

001) Private Jordan ABBOTT through 100) Private John P. BAUMGARDNER
(Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

001) Private Jordan ABBOTT - Inscription on tombstone #1977 reads ***"JORDAN ABBOTT CO. B 4 GA. S. S. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (His given name spelled as Jourttin and the surname of the family was spelled as Abbot but corrected to Abbott by the ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way) Jordan Abbott, born about 1828 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Thomas Abbott, born about 1804 in Georgia and Mary Abbott, born about 1804 in Georgia. Other household members were: Delia Abbott, born about 1832 in Georgia and Catherine Abbott, born about 1834 in Georgia and Elizabeth Abbott, born about 1836 in Georgia and John Z. Abbott, born about 1837 in Georgia and Andrew J. Abbott, born about 1839 in Georgia (Andrew was also a member of Company B of the 4th Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters and killed at Chickamauga, Georgia) and Seaborn J. Abbott, born about 1840 in Georgia (Seaborn was also a member of Company B of the 4th Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters) and Nancy Abbott, born about 1841 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 68 in Pike County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

According the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Jordan Abbott married Mary J. Carden in Pike County, Georgia on January 4, 1857.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jordan Abbott served in Company B in the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Battalion Sharpshooters was organized from part of the 3rd Georgia Infantry Battalion during the spring of 1863. The unit contained four companies and was assigned to General Bates' and Tyler's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. At Chickamauga the battalion had 92 effectives on the first day and 54 on the second, and in December, 1863, it totaled [totaled] 101 men and 70 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. Major Theodore D. Caswell [Theodore Dwight Caswell – Find A Grave Memorial # 95619803] was in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jorden Abbott of Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters* enlisted on August 6, 1863 at Barnesville, (Georgia) (Located in Lamar County) and enrolled for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This battalion was organized in pursuance of Special Order Number 118 Department Headquarters dated Tullahoma, Tennessee on May 4, 1863. Company A was formed by the transfer of Company G from the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry; Company B by the transfer of Company D from the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry; and Company C by the transfer of men from the 1st Georgia Regiment and from Company B of this battalion."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 6, 1863 at Barnesville, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas C.) Burch on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due \$50.00 dollars.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 6, 1863 at Barnesville, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas C.) Burch on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and sent to General Hospital by order of Doctor McDowell on November 7, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on August "1", 1863 at Barnesville, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas C.) Burch on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and sent to Hospital by order of Surgeon McDowell.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on August "13", 1863 at Barnesville, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas C.) Burch on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on August "5", 1863 at Barnesville, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Abbott of Company B of the 4th (Caswell's) Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a list of killed and wounded in Caswell's 4th Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia September 18 to 20, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia dated November 26, 1863 appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll as a patient at the (Spelled as) Quintard Hospital in Griffin, Georgia and had enlisted on August "5", 1863 and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas C.) Burch on October 31, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on June 28, 1864.

When Private Abbott of Company B 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Jordon Abbott of Company B of the 4th Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters 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) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jordan Abbott of Company B of the 4th Regiment Georgia Sharp Shooters name appeared on a Oath of Allegiance to the United States subscribed and sworn to at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 16, 1865 and listed his residence as Pike County, Georgia and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and at the bottom of the page entry cancelled and did not sign roll.

Private Jordan Abbott died approximately 132 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 16th 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln's family physician, Doctor Robert King Stone testified for the prosecution before the Military Commission concerning the Lincoln assassination and said: "I proceeded then to examine him, and instantly found that the President had received a gun-shot wound in the back part of the left side of his head, into which I carried immediately my finger. I at once informed those around that the case was a hopeless one; that the President would die; that there was no positive limit to the duration of his life, that his vital tenacity was very strong, and he would resist as long as any man could, but that death certainly would soon close the scene."

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jordon Abbott of Company B of the 4th "Regiment" Georgia Sharp Shooters due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Jordan Abbott did not own slaves in the State of Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JORDAN ABBOTT CO. B 4 BATT'N GA. SS. C.S.A."**

2) Corporal Simeon ABEE – Inscription on tombstone #2032 reads **"SIMEON ABEE CO. E 66 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census reported Simeon (Surname spelled as Alb but corrected to Abee by the transcriber at ancestry and will be noted this way) The census listed Simeon Abee, born about 1838, in North Carolina and listed as living in the household of Eli Abee, born about 1813 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Abee, born about 1813 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Susanna Abee, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Eli Abee, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Daniel Abee, born

about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Davis District of Lumpkin County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; stated Simeon Abee married Mary M. McBrayer in Lumpkin County, Georgia on August 5, 1858.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Simeon Abee and was discharged as a corporal and served in Company E in the 66th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“66th Infantry Regiment [also called 65th Regiment] was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, during the summer of 1863. It was assigned to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Atlanta to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, this regiment contained 513 men and 419 arms but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel J. Cooper Nisbet, [James Cooper Nisbet – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991968] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Algermon Sidney Hamilton – Find A Grave Memorial # 21769833] and Major R. Newton Hull.”

Only on his Federal POW Records is Simeon Abee reported as a corporal.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 7, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Captain M. L. Brown's Company* enlisted on August 31, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Moses) L. Brown for the war and due a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from September 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 31, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Moses) L. Brown for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Simeon Abee sick and in the Empire Hospital (Atlanta, Georgia) after his enlistment and issued a blanket on March 4, 1864 and the records remarked “This soldier is destitute of clothing.”

When Corporal Simeon Abee of Company E of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division and in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) S. Abe (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and had been

forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forward from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Simeon Abee died approximately 309 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Johnson issued an Executive Order which stated: "By direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special applications to the President for pardon are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be considered it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath (or affirmation) in said proclamation prescribed. Every

such person desiring a special pardon should make personal application in writing therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath (or affirmation) as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the President.” “James Speed an Attorney-General.” The compiler notes current Confederate prisoners of war held at prisons were exempted from this Executive Order.

And on Wednesday, June 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Simeon Abee of Company E and corrected to the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry at the hospital due to typhoid fever.

Confederate widow’s pension records located at the Georgia Archives stated Mrs. Mary M. Abee filed for and received a pension in 1891 from Fannin County, Georgia and stated: “Simeon Abee was taken prisoner at Atlanta and taken to Camp Chase and never returned home and has not been heard of again”.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Simeon Abee did not own slaves in the State of Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. SIMEON ABE E CO. E 66 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

3) 2ND Lieutenant William Thomas ABERNATHY – Inscription on tombstone #2065 reads **“2D Lieut. W. T. ABERNATHY 32 TENN. REG. C.S.A. / 4th CORP. H. P. EARLEY CO. G 26 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. T. Abernathy, born about 1835, in Tennessee as listed as a farmer, living in the household of W. H. Abernathy, born about 1823, in Tennessee and Mary J. Abernathy, born about 1830, in Alabama. The household was living in District 12 in Giles County, Tennessee. The census was enumerated in September 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, 2nd Lieutenant William T. Abernathy served in Company B of the 32nd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“32nd Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, Tennessee, in October, 1861, and during November reported 850 men present. Men of this unit were raised in Lincoln, Marshall, Giles, Lawrence, Williamson, and Franklin counties. It moved to Fort Donelson where it had 3 killed, 36 wounded, and 528 captured in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was assigned to J. C. Brown's,

Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 32nd took an active part in the difficult campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. During the Battle of Murfreesboro it was on detached duty at Wartrace guarding railroad bridges. The regiment lost forty-six percent of the 361 engaged at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 321 men and 242 arms in December, 1863, and mustered only 12 effectives on December 21, 1864. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Edmund C. Cook [Find A Grave Memorial # 8997305] and John P. McGuire, [John Pleasant McGuire – Find A Grave Memorial # 14732330] Lieutenant Colonels W. P. Moore [William P. Moore – Died from wounds at Fort Donelson in February 1862] and William P. O'Neal, and Majors William W. J. Broawnlow [William J. Brownlow – Find A Grave Memorial # 27536810] and Calaway G. Tucker. [Calaway Garner Tucker – Find A Grave Memorial # 29757644]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him appointed as a 2nd Lieutenant upon muster with Captain John M. Winstead's Company, Tennessee Volunteers which subsequently became companies B and G of the 32nd Regiment, Tennessee Infantry on October 19, 1861 at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee located in Sumner County. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records listed his physical description as six feet tall with grey eyes and dark hair and age as twenty-six.

When 2nd Lieutenant William T. Abernathy was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 he had been with the 3rd Brigade in the Right Wing Division with General Albert Sidney Johnston as Commanding General (But not present at the Battle)

Federal POW Records reported his capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and arrived at Camp Chase on March 1, 1862.

He was admitted to the United States Post Hospital at Camp Chase on March 6, 1862.

2nd Lieutenant William Thomas Abernathy died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1862 at Hampton Roads, Virginia history was made when the first two ironclad ships in the history of naval warfare fought to a draw. The ships were the U.S.S. Monitor and the C.S.S. Virginia previously known as the U.S.S. Merrimac.

And on Sunday, March 9, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant William Thomas Abernathy due to pneumonia.

Because he died prior to April 6, 1862 the compiler does not know where his original burial was located. The compiler notes at times during the war some of the dead were buried next to the hospital but nothing specifically, at this time ties him into being buried near the Camp Chase Hospital. It appears he was reinterred to the Camp Chase Cemetery after the war.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William T. Abernathy owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“2D LIEUT. W. T. ABERNATHY CO. B 32 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

4) Private Ballard ADAMS - Inscription on tombstone #256 reads **“BALLARD ADAMS CO. E 27 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Ballard Adams married Nancy Jones in Thomas County, Georgia on January 23, 1844.

The compiler notes he moved his family from Georgia around 1850 to Texas where the couple had eight children with five of them being born in Texas.

The 1860 United States census reported Ballard Adams, born about 1823 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed his personal real estate as \$10,000.00 and a personal value of \$16,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Adams, born about 1822 in Georgia. Other household members were: Augustus Adams, born about 1845 in Georgia and John Adams, born about 1848 in Georgia and Walden Adams, born about 1849 in Georgia and Benjamin Adams, born about 1851 in Texas and Catharine Adams, born about 1855 in Texas and Nancy Adams, born about 1857 in Texas and Abel Adams, born about 1858 in Texas and Thomas Adams, born about 1860 in Texas and listed as one month old and James Nobbs, born about 1796 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Jasper County, Texas with the nearest Post Office reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Ballard Adams served with Companies F and E of the 27th Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Whitfield's Legion) (1st Texas Legion) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“27th Cavalry Regiment [also called 1st Texas Legion] was organized during the spring of 1862 using Whitfield's 4th Texas Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. Many of the men were recruited at Daingerfield, Clarksville, and Paris, and in Titus County. After fighting at Elkhorn Tavern as a battalion, only 9 officers and 111 men were present. The unit moved east of the Mississippi River and was dismounted. It then fought at luka and Corinth and during the fall was remounted. Later it saw action in Mississippi and was assigned to Ross' Brigade, took part in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns, then returned to Mississippi. This regiment was organized with 1,007 officers and men, lost twenty-two percent of the 460 engaged at

luka, and surrendered only a handful on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John W. Whitfield [John Wilkins Whitfield – Find A Grave Memorial # 11108] and Edwin R. Hawkins, [Find A Grave Memorial # 30084766] Lieutenant Colonel John H. Brooks, [John Henry Brooks – Find A Grave Memorial # 32814009] and Majors Cyrus K. Holman [Cyrus Kirkham Holman – Find A Grave Memorial # 80646507] and John T. Whitfield. [John Thomas Whitfield - Born 1842, Died 1876 in Texas – Son of John Wilkins Whitfield”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Ballard Adams of Company F of the 1st Texas Legion Cavalry enlisted in Jasper, Texas and noted as present for duty.

“The 27th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Also known as the 1st Texas Legion and as Whitfield’s Legion Texas Cavalry) was first organized as the 4th Battalion Texas Cavalry November 12, 1861, with four companies A to D. It was increased to a regiment of thirteen companies April 2, 1862 and re-organized May 8, 1862.”

The compiler notes the State of Texas was only one of two Confederate States that allowed its voters to determine the issue of secession and 1 out of 3 voters decided to stay with the Union.

When Private Ballard Adams of Company E of the 27th Texas Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 23, 1864 he had been in Ross’ Brigade in Jackson’s Division in General Joseph Wheeler’s Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. Adams of Company E of the 1st Texas Legion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Capron’s Brigade Cavalry Command Department of the Ohio in Cobb and other counties, Georgia and noted as captured in Cobb County, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ballard Adams of Company E of the 1st Texas Legion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured at Howells Ferry, Georgia on July 23, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ballard Adams of Company E of the 1st Texas Legion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Howells Ferry, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ballard Adams of Company E of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured at “Howel’s” Ferry, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ballard Adams of Company E of the 1st Texas Legion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Howell's Ferry, (Georgia) on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ballard Adams of Company E of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near "Howels" Ferry, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ballard Adams of Company E of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at "Howards" Ferry, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Private Ballard Adams died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 19, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln sent a message to General Sherman. On behalf of Indiana's Republican Governor Oliver Morton, Lincoln writes to General William T. Sherman seeking the temporary release of some soldiers. Lincoln refers to Indiana's upcoming election and explains, "Indiana is the only important State, voting in October, whose soldiers cannot vote in the field. Anything you can safely do to let her soldiers, or any part of them, go home and vote at the State election, will be greatly in point. . . . This is, in no sense, an order, but is merely intended to impress you with the importance, to the army itself, of your doing all you safely can."

And on Monday, September 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ballard Adams of Company E of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

He left behind a widow who would never marry again and eight children the youngest was four years old. His widow Nancy died twenty-five years later and her unique tombstone may be viewed at Find-A-Grave memorial # 14344494.

According to the 1860 United State slave schedules Ballard Adams owned thirty slaves.

5) Private John R. ADAMS – Inscription on tombstone #785 reads "**J. R. ADAMS CO. D 57 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Jefferson County, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Reed Adams married Susan Campbell on February 7, 1842 in Franklin County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed John R. Adams, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) R. R. (A male) Adams, born about 1810 in Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Susan Adams, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jas (A male) Adams, born about 1843 in Virginia and (Spelled as) F. B. (A male) Adams, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Robt H. (A male) Adams, born about 1849 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wm. L. (A male) Adams, born about 1851 in Virginia and Lucy Adams, born about 1853 in Virginia and Sarah Adams, born about 1855 in Virginia and Elizabeth Adams, born about 1857 in Virginia and unnamed Adams (A male) born about 1860 and noted as two months old. The family household was living in the North Eastern Division in Franklin County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rocky Mount and the census was enumerated on June 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 which noted on page 20 that Private John R. Adams of Company D of the 57th Virginia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was R. Adams and listed his Post Office as Long Branch, Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 49 the Post Office at Long Branch was located in Franklin County, Virginia.

He has no Confederate Military Service Records other than his Federal POW Records with Company D 5th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records period with the 57th Regiment, Virginia Infantry. This does raise a red flag to the compiler as the majority of soldiers in both regiments have true Confederate Compiled Military Service Records. His tombstone at Camp Chase refers him being in Company D 57th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and only one page of his Federal POW Records listed him in the 57th Virginia; all other Federal POW Records reported him with the 5th Regiment, Virginia Infantry. It is also plausible this soldier used the name of John R. Adams in order to conceal his true identity.

General Ainsworth and his Staff listed him under miscellaneous and states John R. Adams name was on a register showing enrollment and final disposition of the conscripts at Camp Lee, Virginia. It stated he enrolled on June 5, 1864 and was assigned to the 51st Virginia Infantry on June 13, 1864. And the history of the 51st Virginia Infantry listed the unit as participation in the engagement of Leetown, Virginia on August 25, 1864. It is the compiler's opinion his correct unit was the 51st Virginia Infantry.

The compiler notes the 5th Regiment, Virginia Infantry was with Confederate General Early during the Battle of Monocacy, Virginia on July 9, 1864 however the 57th Regiment, Virginia Infantry was not. The compiler notes the Confederates under General Early were in and around Jefferson County, West Virginia in early August 1864 and again notes the 57th Regiment, Virginia Infantry was not with General Early but the 5th Regiment, Virginia Infantry was.

According to the unit history of the 5th Regiment, Virginia Infantry many of Company D's soldiers were from Augusta County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records reported him arrested in Halltown, West Virginia located in Jefferson County on August 25, 1864 and taken to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on September 2, 1864.

Private John R. Adams died approximately 135 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 16, 1865 at

And on Monday, January 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas (With a X above the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) R. Adams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

“JNO. R. ADAMS CO. D 51 VA. INF. C.S.A.”

6) Private Obadiah D. ADAMS – Inscription on tombstone #1230 reads **“O. D. ADAMS CO. A 8 BATT'N GA. INF. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Obadiah Adams served in Company A in the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Infantry Battalion was organized with six companies during the early spring of 1862 at Savannah, Georgia. Some of the men were from Adairsville and Thornburgh, and Gordon County. For a time the unit served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, then it was assigned to Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. After the operations in North Mississippi, it fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This battalion contained 232 men and 183 arms in December, 1863, and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Asahel Littlefield, [Find A Grave Memorial # 92399694] Leroy Napier, Jr., J. T. Reid, [James T. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 46081537] and Zachariah L. Watters; [Zachariah Lamar Watters – Find A Grave Memorial # 65128971] and Majors John W. Gray, [John William Gray – Find A Grave Memorial # 10639976] B. F. Hunt, and Edward F. Morgan.”

Sometimes trying to find who a soldier was is about finding out who he was not. According to Find A Grave Memorial #6280269 Obadiah Adams had of date of birth as September 8, 1846. While there was an

Obadiah Adams born in Virginia in 1846, Virginia death records, reported his death as 1871. And likewise the Obadiah Adams born in Tennessee in 1836 is accounted for. Although Obadiah D. Adams and Obadiah F. Adams both enlisted in Macon, Georgia on July 24, 1862 they could not have been the same soldiers as Obadiah F. Adams died in 1890 and he buried at the Rose Hill Cemetery, in Macon, Georgia. This leaves the door open for Obed Adams, born about 1835 who was living in Columbia County, Georgia according to the 1850 United States census as a possible candidate. But this is only speculation on the compilers part.

