. Sylvester of Captain Evans’ Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 11, (1862) at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain James) C. Evans for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for three years or the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 11 to June 30, 1862 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. Sylvester of Captain Evans’ Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 11, (1862) at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain James C.) Evans for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 12, 1862 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) W. N. Sylvester of Captain Malone’s Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on January 11, 1862 at Quincy, Florida and enrolled by (Captain James C.) Evans for twelve months and last paid by (Joseph) S. M. Davidson on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough in Florida since November 2, 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry. +Roll endorsed Muster made under immediate order of November 6, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 11, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) W. N. Sylvester of Captain Malone’s Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Joseph) S. M. Davidson on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 11, 1863 to March 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of Captain Malone's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated voluntarily returned to ranks on February 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of Captain Malone's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. B.) Davidson on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as guard in Knoxville, Tennessee since April 22, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated received a commutation of rations on March 19, 1863 and signed by Wm. N. Sylvester in the amount of \$12.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of Captain Malone's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Joseph S. B.) Davidson on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled only as) Sylvester of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a report of a guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 17, 1863 and received on August 18, 1863 and posted on police duty on streets.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled only as) Sylvester of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a report of a guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 22, 1863 and received on August 23, 1863 and posted on police duty on streets.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Sylvester of Captain Malone's Company of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 24, 1863 at the Medical College in Atlanta, Georgia and received one shirt and one pair of drawers and had been in need of such articles and signed by (Spelled as) Wm. N. Sylvester.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Joseph S. B.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough in Florida since September 30, 1863 and wounded on September 19, 1863 in battle of Chickamauga.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted

on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Joseph S. B.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private W. N. Sylvester received commutation of rations while on furlough (wounded) in Gadsden County, Florida and en-route there and returning to his command by order of medical board Columbus, Georgia from the 1st of October to November 1st 1863 for thirty days at .33 cents per day in the amount of \$9.90 and received on December 28, 1863 at Dalton, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of Company C of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 21, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Joseph S. B.) Davidson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to General Hospital in Dalton, Georgia since February 24, 1864.

When Sergeant Major William N. Sylvester of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

From Wikipedia:

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

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route. On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

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

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

- 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
- 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

Attached Infantry

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

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Major (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Major (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Major (Spelled as) William N. Sylvester of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Major (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Major (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Major (Spelled as) Wm N. Sylvester of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 11, 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper the Cleveland Daily Leader reported "OFF FOR THE FRONT – The 188th Ohio Volunteer Infantry left Camp Chase last Sunday, 1,021 strong. Three companies were recruited in this city by Captains Kennedy, McIntosh and McGrath. The company of the latter officer presented him with a sword, sash and belt valued at \$140.00. The 191st Ohio Volunteer Infantry organized in Columbus, left for Winchester, Virginia, Thursday. The Colonel R. L. Kimberly, of this city, entered the services as 2nd Lieutenant and by gallant service has climbed to the rank he now enjoys and dignifies. The Colonel was in the city Thursday and while making preparations to join his regiment was notified of his appointment by the President as Colonel by Brevet, in recognition of his gallantry and valued service in the battle of Nashville. This appointment came after he had received his commission from Governor Brough."

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Major (Spelled as) W. N. Sylvester of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William N. Sylvester did not own slaves in Gadsden County, Florida.

1857) Private William SYLVESTER - Inscription on tombstone #2139 reads ***“Wm. SYLVESTER CO. D 16 LA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Sylvester served in Company D in the 16th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company D of the 16th Louisiana Infantry was known as the “Walker Roughs” Many soldiers from Livingston Parish, Louisiana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 29 to October 31, 1861 and dated November 23, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) William Sylvester of Company D (Walker Roughs) 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on November 5, (1861) at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Colonel (Preston) Pond (Junior) for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) William Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on November 5, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Colonel (Preston) Pond (Junior) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 31 to March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on November 5, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Colonel (Preston) Pond (Junior) 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) Wm. Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and last paid on March 1, 1862 and under remarks stated ceased to belong to Company. Wounded at Shiloh and taken prisoner April 7, 1862 and died at Camp Dennison, Ohio week ending May 10, 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863 and had been captured at Shiloh, Tennessee and died on May 5, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio due to a gun-shot wound to arm.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register containing a report of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862 and wounded on the 7th in the afternoon and under remarks stated left on field wounded, missing.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana was admitted to the United States Army Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio on April 20, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana was admitted for a gun-shot wound to the thigh on April 18, 1862 to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio and under remarks stated Secesh.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers was admitted on May 6, 1862 for a compound fracture of femur to the United States General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio and noted as died on May 9, 1862.

Private William Sylvester died approximately 17 days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 5, 1862 at New York, New York the newspaper the New York Times reported "Captain D. [David] Chalfant, of the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, arrived at Louisville, from Nashville, on Tuesday last, in charge of 107 prisoners of war, captured by General (Ormsby) Mitchel's forces at Huntsville, Alabama. They were mostly members of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment but some were from Georgia and Alabama. Among them is a General of Tennessee State Militia and a Major in the rebel army. They were on their way to Camp Chase."

And on Monday, May 5, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private William Sylvester of Company D of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to a gun-shot wound.

Federal POW Records stated he died on Monday, May 5, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 76 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 May of 1869.

1858) Private John S. SYNCO - Inscription on tombstone #538 reads ***"J. S. SYNCO CO. D 34 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Mississippi Marriages, 1826-1900 listed Amanda J. Blair married to John S. (Spelled as) Synes on January 1, 1852 in Marshall County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno. S. Synco, born about 1828 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,800.00 and a personal value of \$6,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife, Amanda Synco, born about 1832 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Edward M. Synco, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Lucy A. Synco, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Martha J. Synco, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Sarah E. Synco, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Marshall County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on July 19, 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 20 which noted Private J. S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Amanda Synco and listed her Post Office as Tallaloosa, Mississippi.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 77 the Post Office at Tallaloosa was located in Marshall County, Mississippi.

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

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

The compiler notes on his Compiled Military Service Records his name is listed as Jackson S. Synco.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Synco of Company D of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April

10, (1862) at H. (Holly) Springs, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in April 1862, as the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. By Special Order Number 31, Headquarters Department Number 2, dated March 3, 1863, the designation was changed to the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry, that being the number by which this regiment was known at the Confederate War Department. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 24th, 27th, 29th, and 30th Regiments Mississippi Infantry, and formed a new regiment which was designated the 24th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Synco of Company D of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 10, (1862) at H. (Holly) Springs, (Mississippi) and last paid on April 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick in Glasco, [Glasgow] Kentucky.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Synco of Company D of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 26, (1862) at H. (Holly) Springs, (Mississippi) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital in Glasco, [Glasgow] Kentucky on September 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Synco of Company D of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 26, (1862) at H. (Holly) Springs, (Mississippi) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital in Glasco, [Glasgow] Kentucky on September 16, 1862 by order of surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 26, (1862) at H. (Holly) Springs, (Mississippi) and last paid on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated returned to duty from hospital in March 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 26, (1862) at H. (Holly) Springs, (Mississippi) and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Chickamauga, Tennessee during the month of September 1863 and nature of service was a teamster from September 1 to 30, (1863)

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra

duty at Chickamauga, Tennessee during the month of October 1863 and nature of service was a teamster from October 1 to 31, (1863)

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Chickamauga, Tennessee during the month of November 1863 and nature of service was a teamster from November 1 to 30, (1863)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Holly Springs, Mississippi and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. S. Synco of Companies D, F, and I of the 34th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private Jackson A Synco of Company D of the 34th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Cummings'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) J. S. Lyncoe (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Jno. S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) Jno. S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Swynco (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and 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) Jno. S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Synco of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi 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 122 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 1, 1864 at Millersburg, Ohio the newspaper the Holmes County Farmer reported “\$300,000,000 have been paid to soldiers for bounties, so far during the war.”

And on Thursday, December 1, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John S. Syncoe of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John S. Synco owned two slaves a male age 41 and a female age 20.

1859) Corporal Jacob TABOR - Inscription on tombstone #1025 reads “**JACOB TABOR CO. F 14 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at Blacksburg, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; William Tabor married Sarah (Spelled as) Harless on March 23, 1830 in Montgomery County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob Tabor, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of William Tabor, born about 1805 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Tabor, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Jefferson Tabor, born about 1831 in Virginia and Amanda Tabor, born about 1833 in Virginia and Davidson Tabor, born about 1836 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Leanza Tabor, born about 1837 in Virginia and Nancy Tabor, born about 1840 in Virginia and

Phillip Tabor, born about 1846 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 41 in Montgomery County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jacob Tabor, born about 1848 Virginia and living in the household of Sarah Tabor, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Davidson P. Tabor, born about 1835 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Leazy Tabor, born about 1837 in Virginia and Nancy Tabor, born about 1841 in Virginia and Phillip Tabor, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in Montgomery County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Shellville and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jacob Tabor and discharged as a corporal served in Company F in the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and under notes stated 2nd Company F and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information.

“14th Cavalry Regiment was organized in September, 1862, with nine companies, some of which had previously served in Jackson's Squadron Virginia Cavalry. The tenth company was made up of surplus men of the other companies. The unit was attached to Jenkins', Echols', and McCausland's Brigade. It skirmished in western Virginia, [and] then saw action at Droop Mountain and Lewisburg. During January, 1864, it had 29 officers and 424 men present for duty. The 14th continued the fight in Western Virginia, took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and disbanded in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels James Cochran [James Addison Cochran – Find A Grave Memorial # 31263102] and Charles E. Thorburn, Lieutenant Colonels Robert A. Bailey and John A. Gibson, [John Alexander Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 41136387] and Majors B. Frank Eakle [Benjamin Franklin Eakle – Find A Grave Memorial # 131047162] and George Jackson.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Tabor of the 14th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a monthly report of the 1st Brigade, Army of South-Western Virginia, commanded by Brigadier General Jno. Echols for April 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated joined by enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Jacob Tabor of 2nd Company F of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on April 1, 1864 in Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured May 15, 1864 in Montgomery County, Virginia by (General) Crooks [George Crook].

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly a part of Company G of this regiment. The 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized by Special Order Number 208 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated September 5, 1862, with nine companies some of which had previously served in a field organization known as Jackson's Squadron Virginia Cavalry; the tenth company was formed of surplus men of the other companies. Two of these companies failed to join the regiment and other were assigned in their places.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private Jacob Tabor of 2nd Company F of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 15, 1864 in Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war May 12, 1864 in Montgomery County and bounty due.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Tabor of Company F of the 14th Regiment Virginia "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Blackberry (The compiler believes it was Blacksburg, Virginia located in Montgomery County) on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia on May 25, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated "Corporal" Jacob Tabor of Company F of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Blacksburg, (Virginia) on May 11, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at Alexandria, Virginia the newspaper the Alexandria Gazette reported "There are but five Revolutionary soldiers now left on the Pension list."

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Jacob Tabor of Company F of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. JACOB TABOR 2ND CO. F 14 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1860) Private James Franklin TOLBERT - Inscription on tombstone #902 reads **"J. F. TALBOT CO. G 19 S.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 36 years old.

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

According to the South Carolina Marriage Index, 1641-1965; Isabella Marshal Major was married to William Tolbert in the Abbeville District of South Carolina

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Talbert but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Tolbert and will be listed that way. The census listed James F. Tolbert, born about 1828 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Isabella M. Tolbert, born about 1807. Other family household members were: Daniel M. Tolbert, born about 1832 and Isabella E. Tolbert, born about 1838 and Martha E. Tolbert, born about 1840 and Frances E. Tolbert, born about 1843 and Amanda F. Tolbert, born about 1845 and John W. Tolbert, born about 1847. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment in the Abbeville District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

According to the South Carolina Marriage Index, 1641-1965; Mary A. Elizabeth Cromer married Tolbert in the Abbeville District, South Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed James T. Talbert but corrected to James F. Tolbert by an ancestry transcriber and due to further post war references will be listed this way. The census listed James F. Tolbert, born about 1829 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of 10,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary E. Tolbert, born about 1831 in South Carolina. Another family household member was Samuel A. Tolbert, born about 1854 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Abbeville District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Smithville and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Tolbert served in Company G of the 19th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862. It moved to Mississippi, then to Kentucky where it saw action at Munfordsville. The unit was brigaded under Generals Manigault and Sharp and from September, 1863, to April 1864, was consolidated with the 10th Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was active in the North Carolina operations. The regiment lost 8 killed and 72 wounded at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th sustained 236 casualties at Chickamauga and totaled 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 22-28, the 19th reported 12 killed, 60 wounded, and 25 missing, and there were 9 killed, 34 wounded, and 8 missing at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865, with 76 men. The field officers were Colonels Augustus J. Lythgoe, [Augustus Jackson Lythgoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 49043167] William Caine Moragne, [Find A Grave Memorial # 90116261] James F. Pressley, [Killed at the Battle of Atlanta, 1864] and Thomas Pickens Shaw, [Find A Grave Memorial # 39457923] Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Jones, and Majors John A. Crowder, Tillman Watson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 71678803] and James L. White [James Leonard White – Find A Grave Memorial # 110286888]”

He only has Federal POW Records and listed under James F. Tolbert.

When Private James F. Tolbert of Company G of the 19th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Tolburt of Company G of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August '3" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Tolbert of Company G of the 19th Regiment South 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 Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Tolbert of Company G of the 19th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Tolbert of Company G of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Tolbert of Company G of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured neat Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Folbert of Company G of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Talbert (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Private James Franklin Tolbert died approximately 146 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at Delaware, Ohio the newspaper the Delaware Gazette reported "Our former Camp Chase correspondent, Sergeant D. W. C. Luginbeel of the 88th Ohio, has been honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability and has resumed his former occupation."

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Talbott of Company G of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James F. Tolbert did not own slaves in Abbeville District, South Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. F. TOLBERT CO. G 19 S.C. INF. C.S.A."**

1861) Private John W. TOLBERT - Inscription on tombstone #1089 reads **"JNO. W. TALBOTT CO. E 34 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Tolbert, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and it was reported he could not read nor write and he was living in the household of Sarah Tolbert, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household family members were: Margaret A. Tolbert, born about 1833 in Georgia and Elizabeth Tolbert, born about 1835 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Emiline (A female) Tolbert, born about 1837 in Georgia and Andrew J. Tolbert, born about 1842 in Georgia and Marion (A male) Tolbert, born about 1844 in Georgia and Sarah O. Tolbert, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in Subdivision 45 in Jackson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriages Records from select Counties, 1828-1978, John W. Tolbert married Sarah Sailors on February 16, 1851 in Jackson County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed John Tolbert, born about 1831 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Sarah Tolbert, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Emerline (A female) Tolbert, born about 1841 in Georgia and Sarah Tolbert, born about 1828 in Georgia and Catharine Tolbert, born about 1852 in Georgia and Elizabeth Tolbert, born about 1853 in Georgia and Clementine Tolbert, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Aryaline (A female) Tolbert, born about 1856 in Georgia and John T. Tolbert, born about 1859 in Georgia and William Tolbert, born about 1849 in Georgia and Jackson Tolbert, born about 1843 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Newtown District of Jackson County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bascobal and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Tolbert served in Company E in the 34th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment, organized in May, 1862, at Camp McDonald, near Marietta, Georgia, recruited its members in the counties of Bartow, Cherokee, Floyd, Polk, Cobb, Paulding, Carroll, Haralson, and Jackson. The unit was sent to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in the Battle at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized it was placed in General Cummings' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 34th was active in many engagements from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 34 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 369 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, and had 219 fit for duty in January, 1865. Very few surrendered in April. The field commanders were Colonel J.A.W. Johnson, [James A. W. Johnson] Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bradley, and Majors Thomas T. Dorough [Thomas Travis Dorough – Find A Grave Memorial # 37075708] and John M. Jackson. [John Morris Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 156525708]”

Company E of the 34th Regiment, Georgia Infantry were known as the “Jackson Farmers”

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Tolbert of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a report of commissioned officers and enlisted men who have absented themselves without leave from the 34th Georgia Regiment since last report. Report dated January 15, 1865 and noted he was from the 6th Congressional District in Jefferson, Georgia and under remarks stated supposed to be captured on December 16, 1864. (The compiler notes Jefferson, Georgia was and is located in Jackson County, Georgia)

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was successively designated as Johnson’s Regiment Georgia Infantry, the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry and the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry. About April 9, 1865, a part of this regiment was consolidated with the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and a part of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry to form the New 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry, and a part was consolidated with the 36th and 42nd Regiments Georgia Infantry and a part of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry to form the New 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry, which regiments were paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

When Private John W. Tolbert of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, John W. Tolbert a private of Company E Regiment 34th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported as John W. Tolbert and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Tolbert of Company E of the 34th 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 Paroling Office Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

When Private John W. Tolbert of Company E of the 34th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Talbott of Company E of the 34th 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) Jno W. Talbott of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865

and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Talbott of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Talbott of Company E of the 34th 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) Jno. W. Talbott of Company E of the 34th 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) Jno. W. Talbott of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "COAT THIEF ARRESTED – Some days ago we mentioned that Representative Odlin of Dayton had his overcoat stolen from the Neil House, where he was boarding. No clue was discovered to the thief until Marshal Thompson and officer Williams succeeded in tracing it out and on Sunday, arrested, at the boarding house on the corner of Mound and High Streets, a man by the name of John Weygleman, who had enlisted in the 186th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was a deserter from Camp Chase. When arrested he was dressed in citizen's clothes. It appears that Weygleman, after purloining the coat, took it to Camp Chase and traded it off for a soldier's old overcoat and a dollar in money. The stolen coat is now in the possession of Marshal Thompson. The thief before he sold the coat, took out the key of Mr. Odlin's room at the Neil House which was in one of the pockets. This key the officers found upon his person when they arrested him. They also found in his possession a double blanket, which he stole from a sleigh on Broad Street at about the same time he appropriated Mr. Odlin's overcoat. The examination of the culprit will take place before the Mayor, probably tomorrow morning....."

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John W. Talbot of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John W. Tolbert did not own slaves in Jackson County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. W. TOLBERT CO. E 34 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1862) Private Jonas TALLY - Inscription on tombstone #501 reads **“JONAS TALLEY CO. D THOMAS’ INF. N.C. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Cherokee County, North Carolina in May 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) James (But looking at a copy of the census record it looks like Jonas and will be noted this was) Tally, born about 1844 and living in the household of Prior Tally, born about 1820 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Cloe (A female) Tally, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Walter Tally, born about 1842 and Mark Tally, born about 1846 and Abraham Tally, born about 1850 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Militia District 1014 in Rabun County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Tomas Tally but looking at a copy of the actual census report the compiler believes it was Jonas Tally and will be noted this way. The census listed Jonas Tally, born about 1845 in Macon County, North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Prior Tally, born about 1822 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife, (Spelled as) Cloie Tally, born about 1826 in Macon County, North Carolina. Other family household members were: Walter Tally, born about 1844 born in Macon County, North Carolina and Marcus Tally, born about 1848 in Macon County, North Carolina and (Spelled as) Hulda (A female) Tally, born about 1857 in Macon County, North Carolina and Charlotte Tally, born about 1859 in Macon County, North Carolina and noted as eight months old and Rachel Talley, born about 1770 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Welches District in Macon County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 4 it stated Private J. Tally of Company D of the Thomas’ Legion North Carolina Infantry noted his relative as Prior Tally at the Horse Cove Post Office in Macon County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes there are no listed Tally's or Talley's buried at the Horse Cove Cemetery in Macon County, North Carolina.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department and Postal Service compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of documents and printed in Washington, DC in 1890 and on page 677 noted the Horse Cove Post Office located in Macon County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jonas Tally of Company "F" of the Thomas Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on October 11, 1864 and noted as captured on May 27, 1864 and under remarks stated in hospital on June 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jonas (Spelled as) Talley of Company F of the Thomas Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on May 27, (1864) by the Home Guards and under remarks stated at hospital sick on June 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Taley of the Thomas North Carolina Legion was admitted to the Military Prison Hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee on June 17, 1864 for intermittent fever and returned to prison in July 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Tally of Company D of the North Carolina Thomas Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (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 as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on May 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Tally of Company D of the North Carolina Thomas Legion 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 and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on May 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Tally of Company D of the North Carolina Thomas Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on May "7", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Tally of Company D of the North Carolina Thomas Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky October 21, 1864 and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase and sent to Camp Chase by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on May 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Tally of Company D of the North Carolina Thomas Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and note as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on May "7", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Tally of Company D of the North Carolina Thomas Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on May 27, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 at Leavenworth, Kansas the newspaper the Leavenworth Times reported an advertisement "SAMUEL COX, Number 65 Shawnee Street UNDERTAKER and dealer in Furniture! Caskets, Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets of the Latest Styles also Coffins of all Sizes always on hand and furnished at the shortest notice. Hearses and carriages furnished."

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Talley of Company D of the Thomas North Carolina Infantry due to jaundice.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules on one by the surname of Tally or Talley owned slaves in Macon County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JONAS TALLY CO. D THOMAS LEGION N.C. C.S.A."**

1863) Private Thomas E. TALTON - Inscription on tombstone #149 reads **"THOS. E. TALTON CO. F 36 (BROYLES') GA. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign. (September 21 – November 25, 1863)

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Thomas E. Talton married Matilda Chewing on July 1, 1853 in DeKalb County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Tatton. (In the compilers opinion the surname was spelled as Talton on the actual census) Thos. (Spelled as) Tatton, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Matilda Tatton, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other household members were: Agnes A. Tatton, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Lenard R. (A male) Tatton, born about 1859 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Hertt W. (A male) Tatton born about 1859 in Georgia and the census reported them as twins. The family household was

living in the Browning District of DeKalb County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Decatur and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

The 1870 United States census listed Matilda Talton, born about 1836 in Georgia and noted as the head of the household. Other household members were: Agnes A. Talton, born about 1856 in Georgia and Xerxes W. Talton, born about 1859 in Georgia and Leonard B. Talton, born about 1859 in Georgia and John T. Talton, born about 1861 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Browning District of DeKalb County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Stone Mountain and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1870.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas E. Talton served in Company F in the 36th Georgia Infantry (Boyles') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private T. E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry was on a Bounty Pay Roll from April 10 to June 1, 1862 and dated June 1, 1862 enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Edward) L. Morton for the war and paid a \$50.00 bounty for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for July 1862 stated (Spelled as) T. E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted with leave on sick furlough in Georgia.

When Private John W. Tolbert of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Thomas E. Talton a private of Company F Regiment 36th Georgia Volunteers C. S.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from April 10 to December 31, 1862 and paid on August 4, 1863 in the amount of \$95.70.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1863 and dated September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Tho E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Edward L.) Morton for three years or war and last paid by (Captain Frederick) Cox on February 28, 1863 and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee November 25, 1863.

When Private Thomas E. Talton of Company F 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Breckinridge's Corps with Braxton Bragg as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. A. Tatton (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 36th Georgia Infantry was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 3 in Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 3, 1863 for a gun-shot wound to left leg.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. A. Totton (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia was admitted to the United States Army

General Hospital Number 3 in Chattanooga, Tennessee and under remarks stated sent north December 10, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia was admitted to the (New) United States Army General Hospital Number 3 in Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1863 for a gun-shot wound in middle third (of thigh).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia was admitted on December 15, 1863 to the (New) United States Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee Number 3 and had been sent from Chattanooga, Tennessee for a gun-shot wound to left leg middle third flesh caused by a conical ball (Which was a medical term for a minie ball) and had been wounded at Mission Ridge, (Tennessee) and treatment was a simple dressing and transferred to the General Hospital on March 14, 1864 and under remarks stated transferred to Hospital Number 1.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas E. Talton of Company F of the "30th" Regiment "Louisiana" was admitted on March 14, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated (sent to) Provost Marshal on March 16, (1864). Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas E. Talton of Company F of the "30th" Regiment (Louisiana) Rebel was admitted on March 14, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from (Hospital) Number 3 in Nashville, Tennessee and diagnosed for a simple flesh wound of left leg caused by a conical ball and wounded at Mission Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863 and transferred on March 16, 1864 to Provost Marshal.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on March 17, 1864 and noted as captured at Mission Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas E. Talton of Company F 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 March 20, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville on March 21, 1864 and noted as captured at Mission Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863 and noted as sent in hand.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland for forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864 and under remarks stated for exchange and noted as captured at Mission Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas E. (Spelled as) Falton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Mission Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864 and noted as captured at Lookout Mountain, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863 and the following was noted at the bottom of the page.

“This roll is a transcript from the records of the Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C., and contains a list of prisoners of war appearing as still on hand at Nashville, Tennessee. It was forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee on July 11, 1865, with a statement that no report had been received showing what disposition had been made of them. The roll was returned September 10, 1865 with the reply that a report has been made under the column of Remarks showing the disposition made of such prisoners, who names appear on the roll, as had been under the control of the Provost Marshal General.”

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Mission Ridge, “Georgia” on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thos E. Talton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 at Mission Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas E. (Spelled as) Falton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received on March 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Mission Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas E. (Spelled as) Falton of Company F and corrected to the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Mission Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Thomas E. Talton died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 6, 1864 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper the Cleveland Daily Leader on page four reported “FURLOUGHES TO THE NATIONAL GUARDS – Governor Brough has granted furloughs to the National Guards, en masse, to visit their homes and report again on Wednesday next at the several camps in the State, viz: Camp Chase, Dennison and Camp Cleveland. So says the Ohio Statesman.”

And on Friday, May 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. E. Falton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

Matilda Chewing Talton died on April 18, 1887 and is buried in DeKalb County, Georgia. She died a few years prior to the Confederate widow's pensions.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas E. Talton of DeKalb County, Georgia did not own slaves.

1864) Private John P. TAPLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1943 reads ***"J. O. TAPLEY CO. I 39 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1826-1850; T. S. (A male) Tapley, married M. C. (A female) Holland on December 4, 1841 in Hinds County, Mississippi.

According to the book "Genealogy of the Tapley Family" published in 1900, on page 231 it stated "Ephraim Tapley, supposed to have come from England the latter part of the 18th century and settled in Virginia, perhaps near Lynchburg. About 1820, he went to Mississippi, where his descendants now reside. Ephraim married Frances Simpson and was a farmer by occupation. One of his children was Thomas Simpson Tapley who married a woman named Holland.

The 1850 United States census listed John Tapley, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of T. S. (A male) Tapley, born about 1820 in Georgia and his wife Martha Tapley, born about 1821 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: John Tapley, born about 1828 in Georgia (The compiler notes John Tapley died in 1900 and is buried at the Greenwood Cemetery in Jackson, Mississippi located in Hinds County) and Charles Tapley, born about 1842 in Mississippi and also was in Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and also taken prisoner at Alatoona, Georgia and taken to Camp Chase and released at end of war and reported his residence as Hinds County, Mississippi and Henry Clay Tapley, born about 1844 in Mississippi and also was in Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and also taken prisoner at Alatoona, Georgia and taken to Camp Chase and released at end of war and reported his residence as Hinds County, Mississippi and Ephraim Tapley, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. P. H. (A male) Tapley, born about 1847 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Martha C. Tapley, born about 1824 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: C. P. (A male) Tapley, born about 1843 in Mississippi and also was in Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and also taken prisoner at Alatoona, Georgia and taken to Camp Chase and released at end of war and reported his residence as Hinds County,

Mississippi and H. C. (A male) Tapley, born about 1846 in Mississippi and also was in Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and also taken prisoner at Alatoona, Georgia and taken to Camp Chase and released at end of war and reported his residence as Hinds County, Mississippi and E. H. (A male) Tapley, born about 1850 in Mississippi and S. F. (A female) Tapley, born about 1852 in Mississippi M. J. (A female) Tapley, born about 1853 in Mississippi and M. V. (A female) Tapley, born about 1855 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Brandon and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

The compiler notes Hinds County and Rankin County are adjacent and today parts of the city of Jackson, Mississippi are shared by the two counties.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John P. Tapley alternate name J. O. Tapley served in Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, during the late spring of 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Hinds, and Monroe. About twenty-five percent of this unit was sick in June, and there were 29 officers and 541 men present for duty in July. Company I took part in the fight at Baton Rouge, then, assigned to General Beall's command, the regiment was captured at Port Hudson in July, 1863. After the exchange in December it totaled 220 effectives. Attached to Ross' and Sears' Brigade it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the defense of Mobile. The regiment reported 7 casualties at New Hope Church, 30 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 5 at the Chattahoochee River, and 48 in the Battle of Atlanta. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel W. B. Shelby, [Winchester Bledsoe Shelby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14297646] Lieutenant Colonel William E. Ross, and Majors R. J. Durr [Robert Jacob Durr – Find A Grave Memorial # 32745526] and W. Monroe Quin.”

Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Burt Avengers” Many soldiers from Hinds County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Tapley of Company I of the 39th Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, 1864 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated \$50.00 bounty due.

The compiler notes this battle was also known as Allatoona Pass.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23598) listed all three Tapley brothers in prison number two at Camp Chase.

When Private John P. Tapley of Company I 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (21791) listed all three Tapley brothers taken prisoners at Allatona, Georgia on October 5, 1864. Charles P., Henry C., John P.

Federal POW Records stated Private John P. Tapley (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatona [Allatoona], Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jno. P. Tapley of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during 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 at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John P. Tapley of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Alatona [Alatoona], Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jno. P. Tapley of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jno. P. Tapley of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register 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 Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jn. P. Tapley of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Alltoona, [Alatoona], Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 8, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper the Wheeling Daily Intelligencer reported "The Post Master General is about to reopen the mail service to the whole country bordering the Mississippi River. In a few days more it will be possible for anyone in Wheeling to send a letter to any of

the towns between the mouth of the Ohio and New Orleans. In a few weeks more the mails will be resuscitated throughout all the country between the South Atlantic coast and the West bank of the Mississippi. From Richmond southward, active operations in a postal way are preparing. It will take a long time to get the old routes in good order. It may be months before the horse routes in the out-of-the-way localities are established. A great deal will depend on the people of the South themselves. If they are willing to aid and facilitate the good intentions of the government we may see mail to every Southern town and village in the course of this summer. If they are ugly and non-cooperating in their spirit, the government will let them do without mail facilities until they become of a better frame of mind."

And on Monday, May 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. P. Tapley of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John P. Tapley did not own slaves by virtue of his age.

1865) Private Robert M. TARTT - Inscription on tombstone #1901 reads "**R. M. TART CO. H 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942 Jonathan Tartt married (Spelled as) James Prestwood (Jane) on December 17, 1845 in Sumter County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert M. Tartt, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of Jonathan Tartt, born about 1823 in North Carolina and living with his wife Jane Tartt, born about 1829 in Alabama. Another family household member was Thos J. Tartt, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Paynesville District in Sumter County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

According to Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 from selected counties; Jane Tartt married William J. Eakin on January 5, 1859 in Sumter County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed R. M. (A male) Tartt, born about 1847 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Wm Eakin, born about 1834 in Mississippi and his wife Jane Eakin, born about 1830 in Alabama. Other household members were: Thos J. Tartt, born about 1849 in Alabama and M. E. (A female) Tartt, born about 1853 in Alabama and S. P. (A female) Tartt, born about 1854 in Alabama and M. B. (A female) Eakin, born about 1859 and noted as eight months old. The household was living in the Southern Division in Sumter County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Payneville and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The compiler notes his records are listed under R. M. Tart.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Tart of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 17, 1864 in Sumter County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (James) A. Lester for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated without a horse.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Tart of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register at the Ross Hospital in Mobile, Alabama and admitted on July 13, 1864 for acute diarrhea and returned to duty on July 30, 1864.

When Private Robert M. Tartt of Company H of the 7th Alabama Cavalry 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 Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Tartt of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama (Rebel) and admitted on December 30, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Prison Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, (Tennessee) and diagnosed with a simple flesh wound of left leg caused by a con ball (Which was a short word for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball) and had been wounded at Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on March 7, 1865 and listed his age as seventeen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert M. Tartt 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 March 7, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert M. Tartt of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert M. Tartt of Company H of the 7th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt M. Tartt 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 March 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt M. Tartt 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 March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt M. Tartt of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 12, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Robert M. Tartt died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 22, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "A REBEL OFFICER'S OPINION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN – Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio – To the Editors of the Cincinnati, Commercial: Colonel Hawkins, a Confederate prisoner of war, desires me to forward to you for publication the inclosed letter. I have no doubt the letter contains the true sentiments of its author. I am very respectfully yours &c. W.P. RICHARDSON Brevet Brigadier General Commanding Post. I desire, through your columns, to express my profound abhorrence of the deeds resulting in the death of President Lincoln. I wish also to mention that in passing through the prisons, where are still confined several thousands of my comrades, I heard on no one so fallen from the level of our common humanity as to be in any sense gratified at this atrocious murder. The sentiment on every side was that of indignation at so cowardly an attempt and of regret at its successful completion. In the name of Right, let the obloquy and the punishment fall in united horror upon the guilty but not upon men who have had neither part nor lot in the matter; who, in other affairs may have erred in judgment but certainly not in heart since countless sacrifices attest their sincerity and whose strength in cas of ultimate Federal success, can be merged once more in the common resources far more readily by the Divine policy of brotherly kindness, than by any exercise of bitter and vindictive feeling. Over the ark of a wise Government two seraphs bend-one of these is clear-eyed Justice but the other is warm-hearted Mercy. I am, sirs, very respectfully your obedient servant. William S. Hawkins Colonel C. S. A."