The compiler notes Private (Spelled as) O. D. Adams had previous duty in the 10th Confederate Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) O. D. Adams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on July 24, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled for the war and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated supposed captured at Harrison, Tennessee on November 1, 1863.

The compiler notes his duty with the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) O. D. Adams of Company A of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 25, 1864 at Dalton, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years or war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from the 10th Confederate Cavalry January 23, 1864 by order of Commanding General.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) O. D. Adams of Company A of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 25, 1864 at Dalton, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by H. S. Crawford on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

When Private Obadiah D. Adams of Company A of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 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) Obadiah D. Adams of Company A of the 8th Battalion 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) Obadiah Adams of Company A of the 8th Georgia Battalion 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Obadiah D. Adams of Company A of the 8th Georgia Battalion 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 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Obadiah D. Adams of Company A of the 8th Georgia Battalion 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Obadiah D. Adams of Company A of the 8th Georgia Battalion 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23521) listed him in prison number three and in barracks number twenty-six.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at San Francisco, California Company D of the 8th Regiment, California Infantry was mustered into service.

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Obadiah Adam of Company A of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Obadiah D. Adams did not own slaves.

7) Private William ADAMS – Inscription on tombstone #688 reads “**W. M. ADAMS CO. H 6 KY. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner in Kentucky in July 1864. (The compiler is unable to transcribe the county in Kentucky he was taken prisoner in.)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service

Although his tombstone refers to him as W. M. Adams with Company H 6th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry the compiler believes this is an error. There was only one surname listed as Adams within the 6th Kentucky Infantry sometimes referred as the 6th Mounted Kentucky Infantry and he was with Company D and his name was John H. B. Adams and he is accounted for and is not our soldier. There was a William Adams in Company E 10th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry however he only has Federal POW Records. In the vast majority of cases whenever a Confederate Compiled Military Service Record is not located it should raise a red flag. However there are exceptions as some regiments lost their records or they were destroyed.

The 10th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry is one such regiment. During the war there were three Confederate units known as the 10th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry. One was Diamonds 10th Kentucky Cavalry and the majority of their soldiers have Compiled Military Service Records. Another one was Johnson’s 10th Kentucky Cavalry and they too have Compiled Military Service Records for their men. And there was the 10th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry and they do not have Confederate Compiled Military Service Records for their soldiers. According to the National Park Service William Adams of Company E was a member of this regiment and like others he does not have a Compiled Military Service Records.

He applied for the Oath of Allegiance.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 31, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln wrote an Executive Order “An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.”

And on Saturday, December 31, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private William Adams of Company E of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment due to small-pox and buried in grave #688.

This grave coincides exactly with W. M. Adams with tombstone #688 at Camp Chase.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. ADAMS CO. E 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

8) Private James Rufus ADAMSON – Inscription on tombstone #1556 reads **“JAS. B. ADAMS CO. E 30 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 31 years old.

Find A Grave Memorial # 37037841 listed James R. Adamson’s mother as Elizabeth Caroline (Maiden name Robinson) Adamson and she was born on August 22, 1819 and died on June 17, 1907 and listed her husband as Augustus Young Adamson who had been born in 1802 and died in 1863.

The 1850 United States census listed J. R. (A male) Adamson, born about 1834 in Georgia and living in the household of A. Y. (A male) Adamson, born about 1803 in Georgia and E. C. (A female) Adamson, born about 1818 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) J. C. (A male) Adamson, born about 1832 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. Y. (A male) Adamson, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. L. (A female) Adamson, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. R. (A male) Adamson, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) T. T. (A male) Adamson, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Robinson, born about 1834 in Georgia. The household was living in District 42, in Henry County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; James R. Adamson married to Sarah Francis Cook on April 13, 1856 in Henry County, Georgia.

The compiler notes that Henry and Clayton Counties in Georgia are adjacent to each other and that Clayton County, Georgia was created in 1858 from Fayette and Henry Counties.

The 1860 United States census listed the head of the household as J. R. (A male) Adamson, born about 1832 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$420.00 and a value of personal value of \$300.00, and living with S. F. (A female) Adamson, born about 1837 in Georgia. Other household members were: A. L. (A male) Adamson, born about 1857 in Georgia and A. E. (A male) Adamson, born about 1859 in Georgia. The household was living in the northern District of Clayton County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Jonesboro and the census was enumerated in July of 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James R. Adamson served in Company E in the 30th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Butts, Bartow, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit served at Charleston and in February, 1863, had about 300 effectives. Later it was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 29th Regiment. The unit took an active part in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled [totalled] 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels David J. Bailey, [David Jackson Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 7985451] James S. Boynton, [James Stoddard Boynton – Find A Grave Memorial # 7960885] and T. W. Mangham; [Thomas Woodward Mangham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33391534] Lieutenant Colonel Miles M. Tidwell; [Mial Meek Tidwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 41210550] and Majors Henry Hendrick [Find A Grave Memorial # 32476994] and Cicero A. Thorpe. [Cicero A. Tharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 167949443]”

James R. Adamson has no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW Records.

Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry was known as the “Clayton Invincibles” and some men came from Clayton County, Georgia. It became Company E, upon Confederate government reorganization in 1862.

The tombstone at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery for this soldier reads Jas. B. Adams Company E 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry however the soldier inscribed on this tombstone was taken prisoner at Stockbridge, Georgia (Near Atlanta) on September 6, 1864 and sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois and died of small-pox on November 24, 1864 according to his Federal POW Records this James B. Adams was in Company B of the 30th Georgia Infantry and not with Company E.

The 1860 United States census listed a James Adams, born about 1843 as living in Henry County, Georgia as a member of the household and the nearest Post Office was listed as Stockbridge. It appears he may have visited home after the fall of Atlanta on September 2, 1864 and was arrested by Federal authorities.

However, there was a James R. Adamson in Company E of the 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry who was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

When Private James R. Adamson of Company E of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) “Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of

Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. R. Adamson of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. 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 on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James R. Adamson of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been forwarded from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. R. Adamson of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James R. Adamson of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. R. Adamson of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23243) listed James Adamson of Company E the 30th Georgia admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on March 1, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln sends a message to Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. “Mr. Speaker Colfax Executive Mansion My dear Sir: I should be pleased for you to accompany us tomorrow evening at ten o'clock, on a visit of half an hour to the Inaugural-ball. I enclose a ticket. Yours truly A. LINCOLN” The compiler notes the ball was to take place in the Patent Office.

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas R. Adamson of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea and was listed buried in grave #1556.

The 1866-1868 Ohio Adjutant General's report made by the efforts of Chaplain Tolford recorded and interpreted his name and unit correctly as James Adamson Company E 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry. The mistake either came from the transcription of the name to the Blue Ridge Marble Company in Nelson, Georgia by the government or the marble company itself while making the stone or by Union clerks at Camp Chase.

Merriman Baxley had also been a member of Company E of the 30th Georgia Infantry and was also living in Clayton County, Georgia in the 1860 United States census. In the 1870 United States census he was living in Arkansas (Given name spelled as Merrian) and his wife was Sarah F. Baxley. Both of Sarah's younger sons from her previous marriage were listed as living in the household. Leander Adamson, born about 1858 in Georgia and Alfred Adamson, born about 1860 in Georgia.

Find a Grave Memorial # 29060489 listed the death of the oldest son Leander Algerine Adamson, born on August 26, 1857 and the death certificate is located on the memorial. It states he was born in Clayton County, Georgia and that his father was James Rufus Adamson and his mother had been Sarah Cook.

The youngest son, Alfred E. Adamson died at Little Rock Arkansas in 1926 as shown at Find A Grave Memorial 47232592.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAMES R. ADAMSON CO. E 30 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

9) Private Joel Benton ADAY – Inscription on tombstone #1830 reads **"BANTON ADNY CO. E 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

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

According to Alabama Select Marriages 1816-1957 at ancestry.com (The parents of Joel Benton Aday were) Merry Edey married George Aday in Lawrence County, Alabama on March 18, 1831.

The 1850 United States census as transcribed from the actual census is in error in the compilers opinion. According to the transcription his name was listed as Joel Phelix, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in

the household of (Spelled as) G.W. Aday, born about 1806 in Tennessee and Mary Aday, born about 1812 in Tennessee. Other household members were: John Aday, born about 1834, in Alabama and (The compiler notes this John Aday enlisted with Company F of the 16th Alabama Infantry) W. J. Phelix, born about 1836 in Alabama and Ann Phelix, born about 1838 in Alabama and Mary Phelix, born about 1840 in Alabama and Eletha Phelix, born about 1842 in Alabama and Martha Phelix, born about 1854 in Alabama and Nicholas Phelix, born about 1858 in Alabama. The household was living in District 8 in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

In the compilers opinion whoever transcribed the 1850 United States census made their error starting with (Spelled as) W. J. Phelix. Future census records listed his name as Felix G. Aday. The rest of the surnames of Phelix are clearly listed as Aday in future marriage records and census records etc. By looking at the actual census records of 1850 the compiler can see how the error occurred. Nicholas Aday as an example can be located at Find A Grave Memorial # 28581492.

The United States 1860 census reported his name as Joel B. Aday, born about 1845 in Alabama and was living in the household of George W. and Mary Aday. Other household members were: Mary J. Aday, born about 1840 in Alabama and Caroline Aday, born about 1842 in Alabama and Martha Aday, born about 1844 in Alabama and Nickolas Aday, born about 1847 in Alabama and Lucinda Aday, born about 1850 in Alabama and Rufus Aday, born about 1852 in Alabama and Robert Aday, born about 1854 in Alabama and James Aday, born about 1857 in Alabama. The household was living in the southern district of Lawrence County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office listed as Moulton and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

The compiler notes the biography of Joel Benton Aday is rather complex due to mistakes made in the 1850 United States census and the Union clerks at Camp Chase. To add to the problem Private Aday has no Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW Records.

The tombstone at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery for this soldier reads Banton Adny Company E 5th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry. The mistake with his name and company appears to have been made by the Camp Chase clerks upon his death. His correct name in the opinion of the compiler was Joel Benton Aday Company C of the 5th Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler notes because of the unusual surname it did make the task easier. The compiler notes there were thirty people listed with the surname of Aday in Alabama in the 1850 United States census. One of them was living in Choctaw County, Alabama and the other was noted as living in Mobile County, Alabama. Twenty-one were living in Madison County, Alabama and seven in Lawrence County, Alabama.

Many soldiers in Company C of the 5th Alabama Cavalry as coming from Lawrence County, Alabama. Other primary sources such as the National Park Service also listed Benton Aday as being a member of Company C of the 5th Alabama Cavalry as well as his Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benton Aday served in Company C 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 Tuscumbia, 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]”

Federal POW Records reported Benton Aday captured on December 29, 1864 at Pond Springs, Alabama. The 5th Alabama Cavalry was involved in a skirmish on that day and location. Benton Aday was taken to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and arrived at Camp Chase on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23521) listed Benton Aday in prison number three and barracks number twenty-six at the Camp Chase Prison.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23243) listed Benton Aday admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on March 8, 1865.

Private Benton Aday died approximately 80 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 8, 1865 at City Point, Virginia, while getting ready to leave to Washington, D.C., the following was noted. “In evening military band on transport comes alongside the *River Queen* and gives farewell concert to Presidential party. President requests two numbers: "Marseillaise" and "Dixie."

And on Saturday, April 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Benton Aday at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia, one day before the war ended.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joel B. Aday did not own slaves.

Chaplain Tolford recorded and interpreted his name correctly from his wooden headboard to the Ohio Adjutant General Report of 1866-68. The Union clerk's mistake with his name in 1865 was etched in stone by the Blue Ridge Marble Company in 1907 and remains with us to this day.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. BENTON ADAY CO. C 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

10) Private William A. ADKINS - Inscription on tombstone #515 reads **“WM. A. ADKINS CO. B WITCHER'S VA. 34 BATT'N CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, West Virginia in April 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed a William A. Askins but transcribed as Adkins by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed William A. Adkins born about 1831, in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of the Joseph Holton, born about 1827 in Pennsylvania but corrected to 1797 by an ancestry transcriber and his wife Nancy Holton, born about 1797 in Virginia. Other household members were: Cynthia Holton, born about 1825 in Virginia and Frances Holton, born about 1826 in Virginia and Nancy Holton, born about 1829 in Virginia and Andrew J. Holton, born about 1833 in Virginia and Joseph Holton, born about 1835 in Virginia and William Holton, born about 1836 in Virginia. The household was living in District 10 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm. A. Adkins, born about 1831, in Virginia and noted his occupation as a gentleman and living in the household of Joseph Holton, born about 1797 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Holton, born about 1789 in Pennsylvania. Other household members were: Nancy Holton, born about 1826 in Virginia and Frances Holton, born about 1829 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Toliver (A male) Holton, born about 1858 in Virginia and Nelson Holton, born about 1859 in Virginia. The household was living in Cabell County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Hamlin and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; Private William A. Adkins served in Company B of the 34th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry (Witcher's Battalion, Virginia Mounted Rifles) and noted an overview:

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

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on March 18, 1862 at Lebanon, Virginia (Located in Russell County) in Company B 34th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry (Witcher's Battalion, 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles) for the duration of the war.

Federal POW Records reported his arrest on April 13, 1864 in Cabell County (West) Virginia and listed him sent to the Athenaeum prison located in Wheeling, (West) Virginia and Union authorities mentioned his physical description as age 34; 5' 8" tall; dark complexion; blue eyes; dark hair and as a resident of Cabell County and prior to the war had been a farmer.

Federal POW Records reported his transfer to the Camp Chase prison where he arrived on May 11, 1864.

The prisoners from the Athenaeum prison were generally sent to Columbus, Ohio from Wheeling by railroad and upon arrival at the depot in Columbus were marched under guard about four miles west to the Camp Chase prison.

Federal POW Records reported his status as a deserter.

According to the regimental history of the 34th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry they were located in the Shenandoah Valley in April of 1864.

Private William A. Adkins died approximately 198 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 25, 1864 at Hutchinson County, Texas one of the largest Civil War Indian battle took place in named the 1st Battle of Adobe Walls. United States troops under Kit Carson were defeated by the Kiowa, Comanche and the Plains Apache.

And on November 25, 1864 Caroline Amelia Moore who became the future temperance advocate Carrie Nation celebrated her 18th birthday.

And on Friday, November 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private William A. Adkins due to pneumonia.

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

11) Citizen of Boone County, (West) Virginia, Wilson ADKINS – Inscription on tombstone #2 reads **"WILSON ADKINS CITIZEN 1816 1863" WEST VIRGINIA CITIZEN** This

tombstone indicates two men buried and is a double sided tombstone with Thomas L. Carter on the other side. He was taken prisoner in Boone County, (West) Virginia in March 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Willow Adkins but corrected by the ancestry transcriber as Wilson) Wilson Adkins, born about 1816 in Virginia and listed as the head of the household and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and living with his wife Elizabeth Adkins, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other household members were: Levi Adkins, born about 1841 in Virginia and Mary Adkins, born about 1843 in Virginia and Elizabeth Adkins, born about 1846 in Virginia and Isaiah Adkins, born about 1849 in Virginia. The household was living in District 6 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wilson Adkins, born about 1816 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and listed his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$750.00 and a value of personal estate at \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Adkins, born about 1820 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia. Other household members were: Levy Adkins, born about 1841 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and Mary Ann Adkins, born about 1843 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and Elizabeth Adkins, born about 1847 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and Isaiah Adkins, born about 1849 Boone County, (West) Virginia and Jacob Adkins, born about 1851 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and Joseph Adkins, born about 1853 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and Nancy Adkins, born about 1855 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and David Adkins, born about 1857 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and Eveline Miller, born about 1847 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and Jacob Miller, born about 1849 in Boone County, (West) Virginia. The family household was living in Boone County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Ballardsville and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

The compiler notes Camp Chase Cemetery was established on August 1, 1863 and Wilson Adkins would become the first citizen to be interred at the graveyard. Prior to August 1, 1863 the Confederate citizens who died at Camp Chase were interred at the public East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio and not removed to the Camp Chase Cemetery until May of 1869 by Captain Irving of the United States Quartermaster Department as some of the Confederate soldiers were.

Tombstone #2 at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery suggested a double burial as Wilson Adkins is listed on one side and Private Thomas L. Carter of Company D 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry on the other side of the tombstone.

In 1866 Chaplain Tolford transcribed information from the wooden headboards at the Camp Chase Cemetery and recorded Wilson Adkins as a citizen of Virginia and buried in grave #2. Chaplain Tolford made no mention of Private Thomas L. Carter however

Federal POW Records did report the death of Thomas L. Carter at Camp Chase. Chaplain Tolford's information would be used in the Ohio Adjutant General's Report 1866-1868 concerning Confederate dead in Ohio.

The surname of Adkins is often interchanged with Atkins in some historical documents but for the purpose of this biography he shall be referred to as Wilson Adkins.

According to Federal POW Records Wilson Adkins was arrested in Boone County, (West) Virginia on March 26, 1863 and taken to the Athenaeum prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia and the charges against him read: "Violating oath and aiding rebels" His oldest son, Levi was a Confederate soldier with Company I 22nd Regiment, Virginia Infantry. Union authorities reported Wilson Adkins' physical description in 1863 as age 47; 5' 8 and three quarter inches in height; blue eyes; dark complexion; with gray hair. Wilson Adkins was transferred to the Camp Chase prison on May 11, 1863 by rail and held in prison #2.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 7, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln directs that \$20,000 be placed under control of Sec. Seward and \$80,000 under control of Sec. Stanton for expenses of carrying into effect habeas corpus act.

And on Friday, August 7, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records listed the death of Wilson Adkins on Friday, August 7, 1863 due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wilson Adkins owned no slaves.

On July 21, 1993 the new tombstone was erected at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery because of information provided by Harry Atkins a descendant of Wilson Adkins.