And on Saturday, April 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Taml (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes there is a photograph of the soldier's mother at Find A Grave Memorial 102538786.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert M. Tartt did not own slaves by virtual of his age.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ROB’T M. TARTT CO. H 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1866) Private Joseph S. TATE - Inscription on tombstone #1522 reads **“J. TATE CO. D 11 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Warren County, Tennessee in January 1865.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph S. Tate, born about 1842 in Tennessee and living in the household of Robert Tate, born about 1799 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Sarah Tate, born about 1800 in South Carolina. The family household was according the copy of the actual census living in District 4 in Grundy County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Beersheba Springs and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph S. Tate alternate name J. S. Tate served in Company L of 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, [and] 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]”

The compiler notes his records are with the 10th and 11th Consolidated Tennessee Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Tate of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Warren County, Tennessee on January 15, 1865.

Private Joseph Tate died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported “STORIES FROM CAMP CHASE – ATTEMPTS TO INDUCE REBEL PRISONERS TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLIGIANCE – From the Richmond examiner, February 22, 1865 – From some of our prisoners recently returned from Camp Chase, we hear that the Yankee authorities are using all the means, the vilest deception, of course and

sometimes actual violence to induce or constrain our prisoners to take the oath of allegiance. When one lot of prisoners was sent from Camp Chase and the remainder, were told that there was no prospect of a general exchange and that they had been left in the lurch and no other means remained for their extrication from prison than to swear allegiance to the Yankee Government. This ingenious deception is, of course not without some effect. The few hundred prisoners recently from Camp Chase, before their departure were drawn up in line and each was required when his name was called to say yes if he desired to be exchanged and no if he preferred to remain in the North. Out of three hundred men only one answered no. One of his comrades undertook to rebuke him. He was singled out by the Provost Marshal; placed in irons before the eyes of the other prisoners and it was announced before them that for his temerity, he would be kept in irons until the close of the war. We have been promised the name of this unfortunate person, as it has been suggested that the circumstances of the outrage furnish grounds for some sort of retaliation.”

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos Tate at the hospital and was with Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to diphtheria.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23137) stated he died on Friday, March 3, 1865 due to diphtheria.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. S. TATE CO. L 11 TN. CAV. (HOLMAN’S) C.S.A.”**

1867) Private Talifaro/Toliver S. TATE - Inscription on tombstone #2117 reads *“H. RAVENSCRAFT CO. B 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”* / **“T. S. TATE CO. F 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Milton, Tennessee in March 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Taleforough (A male) Tate, born about 1840 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Sarah Tate, born about 1817 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Thomas Tate, born about 1837 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Cigesman (A male) Tate, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Sarah Tate, born about 1842 in Tennessee and William Tate, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Lucinda Tate, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Celia (Spelled as) Whitford, born about 1779 in North Carolina. The household was living in Hardeman County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Toliver (A male) Tate, born about 1841 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Sarah Tate, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sagismel (A male) Tate, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Sarah Tate, born about 1842 in Tennessee and William Tate, born about 1844 in

Tennessee and Lucinda Tate, born about 1846 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 15 in Hardeman County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Toones Station and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Tolliver S. Tate alternate name Talifaro S. Tate served in Company F in the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry (Duke's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“2nd (Morgan's) Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 using Morgan's Kentucky Cavalry Squadron as its nucleus. The unit contained men from Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama. It served in Morgan's Brigade and was active in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. Many were captured in the conflict at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its field officers were Colonels Basil W. Duke [Basil Wilson Duke – Find A Grave Memorial # 8922] and John H. Morgan, [John Hunt Morgan – Find A Grave Memorial # 4433] Lieutenant Colonels James W. Bowles [James William Bowles – Find A Grave Memorial # 76446515] and John B. Hutcheson, and Majors G. W. Morgan and T. B. Webber. [Thomas B. Webber – Find A Grave Memorial # 11529928]”

Federal POW Records stated he died on Tuesday, June 23, 1863 due to typhoid fever and records under Tab. The compiler notes his death records are also under T.S. Tab of Duke's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried at grave number 125 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. The compiler notes his name is listed as T. S. Tato of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry on the OAG report.

The second soldier should be Private T S. Tate Company F 2nd Kentucky Cavalry (Duke's) CSA His first name is listed both as Tolliver and Talifaro on his Compiled Military Service Record's. According to Private Tate he was conscripted into service by the Confederate Provost Marshall in Holly Springs, Mississippi, on August 21, 1862. He was 22 years of age in 1863 and listed as 5'5" with grey eyes and light hair and had a rudy complexion. He turned himself in to Union authorities at Milton, Tennessee near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on March 20, 1863 and took the oath. He arrived at Camp Chase on May 5, 1863 via Louisville, Kentucky. The investigating committee at Camp Chase recommended his release.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 23, 1863 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper the Cleveland Daily Leader reported “FOR JOHNSON’S ISLAND – One hundred and thirty-one prisoners came up on an extra train on the S. M. & N. (Sandusky Mansfield & Newark Railroad) Railroad on Saturday, and were transferred to Johnson’s Island on the Island Queen. There were from Camp Chase and were all but two or three of them privates.”

And on Tuesday, June 23, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

However, he would die of typhoid fever on Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

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 T. S. Tate 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: **"T. S. TATE CO. F 2 (DUKE'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

1868) Private David S. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #498 reads **"DAVID S. TAYLOR CO. G 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in May 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. C. Taylor (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured in Greenbrier County, West Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. S. Taylor of Company G 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 June 10, 1864; Age 19; Height 6' 2"; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair black and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and said his residence was Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and had been captured by Lieutenant Blazer in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. S. Taylor of Company G of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 7, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take the oath.

Private died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 at St. Joseph, Missouri the newspaper the Morning Herald and Daily Tribune reported "Mr. Lincoln is the first citizen re-elected to the Presidency from a Northern State. The preceding two-term Presidents have been Washington, Jefferson and Madison all from Virginia and Jackson of Tennessee."

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. S. Taylor of Company G of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1869) Private James A. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #854 reads "**J. A. TAYLOR CO. D 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. A. (A male) Taylor, born about 1835 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal estate of \$150.00 and noted as married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) S. A. (A female) Taylor, born about 1842 in Alabama. Another family household member was (Spelled as) J. A. (A male) Taylor, born about 1859 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 July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Taylor alternate name J. A. Taylor served in Company D in the 35th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"35th Infantry Regiment, recruited at West Point and Corinth, was organized during the spring of 1862. The unit fought under General J. C. Moore at Corinth and lost 32 killed, 110 wounded, and 347 missing. Later it was assigned to Hebert's and Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and in February, 1863, totaled 414 officers and men. It was captured when Vicksburg fell, and during the siege it had 20 killed and 82 wounded. After being exchanged, it was placed in Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade, served throughout the Atlanta Campaign, was in Tennessee with Hood, and aided in the defense of Mobile. The regiment sustained 20 casualties at New Hope Church, 36 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 35 at the Chattahoochee River, and 47 in the Battle of Atlanta. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel William S. Berry, [William Taylor Sullivan Barry – Find A Grave Memorial # 13093938 he also has a Wikipedia article] Lieutenant Colonels Charles R. Jordon [Charles R. Jordan – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916622] and Reuben H. Shotwell, [Reuben Henley Shotwell Born about 1829 – Find A Grave Memorial # 38579637] and Majors T. F. Holmes [Thomas F. Holmes] and Oliver C. Watson.[Oliver Clark Watson – Find A Grave Memorial # 104413118]"

Company D of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Fort Donelson Avengers" The Company was raised in Winston County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 25 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 3, (1862) in Winston County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel) William S. Barry for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 3, (1862) and enrolled by (Colonel William) S. Barry for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Captain A. S. Kirk's Company 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 3, (1862) in Winston County, (Mississippi) at age thirty and enrolled by (Colonel William) S. Barry for three years and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The above asterisk "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 3, (1862) and enrolled by (Colonel William) S. Barry for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 3, (1862) and enrolled by (Colonel William) S. Barry for three years and last paid on June 30, (1863) noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave returned according to proclamation.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 and enrolled by (Colonel William) S. Barry for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed in shop.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 and enrolled by (Colonel William) S. Barry for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed by order of Colonel Barry in workshop October 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on

March 3, 1862 and enrolled by (Colonel William) S. Barry for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 and enrolled by (Colonel William) S. Barry for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th 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 Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee October 20, 1864 and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville October 26, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase and had been sent from Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi 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 near (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Alltoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

The compiler notes this battle was also known as Allatoona Pass.

Private James A. Taylor died approximately 91 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 at Bangor, Maine the newspaper the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier reported "MAINE SOLDIERS – Mr. George B. French, who recently arrived home from the rebel prison at Florence, (South) Carolina reports the names of the following Maine soldiers known to him to have died at Andersonville, Georgia, to wit – Francis Holden, [Company G] 3rd regiment; [pension records indicate he may have been killed at the battle of Spotsylvania in May 1864] John Braceley 3rd regiment; William Conley Company F 5th regiment; [surname spelled as Connelly on widows pension records and taken prisoner at Spotsylvania in May 1864 and died at Andersonville grave number 8037 and died on September 6, 1864] George Divine Company G 5th regiment; [taken prisoner at Spotsylvania in May 1864 and died at Andersonville grave number 7240 and died on August 29, 1864] Milow Walker Company I 5th regiment; [died at Andersonville on July 24, 1864 buried at grave number 3894] Sergeant [Thomas S.] Peabody Company I 5th regiment; [died at Andersonville on June 20, 1864 buried in grave 2272] William More, 7th regiment. The following Maine soldiers Mr. French knew to be remaining in prison at Florence, South Carolina, when he left, to wit – Sergeant William Larrabee 5th regiment; [Did survive the war] I. G. [James G.] Purrington 5th regiment; Hamer, Company B 11th regiment; Alley 1st Maine Artillery."

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Taylor of Company D of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes graves in front of him and in back of his grave are January 23, 1865.

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

1870) Private Joseph B. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #1125 reads "**J. B. TAYLOR CO. B 14 VA. CAV. 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 28 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Taylor, born about 1836 in Virginia and living in the household of Catharine Taylor, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John C. Taylor, born about 1842 in Virginia and William R. Taylor, born about 1843 in Virginia and Sophia Taylor, born about 1769 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 57 in Roanoke County, Virginia and the census had no enumeration date but may have been taken around the third week of August 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Taylor, born about 1836 in Virginia 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 Isabella Taylor, born about 1837 in Virginia. Another family household member was Lucinda

Taylor, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Roanoke County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Salem and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

(The compiler notes his daughter, Lucy Jane Taylor on her death certificate noted her father as Joseph L. Taylor and her mother as Isabella and that she was born in 1861)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Taylor of Company B of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on December 16, (1862) in Montgomery County, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Waller R) Preston for two years or the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company G, 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. It was formerly Captain Preston's Company 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The company was divided and part of it organized May 11, 1863 as 2nd Company F of this regiment. The 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized by Special Order Number 208, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated September 5, 1862 with nine companies some of which had previously served in a field organization known as Jackson's Squadron Virginia Cavalry; the tenth company was formed of surplus men of the other companies. Two of these companies failed to join the regiment and others were assigned in their places."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Taylor of Company G of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 16, 1862 in Montgomery County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Waller R) Preston for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at Salem, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Taylor of Company G of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 15, (1862) in Montgomery (County, Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Waller) R. Preston for two years or the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in hospital at Winchester.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Taylor of Company G of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 15, 1862 in Montgomery (County, Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Waller) R. Preston for two years or the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Winchester in hospital September 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) Joseph Taylor of Company G of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 15, (1862) in Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Waller) R. Preston for two years or the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Winchester, Virginia September 19, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Taylor of Company G of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll in Camp 14th Virginia Cavalry on April 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph V. Taylor of Company G of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 26, 1864: Age twenty-eight; Height six feet two inches; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Montgomery County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averill (William Woods Averell) at Winchester, Virginia on July 21, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph V. Taylor of Company G of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by 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 21, 1864.

Private Joseph Taylor died approximately 192 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at Meridian, Mississippi the newspaper the Daily Clarion reported "GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S OPINION – General Beauregard, in private conversation says the one of the main causes of the defeat of our army at Nashville was the want of bayonets. The bayonet is something on which a soldier can rely with confidence and which infuses confidence in the soldier. The General also states that it was impossible to have an efficient army one with which anything could be done unless the troops are well clothed, well shod and well fed. Many years of service brilliant and fought with honors have taught this distinguished officer what are the causes which give morale to an army."

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Taylor of Company G of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Taylor did not own slaves in Montgomery nor in Roanoke Counties, in Virginia.

1871) Sergeant John M. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #1308 reads "***SERG'T J. M. TAYLOR CO. F 1 GA. CONFED. INF. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes this unit was also known as 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers was known as the “Powder Springs Guards.”

Bounty Pay and Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 13, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Taylor of Captain W. H. Goodwin’s Company 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, (1862) at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey) J. Sprayberry for three years or the war and was paid a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as John M. Taylor.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers and listed as age twenty enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) (Located in Cobb County) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Major Barnwall [Major William (Spelled as) Barnewall Junior] on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Major Barnwall [Major William (Spelled as) Barnewall Junior] on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Major Barnwall [Major William (Spelled as) Barnewall Junior] 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) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by

Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Douglass) Voss on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Douglass) Voss on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated in arrest _____ stoppage one month's pay by sentence of court martial. The compiler notes he could not transcribe the two blank spaces.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Taylor of the 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant John M. Taylor of 2nd Company F 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on Thursday December 15th and Friday December 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio of January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (51229 of 54896) stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Georgia was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The Adjutant General of the United States replied to inquiry and wrote back to the Commissioner of Pensions at the State of Georgia in Atlanta on June 12, 1916 and stated: "The records show that John M. Taylor, private, 2nd Company F 1st Confederate Infantry, C. S. A. (Also known as 1st Confederate Georgia

Volunteers), enlisted May 1, 1862 and on the roll for August 31, 1864 last on file, he is reported present. The prisoner of war records show him as sergeant captured at Nashville, Tennessee, December 16, 1864 and that he died at Camp Chase, Ohio February 17, 1865.”

Sergeant John M. Taylor died approximately 42 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln signs Army commission of his son Captain Robert Lincoln.

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) J. M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia “Cavalry” due to pneumonia.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23190 of 54896) stated J. M. Taylor of Company F of the 1st Confederate Georgia Infantry died on February 17, 1865 and buried in grave number 1308.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SERG'T J. M. TAYLOR 2ND CO. F 1ST CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS. C.S.A.”**

1872) Private John W. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #1200 reads **“J. W. TAYLOR CO. C 25 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Henry L. Taylor married Mary Ann Lucas on April 4, 1833 in Hancock County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno W. Taylor, born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of Henry L. Taylor, born about 1813 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Mary A. Taylor, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm B. Taylor, born about 1837 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eliza Taylor, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Mariah L. (A female) Taylor, born about 1840 in Georgia and Ann Taylor, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Louiza A. (A female) Taylor, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm H. Taylor, born about 1848 in Georgia and Mary A. Taylor, born about 1850 in Georgia and listed as two months old. The family household was living in the Cuthbert District in Randolph County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) John W. Taylor, born about 1844 in Georgia

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Taylor served in Company C of the 25th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Lillian Henderson stated, This Company was successively designated as 1st Company L, 2nd Company H and 3rd Company C. It originally belonged to the Wise Legion. While serving in Virginia it was by order number 242, ordered to Savannah, Georgia and on January 8, 1862, was attached to the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

1st Company L was known as the “Calhoun Repeaters” many men from Calhoun County, Georgia.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Randolph County and Calhoun Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Taylor of Captain (Robert) J. McClary's Company (Calhoun Repeaters) 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on September 2, (1861) in Calhoun County, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Robert) J. McClary for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain McClary's Company 2nd Company H and 3rd Company C 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Taylor of 2nd Company H 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 2, 1861 in Calhoun County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Robert) J. McClary for one year and last paid by Captain (Nash O) Tilton 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) J. W. Taylor of 2nd Company H 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September

2, 1861 in Calhoun County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Robert) J. McClary for one year and last paid by (Quartermaster Nash) O. Tilton on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Taylor of 3rd Company C 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 2, 1861 in Calhoun County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Robert J) McClary for one year and last paid by (Quartermaster Nash) O. Tilton 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) J. W. Taylor of 3rd Company C 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 2, 1861 in Calhoun County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Robert J) McClary for one year and last paid by (Quartermaster Nash) O. Tilton on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated picket duty at Little Ogechee bridge. (The compiler notes the Ogechee River is located in Southeast Georgia)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Taylor of 3rd Company C 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 2, 1861 in Calhoun County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Robert J) McClary for one year and last paid by (Quartermaster Nash) O. Tilton on August 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detached service at Little Ogechee Bridge since 1st June 1862.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Taylor of Company C of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Taylor of Company C of the 25th 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) John W. Taylor of Company C of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Taylor of Company C of the 25th 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 John W. Taylor died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 at Detroit, Michigan the newspaper the Detroit Free Press reported "CIVILIAN PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH – It appears the rebels have lingering in their prisons many southern Union men and civilians, charged with Union proclivities. These men have no friends who, under the existing state of affairs in the South, dare intercedes for them and the consequence is they are made to suffer as badly as our soldier prisoners. It is said our government has a number of civilian prisoners and efforts are making to get up an exchange which will release these sufferers. It will require, however much effort in their behalf and it is to be hoped all good citizens will aid the undertaking."

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Taylor of Company C of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1873) Sergeant James J. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #408 reads "**JAS. L. TAYLOR CO. B 12 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Morristown, Tennessee in March 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years of age based on his enlisted records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James J. Taylor alternate name John J. Taylor and was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company B in the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Day's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“12th Cavalry Battalion was formed in September, 1862, with four companies, later increased to seven. Its members were raised in Hawkins, Greene, Knox, Hamblem, [Hamblem County, Tennessee was created in 1870] and Grainger counties. The unit was assigned to Wharton's, J. J. Morrison's, H. B. Davidson's, Grigsby's, and Vaughn's Brigade. It fought at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Monticello. Then from June, 1863, to March, 1864, the 12th and 16th Battalions were consolidated into a field organization known as Rucker's Legion. This command was active at Chickamauga and in Tennessee, and on January 31, 1864, totalled [totalled] 171 effectives. During April, 1864, the 12th had 234 members and moved into the Valley of Virginia where it was engaged at Piedmont. The unit went on to skirmish in Virginia and East Tennessee, moved to North Carolina, and probably disbanded in Georgia during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Thomas W. Adrian [Major Thomas W. Adrian - Find A Grave Memorial # 16542984 Killed by a fellow Confederate due to an argument on November 12, 1862] and G. W. Day, [George W. Day] and Major Frank L. Phipps.”

The compiler notes his middle initial J may have been John.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under John J. Taylor.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Taylor of Captain John Q. Arnold's Company Independent Partisan Rangers* was mustered in at age twenty-nine at Greeneville, East Tennessee on June 28, 1862 and enrolled by Captain Arnold at Greeneville on June 28, (1862) and the evaluation of his horse was \$300.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Arnold's Company, Independent Partisan Rangers, Company B, Adrian's Battalion Partisan Rangers and Company B 12th Day's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. The 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was organized September 1, 1862, with four companies, A to D. Companies E, F and G were added about September, 1862, September 1863 and October 1864 respectively. It was also known as Adrian's Battalion Partisan Rangers and as Phipps' Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. Companies B and E of this battalion served from December 1862, to about June 1863 in a temporary field organization known as Hardy's Squadron Tennessee Cavalry and acted as escort to Major General McCown. The 12th and the 16th Battalions Tennessee Cavalry served from about June 1863 to March 1864 in a temporary field organization called the 1st Tennessee Legion and Rucker's Legion Tennessee Cavalry, but were mustered separately.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 28 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Taylor of Company B of Adrian's Battalion Partisan Rangers enlisted on June 28, (1862) at Mossy Creek, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain Arnold for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty paid \$50.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) James J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on June 28, 1862 at (Spelled as) Greenville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain Arnold for three years and last paid by Colonel Dyer on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on June 28, 1862 at Greeneville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain Arnold for three years and last paid by Colonel Dyer on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty and paid \$48.80 for use of his horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated September 10, 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) James J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and enlisted on June 28, 1862 at (Spelled as) Greeneville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain Arnold for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and status not reported and under remarks stated captured March 14, 1864 at McFarland's Cross Roads.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on June 28, 1862 at (Spelled as) Greeneville, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain J. Q. Arnold for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James Taylor of Company B of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on March 14, (1864) and under disposition stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas Taylor of Company B of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on March 14, 1864 and had been captured by the 3rd Indiana Cavalry and sent to Camp Chase on April 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James J. Taylor of Company "D" of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 15, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, April 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 5, 1864 at Opelousas, Louisiana the newspaper the Opelousas Courier reported "As our soldiers are lacking greatly in oil cloths or India-rubber blankets and as they cannot be had even for silver and gold would it not be a good idea to gather up sheep-skins and sew two or three together, to be used as blankets. In cold weather they can be used as well as in wet weather and then at night they are even better than oil-cloths. A number of officers and others with whom we have conversed commend it as an excellent substitute. We hope the planters who have sheep will take the matter in hand and gather up and sew their sheep-skins and prepare them by combing and trimming to give to the soldiers who lack."

And on Saturday, November 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant James J. Taylor of Company B of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. J. J. TAYLOR CO. B 12 TENN. BATT'N (DAY'S) CAV. C.S.A."**

1874) Private John TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #133 reads **"JOHN TAYLOR CO. I 1 LA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Taylor served in Company I in the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Cavalry Regiment, organized at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, during the late summer of 1861, recruited its members in Baton Rouge and the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Rapides, St. Landry, and Orleans. It skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky, fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, [and] then was active in the Knoxville Campaign. Later the regiment was on duty in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. In March, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel John S. Scott, [John Sims Scott] Lieutenant Colonel James O. Nixon, [James Oscar Nixon Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 180994118] and Majors Gervais Schlater [Find A Grave Memorial # 108737865] and J. M. Taylor. [John McCartney Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 10560316]”

Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry was nicknamed the Morgan Rangers and many soldiers were from Pointe Coupee Parish.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner twice.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Record from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 1, (1862) at Mount Vernon, Kentucky and enrolled by Lieutenant (John H) Graham for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Record for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 6, (1862) at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (Lieutenant) (John) H. Graham for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain (A. C) Herndon on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Record from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 1, (1862) at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (John) H. Graham and last paid by Captain (A. C) Herndon on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on April 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Somerset, Kentucky on March 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent April 13, 1863 from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Baltimore, Maryland en-route for City Point, Virginia for exchange and noted as captured at Somerset, Kentucky on March 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and under remarks stated sent to City Point, Virginia on April 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Somerset, Kentucky on March 30, (1863).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Fort McHenry, Maryland and noted as captured at Somerset, (Kentucky) on March 30, (1863).

The compiler notes he was exchanged on April 22, 1863 at City Point, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Record for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 15, (1862) at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (John) H. Graham for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain (A. C) Herndon on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner in Kentucky July 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Record for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 15, 1862 at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (John) H. Graham for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain (A. C) Herndon on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner in Kentucky July 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, (Kentucky) on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the "4" Regiment "Tennessee" 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 Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Private John Taylor died approximately 275 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 8, 1864 at Washington, DC the newspaper the Evening Star reported "THE CASE OF ELLA JACKSON – Ella Jackson was to have been tried today before Justice Clayton on the charge of complicity in the death of Miss Maggie Duvall, by aiding in administering medicine to her to procure an abortion. At the request of Colonel Baker who desired to procure more witnesses, the case was postponed until Monday next at 12 o'clock. Messrs Marberry and Ford appear for Miss Jackson."

And on Sunday, May 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Taylor of Company I of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1875) Private Kinchen TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #214 reads "**KINCHEN TAYLOR CO. A 33 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 Kinchen Taylor served in Company A in the 33rd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"33rd Infantry Regiment was formed in October, 1861, near Union City, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Obion, Madison, Lake, Hardeman, and Weakley. Company C contained men from Calloway County, Kentucky. It fought at Shiloh and Perryville, and then was stationed at Shelbyville for a few months. The unit served under Generals Stewart, Strahl, and Palmer, and in December, 1862, was consolidated with the 31st Regiment. It participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment lost 20 killed, 103 wounded, and 17 missing at Shiloh and reported 33 casualties at Perryville. The 31st/33rd lost twenty-three percent of the 379 engaged at Murfreesboro, and then the 33rd had 24 disabled at Missionary Ridge and totaled 124 men and 69 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alexander W. Campbell, [Alexander William Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 10841 and note the contributor listed him incorrectly with the 23rd Tennessee Infantry] Warner P. Jones, [Find A Grave Memorial # 103974050 – The contributor incorrectly noted him as Warner Roland Jones, his middle initial was P was signed by him on documents] and Robert N. Payne, [Robert Newton Payne – Find A Grave Memorial # 107866177] and Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. McNeill. [Henry Clay McNeill – Find A Grave Memorial # 54178207]"

Company A of the 33rd Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Obion County, Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) K. Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Tennessee appeared on a special requisition and included one shirt; one pair of pants; one

drawers; one jacket. "I certify that the above requisition is correct and that Private Taylor is in need of the clothing" Signed by a surgeon and received the clothing on July 2, 1864 at Covington, Georgia.

When Private Kinchen Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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) Kinchen Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 2, 1864. Roll dated

Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) K. Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee 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 Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee 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 Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 22, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "A FINE REGIMENT – The 131st Regiment of National Guards arrived in this city yesterday and marched to Camp Chase, where they will be mustered out of the service. This regiment, which was raised in the neighborhood of Dayton, looked exceedingly well and was unusually fortunate in the field, having lost

but two men by disease and left but three behind in hospital. The contrast between this regiment and the Columbus regiment of Guards just returned was remarkable.”

And on Monday, August 22, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) K. Taylor of Company A of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1876) Sergeant Robert R. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #1880 reads **“SGT R R TAYLOR ALA CSA”** He was taken prisoner in Winston County, Alabama in March 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Robert R. Taylor served in Company B in the 5th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

Company B of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) R. R. Taylor of Captain Woodward's Company Warren's Battalion of Cavalry* was mustered in on September 10, 1862 and enlisted in November 1862 at age twenty-eight in Cherokee (County) Alabama and enrolled on September 10, 1862 at Union Springs, (Alabama) by Captain Woodward for the war and the evaluation of his horse was \$100.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.”

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robert R. Taylor of Company B of Patterson's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Winston County, Alabama on March 24, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robert R. Taylor of Company B of Patterson's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from April 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Winston County, Alabama on March 24, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 17, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper the Wheeling Daily Register reported "ANDREW JOHNSON SWORN INTO OFFICE – Washington, April 15, Andrew Johnson was sworn into office as President of the United States, by Chief Justice Chase today at 11 o'clock. Secretary McCullough and Attorney General Speed and others were present. He remarked: The duties are mine, I will perform this trusting in God."

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt R. Taylor of Company B Battalion Cavalry due to inflammation of the brain.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. ROB'T R. TAYLOR CO. B 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1877) Private William J. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #218 reads **"Wm. J. TAYLOR CO. K 22 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Silas Taylor married Sabina Nutter on October 11, 1842 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed William J. Taylor, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Salas F. Taylor, born about 1811 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Salina Taylor, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James M. Taylor, born about 1844 in Virginia and John C. Taylor, born about 1846 in Virginia and Elizabeth C. Taylor, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in Division 39 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a stone mason and bricklayer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Silas F. Taylor, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Sibina (A female) Taylor, also born about 1821 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jas M.

Taylor, born about 1844 in Virginia and John C. Taylor, born about 1846 in Virginia and Eli W. Taylor, also born about 1842 in Virginia and Mary I. Taylor, born about 1853 in Virginia and Marcus D. Taylor, born about 1856 in Virginia and Cornelius L. Taylor, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lewisburg and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Taylor served in Company K in the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 1st Kanawha Regiment, was organized and accepted into Confederate service in July, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Jackson, Craig, Nicholas, Alleghany, Wyoming, and Boone. The 22nd saw action at Carnifax [Carnifax] Ferry and later lost twenty-one percent of the 550 engaged at Droop Mountain. It was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, participated in the Shenandoah Valley operations, and disbanded during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Colonels George S. Patton [George Smith Patton – Grandfather of General George Smith Patton of WWII fame – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077] and C. Q. Tompkins; [Charles Quarles Tompkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6786293 – Half brother of well known Confederate female nurse Captain Sally Tompkins also known as the Angel of the Confederacy] of Lieutenant Colonels Andrew R. Barbee, [Andrew Russell Barbee] William A. Jackson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11215435] and John C. McDonald; [John Claiborne McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 11226585] and Majors Robert A. [Robert Augustus Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 14987577] and Isaac N. Smith. [Isaac Noyes Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549225 – Kept diary now at Oberlin College, Ohio]”

He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia in 1862 and taken to Camp Chase and later paroled and exchanged per Dix-Hill Cartel in 1862.

The compiler notes there were two separate men named William J. Taylor in the 22nd Virginia Infantry. The other William J. Taylor was with the 22nd Battalion Virginia Infantry and was released on parole in 1865. Our William J. Taylor was with Company K of the 22nd Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, (1862) at White Sulphur (Springs, [West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (John Claiborne) McDonald for the war and had received no pay and noted as absent and under remarks stated at White Sulphur Springs from a wound received at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 25, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, (1862) at White Sulphur Springs, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (John Claiborne) McDonald for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Lewisburg on May 23, 1862 now at home.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, (1862) at White Sulphur Springs, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (John Claiborne) McDonald for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Lewisburg on May 23, 1862 at home sick."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, (1862) at White Sulphur Springs, [(West) Virginia] and enrolled by Captain (John Claiborne) McDonald for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and taken prisoner Lewisburg on May 23, 1862 since sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, (1862) at White Sulphur Springs, [(West) Virginia] and enrolled by Captain (John Claiborne) McDonald for the war and last paid by (Thomas A) Roberts on November 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, (1862) at White Sulphur Springs, [(West) Virginia] and enrolled by Captain (John Claiborne) McDonald for the war and last paid by (Thomas A) Roberts on January 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, (1862) at White Sulphur Springs, [(West) Virginia] and enrolled by Captain (John Claiborne) McDonald for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A) Roberts on January 1, (1864) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at White Sulphur Springs, [(West) Virginia] and enrolled by Captain (John Claiborne) McDonald for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A) Roberts on January 1, (1864) and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since May 21, 1864 captured in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of the 22nd Virginia Volunteer Infantry appeared on a list of rebel prisoners of war discharged from the General Hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio on July 2, 1862 and forwarded to Wheeling. List dated Gallipolis, Ohio on July 2, 1862 and under remarks stated Greenbrier County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Volunteer 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 received on July 5, 1862 and a physical description was taken; Age

twenty; Height five feet nine and three quarter inches; Complexion fair; Eyes hazel; Hair brown and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by Colonel Crook at the Battle of Lewisburg in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862. Charged with belonging to 22nd Virginia Volunteer Infantry C. S. A. and under remarks stated set to Camp Chase July 8, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Volunteers appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on July 8, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from the Mountain Department by Major Darr Provost Marshal and a physical description was taken; Age 20; Height 5' $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Eyes hazel; Hair brown; complexion fair and noted as captured in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 23, (1862).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio in July 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862 and under remarks stated transferred to Vicksburg, (Mississippi) for exchange on August 25, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Chase, Ohio to Vicksburg to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase August 25, 1862 and noted as captured in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862.

A receipt roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) William J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Virginia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on May 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on June 10, 1864: Age twenty-two; Height five feet nine and one half inches; Complexion light; Eyes brown; Hair dark and by occupation had been a bricklayer and listed his residence at Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and had been captured by Lieutenant Blazer in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at June 13, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and a physical description was taken; Age 22; Height 5 feet 9 and one half inches; Eyes brown; Hair dark; Complexion light and noted as captured in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864.

Private William J. Taylor died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 24, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported “DESTRUCTION OF EGGS – An intoxicated individual from Clarke County walked into a saloon on Fourth Street, Saturday and perceiving a basket full of eggs standing on the counter, he commenced throwing them at two old gentlemen who were quietly discussing a couple of mugs of beer in the background. The drunken individual did not cease his amusing caper until one of the old gentlemen quietly knocked him down, when a policeman seized him and bore him to the Station House in triumph. He was fined ten dollars and the cost of the eggs by the Mayor.”