12) Private Elijah AGNEW – Inscription on tombstone #1987 reads "**ELIJAH AGNEW CO. A 16 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Elijah Agnew is listed on the 1840 United States census as living in the Pickens District of South Carolina.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elijah Agnew served in Company A of the 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry (Greenville Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“16th Infantry Regiment, recruited in Greenville County, was organized and mustered into Confederate service in December, 1861. It moved to Charleston and for a time was stationed at Adams Run under General Hagood. During December, 1862, the unit was ordered to Wilmington, North Carolina and in May, 1863, to Jackson, Mississippi where it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. After sharing in the defense of Jackson, it was stationed at Rome, Georgia, during the Chickamauga Campaign. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee, fought in the Atlanta Campaign, and endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee. The 16th ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 559 men and 452 arms, lost many in Tennessee, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles J. Elford [Charles James Elford – Find A Grave Memorial # 9373326] and James McCullough, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10850762] Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Ivor, [Wallace B. Ivor] and Major Charles C. O'Neill.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 12, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 12, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and duty status not reported.

“About April 9, 1865, the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and formed the 16th and 24th Consolidated Regiment South Carolina Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) [Camp Hampton was located near Columbia, South Carolina] and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by William Goldsmith on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

According to regimental history the 16th South Carolina was transferred to Adam's Run, South Carolina located near Charleston.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 at the Post Hospital at Adams Run, South Carolina and dated January 18, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on May 1, (1861) at Camp Leesburg, South Carolina and enrolled for three years and attached to the hospital on December 8, as a nurse and last paid on October 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) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated hospital cook at Adams Run, South Carolina.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 at the Post Hospital at Adams Run, South Carolina stated Private (Spelled as) E. Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment enlisted on May 1, (1861) at Camp Leesburg, South Carolina and enrolled for three years and attached to the hospital on December 8, as a nurse and last paid on December 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) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated post hospital cook.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as nurse in post hospital Adams Run, South Carolina.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated May 2, 1863 at the Post Hospital at Adams Run, South Carolina stated Private (Spelled as) E. Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camp Leesburg, South Carolina and enrolled for three years and attached to the hospital on December 8, as a nurse and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

According to regimental history the 16th South Carolina was transferred by rail at Charleston and joined General Johnston's Army in Mississippi and shared in the losing effort for the defense of Jackson, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, South Carolina and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, South Carolina and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley 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) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley 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) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley 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) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December "30", 1861 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

When Private Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll

dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th 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 transferred to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him admitted to the hospital on May 1, 1865.

Private Elijah Agnew died approximately 135 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 19, 1865 at Havana, Cuba the Confederate ironclad C.S.S. Stonewall was sold after her Captain, T. J. Page, learned that the War Between the States had ended rather than to be surrender the ship to the United States. The compiler notes many the C.S.S. Navy personal were considered as pirates by Federal government and prison was sure to follow had they surrendered. The Queen of Spain authorized the purchase. Captain Page handed his ship over to the Spanish authorities for the sum of \$16,000 which he used to pay off his crew. The United States government subsequently reimbursed the Spanish government for the sum of \$16,000 and the ship was turned over to the United States Navy and brought to Washington, D.C., for a short time where photographs were taken. The "Stonewall" was later sold to Japan and delivered on February 3, 1869. It would become the first ironclad ship of the Imperial Japanese Navy and would see further combat with Japan.

And on Friday, May 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Elijah Agnew of Company A of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due from both pharyngitis and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Elijah Agnew did not own slaves.

13) Private H. AIKENS – Inscription on tombstone #1747 reads **“H. AIKENS CO. D MORELAND’S ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

He was reported as a member of Moreland’s Battalion Alabama Cavalry.

He died on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at the hospital at Camp Chase according to page 2 under miscellaneous under H. Aikens.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 25, 1865 near City Point, Virginia “President Lincoln arises early, does not look too well, eats very little. Robert comes aboard during breakfast and reports fighting at front. Several officers, including Rear Adm. Porter, assemble and walk with President to Gen. Grant's headquarters. Lincoln expresses desire to visit scene of fighting. About noon special train is made up, and large party proceeds over military railroad to Gen. Meade's headquarters and sees evidence of fighting during visit.”

And on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private H. Aikens due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules H. Aikens owned no slaves.

14) Private William Ross AKIN – Inscription on tombstone #1151 reads **“W. R. AKINS CO. C 8 GA. BATT’N INF. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Wm. Ross Akins, (Akin) born about 1846 in Georgia living in the household of William B. Akins, born about 1815 in North Carolina and Nancy Akins, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Stephen L. Akins, born about 1842 in Georgia and Mary

A.S. Akins, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Phebe L. Akins, born about 1848 in Georgia and Nancy Akins, born about 1849 in Georgia. The household was living in Division 12 in Gordon County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Akin. Wm. R. Akin, born about 1846 in Georgia was living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. B. Akin, born about 1814 in North Carolina and Nancy Akin, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Stephen L. Akin, born about 1843 in Georgia and Mary A. S. Akin, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Pheba L. Akin, born about 1848 in Georgia and Nancy E. Akin, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in Gordon County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Silaquoy, Georgia and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860. The compiler notes the name of the Post Office may have been Sequoyah.

The compiler notes his brother Stephen was also in Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and his Compiled Military Service Records recorded the correct spelling of the surname as Akin. Stephen's marriage license also listed the surname as Akin. The compiler notes both his mother and father also had their surname spelled as Akin on their tombstones when they died well after the war.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William R. (Spelled as) Akins served in Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"8th Infantry Battalion was organized with six companies during the early spring of 1862 at Savannah, Georgia. Some of the men were from Adairsville and Thornburgh, and Gordon County. For a time the unit served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, then it was assigned to Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. After the operations in North Mississippi, it fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This battalion contained 232 men and 183 arms in December, 1863, and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Asahel Littlefield, [Find A Grave Memorial # 92399694] Leroy Napier, Jr., J. T. Reid, [James T. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 46081537] and Zachariah L. Watters; [Zachariah Lamar Watters – Find A Grave Memorial # 65128971] and Majors John W. Gray, [John William Gray – Find A Grave Memorial # 10639976] B. F. Hunt, and Edward F. Morgan."

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on July 4, 1863 at Calhoun, Georgia and sworn in by Colonel Fain for three years and noted he had not been paid and under remarks stated dismounted and signed to Infantry camp in Company C 8th Georgia Battalion on February 4, 1864 by General Order Number 38.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Akin of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on July 4, 1863 at Calhoun, Georgia and sworn in by Colonel Fain for three years and noted as never been paid and noted as absent and captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864 with gun and accoutrements.

When Private William R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia 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 on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted his capture near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain S. E. Jones and noted his capture near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

At the time, Union Colonel William Hoffman was the Commissary-General of Prisoners who made the decision which northern prison the Confederate were going to when they arrived in Louisville, Kentucky. He held this authority until November 11, 1864 when the department was divided into the western

theater and eastern theater and was in charge of only the eastern theater of war. Camp Chase was considered in the western theater of war. His headquarters was located in Washington, D.C. and he himself had been a prisoner of war and was released in August 1862. Later on he was promoted to General and again took on full authority in both theaters of war on February 1, 1865.

Private died approximately 187 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Washington D.C., J. W. Forney calls on Lincoln to announce that Senator Daniel Clark of New Hampshire is president pro tempore of Senate.

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Akins of Company C of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. R. AKIN CO. C 8 GA. BATT’N. INF. C.S.A.”**

15) Private Francis ALBERT - Inscription on tombstone #1718 reads **“F. R. ALBERT CO. F 20 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed a Francis Albert, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Clara Albert, born about 1820 in Alabama. Other household members were: Stephen J. Albert, born about 1848 in Alabama and Sarah C. Albert, born about 1855 in Alabama. The household was living on the west side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Centreville and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Francis (Spelled as) Alburt with an alternate name of Frank L. Albert served in Company F of the 20th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Bibb, Perry, Dallas, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Russell. After serving at Mobile the unit was brigaded under Generals Barton, Tracy, and

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

Many soldiers in Company F 20th Regiment, Alabama Infantry were from Perry and Bibb counties in Alabama and were and are adjacent to each other.

He has no Confederate Compiled Military Service enlistment records and the compiler notes her service records are located under the name of Frank L. Albert.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported a Francis Alburt of Company F 20th Regiment, Alabama Infantry on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on June 22, 1864 and returned to duty on June 29, 1864 and his complaint was chronic diarrhea.

When Private Albert of Company F of the 20th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank L. Albert of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) at Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted his capture near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank L. Albert of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to

Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank L. Albert of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted his capture near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank L. Albert of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky 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 Frank L. Albert of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured on December 16, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee.

Camp Chase hospital records listed a Frank R. Albert Company F 20th Regiment, Alabama Infantry admitted to the hospital on March 16, 1865.

Private died approximately 75 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 20, 1865 at Washington, D.C., "President Lincoln telegraphs Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, who invited Lincoln to visit him "for a day or two" at City Point, Virginia. Grant explained, "I would like very much to see you and I think the rest would do you good." Lincoln responds, "Had already thought of going immediately after the next rain. Will go sooner if any reason for it. Mrs. L. and a few others will probably accompany me. Will notify you of exact time, once it shall be fixed upon."

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records listed the death of Private (Spelled as) Frank L. Albert of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules using the various names he owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"F. ALBERT CO. F 20 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

16) Private James Joseph ALBERT - Inscription on tombstone #2103 reads **"JAS. J. ALBERTS CO. C 6 FLA. REG. / 2D LIEUT. L. F. HENRY Co. B 19 TEX. REG. C.S.A."** This tombstone indicates a double burial. He was taken prisoner in Fayette County, Kentucky in September 1862.

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

The United States 1860 census listed Joseph I. Albert, born about 1836 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a millwright living in the household of William H. Albert, born about 1831 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Gadsden County, Florida with the nearest Post Office reported as Quincy, Florida and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph James Albert with an alternate name of James J. Albert served in Companies C and B in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Florida Infantry organized at Chattahoochee, Florida, in March, 1862, contained men from Gadsden, Jackson, Union, Collier, and Washington counties. During April the unit had 31 officers and 511 men, and soon moved to East Tennessee. Later it was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was active in Tennessee with Hoods, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment reported 35 killed and 130 wounded at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 214 men and 133 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1863. The field officers were Colonels Jesse J. Finley, [Jesse Johnson Finley Find A Grave Memorial # 4529] Daniel L. Kenan, [Daniel Lafayette Kenan – Find A Grave Memorial # 77732609] and Angus D. McLean, [Angus D. McLean Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354102] and Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. M. Davidson.[Robert Hamilton McWhorta Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6913263]”

Company C of the 6th Florida Infantry was known as the “Gulf State Infantry.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported James J. Albert enlisting in Company C of the 6th Regiment, Florida Infantry at age 26, on January 11, 1862 at Quincy, Florida located in Gadsden County for one year.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and detailed as a teamster at Knoxville, Tennessee on July 23, 1862 and was reported in Kentucky in September of 1862.

Federal POW Records reported Joseph James Albert taken prisoner at Lexington, Kentucky on September 22, 1862 and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on February 25, 1863.

Union authorities listed him as 5' 8" tall, with blue eyes and dark hair and complexion and as age 26.

Private died approximately 3 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1863 in Washington D.C., President Lincoln issues Proclamation number 96 which calls special session of Senate for March 4, 1863 to handle backlog of appointments and promotions.

And on Saturday, February 28, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James Joseph Albert delirium tremens just three days after arriving at the Camp Chase prison.

Wikipedia defines delirium tremens as (Latin for "shaking frenzy", also referred to as DT's, "the horrors", "the bottleache", "quart mania", "ork orks", "gallon distemper", "barrel fever", or "the shakes") is an acute episode of delirium that is usually caused by withdrawal from alcohol, first described in 1813.

According to the "Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Ohio: 1866-1868:" Private James Albert of the 6th Florida was buried in grave #82 at the East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio. His body may have been reinterred in May of 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving and buried with 2nd Lieutenant Littleton Fowler Henry in grave #2103 at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery.

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

Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had "dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty".

He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private James J. Albert may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules using the various names he owned no slaves.

If the compiler was making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. J. ALBERT CO. C 6 FLA. INF. C.S.A."**

17) Government Employee, Thomas B. ALEXANDER - Inscription on tombstone #180 reads **"T. B. ALEXANDER CITIZEN."** He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; Employee Thomas B. Alexander served with the Nitre and Mining Bureau, War Department, C.S.A.

The compiler notes he was a Confederate employee with the "Trinity Cave Nitre Works" located in Morgan County, Alabama.

In 1866 Chaplain Tolford wrote down the information from his wooden headboard at the Camp Chase Cemetery and recorded his information as T. B. Alexander citizen of Alabama which was used in the Ohio Adjutant General's Report 1866-1868 concerning Confederates buried in Ohio.

The auxiliary register for the military prison at Camp Chase, Ohio burial records also listed T. B. Alexander as a citizen of Alabama and an employee at the Nitre Works.

Starting in 1903 General Ainsworth and his staff began the arduous task of making Confederate Compiled Military Service Records. His staff had a cover page for Thomas B. Alexander an employee of the Nitre and Mining Bureau for the Confederate States of America War Department. Other than his cover page his records pertain to Federal POW records.

With the northern blockade beginning to take a toll the Confederate government created the Nitre Bureau in 1862.

Mr. Marion O. Smith wrote a wonderful article about the "Trinity Cave Nitre Works" for the National Speleological Society which helped to confirm the involvement of Thomas B. Alexander. The following quotation marks will be used in citing the article. "Dry and maze-like Trinity Cave is located on the north end of low-lying Trinity Mountain in Morgan County, Alabama, some five miles west of Decatur." "Its six entrances lead to 4,053 feet of mostly stooping or crawling passages which penetrate no more than 220 feet straight back into the mountain. During the Civil War Trinity was one of the thirteen Alabama caves mined for saltpeter directly by the Confederate government." "The Bureau began mining Trinity Cave during the fall of 1862." "The amount of saltpeter made at Trinity Cave is unknown, but it must have been considerable, judging by how many times saltpeter was hauled to Guntersville, Gadsden, or Rome." "Bureau employees mined Trinity Cave until March 1864. Payrolls from December 1862 until then, with the exception of February 1864, still exist. These rolls show a monthly labor force ranging from sixteen to thirty-two men." "Thomas B. Alexander, laborer November 1863 – January 1864." "Many of the workmen, perhaps half, were residents of Morgan and Lawrence counties." "The Confederates stopped mining Trinity Cave in March 1864. Eighteen men were on duty that month and none of them worked more than seven days, implying that their last day was March 7. Within a day or two, General Dodge occupied Decatur and sent units to capture Courtland and Moulton. Primarily near the latter place, on March 10 and 15, 1864 soon after Trinity Cave had been abandoned."

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner by the Department of the Cumberland on March 10, 1864 near Moulton, Alabama. This should have been Moulton, Alabama located in Lawrence County which is adjacent to Morgan County, Alabama.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 25, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln thanks Mrs. Louisa Drew for gift of theater tickets. [Once owned by late John Barrymore, actor, letter was destroyed by fire.]

And on Saturday, June 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) T. B. Alexander an employee in the Nitre Works due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas B. Alexander owned no slaves.

18) Citizen of Barbour County (West) Virginia, John Calvin ALFORD – Inscription on tombstone #119 reads **“J. C. ALFORD CITIZEN.” WEST VIRGINIA CITIZEN** He was taken prisoner in Barbour County, (West) Virginia.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Calvin Alford, born about 1844, in Virginia living in the household of James Alford, born about 1815 in Virginia and Elizabeth Alford, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other household members were: Thomas Alford, born about 1838 in Virginia and Margaret Alford, born about 1840 in Virginia and James Alford, born about 1842 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 and one half in Augusta County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the Alford household as living in the household of Martin Johnson, born about 1820 in Virginia and Mary J. Johnson, born about 1838 in Maryland. Other members of the Johnson household with the surname of Johnson were noted. All of the Alford's were all listed as servants within the Johnson household.

The 1860 United States census listed John C. Alford, born about 1845 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a servant. Other household members with the surname of Alford living with the Johnson family were: James Alford, born about 1815 in Virginia and Elizabeth Alford, born about 1803 in Virginia and Thomas Alford, born about 1838 in Virginia and Margaret Alford, born about 1840 in Virginia and James H. Alford, born about 1842 in Virginia. The Johnson and Alford household were living in Barbour County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office listed as Philippi and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1860.

According to the book “Union and Confederate Soldiers and Sympathizers of Barbour County, West Virginia” by John W. Shaffer the author listed John Calvin Alford as born in Augusta County, Virginia in 1847. The author also said of John Calvin Alford: “A notorious guerilla, and has been the terror of Barbour

for many a day.” And he had been “arrested in January 1864 and died at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 7, 1864.”

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln attends Grover's Theatre for performance of Edwin Booth in *The Fool's Revenge*.

And on Monday, March 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of J. C. Alford due to both consumption and typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Calvin Alford owned no slaves.

19) Private Benjamin ALLEN – Inscription on tombstone #242 reads “***BENJ. ALLEN 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 24 years old.

The United States 1860 listed Benjamin Allen, born about 1840 in North Carolina and living in the household of Isaiah Allen, born about 1794 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Allen, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Catharine Allen, born about 1822 in North Carolina and Susan Allen, born about 1834 in North Carolina and James Allen, born about 1837 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the North Fork District in Ashe County, North Carolina and reported the nearest Post Office was reported as North Fork and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin Allen served in Company K and 2nd Company C of the 21st Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 31, 1863 stated Private Benjamin Allen of 1st Company D Artillery in Peter's Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 26, 1863 in Montgomery County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Oliver for three years and noted as absent without leave since July 18, 1863.