And on Wednesday, August 24, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. Taylor of Company K of the 22nd Regiment 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: **“Wm. J. TAYLOR CO. K 22 VA. INF. (1st KANAWHA REGIMENT) C.S.A.”**

1878) Private William L. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #1064 reads **“W. L. TAYLOR CO. E 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William L. Taylor served in Company E in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

Company E of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Mobile County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Taylor of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients at the Ross Hospital in Mobile, Alabama and was admitted on September 29, 1863 for a gun-shot wound and furloughed for 15 days on October 16, 1863.

(The compiler notes there was another separate soldier named William Taylor in the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry however he was with Company H and was captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee and taken to the prison in Rock Island, Illinois and therefore cannot be the same soldier).

When Private William L. Taylor of Company E 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. L. Taylor of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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) William L. Taylor of Company E 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at San Francisco, California the newspaper the San Francisco Chronicle reported “NO EASTERN NEWS – Salt Lake, February 5, 10 p.m. Eastern line down beyond Fort Laramie.”

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. L. Taylor of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1879) Private William W. TAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #161 reads **“W. W. TAYLOR CO. G 31 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 12, 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Taylor served in Company G in the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry (A. H. Bradford’s) and had an alternate name W. W. Taylor and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st (A. H. Bradford’s) Infantry Regiment was assembled in October 1861, at Camp Trenton, Gibson Couty [County], Tennessee. Its members were recruited in the counties of Weakley, McNairy, Haywood, Gibson, Madison and Decatur. For a time the unit was stationed at Fort Pillow, then moved into Kentucky with Bragg. Later the 31st was assigned to General Stewart’s, Strahl’s and Palmer’s Brigade and in December 1862, consolidated with the 33rd Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood’s operations and fought in North Carolina. The regiment contained 765 officers and men in April 1862, and suffered about 100 casualties at Perryville. The 31st/33rd lost twenty-three percent of the 379 engaged at Murfreesboro then the 31st had disabled at Missionary Ridge and in December 1863 totalled [totalled] 157 men and 137 arms. It was included in the surrender on April 26,, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Aalsey H. Bradford, [Aalsey High Bradford – Find A Grave Memorial # 107865455] Fountain E. P. Stafford [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991062 killed at Franklin, Tennessee] and Edbert E. Tansil, [Erasmus Egbert Tansil – Find A Grave Memorial # 11060239] Lieutenant Colonels Caleb M. Cason [Caleb McKnight Cason Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 51270180] and Mansfield D. Jinkins; [Mansfield Davis Jinkins – Find A Grave Memorial

89857232] and Majors Samuel H. Hudson, [Killed at Perryville, Kentucky October 1862] Samuel Sharp and John F. Smith.”

The compiler notes there were two soldiers named William W. Taylor in the 31st Tennessee Regiment Infantry. One was with Company E and the other our soldier with Company G.

Company G of the 31st Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from McNairy County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 13, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, (1861) at Trenton, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

“The 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized October 12, 1861 and re-organized May 8, 1862. It appears to have been temporarily consolidated with the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry in the early part of 1863, which consolidation was discontinued by Special Order Number 120 Headquarters Army of Tennessee dated May 6, 1863. Subsequently the regiment was consolidated into four companies and the battalion thus formed was united with a similar battalion of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 9, 1864. In the latter part of 1864 and 4th, 5th, 31st, 33rd and 38th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the periods covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865, the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to July 1, 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, (1861) at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks state promoted to 2nd sergeant May 8, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, (1861) at Trenton, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, (1861) at Trenton, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on January 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on

September 13, (1861) at Trenton, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on March 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on May 12, 1863 at an Out Post near Shelbyville, Tennessee stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Taylor of Captain Samuel Sharp's Company 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry at age twenty-five enlisted on September 13, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, (1861) at Trenton, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on July 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, (1861) at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, (1863) and under remarks stated deserted September 10, (1863) near Lee & Gordon's Mills.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of deserters forwarded from Stevenson, Alabama to Louisville, Kentucky, there to be released, having taken the oath of allegiance. Forwarded September 20, 1863, by Captain R. M. Goodwin, Assistant Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland and place of desertion was noted as near Chattanooga, (Tennessee) on September 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of deserters forwarded September 20, 1863, by Captain R. M. Goodwin, Assistant Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from Stevenson, Alabama to Louisville, Kentucky, there to be released having taken the oath of allegiance. Roll dated Nashville, Tennessee on September 21, 1863 and place of desertion was near Chattanooga, (Tennessee) on September 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured near Chattanooga, (Tennessee) on September 11, 1863 and forwarded to Louisville, (Kentucky) on September 20, 1863 and under remarks stated due to be released at Louisville and has taken Oath of Allegiance.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army and received on September 24,

1863 and deserted near Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 13, 1863 and discharged on September 30, 1863 to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter and noted as captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending September 25, 1863. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 25, 1863 and noted as captured near Chattanooga, (Tennessee) on September 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville Military Prison on September 30, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, September 30, 1863 and noted as captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 12, 1863 and noted: Deserters sent to this place by General Rosecrans to be released, were offered their release on taking oath giving parole to remain north of the Ohio until they obtained the written permission from General Rosecrans to return. They declined the latter clause of the condition preferring to be exchanged.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners of war received and released on October 1, 1863, at Kemper Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio. List dated October 2, 1863 and confined on October 1, (1863) by Captain C. R. West and released on October 1, (1863) by Lieutenant Colonel Boone [William P. Boone 28th Kentucky Infantry] and charged with being a prisoner of war and under remarks stated turned over to Captain C. R. West.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on October 2, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Boyle and noted as captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 12, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

When Private William W. Taylor of Company G of the 31st Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner near Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 12, 1863 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Polk's Corps with Braxton Bragg as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Private William W. Taylor died approximately 231 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 20, 1864 at Fremont, Ohio the newspaper the Fremont Weekly Journal reported "Columbus, May 16 – The Governor has reexamined the relief law, and has decided that the families of the members

of the National Guard are entitled to its benefits. It is probable that the Assessors will yet be instructed to enumerate them, as well as others in the service. One thousand and sixty-four exchanged paroled men at Camp Chase will be sent to their various commands tomorrow. But one original drafted man in this city has yet entered the service. The balance have been exempted, paid commutation, furnished substitutes, or skedaddled.”

And on Friday, May 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Taylor of Company G of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1880) Private George W. TEEL - Inscription on tombstone #1386 reads **“G. W. TEAL CO. B 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; William Teel married Polly Campbell on August 30, 1830 in Harris County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) George Teel, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of William Teel, born about 1802 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Teel, born about 1800 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Teel, born about 1841 in Alabama and Sarah Teel, born about 1843 in Alabama and Robert Teel, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in Beat 4 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dadeville and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Teel served in Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A

Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command.”

Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Coosa Rangers” many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. W. Teel of Company B of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Private George W. Teel of Company B 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Teel of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Teel of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Teel of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Teel of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Teel of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Clearfield, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Raftsman's Journal reported "REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS – The House of Representatives at Washington has unanimously passed a bill giving a gratuity of \$300 a year to each of the five surviving Revolutionary pensioners, additional to the pension of \$100 which they now receive. In January 1864, there were only twelve surviving, seven of whom has since died. The names of the only survivors are as follows: Lemuel Cook, enlisted in Hatfield, Massachusetts; 98 years of age, now residing in Clarendon, Orleans County, New York; Samuel Downey enlisted in Carroll County, New Hampshire, 98 years of age, now living in Edinburg, Saratoga County, New York; William Hutchins, enlisted in New Castle, Maine, 100 years of age, residing at Penobscot, Maine; Alexander Marony, enlisted at Lake George, New York, as a drummer boy 94 years old, residing at Yates, Orleans County, New York; and James Bartham, substitute for a drafted man in Southampton County, Virginia, living in Missouri, in his 101st year."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Teel of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1881) Private Joseph N. TEMPLETON - Inscription on tombstone #1470 reads "**J. N. TEMPLETON CO. C 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Josiah Albert Templeton, born about 1810 in North Carolina married Elmira Locke, born about 1818 in South Carolina and the marriage took place in 1818 in Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Templeton, born about 1848 in Mississippi and living in the household of Josiah A. Templeton, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Elmina Templeton, born about 1818 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Annstns (A male) Templeton, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Margaret Templeton, born about 1844 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Rosannah (A female) Templeton, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Mary Templeton, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Templeton, born about 1847 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Josiah Templeton, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Almina (A female) Templeton, born about 1818 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Margaret Templeton, born about 1843 in Mississippi

and Roxanna Templeton, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Mary Templeton, born about 1849 in Mississippi and William Templeton, born about 1853 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Hervey (A male) Templeton, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Isabella Templeton, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Starkville and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Joseph N. Templeton enlisted in Starkville, Mississippi in Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry on May 1, 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph N. Templeton alternate name J. N. Templeton served in Company C in the 35th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“35th Infantry Regiment, recruited at West Point and Corinth, was organized during the spring of 1862. The unit fought under General J. C. Moore at Corinth and lost 32 killed, 110 wounded, and 347 missing. Later it was assigned to Hebert's and Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and in February, 1863, totaled 414 officers and men. It was captured when Vicksburg fell, and during the siege it had 20 killed and 82 wounded. After being exchanged, it was placed in Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade, served throughout the Atlanta Campaign, was in Tennessee with Hood, and aided in the defense of Mobile. The regiment sustained 20 casualties at New Hope Church, 36 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 35 at the Chattahoochee River, and 47 in the Battle of Atlanta. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel William S. Berry [William Taylor Sullivan Barry – Find A Grave Memorial # 13093938 he also has a Wikipedia article] Lieutenant Colonels Charles R. Jordon [Charles R. Jordan – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916622] and Reuben H. Shotwell, [Reuben Henley Shotwell Born about 1829 – Find A Grave Memorial # 38579637] and Majors T. F. Holmes [Thomas F. Holmes] and Oliver C. Watson.[Oliver Clark Watson – Find A Grave Memorial # 104413118]”

Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was known as “Oktibbeha Rescue Number 2” The Company was raised in Lowndes and Oktibbeha Counties in Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Templeton of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1864 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel Barry for three years and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos N. Templeton of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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) Louisville, Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville Tennessee October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos N. Templeton of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville October 26, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph N. Templeton of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph N. Templeton of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase and sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph N. Templeton of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos N. Templeton of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported “RETAINED LOCAL BOUNTIES – There were on Saturday, in the hands of the Paymaster at Camp Chase, sixty-nine thousand dollars retained from local bounties due recruits and substitutes in camp, to be disbursed to the men when they arrive in the field if not previously allotted to their families or friends at home.”

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos N. Templeton of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes this battle was also known as Allatoona Pass.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph N. Templeton did not own slaves in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

1882) Private William N. TEMPLETON - Inscription on tombstone #634 reads "**W. N. TEMPLETON CO. A 5 N.C. BATT'N INF. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Camp Vance, North Carolina in June 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. N. (A male) Templeton, born about 1846 in North Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. J. Templeton, born about 1811 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Susan Templeton, born about 1814 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Templeton, born about 1840 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Templeton, born about 1843 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Wm Lackey, born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) G. W. (A male) Patterson, born about 1834 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Geo Drum, born about 1785 in North Carolina. The household was living in Alexander County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Stony Point and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 42 which noted Private W. N. Templeton of Company A of the 5th North Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was S. Templeton and listed her Post Office as Stony Point, North Carolina.

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 683 the Post Office at Stony Point was located in Alexander County, North Carolina.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm N. Templeton was admitted to the Military Prison Hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee on July 9, 1864 and the complaint was rubella and returned to duty on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated returned to prison.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. (With a X by the initial M indicating an incorrect initial) Templeton and not assigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition noted sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee July 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm N. Templeton of conscripts unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Templeton of conscripts unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June "29" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Templeton of conscripts unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William N. Templeton of unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Templeton of unassigned 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 Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Templeton of conscripts unassigned appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received August 4, 1864 and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

An entry within his Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) W. N. Templeton of Company A of the 5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion appeared on a list of prisoners of war buried at Camp Chase, Ohio and date of death was December 19, 1864 and noted he died at the hospital and was a conscript.

Private died William N. Templeton approximately 136 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 18, 1864 at St. Louis, Missouri the newspaper the Daily Missouri Republican reported "The rebel Rear Admiral Buchanan who was wounded and captured on board of the rebel ram Tennessee, in the conflict in Mobile Bay has been sent to Fort Lafayette, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. He has been excepted from the cartel for the exchange of naval prisoners."

And on Sunday, December 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. N. Templeton of unassigned conscripts due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Templeton did not own slaves in Alexander County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. N. TEMPLETON
UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPTS N.C. C.S.A."**

1883) Private Thomas TERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1729 reads "**THOS. TERRY CO. F**
17 ALA. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner near Spring Hill, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Terry 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" Many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Terry of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Terry of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled 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 for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Terry of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Terry of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in Montgomery.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Terry 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Spring Hill, (Tennessee) on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Terry of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Terry of Company F of the 17th 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 Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Terry 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 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Terry of Company F of the 17th 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 at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private Thomas Terry died approximately 74 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 21, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper the Daily Kansas Tribune reported "THE CAPITAL OF IDAHO – The Legislature of Idaho Territory have located the capital of that growing and important Territory at Boise City, the center of the great mining regions of Boise and Owyhee, situated on the rich valley land of the Boise River."

And on Tuesday, March 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thomas Terry of Company F of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1884) Private William P. TERRY - Inscription on tombstone #730 reads **“W. T. TERRY CO. D 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 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 Jerry but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Terry and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed William Terry, born about 1841 in South Carolina and living in the household of John M. Terry, born about 1821 in South Carolina and his wife (Per Find A Grave Memorial 112217441) Ellen Amelia Terry, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Terry, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Thomas Terry, born about 1845 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Westley Terry, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Georgia Terry, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Rosa Terry, born about 1850 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Prince Williams Parish in Beaufort District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm P. Terry, born about 1842 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John M. Terry, born about 1821 in South Carolina and living with his wife (Per Find A Grave Memorial 112217441) Ellen A. Terry, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Thos E. Terry, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Miles W. Terry, born about 1849 in South Carolina and Rosa C. Terry, born about 1850 in South Carolina and Georgia C. (A female) Terry, born about 1850 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Prince Williams Parish in Beaufort District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Whippy Swamp and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William P. Terry served in Company D of the 24th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson, and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from

Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]”

Company D of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Evans Guards” Many soldiers from Beaufort District. The compiler notes the Whippy Swamp area is now in Hampton County, South Carolina and that Beaufort District was adjacent to Hampton District.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private William P. Terry of Company D 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gist’s Brigade in Brown’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Terry of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Terry of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William P. Terry of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Terry of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina 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 P. Terry of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

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

Private William P. Terry died approximately 5 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at New York, New York the newspaper the New York Daily Herald reported "TERRIBLE TORNADO IN MIDDLE ALABAMA – A Richmond paper of the 6th says: A violent tornado passed over middle Alabama on the 27th of December, killing fifteen persons, demolishing a large number of houses and destroying the railroad bridge on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, twenty miles east of Montgomery. The amount of damage done was immense."

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. T. Terry of Company "B" of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

(The compiler notes according to his death records he died on December 9, 1864 however this was incorrect and according to the chronological order of tombstones he died on January 9, 1865.)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William P. Terry did not own slaves in the State of South Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. P. TERRY CO. D 24 S.C. INF. C.S.A."**

1885) Private Peter W. TEAVALT - Inscription on tombstone #157 reads **"P. W. TEVAULT CO. K 11 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Frederick County, Virginia in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Tevott but the compiler believes the surname spelling was Tevalt and will be noted this way. The census listed Peter W. Tevalt, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of Isaac Tevalt, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family

household members were: Mary J. Tevalt, born about 1837 in Virginia and Eliza C. (A female) Tevalt, born about 1839 in Virginia and John H. Tevalt, born about 1841 in Virginia and Margaret E. Tevalt, born about 1843 in Virginia and Benjamin F. Tevalt, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 16 in Frederick County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States spelled the surname as Tewalt but the compiler believes it was spelled as Tevalt and will be noted this way. The census listed Peter W. Tevalt, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and also noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Isaac Tevalt, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza E. (A female) Tevalt, born about 1837 in Virginia and John H. Tevalt, born about 1840 in Virginia and Margaret E. Tevalt, born about 1842 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Emaline E. (A female) Tevalt, born about 1859 in Virginia and Anna M. Tevalt, born about 1859 and noted as nine months old. The family household was living in Magisterial District 7 in Frederick County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mountain Falls and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

The compiler notes the surname was spelled as Tevott in the 1850 census and the 1860 listed the surname as Tewalt and living in Frederick County, Virginia. The compiler notes his correct company was H.

Transferred to Company C, Virginia 24th Cavalry Battalion on 15 Aug 1862. Mustered out on 05 Jan. 1863. Transferred to Company H, Virginia 17th Cavalry Battalion on 05 Jan 1863. Mustered out on 05 Feb 1863. Transferred to Company H, Virginia 11th Cavalry Regiment on 05 Feb 1863. Mustered out on 15 May 1864 at Camp Chase, OH when he died.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Peter W. Teavalt of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 15, 1862 in Frederick County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Adolphus M) Pierce for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated own horse.

“The 17th (Also known as the 1st) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized in June 1862 with seven companies A to G which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was formerly Company C 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and it was assigned to the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry about January 5, 1863 by Special Order Number 36 Headquarters Army Northern Virginia dated February 5, 1863 two companies from the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry were added to the battalion and its designation changed to the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. Teavalt of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 15, 1862 in Frederick County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Adolphus M) Pierce for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached service provost guard.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 1, 1864 and dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Peter W. Teavalt of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 15, 1862 in Frederick County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Adolphus M) Pierce for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter W. Tewalt (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 11th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sullivan's Forces and sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia on March 15, 1864 and noted a physical description: Age twenty; Height five feet eight inches; Complexion Florid; Eyes Blue; Hair Brown and noted as born in Frederick County, Virginia and under remarks stated bushwhacker and horse thief and noted as captured near Winchester, Virginia on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter W. Tevalt of Company H of the 11th 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 March 16, 1864. Age twenty-one; Height five feet eight inches; Complexion Florid; Eyes Blue; Hair Brown; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Frederick County, Virginia and arrested by the 21st New York Cavalry in Frederick County, Virginia on March 10, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter W. Tevalt of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio received on March 18, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted another physical description: Age 21; Height 5' 8"; Eyes Blue; Hair Brown; Complexion Florid and under remarks stated bushwhacker and horse thief and had been captured in Frederick County, Virginia on March 10, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 15, 1864 at Springfield, Illinois the newspaper the Daily Illinois State Register reported "Cincinnati, May 14 – The National Guards are being rapidly moved to the front. Nineteen regiments already have gone forward."

And on Sunday, May 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. W. Tewalt of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and

toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection.”

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“P. W. TEAVALT CO. H 11 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1886) Private Martin Jasper THACKER - Inscription on tombstone #1832 reads **“M. J. THACKER CO. F 28 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Shelbyville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Maston but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Martin Thacker, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of E. E. (A male) Thacker, born about 1803 in South Carolina (And also noted as Ezekiel Evans Thacker on Find A Grave Memorial 27612315) and his wife (Spelled as) Alpha Thacker, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Andrew Thacker, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Sarah Thacker, born about 1834 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Frances (A male) Thacker, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Tabitha Thacker, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Joab Thacker, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Martha Thacker, born about 1840 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Ezckiel (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ezekiel Thacker, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Amanda Thacker, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Jane Thacker, born about 1847 in Tennessee and Jessie (A male) Thacker, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in 6th Civil District in Coffee County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Martin J. Thacker married Martha (Spelled as) Rimer on November 24, 1853 in Coffee County, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Martin J. Thacker alternate name M. J. Thacker served in Company F in the 28th Tennessee Infantry (2nd Tennessee Mountain Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“28th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Mountain Volunteers] was organized during September, 1861, at Camp Zollicoffer, Overton County, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Cumberland, Overton, Putnam, Wilson, Jackson, Smith, and White. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Port Hudson, served at Jackson, Mississippi, then was assigned to M. J. Wright's and Maney's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. On March 8, 1863, the 84th Regiment merged into this command. The 28th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and

saw action in North Carolina. During January, 1862, it contained 748 effectives, had 12 men disabled at Fishing Creek, and sustained 76 casualties at Murfreesboro. The regiment lost thirty-four percent of the 254 at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 254 men and 169 arms in December, 1863. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Uriah T. Brown, [Uriah Thomas Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 83901072] David C. Crook, [David Crockett Crook – Find A Grave Memorial # 93755955] Preston D. Cunningham, [Preston Davidson Cunningham – Find A Grave Memorial # 99083460] and John P. Murray; [John Perry Murray – Find A Grave Memorial # 105725416] Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Eatherly; and Majors John B. Holman, Eli D. Simrell, and James R. Talbert. [James R. Tolbert]”

The compiler notes he was with the 28th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated)* enlisted on March 15, (at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, (and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly Company B 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) was formed 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 January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) M. J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated) enlisted on November 15, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain Hugh H. Lansden for three years 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 Private (Spelled as) M. J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated) enlisted on November 15, (1862) at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain Hugh H. Lansden for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Tennessee Regiment had a record of a Court Martial on June 19, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in March 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) "W". J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in April 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in June 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th 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 Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin J. Thacker of Company F and corrected to the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Private Martin J. Thacker died approximately 87 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 8, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper the Richmond Whig reported "MEXICAN AFFAIRS – General Jesus G. Ortega, commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces, has arrived with his staff at Santa Fe, New Mexico, en route to Washington, where it is presumed he will confer with our Government in reference to the situation and destiny of Mexico. Juarez is offering very liberal bounties to American volunteers and his army will undoubtedly be joined by thousands from the United States as soon as our war is over."

And on Saturday, April 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Martin J. Thacker of Company F of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules M. J. Thacker did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"M. J. THACKER CO. F 28 TENN. REG. (CONSOLIDATED) C.S.A."**

1887) Private Joseph J. THEAD - Inscription on tombstone #784 reads **"JAS. J. THEAD CO. F 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed James Thead, born about 1842 in Mississippi and living in the household of Alexander Thead, born about 1815 in Alabama and his wife Sarah Thead, born about 1818 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Martha Thead, born about 1838 in Mississippi and George Thead, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Columbus Thead, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Mary Thead, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Margaret Thead, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Beat 1 in Clarke County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Thede but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Thead and will be listed this way. The census listed James J. Thead, born about 1841 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Alexander Thead, born about 1811 in Alabama and his wife Sarah Thead, born about 1813 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: George W. Thead, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Columbus Thead, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Margaret Thead, born about 1849 in Mississippi and John W. Thead, born about 1852 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Townships 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Choctaw County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bladon Springs and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1860.

The compiler notes his name may have been James Joseph or vice-versa.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph J. Thead alternate name James J. Thead served in Company F in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Joseph J. Thead of Company F of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) J. Thead of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. J. Thead of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph J. Thead of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos J. Thead of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph J. Thead of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph J. Thead of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Joseph J. Thead died approximately 151 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 16, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "PRESENTATION OF REBEL FLAGS – The 58th Ohio (Colonel Bausenwein's old regiment) marched into the city on Saturday from Camp Chase, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Jackson, for the purpose of presenting to the Governor two rebel flags, captured by the regiment, to be kept as trophies in the State Capitol. One of them is the flag of the 31st Louisiana regiment, taken at Milliken's Bend, and the other a flag also belonging to a Louisiana regiment, taken February 15, 1862, at Fort Donelson. The presentation was made by Colonel Jackson on behalf of the regiment and appropriate speeches were made by him and Governor Brough." (As far as the compiler knows there were no Louisiana regiments at Fort Donelson).

And on Monday, January 16, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. J. Thead of Company F of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules J. Thead did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

1888) Private Joseph Howell THIGPEN - Inscription on tombstone #261 reads "**JOS. THIGPEN CO. I 1 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" Federal POW records on ancestry (34799) reported: 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 Joseph Thigpen served in Company I in the 1st Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Pensacola, Florida, in March, 1861. The men were from the counties of Tallapoosa, Pike, Lowndes, Wilcox, Talladega, Barbour, and Macon. For a year it manned the batteries at Pensacola, then with 1,000 men moved to Missouri where all but a detachment were captured at Island No. 10. The prisoners were exchanged during September, 1862, and it was soon ordered to Port Hudson. Here the unit endured many hardships, and nearly 500 were captured on July 9, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized with 610 effectives the 1st joined the Army of Tennessee and served in General Quarles' and Shelley's Brigade. It took an active part in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns, and ended the war in North Carolina. Its casualties were high at Peach Tree Creek and were again heavy at Franklin and Nashville. Less than 100 surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry D. Clayton [Henry Delamar Clayton – Find A Grave Memorial # 8847] and I. G. W. Steedman, [Isaiah George Washington Steedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 22933] Lieutenant Colonel Michael B. Locke, [Michael Barnett Locke – Find A Grave Memorial # 105878743] and Majors S. L. Knox [Samuel L. Knox] and Jere N. Williams.[Jeremiah Norman Williams – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339859]”

The compiler notes the above source listed him as Private Joseph Thigpen with Company I of the 1st Alabama and taken prisoner on July 22, 1864 during the Atlanta Campaign and died at Camp Chase and buried in grave number 261. The compiler normally notes this would be an open and shut case however Federal POW Records on ancestry (23189) listed a J. Thigpen in Company I of the 20th Alabama Infantry as buried in grave number 261 at Camp Chase and as died on same day and year. The compiler notes both the 1st Alabama Infantry and the 20th Alabama Infantry were at the Atlanta Campaign. The compiler notes Joseph Thigpen with the 1st Alabama Infantry only has one page of Federal POW Records and they are of his death records at Camp Chase which raises a red flag with the compiler. The compiler notes that Corporal Jason N. Thigpen has Confederate enlistment dates and Compiled Military Service Records as well as Federal POW Records. The only thing missing are his death records. According to his Federal POW Records Corporal Jason N. Thigpen was taken prisoner on the exact same day as Joseph Thigpen was during the Atlanta Campaign. Both Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records listed Jason N. Thigpen as with Company I of the 20th Alabama Infantry. The compiler notes many soldiers in Company I of the 1st Alabama Infantry came from Barbour County, Alabama and that many soldiers of Company I of the 20th Alabama came from Greene County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed a Joseph Thigpen, born about 1833 and living in Barbour County, Alabama in the household of Joseph Thigpen, born about 1800 and Clara Thigpen, born about 1795. The 1850 United States census listed Jason Thigpen, born about 1825 in North Carolina living in Greene County, Alabama and living in the household of William Jones. The chance of these two men being the same soldier was plausible in the early search but was now not possible.

The 1860 United States census yielded little help. Further searches in the future United States census also yielded little help. The chances of two soldiers with the surname of Thigpen taken prisoners on the same day at the same campaign from two separate Alabama units is relatively high but the chances of

these two soldiers dying on the same day at Camp Chase and buried in the same grave is virtually impossible. The compiler now had to hope to find some creditable genealogy work to solve the mystery. The compiler used the source of *Ancestors of Roberta Marie Grayson* at Genealogy.com which was located online. "Children of Joseph Thigpen and Clara Eason are.

- i. Rebecca Eason Thigpen, born June 05, 1820; died Unknown.
- ii. Cydia Eason Thigpen, born September 01, 1822; died Unknown.
- iii. Elitha Thigpen, born March 06, 1824; died Unknown.
- iv. Stephen Eason Thigpen, born November 06, 1825; died Unknown.
- v. Clara S. Thigpen, born May 01, 1828; died Unknown.
- vi. Brythal Thigpen, born February 13, 1831; died Unknown.
- vii. Joseph Howell Thigpen, born April 03, 1833; died Unknown.
- viii. Joanna Dorcas Thigpen, born August 22, 1835 in Bullock/Barbour County, Alabama; died December 27, 1922 in Near Emerson, Columbia Co., Arkansas; married Mark Chandler Parker November 23, 1854 in Barbour County., Alabama.
- ix. Nancy Ann Thigpen, born September 12, 1838; died Unknown."

The compiler notes that Hale County, Alabama and Greene County Alabama are adjacent to each other and are located near the western side of the State.

The 1870 United States census listed Jason N. Thigpen, born in North Carolina, as the head of household and living with his wife Ann in Hale County, Alabama with their children. The compiler further notes Barbour County, Alabama and Bullock County, Alabama are adjacent to each other and are located at the very eastern side of Alabama. It is the conclusion of the compiler that the soldier buried in grave number 261 was Joseph Howell Thigpen of Company I of the 1st Alabama Infantry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 20, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "PRISONERS – A regiment of South Carolinians, captured by General Averill's command in the Shenandoah Valley, passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Camp Chase, under the escort of New York Zouaves. The prisoners were fine, athletic men, but looked like all rebel prisoners – fat, hearty, saucy and dirty." (The compiler notes this may have been the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry)

And on Tuesday, September 20, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, September 20, 1864 due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1889) Junior 2ND Lieutenant John THOMAS - Inscription on tombstone #2099 reads "*1ST LIEUT. W. L. PARKS CO. L 17 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.*" / "**2D LIEUT. J. THOMAS CO. K 26 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Thomas Junior born about 1829 in Alabama and living in the household of John Thomas Senior, born about 1789 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Lucy Thomas, born about 1794 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Susan Thomas, born about 1832 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Thomas, born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) B. H. F. (A male) Thomas, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) W. B. Thomas, born about 1838. The family household was living in the Pine Flat Beat in Dallas County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

According to the Texas Marriage Index, 1824-2014; John Thomas married Henrietta Ogier on April 14, 1857 in Walker County, Texas.

The 1860 United States census listed John Thomas, born about 1829 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$7,657.00 and a personal value of \$23,190.00 and living in the household of the Palmer family. Other household members were: William Palmer, born about 1807 in Kentucky and Cornelia E. Palmer, born about 1838 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Willena (A female) Palmer, born about 1859 in Texas and Budd Thomas, born about 1838 in Alabama and Lucy Thomas, born about 1794 in South Carolina and Sallie Thomas, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Susan (Spelled as) Newbry, born about 1852 in Alabama and Dora (Spelled as) Newbry, born about 1854 in Alabama and John McLane, born about 1825 in Kentucky and James (Spelled as) Gillaspie, born about 1806 in Virginia and Susan (Spelled as) Gillaspie, born about 1830 in Tennessee and William (Spelled as) Gillaspie, born about 1851 in Texas and James (Spelled as) Gillaspie, born about 1853 in Texas and Hezekiah (Spelled as) Gillaspie, born about 1855 in Texas and Mary A. McLane, born about 1857 in Texas. The household was living in Walker County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Huntsville and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

2nd Lieutenant John R. Thomas Jr. was born at Pine Flat, Alabama on July 5, 1829 to John R. Thomas Senior (1787-1851) and Lucy (Day) Thomas. (1794-1869) 2nd Lieutenant John R. Thomas Jr. married Henrietta Ogier on April 14, 1857 in Walker County Texas however she would die just a year later in 1858. They had no children from their brief marriage. According to the 1860 census John Thomas is listed as living with his mother Lucy among others in Walker County Texas.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Junior 2nd Lieutenant John Thomas and discharged as a 3rd Lieutenant served in Company K in the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry (3rd Texas Lancers) (Gillespie's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

The compiler notes a Junior 2nd lieutenant and a 3rd lieutenant were one in the same grade.

"25th Cavalry Regiment [also called 3rd Texas Lancers] was organized by C. C. Gillespie early in 1862. The unit was soon dismounted and ordered to Arkansas. Here it was captured in January, 1863, at Arkansas Post. After the exchange the regiment was consolidated with the 17th, 18th, and 24th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted) and was placed in Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. This command fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. The 25th was organized with about 900 men and had 552 in action at Arkansas Post. At Chickamauga the 17th/18th/24th/25th suffered 200 casualties and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Clayton C. Gillespie, [Clayton Crawford Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 66782978] Lieutenant Colonel William M. Neyland, [William Madison Neyland] and Majors Joseph N. Dark [Joseph Neal Dark – Find A Grave Memorial # 13895460] and Edward B. Pickett. [Edward Bradford Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 7955390]"

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated at Camp Gillespie near Nacogdoches on May 13, 1862 stated 2nd Junior Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Captain M. M. Singletary's Company, 3rd Regiment Carter's Brigade Texas Cavalry* enlisted at age thirty-two. His horse was evaluated at \$300.00 and his equipment as \$40.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company K 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Also known as the 3rd Regiment Texas Lancers and as the 3rd Regiment Carter's Brigade Texas Mounted Volunteers, or Cavalry) was organized June 1, 1862, with eleven companies. Captain Proudfoot's Company was merged into Company H sometime after the muster of June 30, 1862. Many members of the regiment are found to have had prior service in the 9th (Nichols') Regiment Texas Infantry (6 months) or in Cavalry Company C 3rd (Kirby's) Battalion Texas Volunteers (6 months). A part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863, and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May, 1863, when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 17th, 18th, and 24th Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864, when these parts of the 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization but each appears to have been mustered separately. About April 9, 1865, this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiments in Granbury's Texas Brigade, and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, about May 1, 1865. The balance of the regiment which was not captured January 11, 1863, remained west of the Mississippi River some serving in the 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry (Consolidated) and others in the 17th Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from May 12 to June 30, 1862 stated 2nd Junior Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Huntsville, (Texas) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas and under remarks stated died at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 7, 1863 while a prisoner.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 1862 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry was present at Arkansas Post.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Jno Thomas of Company K of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry was present at Arkansas Post.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 1862 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry was present at Arkansas Post.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry was present at Arkansas Post.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records it stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Jno Thomas of Company K of the 25th Texas Infantry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Texas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from St. Louis, Missouri, by the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Missouri, to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio on January 27, 1863 under instructions from Washington. Roll dated St. Louis February 5, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post on January 16, 1863. And included the NOTE: The Arkansas Post Prisoners were all transferred directly from the Boats in which they came up the river, to the Cars which took them East."