The compiler notes the above company subsequently became Company K of the 21st Virginia Cavalry. The 21st also known as Peters' Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized on August 27, 1863 with companies which had been formed from the force known as the Virginia State Line and raised in localities where the Conscript Act was not enforceable.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Benjamin Allen of Captain A.R. Humes Company appeared on a receipt roll for pay at Dublin Depot, Virginia on October 1, 1863 and paid \$11.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated December 26, 1864 stated Private Benjamin Allen of 2nd Company C of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on November 10, 1863 in Ashe County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Sutherland for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia (Located in Hardy County) on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 2, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. Allen of 2nd Company C of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on November 10, 1863 in Ashe County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Sutherland for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private Benjamin Allen of 2nd Company C of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on November 10, 1863 in Ashe County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Sutherland for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Lieutenant Sutherland also had been living in Ashe County according to the 1860 United States census and he appears to have been on recruiting duty as I've run across his name with other War Between the States research in this capacity.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Allen 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 the Athenaeum Prison and arrived there on August 10, 1864 and a physical description was made as

follows: Age 24; 5' 10" tall; fair complexion; brown eyes; dark hair; and told Federal authorities his prior occupation a farmer and said his residence was Ashe County, North Carolina and noted he had been arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Allen 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 West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Allen 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 Captain E. W. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted his capture at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 15, 1864 In Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives General Eustorjio Salgar, new minister from United States of Colombia, and they exchange brief formal remarks.

And on Thursday, September 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj. Allen of Company C of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin Allen did not own slaves.

20) Private Benjamin F. ALLEN – Inscription on tombstone #233 reads **“BENJ. F. ALLEN CO. D 50 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign. (September 21 – November 25, 1863)

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

Benjamin F. Allen is the soldier behind the legend *“The Lady in Gray”* The compiler notes this was a fictional story originated after the war to gain interest of the Confederate dead at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

The United States 1850 census listed Ben. Allen, born about 1834 living in the household of Sane (Corrected to Samuel by ancestry transcriber) Stacker, and born about 1790 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Mary Allen, born about 1815 in Pennsylvania and George Allen, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Edward Allen, born about 1846. The family household was living in Stewart County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 20, 1850.

The 1860 United State census listed Benjn. Allen, born about 1833 in Tennessee and listed his occupation as a day laborer and it was noted on the census that he could not read or write and living in the household of John Glassco, born about 1824 in Tennessee and Betsy Glassco, born about 1830 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William Glassco, born about 1859 and listed as age six months. The family household was living in District 7 in Stewart County, Tennessee with the nearest Post Office reported as Dover and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

Many soldiers of Company D 50th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry were from Stewart County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records not dated stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen enrolled in Captain Graham's Company at age twenty-six on September 20, 1861 at Fort Donelson, Tennessee (Located in Stewart County) for one twelve months.

The compiler notes the above company subsequently became Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized December 25, 1861 some of the companies having previously served in a temporary battalion. The regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee February 16, 1862 and released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 20, 1862 and immediately re-organized and declared exchanged at Aikens Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 20, 1861 to August 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted at Fort Donelson on September 20, 1861 for twelve months and was noted as a prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois on August 1, 1862 and noted his capture at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois sent to Vicksburg to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Douglas, Chicago on September 5, 1862 and noted captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 20, 1861 for one year and last paid by Major Jones in August 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 20, 1861 for one year and last paid by Major Jones in August 1862 and noted as absent for duty and noted as sick in hospital at Terry, Mississippi.

The compiler notes he was paroled and exchanged per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement and arrived at Vicksburg aboard the steamer "Jno. H. Done" on September 20, 1862 and exchanged on November 10, 1862.

The compiler notes Terry, Mississippi was located in Hinds County near Jackson, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on September 20, 1861 and last paid by Captain Butler on August 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on September 20, 1861 and last paid on September 1, 1863 noted as absent and wounded and left on battlefield at Chattanooga on November 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on September 20, 1861 and last paid on September 1, 1863 noted as absent and wounded and left on battlefield at Chattanooga on November 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 4, 1864 at Tilton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry age twenty-five enrolled on September 20, 1861 in Stewart County, Tennessee. Note: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of having the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. W. C. Whitthorne, Adjutant General State of Tennessee and under remarks stated left on the battlefield Missionary Ridge and taken prisoner on November 25, 1863.

The compiler notes Tilton, Georgia is now a ghost town and was located in Whitfield County south of Dalton, Georgia by about eight miles.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated September 22, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on September 20, 1861 and last paid

on September 1, 1863 noted as absent and wounded and left on battlefield at Chattanooga on November 25, 1863.

When Private Benjamin F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Missionary Ridge (Part of the Chattanooga Campaign) he had been in Maney's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with Braxton Bragg as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Battle of Missionary Ridge was part of the Chattanooga Campaign and fought on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th 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 S. E. Jones Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky on March 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Department of the Cumberland and noted captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 13, 1864 for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee and was admitted to what appears to be a General Field Hospital in Chattanooga on December 22, 1863 for a fracture of the left leg caused by a gun-shot wound and sent to General Hospital on February 15, 1864 in Ward C at Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin F. Allen of Company 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry for a V. S. (Vulnus Sclopetarium) (A Latin phrase for gun-shot wound) fracture of left fibula and admitted on February 16, 1864 at the United States Army General Hospital number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and returned to the Provost Marshal on March 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin Allen of Company "E" of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry admitted on February 16, 1864 at the United States Army General Hospital Number one at Nashville, Tennessee and received from the Provost Marshal and diagnosis was a gun-shot fracture of left fibula and transferred on March 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee was admitted to the Federal hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 22, 1863 for a gun-shot wound which had fractured his left fibula and was transferred to the United States Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee on February 15, 1864. After his release from the hospital he was returned to the Provost Marshal at Nashville on March 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on the five days ending March 15, 1864 and noted captured at Missionary Ridge, Georgia on November 23, 1863 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin F. Allen of Company "E" of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin F. Allen of Company "E" of the 50th Regiment Tennessee 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 at Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863.

Private Benjamin F. Allen died approximately 166 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 8, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President telegraphs Mrs. Lincoln at Manchester, Vermont. "All well, including Tad's pony and the goats. Mrs. Colonel Dimmick [Dimick, wife of Colonel Justin Dimick, governor of Soldiers' Home] died night before last. Bob left Sunday afternoon. Said, he did not know whether he should see you."

And on Thursday, September 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Allen of Company D of the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin F. Allen or Benjamin Allen of Stewart County, Tennessee did not own slaves.

21) Private Charles A. ALLEN – Inscription on tombstone #1877 reads "**LIEUT. C. A. ALLEN 4 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Walker County, Georgia in March 1864.

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

C. A. Allen's name is virtually affiliated with Walker County, Georgia on historical documents including the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed C. A. (A male) Allen, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed him as the head of the household and living with Rebecca A. Allen, born about 1832 in Georgia. The family household was living at Cane Creek in Walker County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Cane Creek and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

Although his tombstone listed him as a lieutenant no period sources can be located as him either elected or appointed as lieutenant rather sources refer to his rank as a private.

The National Park Service listed him as 1st Lieutenant Charles A. Allen with the 4th Georgia Cavalry aka Clinch's. While there were two such organizations known as the 4th Georgia Cavalry his name can only be found at times with Clinch's. "Broadfoot's Roster" also listed him as C. A. Allen with the conscripts and as Charles A. Allen 1st Lieutenant with Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry, in the compilers opinion he is one in the same soldier.

Compiled Military Service Records, created by General Ainsworth and staff after the turn of the century, listed Charles A. Allen as a 1st lieutenant with no company 4th (Clinch's) Georgia Cavalry on his cover page and on pages 2 and 3 as a 1st lieutenant with the 4th Georgia Cavalry and on pages 7,8,9,10,11 and 12 it listed him as a 1st lieutenant and as a enrolling officer with no mention of the 4th Georgia Cavalry or Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry.

He has no Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW Records with the exception of pages 4, 5 and 6 and those pages are conversations of turn of the century archivists wondering who he was since he had no Confederate enlistment papers.

Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry was formed in Camden County, Georgia in the extreme southeastern section of the state while Walker County, Georgia is located in the extreme northwestern part of the state and the two counties are more than 400 miles in distance from each other. Nowhere in the rosters in Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry does it show a Lieutenant C. A. Allen or Charles A. Allen.

Looking at the unit history of Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry they have a complete listing of their officers and his name does not appear among them.

The turn of the century archivists suggested his name appeared under Confederate miscellaneous under C. A. Allen. And indeed it does as both under two separate files for Charles A. Allen and C. A. Allen. Both reported him as a private and as a sub-enrollment officer for Walker County, Georgia. From what the compiler has been able to gather many of the sub-enrollment officers in Georgia were either non-

commissioned officers or privates. There was never a mention of him with the 4th Georgia Cavalry or Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry while serving as a sub-enrollment officer.

He was also listed as a private and sub-enrollment officer at Camp Randolph in Decatur, Georgia located in DeKalb County at Camp Instruction #2. Instruction camps were the equivalent of modern day military boot camps. He was shown as a private up until April of 1864.

The State of Georgia had over 150 counties within the state during the war.

After the Confederate Conscription Act was passed by the Confederate government in April of 1862 the county sheriff and sub-enrollment officer would go door to door obtaining information of the males and their ages and of their present whereabouts. As soon as the male for example turned eighteen years of age and had not volunteered for Confederate or state service and did not meet any exemption laws than he would be conscripted into Confederate service and sent an Instruction Camp. Thus Private Charles A. Allen was helping to keep a constant flow of men to Camp Randolph in Decatur, Georgia from Walker County, Georgia.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on March 29, 1864 at Walker County, Georgia and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee where he was listed as a 1st lieutenant and as an enrolling officer.

When a Confederate soldier was taken prisoner some of the information came from the soldier himself since the Union army did not usually have access to his military records unless the records had been captured. Somewhere between his capture in Walker County, Georgia and Nashville, Tennessee he went from Private Charles A. Allen, a Walker County sub-enrollment officer and 1st Lieutenant Charles A. Allen an enrollment officer with Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry. Because of the vast distance of Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry in relationship to Walker County, Georgia it is the compilers opinion he gave the Union army false information as to his rank and unit.

Federal POW Records reported him forwarded from Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky and then transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio where 1st Lieutenant Charles A. Allen of Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry arrived on April 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23519) listed him assigned to prison number two and the compiler could not transcribe the barracks number.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23243) listed C. A. Allen (This time as a) Citizen of Georgia admitted to the Camp Chase hospital.

The compiler notes LaFayette, Georgia is the county seat of Walker County.

The compiler would like to thank Gregory C. White who wrote the book on the 31st Regiment Georgia Infantry for finding the story about Andrew Jefferson Caldwell.

In the 1984 book "Walker County Georgia Heritage, 1838-1983", page 8, is a rather descriptive reminiscence of Camp Chase by Andrew Jefferson Caldwell, 1st Georgia State Troops"

"The following is ""THE UNFINISHED EXPERIENCES OF ANDREW JEFFERSON CALDWELL,"" a pioneer citizen of Walker County. (Georgia) These experiences were kindly submitted by Dorothy Groover Worth."

"Most of the men from Walker County stayed to come home. They begged me to stay but I told them I had two brothers in Virginia and I wanted to go where they were. I was so tired of prison life I was determined to get out the first chance. So about the middle of March, one cold morning, we left the prison before daylight. We had to march to Columbus to get on the train. When they took us outside the prison wall they formed us in a line. All I had was a knit warm blue blouse I had bought, and a thick blanket, but it seemed I would freeze to death before we started to Columbus. Two of our boys died in camp, Sam McWhorter [Private Samuel McWhorter of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops died on September 15, 1864 and buried in grave number 247 at the Camp Chase Cemetery] and Noah Marideth [Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops died on August 16, 1864 and buried in grave number 208 at the Camp Chase Cemetery] We found in prison several Walker Citizens, Mr. Davison, Mr. Matthew Brown, Morgan and Charlie Allen. Both of the Allen's died in prison. Captain Sharp of the Home Guard was there."

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

Juxtaposition:

On Sunday April 16, 1865 across America many newspapers reported the assassination of President Lincoln.

And on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Charles A. Allen at the Camp Chase hospital due to scorbutus which is the Latin name for scurvy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Charles A. Allen nor C. A. Allen of Walker County, Georgia owned slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **CHARLES A. ALLEN SUB. ENROLLING OFFICER C.S.A.**

22) 1st Lieutenant Eason R. ALLEN -Inscription on tombstone #2100 reads "**1ST LIEUT. E. R. ALLEN CO. E 10 TEX. CAV. C.S.A. / JOHN KENNEDY 33 KY. VOLS. C.S.A.**" This tombstone indicates a double burial. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

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

It appears that his father Gideon had served with a Louisiana unit during the War of 1812.

The 1850 United States census listed Eason Allen, born about 1839 in Louisiana living in the household of Gideon Allen, born about 1795 in Louisiana and Ann Allen, born about 1796 in Louisiana. Other household members were: W. W. (A male) Allen, born about 1822 in Louisiana and Amanda Allen, born about 1833 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Zylfy (A female) Allen, born about 1835 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Fadry (A female) Allen, born about 1837 in Louisiana and Henry Allen, born about 1845 in Louisiana and John M. Harris, born about 1840 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; 2nd Lieutenant Eason R. Allen and discharged as a 1st lieutenant served in Company E of the 10th Texas Infantry (Nelson's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Waco, Texas, during the winter of 1861-1862. Many of its members were from Houston and Tyler, and Grimes, Freestone, San Augustine, and Washington counties. It served in the Department of Texas, then was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the unit was assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, and in September, 1863, consolidated with the 6th Infantry Regiment and the 15th Cavalry Regiment (dismounted). The command went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It lost 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 642 men and 437 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Roger Q. Mills [Roger Quarles Mills – Find A Grave Memorial # 18085] and Allison Nelson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11038] Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Young, [Robert Butler Young – Killed at Battle of Franklin, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 8071065] and Majors Seymour C. Brasher and John R. Kennard. [Born 1826 died in 1894 buried in Grimes County, Texas.]"

Compiled Military Service Records reported Eason R. Allen enrolled in Company E 10th Texas Infantry Regiment (Nelson's) on October 12, 1861 at Parker County, Texas. He was paid travel expenses to go to Houston, Texas a distance of about 300 miles and was shown as age twenty-two upon being mustered into service. He was elected as 2nd Lieutenant by his company.

From his early career he had been sick and was often shown as absent.

Compiled Military Service Records listed him sick at a private home near Chrystal Hill, Arkansas in July of 1862. He returned to duty on September 4, 1862 and stationed at Fort Hindman, Arkansas. On October 27, 1862 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

When 1st Lieutenant Eason Allen of Company E of the 10th Texas Infantry was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post he had been with the 2nd Brigade with Brigadier General Thomas J. Churchill as Commanding General.

Union Major General John A. McClernand (A political general from Illinois) had President Lincoln's permission to launch an attack against Vicksburg, Mississippi. However he attacked Fort Hindman in Arkansas also known as the Battle of Arkansas Post. General McClernand did not inform General Grant who was his superior of his intentions and who was still trying to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi. With 33,000 Union troops General McClernand forced the surrender of Fort Hindman after a two day battle on January 9-11, 1863. Arkansas Post surrendered its 5,500 soldiers and slated to be paroled in Vicksburg, Mississippi. This was the largest surrender of Confederate troops west of the Mississippi River until the final surrender in 1865.

The Confederate troops upon surrender were not allowed to go back to their log huts at Fort Hindman to retrieve their blankets, quilts and extra clothing. When General Grant had found out what General McClernand had done he was furious. Not only did he not help General Grant in the taking of Vicksburg, Mississippi, He was about to add an additional 5,500 Confederates to Vicksburg for parole in which Grant was trying to take. General Grant had General McClernand relieved and had the Confederates taken to Northern prison camps. About 30% of the prisoners taken at Arkansas Post died in prison camps throughout the North and the lack of proper clothing probably played a factor in some of their deaths. It was in this atmosphere that 1st Lieutenant Eason R. Allen was captured.

He was taken by a steamer to the Gratiot Street Prison in St. Louis, Missouri with the rest of the prisoners and from there sent to the Camp Chase Prison by railroad. During the trip to St. Louis the weather changed for the worst and snow began to fall upon the Confederate troops who were exposed to the weather on deck. As they tried to huddle together for warmth some of them froze to death.

Federal POW Records listed 1st Lieutenant Eason R. Allen arriving at Camp Chase on January 30, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1863 at New York, a letter is written by New York 10th Congressional District Citizens to Abraham Lincoln (Petition protesting that Congressman Edward Haight is not a Republican)

And on Wednesday, February 11, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 1st Lieutenant Eason R. Allen at the Camp Chase hospital due to typhoid and erysipelas.

According to the "Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Ohio: 1866-1868:" "1st Lieutenant Eason R. Allen was buried in grave #74 at the East City Cemetery.

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

Agent 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. 1st Lieutenant Eason R. Allen may have been one of those reinterred.

The tombstone indicates he is buried with Private John Kennedy however Private Kennedy was a Union soldier who had also been buried at the East City Cemetery but removed to Green Lawn Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio in January 1864 and has a tombstone at Green Lawn Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Eason R. Allen owned no slaves. His father Gideon Allen did however own slaves but Eason was not his father.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“1ST LIEUT. E. R. ALLEN CO. E 10 TEX. INF. (NELSON’S REG. TEX. INF.) C.S.A.”**

23) 2nd Lieutenant John F. ALLEN – Inscription on tombstone #2082 reads **“2D LIEUT. J. F. ALLEN CO. C 1 ALA. REG. C.S.A. / F. W. WALKER CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** indicates a double burial. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Island Number Ten, Missouri in April 1862.

The 1860 United States census listed John Allen, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a mechanic with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Isabella Allen, born about 1835 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Carmella (A female) Allen, born about 1852 in Alabama and Columbus Allen, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Maretta (A female) Allen, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Russell County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbus, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

According to records found at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama Private John F. Allen enlisted in Russell County, Alabama in Company C of the 1st Alabama Infantry and shortly thereafter became Company G of the 1st Alabama Infantry and that when John F. Allen re-enlisted he was appointed as a lieutenant in Company G of the 1st Alabama Infantry. The compiler notes he is listed as died at Johnson’s Island in 1862 but the compiler believes this is incorrect.

Company C later to become Company G of the 1st Alabama Infantry was known as the Perote Guards.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Russell and Bullock Counties in Alabama were adjacent.

The compiler notes some history of Perote, Alabama in Bullock County, Alabama from Wikipedia: "This community, settled during the mid-1830s, was first called Fulford's Cross Roads, then Missouri Cross Roads when a post office was established here in 1846. The name Perote, adopted in 1850, was suggested by veterans returning from the Mexican War (1846-48), who remembered a citadel in Mexico by that name. Incorporation followed in 1858

"Perote grew rapidly in the 1850s so that by 1860 the community was thriving with several doctors, stores, a carriage factory, a Masonic lodge, and a school. At the beginning of the War Between the States (1861-65), the school numbered about 150 students. Many of the young men from the school served in the Perote Guards, organized in 1859 as war clouds gathered. They went off to war as part of the 1st Alabama Infantry Regiment with uniforms and a flag handmade by the women they left behind.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; 2nd Lieutenant John F. Allen served in Companies C and G 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]"

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Private John F. Allen originally enlisting at Girard, Alabama located in Russell County on February 13, 1861 for one year. The 1st Regiment, Alabama Infantry was reorganized and (Old) Company C subsequently became (New) Company G.

Upon reenlisting he was elected as a 2nd lieutenant in (New) Company G 1st Regiment, Alabama Infantry on March 4, 1862. The 1st Regiment, Alabama Infantry was ordered to Island Number 10 where it arrived on March 12, 1862. Island Number 10 was located on the Mississippi River between Tennessee and Missouri.

The vast majority of the 1st Regiment, Alabama Infantry had been taken prisoners at Island Number 10 on April 8, 1862, including 2nd Lieutenant John F. Allen.

When 2nd Lieutenant John Allen of Company C of the 1st Alabama and Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Island Number 10 he had been with the 1st Brigade with Major General John P. McCown as Commanding General.

Federal POW Records reported he arrived at Camp Chase on April 13, 1862 and among the items he had with him was a dirk knife. The following (See missing letters) was cited from the book, "*The Story of Camp Chase*" by William H. Knauss, originally published in 1906.

"Camp Chase, April 20, 1862. My Dear Merritt: You have doubtless heard of the surrender of our forces at Island No. 10, which included the First Alabama. We all regretted this much, but we were surrendered without knowledge or consent. Our boys stood up to the enemy like men and brave soldiers. We were drawn up in line of battle in sight of the enemy several times, and not one of them, I am glad to say, flinched in the least, but, on the contrary, were perfectly cool and determined. I was very proud of them, indeed, and live each one of them as a dear friend. After our surrender we were separated, the officers being sent here and the men to Chicago or Springfield. It was hard for me to part with them, and they seemed to feel it much; but such is war. We are very well treated here, but are closely confined. We are anxious to get South. Some of the boys, I believe made their escape. Lieutenants Hall and Tuttle are here, and are well. Your friend, J. F. Whitefield" The letter was addressed to Lieutenant M. C. Pratt in Prattsville, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Jno F. Allen of the 1st Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 13, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured a Island 10 on April 7, 1862 and under remarks stated died May 22, 1862.

Another letter in the book "*The Story of Camp Chase* mentioned John F. Allen by name. "On April 21, 1862, Lieutenant Menefee wrote to Mrs. John F. Allen "On April 21, 1862, Lieutenant Menefee wrote to Mrs. John F. Allen that her husband, Lieutenant Allen, had been ill with typhoid fever, but was recovering. ""Your next letter will be from him,"" the lieutenant wrote as he is now getting along nicely. The letter was a brief one; and had it gone upon its way, it would have cheered a lonely, aching heart in far-off Alabama. The cheering letter was written on the 21st of April, and the record shows that he was buried on May 24."

2nd Lieutenant John F. Allen died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 23, 1862 near Fredericksburg, Virginia General McDowell and Colonel Herman Haupt, aide-de-camp to McDowell and chief of construction and transportation on military railroads, meet President and party at Aquia Creek, Va., and accompany them in baggage car to McDowell's headquarters on north side

of Rappahannock. President reviews various divisions and rides along lines with hat off as men cheer. Leaves headquarters at 9 P.M. Leaves Aquia Creek on return trip at 10 P.M.

And on Friday, May 23, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio, Surgeon Brown's hospital records located at the Ohio Historical Society reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant J. F. Allen due to pneumonia.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1867 he was listed as buried in grave number 12 at the East City Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio with a date of death as May 24, 1862.

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

Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had "dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty". He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. 2nd Lieutenant John F. Allen may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John F. Allen did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it was read: **"2ND LT. J. F. ALLEN CO. G 1ST ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

24) Private Joseph G. ALLEN – Inscription on tombstone #81 reads **"J. G. ALLEN CO. C 11 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Chattanooga, Tennessee in September 1863.

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

Tennessee State Marriages 1780 – 2002 listed Grant Allen married to Elizabeth M. Minton on December 13, 1838 in Marshall County, Tennessee.

Tennessee State Marriages 1780 – 2002 listed Grant Allen married to Keziah Sheppard on March 4, 1848 in Marshall County, Tennessee.

The United States 1860 census listed a Joseph G. Allen, born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Grant Allen, born about 1816 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Keziah (A female) Allen, born about 1826, in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Margaret Allen, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Wm. Allen, born about 1851 in Tennessee and

Ophelia Allen, born about 1853 in Tennessee and Felix Allen, born about 1855 in Tennessee and Mary Allen, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living District 8 in Marshall County, Tennessee with the nearest Post Office reported as Belfast and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

According to the Tennessee State Marriage Index 1780-2002; J. G. Allen was married to Susan McElhaneey on September 14, 1862 in Marshall County, Tennessee.

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

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

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Joe G. Allen with the 11th Tennessee Cavalry (Holman's)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Allen of Company C of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 30, 1862 at Chapel Hill, Tennessee at age twenty-one and sworn in by T. C. H. Miller for three years and noted the valuation of his horse as \$205.00 and equipment as \$12.00.

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

Many of the soldiers with Company C came from Marshall County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Chapel Hill, Tennessee is located in Marshall County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated August 17, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Allen of Company C of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 30, 1862 at Chapel Hill, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain T. C. H. Miller for three years and last paid on March 1, 1863 and also paid \$24.40 for his horse and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he deserted in June 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 17, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Allen of Company C of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 30, 1862 at Chapel Hill, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain T. C. H. Miller for three years and last paid by Captain George Dashiell on June 30, 1863 and also paid \$24.40 for his horse and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated deserted in June 1863 and reinstated.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner just three days before the Battle of Chickamauga.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joe Allen of Company C of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners forwarded from Stevenson, Alabama on September 23, 1863. Roll dated Nashville, Tennessee September 23, 1863 and noted as captured near Chattanooga on September 16, 1863 and under remarks noted deserter has taken the oath of allegiance and to be released at Louisville, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joe Allen of Company C of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners forwarded from Stevenson, Alabama on September 21, 1863 by Captain R. M. Goodwin, Assistant Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured near Chattanooga on September 16, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter who has taken oath of allegiance to be released at Louisville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joe Allen of Company C of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured near Chattanooga on September 16, 1863 and forwarded to Louisville on September 21, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter to be released at Louisville and has taken the oath of allegiance.

Federal POW Records reported he desired to be released at Louisville, Kentucky and took the oath of allegiance but was then forwarded to Kemper Barracks in Cincinnati, Ohio and transferred to Camp Chase on October 2, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 15, 1863 In Washington D.C., President Lincoln attends Ford's Theatre, accompanied by John Nicolay, John Hay, and Leonard Swett, to see James H. Hackett play Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Henry IV* and criticizes Hackett's reading of a passage.

And on Tuesday, December 15, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. "C". Allen of Company C of the 11th Tennessee Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph G. Allen did not own slaves.

25) Private Alexander P. AMBRESTER - Inscription on tombstone #121 reads "**A. P. AMBERSTER YOUNG'S CO. ALA. NITRE AND MINING CORPS C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Alabama in July 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old.

Although his tombstone listed his surname as Amberster, he is listed in other surname spellings as Ambrester and Ambrister.

The United States 1850 census listed Alexander (Spelled as) Ambrester, born about 1828 in Alabama and living with Mary Ambrester, born about 1816 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Elizabeth Ambrester, born about 1821 in Alabama and Martha Ambrester, born about 1825 in Alabama and Frances Ambrester, born about 1830 in Alabama and Cynthia Ambrester, born about 1834 in Alabama and William Ambrester, born about 1837. The family household was living in Township 6, Range 6, in Jackson County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 19, 1850.

Miscellaneous Compiled Military Service Records listed Private A. P. Ambrester in Company F of the Nitre Guards.

The Compiled Military Service Records reported Private Alexander P. Ambrester enlisting in Captain Young's Company (Guard Company) Alabama Nitre and Mining Corps on December 26, 1862 at Larkinsville, Alabama located in Jackson County for three years.

With the northern blockade beginning to take a toll the Confederate government created the Nitre Bureau in 1862.

Mr. Marion O. Smith wrote a wonderful article named: "Saltpeter Mining and the Civil War in Jackson County, Alabama" The following quotation marks will be used in citing the article. "Sauta was the largest saltpeter cave operation in Alabama and probably the entire Confederacy." "In addition, there were also members of Captain James H. Young's Nitre Guard stationed at the site and a number of local residents did occasional odd jobs at or sold products to the works."

It also appears that Alexander P. Ambrester also worked in the Sauta Cave as a laborer and sold products to the Confederate Nitre and Mining Corps in the spring of 1863 as receipts bear his signature for receiving monies as located in the Confederate Citizens file.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Private Alexander P. Armbrister as absent and taken prisoner in July 1863 near Bellefonte, Alabama located in Jackson County.

Federal POW Records reported A. P. Ambrester taken prisoner on July 24, 1863 at Bellefontain, Tennessee by Federal forces under the command of General Rosecrans and forwarded to Winchester, Tennessee.

Bellefonte, Alabama was very close to the Tennessee State line and the correct entry in the compilers opinion should have been Bellefonte, Alabama, today Bellefonte, Alabama is a ghost town.

Federal POW Records reported him on a list of prisoners captured in the saltpeter works who were forming a company of bushwhackers.

The compiler notes the Union authorities may not have recognized the Nitre Guard as an organized Confederate unit.

Federal POW Records listed him as forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and arriving there on August 2, 1863 and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and then transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 7, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln presents commission as lieutenant general to General Grant at 1 P.M. in cabinet chamber in the presence of cabinet, General Halleck and John A. Rawlins, Cong. Lovejoy, from Illinois and John Nicolay.

And on Wednesday, March 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private Alexander P. Ambrester due to pneumonia.

Some Federal POW Records refer to his surname as Ambrister.

In early September 1863 General Rosecrans himself visited one of the nearby Sauta caves in Jackson County, Alabama and wrote his name inside of the cave wall along with some of his staff adjutants.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Alexander P. Ambrester or any of the various surname spellings owned no slaves.

26) John ANDERS - Inscription on tombstone #1299 reads **"PVT. J. ANDERS C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

Miscellaneous listed Private John Anders name appears on a muster roll of the Camp Guard of Instruction, Conscript Department of Kentucky and Tennessee dated November 7, 1864 at Bristol, Tennessee and reported him enlisting on August 1, 1864 in Washington County, Tennessee for the duration of the war.

Ancestry listed his name as J. Anders on United States Prisoners of war 1861-1865 and mentioned him with the Quarter Masters Department and was taken prisoner on December 14, 1864 at Bristol, Tennessee.

The compiler notes it is also plausible he was with the unassigned conscripts.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes a check to his son Robert T. Lincoln for \$100.00.

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records on ancestry (23134) stated the death of Private John Anders due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John Anders owned no slaves.

27) Private Abijah ANDERSON – Inscription on tombstone #1188 reads **"A. ANDERSON CO. F 19 S.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Atlanta Campaign (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 26 years old based on the 1860 census.

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) Bige Anderson, born about 1838 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as an overseer and living in the household of Moses Holstein, born about 1794 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Ester Holstein, born about 1797 in South

Carolina. The household was living in the Saluda Regiment in Edgefield County, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ridge and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are that Company F of the 19th South Carolina Infantry had many members from Edgefield District and according to a few of Abijah Anderson's Compiled Military Service Records he had gone home on furlough to Edgefield District, South Carolina. It would appear that Abijah Anderson's father had been Michael Anderson as he had been married twice and according to an obituary had twenty-three children. Michael Anderson had been an overseer in the Saluda Regiment in Edgefield District according to the 1860 census. There were three other Anderson's who may have been related and were in Company F of the 19th South Carolina; Henry, Barney and Stephen. Stephen had also been an overseer and lived in the Saluda Regiment in Edgefield District. Barney had also lived in the Saluda Regiment in Edgefield District. The compiler's research indicates the only possible solution was Bige Anderson who had also been an overseer and living in the Saluda Regiment in Edgefield District. The compiler believes Bige was Adijah Anderson. And lastly the compiler did find an Abijah Anderson living in South Carolina in the pre war census however he survived the war and was living in the 1870 census reports.

Company F of the 19th South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Edgefield District, South Carolina.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Abijah Anderson served in Company F 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 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Captain Wade Holstein's Company (H) 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry* enlisted on December 30, (1861) at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) [Located near Columbia, South Carolina] and enrolled for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. 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 on 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 18, 1861 to March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, (1861) at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company F of the 19th South Carolina Volunteers for monthly pay from March 1 to September 1, 1862 being six months at \$11.00 per month and paid \$66.00 on October 21, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and Abijah Anderson signed his name with an X.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid by (John H.) Jones 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) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, (1861) at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid by (John H.) Jones on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at Tynersville, (Tennessee)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December "31", 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year 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) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on

December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from March 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid on June 23, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Anderson of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from May 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid on July 17, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital at Atlanta, Georgia May 29, 1863 by order of Regimental Surgeon now on furlough at home in Edgefield, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital at Atlanta, Georgia May 29, 1863 by order of Regimental Surgeon now on furlough at home in Edgefield, South Carolina.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Anderson of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from periods of July 1 to October 31, 1863 and on November 4, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital at Atlanta, Georgia May 29, 1863 by order of Regimental Surgeon now on furlough at home in Edgefield, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and made in accordance with General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office had enlisted on December 30, 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.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Anderson of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and was noted as sick.

He may not have been able to read or write as he signed his Confederate pay slip with an X.

When Private Abijah Anderson of Company F of the 19th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Anderson of Company F 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 Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company F 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 Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company F 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 Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company F 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 Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners 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) Abijah Anderson of Company F 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. 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) Abijah Anderson of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Abijah Anderson died approximately 193 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Washington, D.C. the President assists Mrs. Lincoln in welcoming guests to afternoon reception attended by General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and Admiral and Mrs. David Farragut.

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Abijah Anderson of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Abijah Anderson did not own slaves.

28) Private Benjamin S. ANDERSON – Inscription on tombstone #569 reads “**SGT. B. S. ANDERSON CO. C 6 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Benjamin S. Anderson was a sergeant but discharged as a private and served in Company C of the 5th Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes this regiment was formed of the seven companies of the Cavalry Battalion, Smith's Legion, Georgia Volunteers in March 1863 and the subsequent addition of four other companies.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to March 6, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) B. S. Anderson of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Centre, Alabama and sworn in by Captain Stiff for three years or duration of the war and last paid by on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) B. S. Anderson of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Centre, Alabama and sworn in by Captain Stiff for three years or duration of the war and last paid by on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and noted due .40 cents per day for use and risk of horse for 120 days.

It's interesting to note a Confederate private earned about .36 cents per day or \$11.00 per month and his horse was being paid more than him.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated (Spelled as) B. S. Anderson of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and last paid on April 30, 1863 and paid \$98.00 for use and risk of horse and noted present for duty and under remarks stated he was reduced to ranks on October 9, 1863 from 2nd sergeant.

When Private Benjamin Anderson of Company C 6th Georgia Cavalry was taken prisoner in Tennessee he had been in the Cavalry Corps of General Wheeler with General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The following may give insight as to the capture of Private Benjamin S. Anderson.

The following is from Wikipedia concerning Wheeler's Cavalry: "In August, (1864) Wheeler's corps crossed the Chattahoochee River in an attempt to destroy the railroad Sherman was using to supply his force from Chattanooga. Wheeler's men captured the town of Dalton, but he was unable to defeat the Union garrison protected in a nearby fort. Wheeler then took his men into East Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee River above Knoxville. His raid continued to the west, causing minor interruptions in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and then continued south through Franklin until he re-crossed the Tennessee at Tuscumbia. Wheeler's raid was described by historian Ed Bearss as a "Confederate disaster" because it

caused minimum damage to the Union while denying Gen. John Bell Hood, now in command of the Army of Tennessee, the direct support of his cavalry arm. Without accurate intelligence of Sherman's dispositions, Hood was beaten at Jonesborough and forced to evacuate Atlanta. Wheeler rendezvoused with Hood's army in early October after destroying the railroad bridge at Resaca”.

From the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Volume 38, part V on page number 776 it stated: “Nashville, Tennessee, September 2, 1864-3 p.m. (Received at 5:40 pm) Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General: I have a brigade of 4,000 quartermasters’ men organized under arms, and the spirit of officers and men is admirable. I reviewed them last evening with General Miller, commanding post, and he was exceedingly pleased with their appearance. Last evening Rousseau engaged Wheeler about four miles this side of La Vergne and drove him. It is said he is making for the Tennessee and Alabama road at Franklin to destroy it, and perhaps threaten our communications by the Cumberland River. Steedman is said to be a Murfreesborough with 3,000 infantry and cavalry. J. L. Donaldson Colonel Chief Quartermaster.”

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. S. Anderson of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. S. Anderson of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 12, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. S. Anderson of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 6, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin S. Anderson of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and

noted his capture at Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky.

Private Benjamin S. Anderson died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C. Chief Justice Nominee Salmon P. Chase makes a social call on the President.

And on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ben Anderson of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Benjamin S. Anderson did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“B. S. ANDERSON CO. C 6 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

29) Sergeant Anderson BASHAM - Inscription on tombstone #987 reads **“SGT. B. ANDERSON CO. I 60 VA. REG. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

The correct name for this soldier should be Anderson Basham. Compiled Military Service Records listed his surname as Bassham while Federal POW Records listed his surname as Basham.

The 1850 United States census listed Anderson (Family surname spelled as Bassham) Basham, born about 1834 in Virginia and listing his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Meador Bassham, born about 1804 in Virginia and Polly Bassham, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other household members were: Alexander Bassham, born about 1837 in Virginia and Rhoda I. Bassham, born about 1839 in Virginia and James H. Bassham, born about 1842 in Virginia and Elizabeth Bassham, born about 1844 in Virginia and Henry C. Bassham, born about 1850 and listed as one month old. The family household was living in District 42 in Mercer County (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

Virginia Marriages, 1851-1929 listed Anderson (Spelled as) Basham married to Mary Meadows on July 13, 1854 in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia.

The National Park Service also listed his name as Anderson Bassham in Company I 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry 3rd Regiment of the Wise Legion.

Compiled Military Service Records also reported his name as Anderson Bassham in Company I 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry 3rd Regiment of the Wise Legion.

Many of the soldiers in Company I 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry aka the 3rd Regiment of the Wise Legion were from Mercer County, (West) Virginia.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Anderson Bassham enlisting on August 10, 1861 at White Sulphur Springs (West) Virginia located in Greenbrier County in Company I 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and was shown as a 3rd sergeant. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reflected him having a good service record and promoted to 2nd sergeant.

Federal POW Records reported Anderson Bassham taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

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

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

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

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

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

Home Guards

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

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

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

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

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

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

Federal POW Records reported Anderson Basham taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia located in Pulaski County on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Anderson Basham forwarded to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia and arrived at Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Sergeant Anderson Basham died approximately 191 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln responds to serenade of crowd at White House celebrating passage of resolution sending Thirteenth Amendment to states.

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Anderson Basham due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Anderson Bassham or Anderson Basham owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. A. BASHAM CO. I 60 VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

30) Private Daniel ANDERSON – Inscription on tombstone #1572 reads **“DAN’L ANDERSON CO. E 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old.

According to Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Daniel Anderson married Adeline Parker on December 23, 1858 in Henry County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed a Daniel Anderson, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a house carpenter and reported his value of personal estate as \$150.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with (Spelled as) Adaline Anderson, born about 1839 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Manda A. (A female) Anderson, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as two months old. The family household was living in the Kirkland Beat number 4 in Henry County, Alabama and reported the nearest Post Office as Abbeville and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel Anderson 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.”

The compiler notes the above company subsequently became Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

According to Henry County, Alabama records many soldiers of Company E 57th Regiment, Alabama Infantry came from Henry County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Daniel Anderson of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 17, 1863 in Henry County, Alabama for three years or the duration of the war and enrolled by Lieutenant Guilford and noted as never paid and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Danl Anderson of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from September 1, 1863 to October 31, 1863 and paid on November 16, 1863 by T. H. Kimball in the amount of \$22.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Daniel Anderson of Company E of the 57th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864 and specifically noted the date of issue as October 29, 1864 and signed his receipt with an X and under remarks stated he was a convalescent at Camp Wright.

When Private Daniel Anderson of Company E of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

Federal POW Records stated Private Daniel Anderson 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 S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l Anderson of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l Anderson 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 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 Daniel Anderson of Company E of the 57th 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.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23243) listed him admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on March 5, 1865.

Private Daniel Anderson died approximately 61 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the second inauguration ball was held for President Lincoln and a buffet was served for hundreds of people. Among a few of the food items were: Pheasant, Quail, Venison, Roast Turkey, Grouse, boned and roasted Leg of Veal, Fricandeau, Roast Beef, Filet de Beef, Beef a l'anglais, Almond Sponge cake, Macaroon Tarts, Oyster Stews, Terrapin Stew, Oysters picked, Lobster salad, Chicken salad, Burnt Almonds ice cream, Lemon ice cream, White Coffee ice cream, Maraschino ice cream, Caramel with Fancy Cream Candy, Tongue en gelee, smoked ham, Patete of Duck en gelee. The food lists goes on and on.

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Dan'l Anderson of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Daniel Anderson did not own slaves.

31) Private Larkin W. ANDERSON – Inscription on tombstone #817 reads **“L. W. ANDERSON CO. A 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Larkin W. Anderson, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Jabez Anderson, born about 1805 in Virginia and Julia Anderson, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Minerva J. Anderson, born about 1835 in Virginia and James D. Anderson, born about 1837 in Virginia and Marcus L. Anderson, born about 1841 in Virginia and Lucinda Anderson, born about 1846 in Virginia and Josephus

Anderson, born about 1860, in Virginia, age about five months. The family household was living in District 42 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Larkin W. Anderson, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of John (But changed given name to Jabez by an ancestry transcriber) Anderson, born about 1809 in Virginia and Julia Anderson born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James D. Anderson, born about 1837 in Virginia and Marcus S. Anderson, born about 1840 in Virginia and Lurinda Anderson, born about 1848 in Virginia and Josephus Anderson, born about 1850 in Virginia and Sarah E. Anderson, born about 1854 in Virginia. The family household was living in My Division in Mercer County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Princeton and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

The compiler notes in all other historical documents the head of the household was listed as Jabez Anderson with the exception of the 1860 United States census.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Larkin W. Anderson with an alternate name of L. W. Anderson served in Company A of the 17th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry with three new companies. It was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then returned to western Virginia. The regiment fought at Cloyd's Mountain, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. There were 241 engaged at Gettysburg and during February, 1864, it contained 311 effectives. In April, 1865, it disbanded at Lynchburg. The field officers were Colonel William H. French, [William Henderson French – Find A Grave Memorial # 51769111] Lieutenant Colonel William C. Tavenner, [William Cabell Tavenner – Find A Grave Memorial – 10743441] and Major Frederick F. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10341674]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. W. Anderson of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 10, 1864 at Monroe County, (West) Virginia by J. J. Ellison for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and bounty due.

The compiler notes 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 former by the division of 1st Company D 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Three other companies were added to this battalion and formed the 17th Virginia Cavalry on January 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. W. Anderson of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 10, 1864 at Monroe County, (West) Virginia for three years and enrolled by J. J. Ellison and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. W. Anderson of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 10, 1864 at Monroe County, (West) Virginia for three years and enrolled by J. J. Ellison and last paid by J. C. Vanfossen on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and a prisoner of war captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. W. Anderson of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 10, 1864 at Monroe County, (West) Virginia for three years and enrolled by J. J. Ellison and noted as absent and a prisoner of war captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia (Located in Hardy County) on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Larkin W. Anderson of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Larkin W. Anderson of Company A 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 the Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864. Age 21; 5' 11 and one half inches tall; dark complexion; gray eyes; red hair; and told Union authorities his prior occupation was a farmer and said his residence was Mercer County, (West) Virginia and was arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Larkin W. Anderson of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. W. 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin W. Anderson (With an X above the given name indicating a wrong spelling) of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia was admitted on September 25, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital from the Camp Chase prison for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated he had not been vaccinated M. P. H. C. C. (Military Post Hospital at Camp Chase) and reported his age as twenty-one.

Private Larkin W. Anderson died approximately 163 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln confers with Governor Reuben E. Fenton of New York in regard to filling troop quotas for State.

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private Larkin W. Anderson of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Larkin W. Anderson did not own slaves.

32) Private Reuben B. ANDERSON - Inscription on tombstone #297 reads **“R. B. ANDERSON CO. E 34 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Reuben Anderson, born about 1830 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Henry Anderson, born about 1790 in Ireland and (Spelled as) Patsey Anderson, born about 1792 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Eleanor Anderson, born about 1825 (Listed as 25 years old in the actual census) in South Carolina and Rebecca Anderson, born about 1827 (Listed as 23 years old in the actual census) in South Carolina and John H. Anderson, born about 1829 (Listed as 21 years old in the actual census) in South Carolina and James W. Anderson, born about 1845 in Georgia and William J. Anderson, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 45 in Jackson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Reuben B. Anderson, born about 1836 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a cooper and living in the household of Henry Anderson, born about 1789 in Europe and Martha Anderson, born about 1794 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ellender Anderson, born about 1830 in Georgia and Rebecca Anderson, born about 1834 in Georgia and William Anderson, born about 1839 in Georgia. The family household was living in Madison County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Danielsville and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

The compiler notes the counties of Jackson and Madison, Georgia are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Reuben Anderson served in Company E of 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”

A Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 6, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Reubin B. Anderson of Captain Alva T. Bennet's Company of Johnson's Regiment Georgia Infantry volunteered on May 13, 1862 in Jackson County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Bennett for the duration of the war and paid a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as Reuben B. Anderson.

The compiler notes the above company subsequently became Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry. The 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 Reuben B. Anderson 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, Reuben B. Anderson 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 as Reuben B. Anderson and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Reuben B. Anderson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled a 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. Roll dated Headquarters paroling office Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 and noted as sick in hospital.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Anderson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia appeared on a list of sick and wounded Confederate prisoners delivered to the Confederate authorities at Mobile, Alabama and captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

When Private Reuben B. Anderson of Company E of the 34th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben B. Anderson 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 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) Reuben B. Anderson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben B. Anderson 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 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) Reuben B. Anderson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben B. Anderson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 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 Reuben B. Anderson died approximately 68 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 9, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln Telegraphs Simon Cameron: "There is absolutely no news here from the Army of the Potomac not published in Stanton's bulletins."

And on Sunday, October 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. B. Anderson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Reuben B. Anderson did not own slaves.

33) Private Robert ANDERSON – Inscription on tombstone #558 reads ***"ROB'T ANDERSON CO. D 15 TENN. MTD. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in March 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Anderson, born about 1835 in North Carolina and living in the household of George Anderson, born about 1797 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Anderson, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John Anderson, born about 1828 in North Carolina and Delilah Anderson, born about 1834 in North Carolina and Henry Anderson, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Joshua Anderson, born about 1839 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Benjamine (A male) Anderson, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Gabrillas (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Gabriella (A female) Anderson, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Cornelius Anderson, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Moses Anderson, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Nancy Bilbra, born about 1787 in North Carolina. The household was living in District 1 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 34 which noted Private Robert Anderson of Company D of the 15th Mounted Tennessee Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was George Anderson and listed the Post Office as Jackson, Tennessee.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 744 the Post Office at Jackson was located in Madison County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Madison and Henderson Counties in Tennessee were adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Anderson served with Company D of the 15th Tennessee Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street.”

The compiler notes the last four abbreviations stand for Tennessee Mounted Infantry Confederate States of America.

Robert Anderson has no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records with Company D of the 15th Regiment, Tennessee Mounted Infantry other than his Federal POW records and this raises a red flag with the compiler.

On the majority of his Federal POW Records was listed with Franklin's Battalion. The compiler notes The 2nd Regiment of the Arkansas Cavalry was known as the Franklin Battalion. Federal POW records reported him “taken prisoner on March 16, 1864 at Union City, Tennessee.” (Located in Obion County)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Anderson of Company D of Franklin's Battalion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 29, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Colonel John J. Rinaker (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Union City, Tennessee on March 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23519) listed R. Anderson assigned to prison number three in barracks number four.

Federal POW records reported him admitted to the Camp Chase United States Army Hospital in October 1864 for small-pox.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Anderson of Company D of Franklin's Battalion 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 Union City, Tennessee on March 16, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Robert Anderson died approximately 221 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 6, 1864 at Washington, D.C., the President communicates Annual Message to Congress: Condition of foreign affairs reasonably satisfactory. No differences of any kind have arisen with republics to the south, and their sympathies are constantly expressed with cordiality. China seems to be accepting conventional laws which regulate commercial intercourse, and friendship of Japan toward U.S. has increased. Several ports have been opened and immigration encouraged. Financial affairs have been administered successfully. Public debt is \$1,740,690,489. Money required to meet expenses of war derived from taxes should be increased. National banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. Organization and admission of state of Nevada completed. Territories are growing rapidly. Newly established Agriculture Dept. recommended to be continued care of Congress. Movements that mold society for durability have occurred—Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal state governments. President recommends reconsideration and passage of proposed amendment to Constitution, abolishing slavery. In midst of war nation's material resources and manpower are more complete and abundant than ever. On basis of accessible evidence it would seem that no attempt at negotiation with insurgent leader could result in any good. "The war will cease on the part of the government, whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

And on Tuesday, December 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robert Anderson of Company D Franklin's Battalion at the hospital due to dropsy.

According to "*Med-Terms*" "Dropsy, was an old term for the swelling of soft tissues due to the accumulation of excess water."

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

34) Sergeant William ANDERSON – Inscription on tombstone #1012 reads “**SGT. W. ANDERSON CO. G 29 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 25 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed William Anderson, born about 1838, in Georgia and living in the household of Mary McCranie, born about 1785 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Margaret McCranie, born about 1810 in South Carolina and Cornelius McCranie, born about 1813 in Georgia. The household was living in Lowndes County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

The compiler notes Berrien County, Georgia was created on February 25, 1856 from parts of Coffee, Irwin and Lowndes counties in Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed William Anderson, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of the Neil E. McCranie, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other household members were: Mary McCranie, born about 1785 in North Carolina and Margaret Anderson, born about 1807 in South Carolina and Eliza (A female) Bliss, born about 1815 in Georgia and Lucy Anderson, born about 1841 in Georgia. The household was living in Berrien County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office reported as Nashville, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Anderson was discharged as a sergeant in Company G of 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.”

Company C of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company G of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate re-organization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the "Berrien Minutemen" Many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Anderson of Captain Levi J. Knight's Company C (Berrien Minute Men)* enlisted August 22, 1861 at Brunswick, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Charles S.) Rockwell for twelve months and under remarks stated absent on sick leave since returned.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was designated at various times as Captain Knight's Company, Captain Wylly's Company, (Old) Company C and (New) Company G 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry." The compiler notes Brunswick, Georgia was located in Glynn County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) William Anderson of Captain Thomas S. Wylly's Company enlisted on August 22, 1861 at Brunswick, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Charles) S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid on October 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Anderson of Company G of the 29th Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations at Savannah, Georgia from May 27 to June 6, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Anderson of Captain Thomas S. Wylly's Company C enlisted on August 22, 1861 at Brunswick, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Charles) S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick at Darien, Georgia.

The compiler notes Darien, Georgia was located in McIntosh County.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Anderson of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from January 1 to April 8, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) William Anderson of Company G of the 29th Georgia was issued one jacket and one pair of drawers at Covington, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

When Sergeant William Anderson of Company G of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Steven's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes General Walker was killed on July 22nd 1864, the same day that Sergeant William Anderson was taken prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Anderson Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William Anderson of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "31", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Anderson Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "28", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Anderson Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) William Anderson Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Anderson Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) William Anderson Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Sergeant William Anderson died approximately 176 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at Hampton Roads, Virginia President Lincoln conducts Hampton Roads Peace Conference for four hours in the morning aboard the "River Queen."

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Anderson of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William Anderson did not own slaves.

35) Private William Yarber ANDERSON – Inscription on tombstone #2098 reads "***Y. Anderson Co. C 8 KY. REG. C.S.A. / 1ST LIEUT. J. L. Lindsey Co. C 24 TEX. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Webster County, Kentucky in January 1863.

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

This tombstone indicates a double burial.

The 1850 United States census listed William A. Anderson, born about 1844 in Kentucky and living in the household of Alex Anderson, born about 1822 in North Carolina and Emily Anderson, born about 1823 in North Carolina. Other members of the household were: Minerva Anderson, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Nancy Anderson, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Jas. H. Anderson, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Hopkins County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

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

The 1860 United States census listed William Y. Anderson, born about 1845 in Kentucky and living in the household of Alex Anderson, born about 1818 in North Carolina and Emily Anderson, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Manervia J. Anderson, born about 1843 in Kentucky and Nancy Anderson, born about 1847 in Kentucky and James H. Anderson, born about 1849 in Kentucky and Dolla A. Anderson, (A female) born about 1852 in Kentucky and Alexander Anderson, born about 1857 in Kentucky and Squire Anderson, born about 1860 age five months in Kentucky and Betsey A. Oakley, born about 1839 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Webster County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vanderburg and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Yarber Anderson served in Company C of the 8th Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted in an overview:

"8th Infantry Regiment was organized in September, 1861, at Camp Boone, Tennessee. The unit was captured at Fort Donelson, and of the 312 engaged, 99 were killed or wounded. After being exchanged it was attached to Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It sustained 11 casualties at Coffeeville, and then was involved in numerous engagements around Jackson. During the spring of 1864 the regiment was mounted and assigned to General Lyon's Brigade. It reported 17 disabled in the expedition from Memphis into Mississippi and 32 in the fight at Harrisburg. Later it skirmished in Alabama and surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry C. Burnett and Hylan B. Lyon, Lieutenant Colonel A.R. Shacklett, and Majors Jabez Bingham and R.W. Henry."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records reported Private Yarber Anderson in Company C 8th Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner in Webster County, Kentucky on January 1, 1863 and Union authorities listed his physical description as 18 years old; 5 '9" in height; gray eyes; dark hair; and a fair complexion.

What is known of Company C 8th Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry is that they were stationed at Graysport, Mississippi on December 23, 1862. Graysport was located in Grenada County Mississippi a distance of more than 300 miles from Webster County, Kentucky. This may give the appearance of alleged Private Yarber Anderson of deserting his command although nothing is mentioned of him doing so on his Federal POW records.

Federal POW Records reported he arrived at the Camp Chase Prison on January 10, 1863 via Henderson, Kentucky.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1863 at Washington D.C., President Lincoln telegraphs Gen. Robert C. Schenck: "I hear of some difficulty in the streets of Baltimore yesterday. What is the amount of it?" [Probably group of convalescents from Philadelphia showing their antipathy toward Negroes employed at Solders' Rest.]

And on Wednesday, February 4, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private Yarber Anderson at the Camp Chase General hospital due to typhoid fever and pneumonia.

Furthermore alleged Private Yarber Anderson is not listed as buried at the East City Cemetery according to the 1866-68 Ohio Adjutant Generals Report this is where we would expect to find him on this death date.

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 Yaber Anderson may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William Y. Anderson owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. Y. ANDERSON CO. C 8 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."**

36) Private James ANDERSON – Inscription on tombstone #1034 reads **"J. R. ANDREWS CO. D 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Kingsport, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private James Anderson served in Company D in the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (Dortch's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Consolidated Cavalry Battalion was assembled in August, 1863, and contained men from five different regiments of J. H. Morgan's dispersed command. It was assigned to B. W. Duke's Brigade in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and saw action in several conflicts in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. During January, 1865, only 32 effectives were present and the battalion disbanded. Captain John B. Dortch was in command.[John Baker Dortch – Find A Grave Memorial # 60661139]"

The compiler notes according to the 1866-1868 Adjutant General of Ohio Report his name was listed as "J. Anderson in Company D 2nd Kentucky Cavalry" and buried in "grave number 1034." The compiler notes there was a J. R. Andrews in Company D of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry however he was taken to the Federal Prison in Rock Island, Illinois and that the 2nd Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry and the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Cavalry were two separate units.

The compiler notes he does not have Confederate Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW records and while this does raise a red flag it is noted the vast majority of soldiers with the 2nd Battalion, Kentucky Cavalry do not have true Confederate Compiled Military Service Records.

According to *"The Journal of the Kentucky Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans"* in the Story of Captain John Baker Dortch written May 27, 2011 it states: "About the 2nd day of July 1863 General Morgan's troopers began crossing the upper Cumberland River near Burkesville, Kentucky. Flooding from recent rains had swollen the river. Lt. H. C. Merritt, of Dortch's company recalled "only those who were considered well mounted were allowed to go on the raid. It was most strenuous work on both men and horses. Those who were poor swimmers grabbed on to their horses tail, to be pulled across." Lt. Colonel Huffman placed Captain Dortch in command of the troopers who were to remain behind. These men became the nucleus of Dortch's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Battalion."

Federal POW Records reported James Anderson taken prisoner at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee and then transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 15, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln sent the following telegram: "War Department Washington D.C., Feb 4, 1865 Officer in Command at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Parole Lieutenant John A. Stephens, prisoner of war, to report to me here in person and send him to me. It is in pursuance of an arrangement I made yesterday with his uncle, Honorable A.H. Stephens. Acknowledge receipt. A. Lincoln." "This telegram was sent a day after the Hampton Roads Conference, which was a meeting between Lincoln and some delegates from the Confederacy, Alexander Hamilton Stephens (Vice President of the Confederacy) among them. Johnson's Island was a POW camp located in Sandusky Bay."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James Anderson due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James Anderson owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. ANDERSON CO. D 2ND BATT'N. (DORTCH'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

37) Private Solomon O. ANDREWS – Inscription on tombstone #1917 reads **"S. O. ANDREWS CO. I 63 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 36 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Solomon Andrews, born about 1830 in South Carolina and living in the household of George Andrews, born about 1799 in South Carolina and Mary Andrews, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Andrews, born about 1828 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Andrews, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Katharine Andrews, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Henry Andrews, born about 1837 in South Carolina and John W. Andrews, born about 1840 in South Carolina and John Andrews, born about 1845 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Division 12 in Cass County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriages 1785-1950; Solomon O. Andrews married Matilda C. Isham on March 6, 1856 in Floyd County, Georgia. The couple's last child was born on June 17, 1862 and named Mary Jane Andrews and she lived to be ninety years old and died in 1952 and is buried in Floyd County, Georgia. Matilda C. Andrews died in 1906 and is also buried in Floyd County, Georgia and never married again.

The 1860 United States census listed Solomon Andrews, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate at \$1,800.00 and value of personal estate at \$700.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with Matilda Andrews, born about 1837 in Georgia. Other household members were: James Andrews, born about 1856 and (Spelled as) Eveline (A female) Andrews, born about 1858 and W. M. Rowe (A male) Andrews, born about 1836. The family household was living in the Floyd Springs District in Floyd County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Everett Springs and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Solomon O. Andrews served in Company I in the 63rd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"63rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1862, using the 13th Georgia Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. With more than 1,100 officers and men, the unit was assigned to the Departments of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. It served as infantry and heavy artillery at Thunderbolt and Rosedew [Rose Dew] Island, and Companies B and K were engaged at Battery Wagner near Charleston. Later the regiment was placed in General Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. Now serving as infantry, it participated in the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, this unit reported 10 killed, 61 wounded, and 39 missing and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 143 effectives. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel George A. Gordon, [George Anderson Gordon – Find A Grave Memorial # 92640886] Lieutenant Colonel George R. Black, [George Robison Black – Find A Grave Memorial # 6586388] and Majors Joseph V. H. Allen [Find A Grave Memorial # 22935239] and John R. Giles. [Find A Grave Memorial # 7091160]"

Elements of this regiment originally served as an artillery unit. In April 1864 the regiment was assigned to the Army of Tennessee and served as an infantry regiment.

With the passing of the Confederate Conscription Act in April of 1862 men between the ages of 18 and 35 were forced into the army unless otherwise exempted for three years. Solomon O. Andrews appears to have fallen into this category as some married men did.

Compiled Military Service Records reflected him sick almost consistently from the beginning of his enlistment until his capture. One entry reported him returning from desertion status on his January and February 1864 company muster rolls. Entries at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia reported him as a patient suffering from febris remittens on July 1, 1864 as an example.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated (Spelled as) S. Andrews of Company I of Gordon's Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as absent with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Andrews of Company I of Gordon's Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on December 23, 1862 at Thunderbolt Battery (Located on Wassaw Island, Georgia in Chatham County, south of Savannah, Georgia) and enrolled for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. O. Andrews of Company I of Gordon's Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 22, 1863 at Camp Gordon and enrolled for three years or the war and pay due from January 22, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. O. Andrews of Company I of Gordon's Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 22, 1863 at Camp Gordon and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid by (Charles J) White on March 1 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 22, 1863 at Camp Gordon and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid by (Charles J) White on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 22, 1863 at Camp Gordon and last paid by (Charles J) White on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick 60 days furlough August 29, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 22, 1863 at Camp Gordon and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Charles J) White on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from May 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January "20", 1863 at Camp Gordon and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Charles J) White on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from May 26, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January "20", 1863 at Camp Gordon and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by (Charles J) White on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined from desertion since last muster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on May 13, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals Macon, Georgia and dated July 1, 1864 and had been in the Floyd Hospital and had been in Mercer's Brigade and noted his Post Office as Stone Mountain, Georgia and noted his complaint as febris remittens.

The compiler notes febris remittens is a fever with big temperature swings.

When Private Solomon Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Stone Mountain on July 23, 1864 he had been in Mercer's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. C. (With an X above the initial C indicating an incorrect initial) Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia o July "24", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain

(Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, (Georgia) on "June" 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 4, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon "C". Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Although the war for most intents and purposes had ended on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Court House, Private Solomon O. Andrews had one last battle to fight, sickness, before he could see his wife and children again.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23243) listed him admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on April 5, 1865.

Private Solomon O. Andrews died approximately 264 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 25, 1865 at New York City, New York Lincoln's funeral procession arrives by railroad with tens of thousands of New Yorkers in attendance.

And on Tuesday, April 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sol O. Andrews of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Solomon O. Andrews did not own slaves.

38) Private Leroy H. ARCHIBALD – Inscription on tombstone #576 reads ***“L. H. ARCHIBALD CO. B 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United State census listed Leroy H. Archibald, born about 1839 in Alabama and living in the household of Mary Archibald, born about 1799 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Edward M. Archibald, born about 1820 in Alabama and Samuel E. Archibald, born about 1823 in Alabama and John M. Archibald, born about 1829 in Alabama and Eleanor F. Archibald, born about 1834 in Alabama and Robert N. Archibald, born about 1838 in Alabama and Fernando Moore Archibald, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Greene County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 16, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 12 which noted Private L. H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was M. Archibald and listed her Post Office as Pleasant Ridge, Alabama.

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

Archibald family history by Scott Owens was able to fill in the missing pieces. “Leroy H. Archibald was the son of Robert and Mary Mayes who had been married in South Carolina and moved to Greene County, Alabama. Robert Archibald had died in 1845 leaving Mary to raise the large family. Robert and Mary had eight sons, five of whom died prior to the war. The war would claim the last three sons. Mary would die

in 1888 with virtually no family left. Leroy H. Archibald had been born in 1839 at Pleasant Ridge, located in Greene County, Alabama”.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Leroy H. Archibald served in Company B 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]”

Compiled Military Service Records reported his name as Lervy H. Archibald and reported him in Company B 36th Regiment, Alabama Infantry and an obvious transcription error in his given name occurred.

Many men from Greene County, Alabama served with Company B 36th Regiment, Alabama Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from May 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid \$22.00 on August 26, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on April 14, 1864.

When Private Leroy Archibald of Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leroy H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29,

186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Archibald (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the "31st" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia by the 16th Army Corps on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leroy H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison 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) Leroy H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison 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) Leroy H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison 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) Leroy H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Private Leroy H. Archibald died approximately 128 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 8, 1864 in Ireland mathematician George Boole died. He was famous for the concept of Boolean algebra.

And on Thursday, December 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW's Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. H. Archibald of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to typhoid fever and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Leroy H. Archibald did not own slaves.

39) Private Josiah ARMSTEAD – Inscription on tombstone #1580 reads **“J. ARMSTEAD CO. E 22 VA. REG. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Roane County, West Virginia in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Josiah Armstead, born about 1843 and living in the household of James M. Armstead, born about 1813 in Virginia and Jane Armstead, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other family members were: Susan Armstead, born about 1833 in Virginia and Alfred Armstead, born about 1835 in Virginia and Saley Armstead, born about 1837 in Virginia and Mathews Armstead, born about 1840 in Virginia and John Armstead, born about 1845 in Virginia and Thomas Armstead, born about 1847 in Virginia and Benjamin Armstead, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 29, in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census reported Josiah Armstead, born about 1841 in Virginia and occupation listed as a farm laborer and living in the household [only in Roane County, (West) Virginia] of James M. Armstead, born about 1814 in Virginia and Jannette Armstead, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other household members were: Mathew Armstead, born about 1839 in Virginia and John Armstead, born about 1844 in Virginia and Thomas Armstead, born about 1846 in Virginia and Benjamin Armstead, born about 1849 in Virginia and Elisha Armstead, born about 1851 in Virginia and Francis Armstead, born about 1854 in Virginia and Jeannetta Armstead, born about 1856 in Virginia and Thomas J. Sword, born about 1834 in Virginia and Eli Sword, born about 1837 in Virginia and Elvira Sword, born about 1838 in Virginia and Fanny Sword, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in Roane County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office was reported as Osborns Mills and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Josiah Armstead alternate name Josiah Armistead served in Company E in the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 1st Kanawha Regiment, was organized and accepted into Confederate service in July, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Jackson, Craig, Nicholas,

Alleghany, Wyoming, and Boone. The 22nd saw action at Carnifax [Carnifax] Ferry and later lost twenty-one percent of the 550 engaged at Droop Mountain. It was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, participated in the Shenandoah Valley operations, and disbanded during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Colonels George S. Patton [George Smith Patton – Grandfather of General George Smith Patton of WWII fame – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077] and C. Q. Tompkins; [Charles Quarles Tompkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6786293 – Half brother of well known Confederate female nurse Captain Sally Tompkins also known as the Angel of the Confederacy] of Lieutenant Colonels Andrew R. Barbee, [Andrew Russell Barbee] William A. Jackson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11215435] and John C. McDonald; [John Claiborne McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 11226585] and Majors Robert A. [Robert Augustus Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 14987577] and Isaac N. Smith. [Isaac Noyes Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549225 – Kept diary now at Oberlin College, Ohio]”

Company E of the 22nd Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) was known as the “Elk River Tigers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private Josiah (Spelled as) Armistead of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 21, 1863 at Camp Stonewall and enrolled by (Captain) George S. Chilton for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas) A. Roberts on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records November dated April 1, 1864 stated Private Josiah (Spelled as) Armstead (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 21, 1863 at Camp Stonewall and enrolled by (Captain) George S. Chilton for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) A. Roberts on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 1, 1864 stated Private Josiah (Spelled as) Armistead of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 21, 1863 at Camp Stonewall and enrolled by (Captain) George S. Chilton for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) A. Roberts on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josiah (Spelled as) Armstead of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a report of prisoners of war received at and transferred from Cumberland, Maryland, during the month of January 1865. Report dated Cumberland, Maryland on February 16, 1865 and noted his capture in West Virginia on January 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josiah (Spelled as) Armstead of Company E of the “32” Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred from Cumberland, Maryland Headquarters Department of West Virginia during the month of March 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland on May 15, 1865 and noted as captured on January 12, 1865 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio February 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josiah (Spelled as) Armstead of Company E of the 22nd Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia [Also known as the Athenaeum Prison] and a physical description was taken on February 10, 1865. Age 24; Height 5' 7"; Eyes gray; Hair brown; Complexion fair; and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and listed his residence as Roane County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by the State Guards of Roane County, West Virginia on January 12, 1865 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josiah (Spelled as) Armstead of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Wheeling, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 13, 1865 and noted as captured in Roane County, West Virginia on January 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josiah (Spelled as) Armstead of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from February 11 to 15, 1865 and specifically arrived on February 14, 1865 from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured in Roane County, West Virginia on January 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23243) reported him admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on February 19, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Secretary of the Treasury William P. Fessenden resigns.

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Armstead of Company E of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pleuritis.

Wikipedia defined this cause of death as inflammation of the pleura, the lining surrounding the lungs.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Josiah Armstead nor Armistead owned slaves.

40) Private William E. ARMSTRONG – Inscription on tombstone #255 reads ***“Wm. E. ARMSTRONG CO. K WOOD’S MISS. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Yazoo City Expedition, Mississippi in May 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. E. (A male) Armstrong, born about 1839 and listed his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) R. M. (A male) Montgomery, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) R. Montgomery, (A female) born about 1831 in Mississippi and William Montgomery, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Margaret Montgomery, born about 1855 in Mississippi and William Montgomery, born about 1856 in Mississippi and Mary Montgomery, born about 1859 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Agness (A female) Everett, born about 1836 in North Carolina. The household was living in Yazoo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on August 1, 1861 at Yazoo City, Mississippi and mustered into service at Memphis, Tennessee on October 14, 1861 for the duration of the war at age 22 in Company K 1st Regiment Mississippi Cavalry aka Wirt Adams' Regiment of Cavalry.

Subsequently this unit became Company K Wood's Regiment of Cavalry. These units were regular Confederate States Cavalry and not state volunteers and Private William E. Armstrong's records can be found under Confederate Compiled Military Service Records with the CSA.

It is interesting to note his horse was earning .40 cents per day during the war while Private Armstrong was earning .36 cents per day or \$11.00 per month.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him sick at the beginning of his enlistment and later sent to the hospital in Yazoo City, Mississippi on June 16, 1863 on the surgeon's certificate.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on May 9, 1864 near Yazoo City, Mississippi. He was captured as a result of the Yazoo City Expedition.

According to Wikipedia, the Yazoo City Expedition was an expedition of Union forces from the Vicksburg garrison under General John McArthur against Confederate forces in central Mississippi under General Wirt Adams between May 4, and May 21, 1864.

The following is what Wikipedia said about the Yazoo City Expedition:

"The Yazoo City Expedition was an expedition of Union forces from the Vicksburg garrison under General John McArthur against Confederate forces in central Mississippi under General Wirt Adams.

McArthur's expedition was in conjunction with a second Union raid under Samuel D. Sturgis in northern Mississippi. McArthur's primary objective was to divert Confederate forces away from Sturgis' front. Initially, Confederate department commander Stephen D. Lee showed little concern over these two raids concluding it was merely an attempt to divert attention.

However, McArthur's expedition steadily drove Adams' Confederates from their positions, skirmishing at Benton, Luce's Plantation and Vaughn's Station along the Mississippi Central Railroads. Upon seeing the concentration of Confederate forces to his front, McArthur concluded his objective had been met, along with destruction of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

McArthur ordered Alfred W. Ellet and the Mississippi Marine Brigade to remain in Yazoo City while he returned to Vicksburg with the remainder of his force. Despite meeting his objectives McArthur's expedition was unable to prevent the defeat of Sturgis at the battle of Brices Crossroads. McArthur was still content with the showing of strength and proof Union forces could move into the interior of Mississippi when desired".

The following were skirmishes within the expedition.

"Benton (7-9 May 1864)

Luce's Plantation (13 May 1864)

Vaughn Station (15 May 1864)"

It is the compilers opinion he was captured at the skirmish of Benton, located in Yazoo County, Mississippi on May 9, 1864 during the Yazoo City Expedition.

Federal POW Records reported him taken to Vicksburg, Mississippi and transferred to Cairo, Illinois. From Cairo he was forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on June 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23519) listed W. E. Armstrong assigned to prison number three in barracks number six.

Federal POW Records reported him admitted to the Camp Chase General Hospital on September 6, 1864 and was diagnosed as having small-pox.

Private William E. Armstrong died approximately 90 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 18, 1864 at Washington, D.C., Presidential Secretary John Hay returns in the morning from a visit to his home in Illinois.

And on Sunday, September 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private William E. Armstrong at the Camp Chase hospital due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William E. Armstrong did not own slaves.

41) Private William A. ARNOLD – Inscription on tombstone #397 reads “**Wm. A. ARNOLD CO. A 2 (WOODWARD’S) KY. CAV. 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 Arnold served in Company D 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]”

Compiled Military Service Records reported him originally enlisting in Company D 2nd Regiment, (Woodward’s) Kentucky Cavalry on October 28, 1861 at Todd County, Kentucky for one year. He reenlisted on March 1, 1863 in Company A 2nd Regiment (Woodward’s) Kentucky Cavalry at Williamsport, Tennessee located in Maury County for three years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 3, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Arnold of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on October 28, 1861 in Todd County, Kentucky and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 10 to March 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W A Arnold of Company A of Woodward’s Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Williamsport, Tennessee and enrolled by (Thomas G.) Woodward for three years and last paid on February 10, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Captain Biggs Company March 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Williamsport, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Thomas) G. Woodward for three years and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated January 12, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Williamsport, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Thomas) G.

Woodward for three years and last paid on September 1, 1863 and paid .40 cents per day for use of horse and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Williamsport, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Thomas G.) Woodward for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

It is interesting to note his horse was earning .40 cents per day while he was only earning .36 cents per day or \$11.00 per month.

When Private William Arnold of Company A of (Woodward's) 2nd Kentucky Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 2, 1864 he had been in Williams' Brigade in Kelly's Division, in Major General Joseph Wheeler's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and forwarded from the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Private William A. Arnold died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

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

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Arnold of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William A. Arnold did not own slaves.

42) Private Isaac McKinley ARRANTS - Inscription on tombstone #1540 reads ***“PVT. Isaac M. ARRANTS JOHNSONS CONSCRIPTS MAR 4 1865”*** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler had the honor of helping the descendant, Patricia Arrants in correctly identifying her ancestor and Patricia was able to have a new tombstone installed at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery in 2006.

The Richard Arrants family Bible stated that Isaac McKinley Arrants was born on December 11, 1824.

Patricia Arrants also noted Nancy Elizabeth Arrants maiden surname was Booher.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Avants but corrected to Arrants by the compiler and will be noted this way. The census listed Isaac Arrants, born about 1824 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with Elizabeth Arrants, born about, 1830 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: J. B. (A male) Arrants, born about

1828 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Division 1 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the head of the household as Isaac Arrants, born about 1825 in Tennessee and reported his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Nancy E. Arrants, born about 1824 in Tennessee and listed her occupation as a housekeeper. Other household members were: Harriet E. Arrants, born about 1854 in Tennessee and John V. Arrants, born about 1856 in Tennessee and James N. Arrants, born about 1858 in Tennessee and Mary E. Bleving, born about 1835 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Sullivan County, Tennessee with the nearest Post Office reported as Piney Flats and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

He would not have been eligible for the 1st Confederate Conscription Act of April 1862 called on men between the ages of 18 to 35 but would have been eligible for the 2nd Confederate Conscription Act implemented in July 1863 calling on men from ages 18 to 45. The 3rd and final Confederate Conscription Act was passed on February 17, 1864 conscripted soldiers between the ages of 17 to 50. Although there were some Confederate volunteers under the age of 17 and older than 50 in the Confederate military they would not have been conscripted.

Looking at the Confederate citizens files we see Isaac M. Arrants supplying corn and hay for horses in the Confederate military in Sullivan County, Tennessee. Although his business dealings with the Confederate military would not have exempted him from the 2nd Confederate Conscription Act the Confederate government may have realized his importance to the government and overlooked him especially at the local level.

Perhaps either by poor crops caused by the war or the Confederacy needing her soldiers more than foodstuff for their horses it is the compilers opinion he was conscripted into the Confederate Army in late November or early December 1864 by virtue of the 3rd Confederate Conscription Act.

He died of debility which is usually associated with older men.

Compiled Military Service Records located under Confederate miscellaneous at described Private Isaac M. Arrants as a disabled soldier captured by the enemy.

Federal POW Records reported Isaac M. Arrants with the unassigned conscripts and taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

The opinion of the compiler is he was not with Johnson's conscripts but rather with Major J. C. Johnston who was the Commandant of conscripts at Bristol, Tennessee as found under miscellaneous files under J. C. Johnston on page 6.

Federal POW Records reported Isaac M. Arrants forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on January 8, 1865 and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23243) reported him admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on February 28, 1865.

Private Isaac McKinley Arrants died approximately 55 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln delivers his 2nd Inaugural Address that ends in “With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Isaac M. Arrants at the Camp Chase hospital due to debility.

Wikipedia partly defines general debility as a loss of strength.

On June 22, 1865 the last child of Private Isaac McKinley Arrants was born and named Margaret McKinley Arrants.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Isaac M. Arrants did not own slaves.

43) Private Robert F. ARTHUR - Inscription on tombstone #622 reads **“R. F. ARTERS 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in February 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 16 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Arters but corrected to Arthur by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. Robert F. Arthur born about 1848 in Braxton County, Virginia and living in the household of Wilson Arthur, born about 1815 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia and his wife Mary (Maiden surname was Miller) Arthur, born about 1823 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia. Other household members were: Rebecca J. Arthur, born about 1840 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Thomas Arthur, born about 1779 but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1842 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Edwin D. Arthur, born about 1844 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and William H.

Arthur, born about 1844 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Mary D. Arthur, born about 1850 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Jefferson P. Arthur, born about 1852 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Richard N. Arthur, born about 1854 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Hannah H. Arthur, born about 1856 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Thomas Miller, born about 1802 in Bath County, Virginia and Ann Miller, born about 1805 in Bath County, Virginia. The household was living in Webster County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office located at Sand Run and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes Webster County, (West) Virginia was created on January 10, 1860 from parts of Braxton and Nicholas and Randolph Counties.

According to family genealogy Robert F. Arthur was born on August 7, 1848 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and his father, Wilson had died in 1861.

The compiler notes Braxton and Webster counties in West Virginia are adjacent to each other.

He has no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW records listed under Virginia miscellaneous under Robert F. Arters.

Federal POW Records reported him arrested in Webster County, West Virginia on February 8, 1864. He was taken to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, West Virginia and arrived there on February 21, 1864 and a physical description was made.

Since the Federal authorities usually did not have access to the Confederate war records some of the information had to be gained from the soldier himself.

He told Union authorities at Athenaeum Prison that his name was Robert F. Arters and was with an Independent Company in the Confederate States Army. He listed his age as sixteen years and Union authorities reported his height as 5' 7 inches having a fair complexion and blue eyes and blond hair and he listed his occupation as a farmer and listed his residence as Webster County, West Virginia.

It is also plausible that Robert F. Arthur was not a soldier at all but merely was suspected being one by Union authorities.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23519) listed R. F. Arthur assigned to prison number three in barracks number seven.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln introduces new attorney general, James Speed, at cabinet meeting.

And on Friday, December 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private Robert F. Arthur at the hospital due to chronic diarrhea and reported his unit as Company I of the 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.

As previously stated he has no Confederate Compiled Military Service records other than his Federal POW records in either the 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry or in the State of Virginia or in the Confederate States Military.

Chaplin Tolford in 1866 recorded his name from the wooden headboard as R. F. Arthurs Company I 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Robert F. Arthur nor Robert F. Arters owned any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ROBERT F. ARTHUR 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

44) Private Luke ARTHUR – Inscription on tombstone #399 reads **“LUKE ARTHUR CO. A 36 BATT’N. VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Jefferson County, Tennessee in December 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Luke Arthur, born about 1827 and living in the household of Charlotte Arthur, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nancy Arthur, born about 1827 in Virginia and Elizabeth Arthur, born about 1830 in Virginia and Louis Arthur, born about 1829 in Virginia and Sarah Arthur, born about 1831 in Virginia and Charlotte Arthur, born about 1833 in Virginia and Frances Arthur, born about 1838, in Virginia and Thomas F. Arthur, born about 1839 in Virginia and Rhoda R. Arthur, born about 1840 in Virginia. The family household was living in Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Luke Arthur, born about 1828 and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah M. Arthur, born about 1836. Other family household members were: Nancy A. Arthur, born about 1855 and Franklin P. Arthur, born about 1857 and William H. Arthur, born about 1860 and listed as six months old. The family household was living in Southwestern District of Franklin County, Virginia which was adjacent to Roanoke County and the census was enumerated on October 12, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C., in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 4 which noted Private Luke Arthur of Company A of the 36th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was C. Arthur and listed the Post Office as Naff's, Virginia.

According to the United States Appointments of United States Postmasters, 1832-1971 The Post Office at Naff's, Virginia was located in Franklin County, Virginia and established on January 27, 1855.

Virginia deaths and burials at family search listed the death of Sarah M. Arthur and she had been married to Luke Arthur and listed her birth year as 1836 and noted her death at Franklin County, Virginia on October 22, 1861. The death records also reported her parents as Gideon and Ruth Turner.

Because Wanda Corn is a descendant of Private Luke Arthur and because she is also a genealogist the following information was used from her biography at Find-A-Grave Memorial #6284098. "Luke was one of 12 children born to Charlotte Smith and John Arthur Jr. He was the husband of Sarah Mildred Turner and the father of Nancy, Franklin and William. His wife Sarah died in 1861 of diphtheria and both Sarah and Luke's parents raised his 3 children."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Luke Arthur served in Company A in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"36th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1863, with four companies, later increased to five. The unit was assigned to A. G. Jenkins', W. E. Jones', B. T. Johnson's, and Payne's Brigade. It had a force of 125 men at Gettysburg, moved to Western Virginia, [and] then took part in operations in East Tennessee. The 36th was with McCausland at Chambersburg, served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and was active around Appomattox. After cutting through the lines at Appomattox, it disbanded. Major James W. Sweeney was in command. [Born about 1837]"

It is the compilers opinion looking at his total records that he was a subject of the 2nd Confederate Conscription Act of September 1862 but later implemented in July 1863.

Unfortunately, losing your wife and having three young children to look after did not evade a man from Confederate service.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on February 10th at Salem, Virginia located in Roanoke County in Company A 36th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry for three years.

According to the unit history Company A 36th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry was camped at Salem, Virginia in February 1863, therefore his enlistment date should have been February 10, 1863 and because the 36th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry was organized in February 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records listed him taken prisoner near Knoxville.

Federal POW Records reported him as a deserter and taken prisoner in Jefferson County, Tennessee which is adjacent to Knox County on December 1, 1863 and forwarded to Cumberland Gap. Private Luke Arthur was transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on December 16, 1863 and his physical description was taken: Age 37; 5' 8" in height; black eyes; dark hair.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23519) listed L. Arthur assigned to prison number three in barracks number two.

His name appeared among a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 3, 1864 at Washington D.C., a soldier on furlough to vote for General McClellan has trouble getting transportation and calls on Lincoln, who orders: "Let this man have transportation immediately."

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Luke Arthur due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Luke Arthur owned no slaves.

45) Sergeant Henry R. R. ASBURY – Inscription on tombstone #677 reads "***SGT. H. R. R. ASBURY CO. E 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky in June 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages 1740 – 1850 George Asberry was married to Nancy Brooks on April 10, 1826 in Tazewell County, Virginia.

The compiler notes there was also a Henry and Thomas (Spelled as) Asberry (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Asbury) living in the 1850 census in Tazewell County, Virginia in the household of Jim (James) and Jane although probably related but these were not the same soldiers who were in the 10th Regiment (Diamond's) Kentucky Cavalry.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Asberry but corrected to Asbury by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Asbury, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of George Asbury, born about 1802 in Virginia and his wife Nancy Asbury, born about 1799 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Catharine Asbury, born about 1831 in Virginia and Thomas Asbury, born about 1833 in Virginia (Thomas was a 2nd Lieutenant in Company E of the 10th Regiment [Diamond's] Kentucky Cavalry) and Alexander Asbury, born about 1836 in Virginia and Mary Asbury, born about 1838 in Virginia. The family household was living in Morgan County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry Asberry, born about 1844 in Virginia and listed as a laborer and living in the household of George Asberry, born about 1801 in Virginia and his wife Nancy Asberry, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other household members were: Thomas Asberry, born about 1833 in Virginia (Thomas was a 2nd Lieutenant in Company E of the 10th Regiment [Diamond's] Kentucky Cavalry) and Mary Asberry, born about 1837 in Virginia. The family household was living at Division 2 in Morgan County, Kentucky with the nearest Post Office reported as West Liberty and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

Morgan County, Kentucky is adjacent to Wolfe County.

His brother Thomas G. Asberry was a 2nd Lieutenant in Company E 10th Regiment (Diamond's) Kentucky Cavalry and survived the war and died in the 1880's and buried in Wolfe County, Kentucky.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant H. R. Asbury alternate name H. R. R. Asbury served in Company E in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Compiled Military Service Records reported his name as H. R. R. Asbury, at times some orderly sergeants listing the names in a company were prone to spelling errors for various reasons.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. R. Asbury of Company E of May's Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles* enlisted October 20, 1862 in Wolfe County, Kentucky and enrolled by (David F) Swango for three years or during the war and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. R. Asberry of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry was last paid on February 29, (1864) and under remarks stated prisoner of war June 9, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. R. Asbury of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on October 20, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (David F) Swango for three years or during the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured Mount Sterling, Kentucky June 8, 1864.

The 10th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry was part of General John Hunt Morgan's last Kentucky raid and entered Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 8, 1864 and this would be more in tune with the Confederate account of when Sergeant Henry R. R. Asberry was captured.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. Ausbury (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 18, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. "B". Ausbury of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (C. S. A.) was admitted to the United States Army Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky on June 18, 1864 and had been sent from Fort Clay, (Lexington, Kentucky) and diagnosed for pneumonia and transferred to the General Hospital on August 1, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Louisville, Kentucky on August 1, 1864 and listed as age twenty.

The compiler notes Mount Sterling Kentucky was located in Montgomery County.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. Asburry (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. Aasberry of Company E of the 10th Regiment "Georgia" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. Asberry of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. Asberry of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 18, 1864.

Sergeant Henry R. R. Asberry died approximately 136 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 28, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln telegraphs General Grant at City Point, Virginia: "If there be no objection, please tell me what you now understand of the Wilmington expedition, present & prospective." [Grant reported the expedition "a gross and culpable failure."]

And on Wednesday, December 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio, Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. Asbury of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry R. R. Asbury or H. R. R. Asberry did not own slaves.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 10th Kentucky Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. H. R. R. ASBERRY CO. E 10 REG. (DIAMOND’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

46) Private William B. ASHLOCK – Inscription on tombstone #346 reads **“Wm. B. ASHLOCK CO. B 8 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 17 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed William Ashlock, born about 1847 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Ashlock, born about 1817 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Therse but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Theresa Ashlock, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Sarah Ashlock, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Nancy Ashlock, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Mary Ashlock, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Martha Ashlock, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 8 in Overton County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Ashlock, born about 1847 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) F. P. (A male) Ashlock, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Mary A. Ashlock, born about 1837 in Kentucky and John Ashlock, born about 1844 in Tennessee and James Ashlock, born about 1848 in Tennessee and George Ashlock, born about 1851 in Tennessee and Jessie (A male) Ashlock, born about 1853 in Tennessee and Nancy J. Ashlock, born about 1856 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Rily (A male) Ashlock, born about 1859 in Tennessee and Caroll (A male) Belk, born about 1837 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 4 in Overton County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sweet Gum Plains and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

Although the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service listed William B. Ashlock in (Smith's) 8th Tennessee Cavalry he was not according to his Compiled Military Service Record's. Private Ashlock was with the 8th Tennessee Cavalry sometimes referred to (Gore's 13th Tennessee Cavalry) aka known as (Dibrell's 8th Tennessee Cavalry)

"The 8th Tennessee Cavalry was initially organized in White County as independent partisan rangers on September 4, 1862, with 12 companies under the command of Colonel George G. Dibrell. The first muster was held near Sparta in September 1862, and consisted of 921 men, primarily farm workers from Jackson, Overton, Putnam and White counties.

On October 8, the regiment marched from Sparta to Murfreesboro, Tennessee to join Brigadier General Nathan B. Forrest's Brigade. There it was reorganized into 10 companies and mustered into the CSA as the 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry. While at Murfreesboro, the regiment was equipped with 400 flintlock muskets and 600 sabres -- the only issue of arms ever made to it by the Confederate Government. Its first military assignment was to scout and establish pickets outside the city of Nashville. A skirmish at Neely's Bend, north of the city, was the first of several while stationed in that area.

The 8th Tennessee Cavalry was involved in a remarkable number of battles and skirmishes throughout the Civil War and suffered considerable casualties. It fought in engagements ranging from west Tennessee into southern Virginia, through the Carolinas and into Georgia. The men fought not only on horseback, but frequently engaged the enemy dismounted and sometimes in hand-to-hand combat as happened at Chickamauga. Although it was regularly short of arms and supplies and its recruits usually had little or no training, the regiment earned a reputation for discipline and dependability. Writing after the war, General Dibrell wrote "that not a piece of artillery was ever lost when supported by the Eighth. Huggin's company of artillery used to say that they had no fear of going into battle when supported by the Tennessee cavalry brigade, of which the Eighth was a part."

Its last engagement was at Beulah, NC on April 11, 1865. The next day, the regiment learned that rumors of Lee's surrender were true and marched to Greensboro, NC. From there, it helped escort President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet to Abbeville, SC where the command was dissolved. The 8th Tennessee, consisting of only 381 men, marched to Washington, Georgia and surrendered to the 4th Iowa Cavalry on May 3rd. The men were paroled on May 9, 1865, and returned to Tennessee.

While camped in Polk County, the men were confronted by a squad of federal soldiers who brought them to the nearby city of Cleveland. They were placed under guard and individually searched for any item

bearing the "U.S." insignia. The regiment was allowed to leave later that evening, but not without enduring some harassment from a few of the local citizens.

The 8th Tennessee entered Chattanooga the following day and suffered more humiliation. The provost-marshal, falsely claiming that he was under orders, confiscated the horses from those with the rank of private. After the parole of each soldier was inspected, the regiment, annoyed but in good spirits, continued its homeward journey on foot.

Dibrell's unit was known in the field as the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, but is sometimes referred to by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office (A&IGO) designation of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry. Adding to the confusion is the 8th Tennessee (Smith's) Cavalry. Organized in January 1863, the unit was mustered and known in the field as the 4th Tennessee Cavalry."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records reported him consistently with Company H 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry. His tombstone at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery said he was with