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 30, 1863 and had been sent from St. Louis, Missouri by Major General Curtis and died on February 6, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Regiment "Tennessee" Cavalry appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office Cincinnati,

Ohio April 20, 1863 and the prisoner was noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas and died at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 6, 1863 of chronic dysentery.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records it stated Junior 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a report of deaths in the organization named above; made in compliance with General Order Number 80 of the War Department, dated October 30, 1862. Noted as born in Alabama and died on February 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio from disease and last paid by B. R. Davis Adjutant Quartermaster on October 3, 1862.

According to the 1866-1868; Adjutant General of Ohio Report 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Jno. Thomas of the 25th Texas Cavalry was buried in grave number 68 at the East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio on February 6, 1863.

3rd Lieutenant John Thomas died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition

On February 6, 1863 at Fremont, Ohio the newspaper the Fremont Weekly Journal reported "REBEL OFFICERS SENT TO CAMP CHASE – The rebel officers captured at Arkansas Post, numbering 350 and including General Churchill, ten Colonels, thirty Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and 100 Captains, have been sent to Camp Chase from St. Louis, with a military escort."

And on Friday, February 6, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant John Thomas of Company K of the 25th Texas Cavalry due to chronic dysentery at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1866-1868; Adjutant General of Ohio Report 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Jno. Thomas of the 25th Texas Cavalry was buried in grave number 68 at the East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio on February 6, 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Thomas of Walker County, Texas owned one female slave age 60.

The compiler notes a junior lieutenant was the same rank as a 3rd lieutenant. If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: "**3RD LT. JOHN THOMAS JR. CO. K 25 TEX. CAV. (3RD TEX.LANCERS) (GILLESPIE'S) C.S.A.**"

1890) Private Joseph M. THOMAS - Inscription on tombstone #960 reads "**J. M. THOMAS CO. M 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas, born about 1840 in South Carolina listed as a laborer and living with the Baines family household in the Darlington District, South Carolina. The nearest Post Office was reported as the Darlington Court House and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph M. Thomas served in Company "G" in the 8th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod. [Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]"

Originally Company G of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry many soldiers from Marlboro District South Carolina.

Company M of the 8th South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from the Darlington District, South Carolina.

The compiler notes there were two separate soldiers within the 8th Regiment South Carolina named Joseph Thomas. One was with Company G and the other the soldier who died at Camp Chase was with Company M formerly known as Company F. The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Thomas, born about 1838 and living in the Marlboro District and listed his Post Office as Bennettsville, South Carolina. His Compiled Military Service Records stated he enlisted at Bennettsville, South Carolina and was a

member of Company G. The compiler further notes there are some cross-over's on some entries. A cross over occurs when two soldiers both have entries within the Compiled Military Service Records.

The inference for Joseph M. Thomas being the soldier who died at Camp Chase is he enlisted at the Darlington Court House and was listed as living in the Darlington District in South Carolina.

Both sets of Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Joseph M. Thomas. The records of Joseph Thomas of Company G starts on page number 35.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 13 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 in South Carolina and enrolled by the Executive of the State of South Carolina for twelve months from the 13th day of April 1861 and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 in South Carolina and enrolled by the Executive of the State of South Carolina for twelve months from the 13th day of April 1861 and last paid on June 30, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

A Hospital Record within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Thomas of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Captain Evans Company appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army General Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia and was admitted for pneumonia on September 29, 1861 and returned to duty on January 2, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 in Darlington, South Carolina and enrolled by the Executive of the State of South Carolina for twelve months from the 13th day of April 1861 and last paid on August 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at hospital paid by Quartermaster in Richmond.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 at the Darlington, South Carolina Court House and enrolled by Captain Mullins for two years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 at the Darlington, South Carolina Court House and enrolled by Captain Mullins for two years or the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a list of casualties, in McLaw's Division in the battles before Fredericksburg, Virginia December 11 to 13, 1862 and list dated near Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 18, 1862 and under remarks stated wounded slightly.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry re-enlisted on February 9, 1862 at Manassas, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Mullins for two years or 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 Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry re-enlisted on February 28, (1862) at Manassas, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Mullins for two years or the war and last paid on April 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Hospital Record within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at Chimborazo Hospital Number 5 at Richmond, Virginia and admitted for Varicose Ulcers on May 4, 1863 and returned to duty on May 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry re-enlisted on February 28, (1862) at Manassas, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Mullins 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 September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry re-enlisted on February 28, (1862) at Manassas, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Mullins for two years or the war and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Chickamauga on September 20, 1863, now home on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry re-enlisted on February 28, (1862) at Manassas, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Mullins for two years or the war and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry re-enlisted on February 28, (1862) at Manassas, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Mullins and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry re-enlisted on April 13, (1861) at Darlington, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain Evans and last paid on February 28, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. (With an X by the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) Thomas of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division on Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequon Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Thomas (With an X by the initial C indicating an incorrect initial) of Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan's Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Thomas Company M of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia.

Private Joseph M. Thomas died approximately 132 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at Topeka, Kansas the newspaper the Daily Monitor reported "FORT FISHER – This fort was defended by twenty-three hundred men. Five hundred of them were killed and wounded; eighteen hundred surrendered unconditionally to General Terry. Seventy two guns were taken among them an Armstrong gun; a sort of cannon the manufacture of which is controlled exclusively by the British Government."

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph M. Thomas did not own slaves in Darlington District, South Carolina.

1891) Private Joseph G. THOMAS - Inscription on tombstone #332 reads "**JOS. G. THOMAS CO. L 5 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph G. Thomas, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Rachael Thomas, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: P. Y. (A female) Thomas, born about 1837 in Alabama and James M. Thomas, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Milly J. (A female) Thomas, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Subdivision 23 in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jos G. Thomas, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Rachael Thomas, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Milly J. (A female) Thomas, born about 1848 in Alabama and Sarah Thomas, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jas Grady, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Thos Grady, born about 1846 in Alabama. The household was living in the Eastern Division in Morgan County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Valhermoso and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph G. Thomas served in Company L in the 5th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Joe Thomas of Company L of the 5th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in March 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph G. Thomas of Company L of the 5th 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 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos G. Thomas of Company L of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, Military Prison during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864

and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Morgan County Alabama on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph G. Thomas of Company L of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph G. Thomas of Company L of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph G. Thomas of Company L of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 10, 1864 and sent from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph G. Thomas of Company L of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on August 6, 1864.

Private Joseph G. Thomas died approximately 67 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 17, 1864 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper the Buffalo Courier reported “.....We are informed by a number of soldiers and others from Camp Chase, that n election poll was opened there and that the number of Democratic tickets voted was extraordinary, one of them placing it at as high a figure as 1,800. It appearing that the Democratic voters were in the majority, the Republican voters, instigated and encouraged by their officers, made a rush for the ballot-box, seized it and smashed it to pieces. We are credibly informed that one of the judges of the election preserved the poll book, and still retains the evidence of this disposition to vote in favor of Democracy and Union. These incidents will suffice to show by what means the election was carried in this District and throughout the State. No comment upon these facts need be added to give force to the startling state of affairs they indicate.”

And on Monday, October 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Thomas of Company L of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph G. Thomas did not own slaves in Morgan County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOS. G. THOMAS CO. L 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1892) 2nd Lieutenant Minor B. THOMAS - Inscription on tombstone #293 reads **“M. B. THOMAS CO. E 11 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Clifton, Tennessee in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Minor Thomas, born about 1840 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Delila (A female) Thomas, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Thomas, born about 1834 in Tennessee and H. C. (A male) Thomas, born about 1837 in Tennessee and James Thomas, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Christopher Thomas, born about 1844 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Middle District in Dickson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Minor B. Thomas, born about 1841 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Delila (A female) Thomas, born about 1805 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Elisa (A female) Thomas, born about 1834 in Tennessee and J. D. (A male) Thomas, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Middle Division in Dickson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Danielsville and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) Minar B. Thomas served in Company K in the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“11th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the following counties: Humphreys, Dickson, Davidson, Cheatham, Robertson, and Hickman. In July the unit contained 880 effectives, moved to Kentucky, then skirmished at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee and served in P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade. The 11th participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and fought in North Carolina. It reported 8 killed, 64 wounded, and 11 missing at Murfreesboro and 8 killed and 44 wounded at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 340 men and 267 arms. After the Atlanta Campaign the regiment was consolidated with the 29th Regiment and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels George W. Gordon, [George Washington Gordon – Find A Grave Memorial # 10876] James A. Long, [James A. Long III – Killed in Georgia in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 32114611] and James E. Rains;

[James Edward Rains – Killed at Stones River, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 9462099] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas P. Bateman, [Thomas Pool Bateman – Find A Grave Memorial # 42689983] William Thedford, and Howell Webb; and Majors John E. Binns, [John Esselman Binns Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 100819269] William Green, Hugh R. Lucas, and Philip Van Horn Weems.[Killed at Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 7593864]”

Company E of the 11th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Dickson County, Tennessee.

Camp Chase Hospital Records located in Washington, D.C. listed him as a private.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 25, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Minor B. Thomas of Captain William Thedford’s Company 11th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* enlisted at age twenty at Midway East Tennessee on August 15, 1861 and enrolled on May 25, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) by (Captain) William Thedford for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was known at various times as Captain Thedford’s Company, Captain Tidwell’s Company, Company H and Company K 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 1, 1861, transferred to the service of the Confederate States in August 1861 and re-organized in May 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and formed the 11th and the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) in latter part of 1864. About April 9, 1865 the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd and 154th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2nd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Captain) William Thedford for one year and last paid by (Edward) J. Guilford on October 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 30, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Captain) William Thedford for twelve months and last paid by (Edward) J. Guilford on September 30, 1861 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) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Captain) William Thedford for twelve months and last paid on March 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted

on May 25, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Captain) William Thedford for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Captain) William Thedford for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William) Thedford for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William) Thedford for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 1, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Brevet 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Captain F. F. Tidwell's Company of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William) Thedford for twelve months and noted present for duty and promoted from private and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A payroll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of the 11th Regiment Tennessee was paid \$80.00 from May 1, 1863 to June 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William) Thedford for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William) Thedford for twelve months and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William) Thedford for twelve months and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William) Thedford for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Minor B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee 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. (Additional Aide-De-Camp), Louisville, Kentucky August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Minor B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Minor B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Minor B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Minor B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky, forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Minor B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

The compiler notes Clifton, Tennessee was located in Wayne County.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) N. B. Thomas with the 11th Regiment Tennessee appeared on an inspection report of Vaughan's Brigade, Cheatham's Division Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee commanded by Colonel Michael Magevney Junior. Report dated Atlanta, Georgia on August 19, 1864 and he was noted as wounded.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. B. Thomas with the 11th Regiment Tennessee appeared on an inspection report of Vaughan's Brigade, Cheatham's Division Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee commanded by Brigadier General George W. Gordon, report dated at Jonesboro, Georgia on September 17, 1864 and noted as sick.

2nd Lieutenant Minor B. Thomas died approximately 66 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 11, 1864 at Ottawa, Canada the newspaper the Ottawa Daily Citizen reported ".....Governor Brown of Georgia has made a statement regarding the reported peace negotiations between himself and General Sherman. He says that General Sherman sent a proposal to him through a private messenger to visit Atlanta and confer in reference to the withdrawal of Georgia from the Confederacy but that the offer was rejected and the reply returned that the faith of Georgia is pledged to her Southern sister States and that she will not act in any such affair without concert with them."

And on Tuesday, October 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Minor B. Thomas of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules M. B. Thomas did not own slaves in Dickson County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"2nd Lieutenant M. B. THOMAS CO. K 11 TN. INF. C.S.A."**

1893) Sergeant Samuel M. THOMAS - Inscription on tombstone #731 reads **"*SERG'T S. M. THOMAS CO. E 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.*"** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Richard Thomas married Lydia Montgomery on January 5, 1842 in Laurens County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Thomas, born about 1842 and living in the household of Richard Thomas, born about 1813 in South Carolina and his wife Lydia Thomas, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other household members were: John Thomas, born about 1844 and Christopher Thomas, born about 1847 and Mary Thomas, born about 1849 and Caroline Denson, born about 1832. The household was living in District 81 in Thomas County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed S. M. (A male) Thomas, born about 1843 in Georgia and living in the household of (Although not transcribed looking at the actual census report it stated) R. (A male) Thomas, born about 1815 in Georgia and his wife Lydia Thomas, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Thomas, born about 1845 in Georgia and May Thomas, born about 1848 in Georgia and Sarah Thomas, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jas A. Thomas, born about 1855 in Georgia and J. R. (A male) Thomas, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in Thomas County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Thomasville and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel M. Thomas alternate name Samuel Thomas was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company E in the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

Old Company B of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company E of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the “Ochlockonee Light Infantry” and many soldiers from Thomas County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 27 to October 31, 1861 stated Private Samuel Thomas of Captain William J. Young's Company (Ochlochnee Light Infantry)* enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) until July 27, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Young's Company, (Old) Company B and (New) Company E 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) S. M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for October 1862 and noted as absent sick at home.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for November 1862 and noted as sick at home.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) S. M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for December 1862 and noted as absent sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 31, 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) S. M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Walker's Division Hospital at Lauderdale, Mississippi and had enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Young for three years and attached to the Hospital on July 16, 1863 and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Sam'l M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of the 1st Mississippi C. S. A., at Jackson, Mississippi and admitted on June 25, 1864 and the complaint was chronic diarrhea and transferred on October 13, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Sergeant Sam'l M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at Shelby Springs, Alabama and had enlisted on July 27, 1861 and enrolled in Georgia by W. J. Young for the war and attached to the hospital as a patient on June 25, 1864 and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Samuel M. Thomas of New Company E 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Sam'l M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Sam'l M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Samuel M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Sam'l M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Sam'l M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Sam'l M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment 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.

Sergeant Samuel M. Thomas died approximately 5 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at Dayton, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Empire reported "REFUGEES – We hardly receive mail anymore, in which we do not read accounts of the arrival of refugees from the South, in greater or less numbers and all in a destitute condition. The demands upon the resources of the people seem to be increasing every day and are most exhaustive in the sums required. The steamer Lockwood, from Little Rock, arrived at Cairo, January 8th with 500 refugees, including 50 children, made orphans by the war. All were destitute and many were sick. A number died on the way up the river."

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) S. M. Thomas of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

(The compiler notes according to his death records he died on December 9, 1864 however this was incorrect and according to the chronological order of tombstones he died on January 9, 1865.)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel M. Thomas did not own slaves in Thomas County, Georgia.

1894) Private William S. THOMAS - Inscription on tombstone #1105 reads "***W. S. THOMAS ENROLLING OFFICER C.S.A.***" Federal POW Records at ancestry (52295) stated He was taken

prisoner at Hancock County, Tennessee in June 1864 and was an enrollment officer. (52658) stated he was an enrollment officer for Hancock County, Tennessee.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Wm S. Thomas married Minerva Thomas and they had a son named Wm E. Thomas.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Shamas but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Thomas and will be noted this way. The census listed Wm. S. Thomas, born about 1820 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Given name spelled as) Maneroy Thomas, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William E. Thomas, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Given name spelled as) Josafine (A female) Thomas, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Isaac Thomas, born about 1846 in Tennessee and James Thomas, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Subdivision 33 in Hancock County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Spelled as William A. Thomas (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to William S. Thomas and will be noted this way. The census listed William S. Thomas, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$7,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Given name spelled as) Manerva (A female) Thomas, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William Thomas, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Virginia Thomas, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Isaac Thomas, born about 1847 in Tennessee and James Thomas, born about 1849 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Sary (A female) Thomas, born about 1852 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the (Spelled as) Sumpter District in Hancock County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Yellow Spring and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm S. Thomas Enrolling Officer 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 in Hancock County, Tennessee on June 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Thomas Enrolling Officer appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Hancock County, Tennessee on June 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) William "L" Thomas Enrolling Officer 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 in Hancock County, Tennessee on June 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm S. Thomas Enrolling Officer Hancock County, Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at "Bristol", Tennessee on June 26, 1864.

He has one page of Federal POW Records under miscellaneous under the name of William S. Thomas on page two stating William S. Thomas enrolling officer Hancock County, Tennessee name appeared on a list of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and was received there on January 8, 1865 and captured in Tennessee on June 26, 1864 and discharged from Louisville on January 14, 1865 and sent to Camp and under remarks stated transferred to political prison book.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm S. Thomas Enrolling Officer 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 Hancock County, Tennessee on June 26, 1864.

William S. Thomas died approximately 24 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper the Boston Evening Transcript reported "MASSACHUSETTS' CONTINGENT DURING THE WAR. Senator Wilson ably defended Massachusetts from the charge of Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, that she had filled her quotas by enlisting negroes in the South. The former showed that the State had furnished in the course of the contest, one hundred and fifty-three thousand men, of all classes of recruits being an excess over demands upon the Commonwealth of 36,000 soldiers obtained by the liberal policy pursued by her authorities. Only four or five thousand of these were blacks."

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) W. S. Thomas Enrolling Officer due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William S. Thomas owned four slaves in Hancock County, Tennessee according to the 1860 slave schedule. One black and three mulatto. One black female age 18 and one female mulatto age 10 and two males both mulatto ages 17 and 1 years old.

1895) Corporal Albert THOMPSON - Inscription on tombstone #2072 reads "2D LIEUT. THOS. TIPPS CO. G 41 TENN. REG. C.S.A." / "**A. THOMPSON 41 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Allegheny County, Virginia in December 1861.

His Federal POW Records are located under miscellaneous with the name Albert Thompson. He also has a cross-over page of Federal POW Records under Andrew Josiah Thompson of the 31st Virginia Infantry on page eleven. Federal POW Records reported him with the 41st Virginia Infantry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 10, 1862 at Washington, DC President Lincoln transmits to Senate treaty with Great Britain regarding suppression of slave trade. And also approves Joint Resolution (HR-48) for gradual emancipation of slavery.

And on Thursday, April 10, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal

He died on Thursday, April 10, 1862 due to phthisis. The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 4 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Corporal Albert Thompson 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: **"CORP. ALBERT THOMPSON CO. H 41 VA. INF. C.S.A."**

1896) Private Osborn D. THOMPSON - Inscription on tombstone #540 reads **"A. D. THOMPSON CO. H 8 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; John Thompson married Ann Dillard on March 21, 1839 in Monroe County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed his name as Alston D. Thompson, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Thompson, born about 1809 in England and his wife Ann Thompson, born about 1822 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary A. Thompson, born about 1837 in Georgia and William C. Thompson, born about 1838 in Georgia and Amanda E. Thompson, born about 1845 in Georgia and John W. Thompson, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 68 in Pike County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed given name spelled as Osburn D. Thompson, born about 1840 in Georgia and living in the household of John Thompson, born about 1810 in England and his wife Ann M. Thompson, born about 1822 in Georgia [The compiler notes both John Thompson and his wife Ann M. Thompson have Find A Grave Memorials #13894658 and #13894642 respectfully] Other family household members were: Ellen Thompson, born about 1846 in Georgia and John W. Thompson, born about 1848 in Georgia and Emma Thompson, born about 1851 in Georgia and James M. Thompson, born about 1854 in Alabama and Reuben W. Thompson, born about 1856 in Alabama and Rufus A. Thompson, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division of Tallapoosa County, Alabama the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Emuckfaw and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 30 to September 1, 1862 and dated September 1, 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) O. D. Thompson of Company H of the 2nd Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on May 26, (1862) at Camp Brewer and enrolled by Captain John Thompson for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated private to 13th of August.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Captain Thompson's Company, 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry. The 8th (Wade's) Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry) was formed in May, 1862 by the addition of three companies, which had formerly served in the 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry, to the 2nd (Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 17, 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) O. D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on May 26, (1862) at New Light, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John) Thompson for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) O. D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) O. D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave since June 28, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) O. D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy near Woodbury, Tennessee September 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Osborn D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide De Camp), Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee October 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Woodbury, Tennessee on September 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Osborn D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate States 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Woodbury, Tennessee on September 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Osborne D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 16, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Woodbury, Tennessee on September "4" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Absolen" D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Woodbury, Tennessee on September 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Absalon" D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Woodbury, Tennessee on September 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) O. D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate States 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 Woodbury, Tennessee on September 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) O. D. Thompson of Company H of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured at Woodbury, Tennessee on September 14, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript and deserter.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Osborn D. Thompson of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry name appears as signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to before R. M. Goodwin, Captain and Assistant Provost Marshal Department of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tennessee during the month of September 1864. Place of residence was Tallapoosa County, Alabama and had a fair complexion and light hair with grey eyes and height was 5 feet 10 and one half inches and under remarks stated this man came into our lines as deserter but refusing to comply with General Orders War Department Number 286 was consequently forwarded for exchange.

Private Osborn D. Thompson died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 1, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee the newspaper the Nashville Daily Union reported "SHOOTING AFFRAY IN KNOXVILLE – Lieutenant Colonel Ingerton of the 13th Tennessee Infantry, was shot on Friday night at the Franklin House in Knoxville, by a man named Walker, formerly a Lieutenant in the 5th Tennessee Cavalry. About a year ago, Colonel Ingerton was a member of a court martial which dismissed Walker from the service and it is said that at that time he threatened on the first opportunity to kill the Colonel. On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, they met as above stated, when Walker shot the Colonel, the ball entering the right side, just below the ribs. The wounded man lived but a short time after receiving the fatal shot. His murderer was immediately arrested and placed in irons."

And on Thursday, December 1, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) O. D. Thompson of Company H 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules O. D. Thompson did not own slaves in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"O. D. THOMPSON CO. H 8 CONFED CAV. C.S.A."**

1897) Private Charles R. THOMPSON - Inscription on tombstone #851 reads **"C. R. THOMPSON CO. E 1 MD. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

"1st Cavalry Regiment began its formation in May, 1862 and became a four-company battalion at Winchester, Virginia in November. It appears that only four additional companies ever joined the unit.

The 1st Cavalry served in W. E. Jones', F. Lee's, and Lomax's Brigade, then the Maryland Line. Later it was under the command of W. L. Jackson, W. H. Payne, and T. T. Munford. It fought in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the Pennsylvania Campaign, and at Beaver Dam Station, Pollard's Farm, and Trevillian's [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 Colonel Ridgely Brown, [Find A Grave Memorial # 29819354] Gustavus W. Dorsey, [Gustavus Warfield Dorsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 13893377] and Robert C. Smith.”

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Captain William I. Rasin's Cavalry Company Winder Cavalry Maryland Line* was mustered in at age eighteen at Camp Lee on January 20, 1863 and enrolled on October 30, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia by Captain R. B. Winder for the war.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Captain William I. Rasin's Cavalry Company Winder Cavalry Maryland Line enlisted on October 30, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain R. B. Winder for the war and paid for the risk of his horse \$48.40.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on October 30, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Winder for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and paid \$24.00 for the use and risk of his horse and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on October 30, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Winder for the war and last paid on October 31, (1863) and paid \$24.00 for use and risk of his horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on October 30, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Winder for the war and

last paid on October 31, (1863) and paid \$24.00 for use and risk of his horse and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Chas Thompson of the 1st Maryland Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 30, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on October 30, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Winder for the war and last paid on January 1, (1864) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on October 30, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Winder for three years or the war and last paid on March 1, (1864) and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner captured at Moorefield August 7, (1864).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on October 30, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Winder for three years and last paid on March 1, (1864) and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner captured at Moorefield August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry C.S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864. Age twenty; Height five feet four and one half inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair sandy and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Charles County, Maryland and had been arrested by General Averal (Brigadier General William Woods Averell) at Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by 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 (Located in Hardy County, West Virginia) on August 7, 1864.

Private Charles R. Thompson died approximately 164 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 at Alexandria, Virginia the newspaper the Alexandria Gazette reported "PETITION FOR DIVORCE – In the Pennsylvania Legislature on Thursday, Laura V. Barton, formerly of Baltimore, sent in a petition for divorce. The petition sets forth that Laura V. Barton, at the age of fourteen years, while at school, was enticed from her home, in Baltimore in 1860, by one Theodore M. Barton, and was conveyed by him to Philadelphia, her present residence. She was taken from the cars in order to escape being apprehended and driven to the office of Alderman William McMullin, where the marriage ceremony was pronounced. He would never allow her to assume his proper name Barton. During the presentation of the petition the lady was present, accompanied by her child."

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas R. Thompson of Company E of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1898) Private Thompson GREEAR- Inscription on tombstone #1276 reads "***G. THOMPSON CO. C 27 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 Sarah Frazier married Thompson Greear on March 12, 1850 in Scott County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Thompson Greear, born about 1820 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Greear, born about 1832 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Western District of Scott County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as spelled both Greer and Greer but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Greear. The census listed Thompson Greear, born about 1820 in Virginia

and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,000.00 and a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Greear, born about 1833 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Greear, born about 1852 in Virginia and James L. Greear, born about 1854 in Virginia and Rebecca V. Greear, born about 1856 in Virginia and Isaac A. Greear, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Scott County, Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Estillville and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thompson Greer alternate name Thompson Greear served in Company C of the 25th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Predecessor unit:

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

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under the 25th Virginia Cavalry.

The compiler notes this unit was also known as the 27th Battalion Virginia Partisan Rangers.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thompson Greear of Company C of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on February 1, 1864 in Scott County, Virginia and enrolled by Jos S. Collins for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 4, 1864 and bounty due \$50.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Collins' Company, Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers; Company C 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Rangers; and Company C 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers or Mounted Rifles (Also known as Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about September 1, 1862. Captain Lyle's Company was added and designation changed to the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 159, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated July 6, 1864.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thompson Greer of Company C of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry, August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Griever (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 27th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Greer Thompson of Company C of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864. Age forty-four; Height six feet; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Scott County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averall (Brigadier General William Woods Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and sent by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the page stated released by order President June 6, 1865.

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

Private Thompson Greear died approximately 188 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at Findlay, Ohio the newspaper the Findlay Jeffersonian reported "Colonel R. B. Hayes, of the 23rd Ohio and member of Congress elect from the Second District of this State, was on the 14th confirmed a Brigadier General of Volunteers. The President's son, Robert T. Lincoln, was also confirmed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain in the Regular Army. Captain James Y. Beall, convicted of being a spy and guerrilla and being one of the Lake Erie pirates, will be hung on Saturday morning on Governor's Island, New York harbor, the sentence having been fully approved by General Dix."

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Greerer (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Greer Thompson of Company C of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. Green (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the Virginia Battalion Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war buried at Camp Chase, Ohio and date of death was February 17, 1865 at the Hospital and buried in grave number in 1312 and under remarks stated see Thos Greine 27th Virginia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thompson Greear did not own slaves in Scott County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"T. GREEAR CO. C 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1899) Corporal George W. THOMASON - Inscription on tombstone #853 reads **"G. W. THOMASON CO. E 40 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed George Thomason, born about 1842 in Georgia and living in the household of George Thomason, born about 1796 in South Carolina and with what appears to be his wife Sarah Thomason, born about 1800 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Thomason, born about 1826 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Thersa (A female) Thomason, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Thomason, born about 1835 in Georgia and Sarah Thomason, born about 1837 in Georgia and James Thomason, born about 1840 in Georgia and William Thomason, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in Murray County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The compiler notes Murray and Gordon Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Thomasson. The census listed George Thomasson, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted as a farm laborer and also noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of George Thomasson, born about 1793 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Thomasson, born about 1798 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Theresa Thomasson, born about 1828 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Thomasson, born about 1836 in Georgia and James Thomasson, born about 1842 in Georgia and William P. Thomasson, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in the (Spelled as) Coosawattee District in Gordon County and the nearest Post Office was reported as Calhoun and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal George W. Thomasson served in Company E in the 40th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company E of the 40th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Gordon Infantry” Many soldiers from Gordon County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Thomasson (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay Roll and dated March 27, 1862 at Camp McDonald, Georgia and enlisted on March 4, (1862) in Gordon County, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Thomason of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Gordon County, Georgia and enrolled for three years or during the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated absent without leave from November 25, 1863 to be returned to duty January 20, 1864. Excused by the colonel.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) G. W. Thomasson of Company E of the 40th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under George W. Thomasson.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records reported him as a corporal and the vast majority of his Federal POW Records also reported him as a corporal.

When Corporal George W. Thomason of Company E of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. W. Thompson of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by

forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. W. Thompson of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. W. Thompson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. W. Thompson of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. W. Thompson of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. W. Tomasson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Corporal George W. Thomason died approximately 142 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 at Terre Haute, Indiana the newspaper the Terre Haute Star reported “WASHINGTON, January 21 – Admiral Porter in a detailed account of the attack on Fort Fisher gives the number of naval officers killed and wounded at 21 and others killed, missing and wounded at 39. He states the rebels have blown up Fort Casewell and the rebel steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga and that we will be in Wilmington before long.”

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. W. Thomasson of Company E of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. G. W. THOMASON CO. E 40 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1900) Private James D. THOMPSON - Inscription on tombstone #584 reads **“J. D. THOMPSON CO. H 28 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Alabama Compiled Marriages from Selected Counties, 1809-1920; J. D. Thompson married Mary E. Snow on March 2, 1860 in Jefferson County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Josiah Thompson, born about 1833 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a student and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Peter Anderson, born about 1804 in South Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) Menila A. Anderson, born about 1820 in New York. Other household members were: James Anderson, born about 1840 in Alabama and Margaret J. Anderson, born about 1845 in Alabama and Thomas Anderson, born about 1847 in Alabama and Mary E. Anderson, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as six months old and Samuel Thompson, born about 1831 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Waddy (A male) Thompson, born about 1839 in Alabama. The household was living in the Elyton Beat in District number 52 in Jefferson County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Josiah Thompson, born about 1833 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$350.00 and a personal value of \$385.00 and noted as married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Thompson, born about 1837 in Alabama. Another household member was John Wilson, born about 1854 in Alabama. The household was living in Flat Creek Precinct in Jefferson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elyton and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 20 which noted Private J. D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was M. E. Thompson and listed her Post Office as Elyton, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James D. Thompson served in Company H in the 28th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“28th Infantry Regiment, formed at Shelby Springs, Alabama, in March, 1862, contained men from Perry, Blount, Marshall, Jefferson, Walker, and Dallas counties. It moved to Corinth [Corinth] and suffered losses from camp diseases. Later the unit was ordered to Kentucky and fought at Munfordville. It then joined the Army of Tennessee and served under Generals Trapier, J. P. Anderson, and Manigault. [Manigault] The 28th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 1,100 men, reported 105 casualties at Murfreesboro and 172 at Lookout Mountain. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 276 men and 189 arms. The regiment lost 4 killed and 24 wounded at Ezra Church, and many were disabled at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John W. Frazer [John Wesley Frazer – Find A Grave Memorial # 10867] and John C. Reid, [John Coleman Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 33658694] and Lieutenant Colonels William L. Butler [William Lavelle Butler] and T. W. W. Davis. [T. W. W. Davies]”

Company H of the 28th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Jefferson County, Alabama and that where Elyton was located. The town of Birmingham, Alabama was not established until 1871 well after the war.

When Private James D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault’s Brigade in Anderson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private James D. Thompson died approximately 130 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 9, 1864 at Camden, South Carolina the newspaper the Tri-Weekly Journal reported “A NEW INVENTION – The Savannah Republican has obtained one of Sherman’s machines for tearing up iron from railroads. It consists of a strong iron clamp, hooked at one end and with an oblong heavy link in the other. The clamp is placed under the iron bar or stringer and a horse attached to the link; when the force is applied it gives a rotary motion to the rail and it is bound to come. The action is pretty much that of a clamp and lever used for turning logs at a saw mill. The instrument in question was found on the line of the Waynesboro road.”

And on Friday, December 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas D. Thompson of Company H of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James D. Thompson did not own slaves in Jefferson County, Alabama.

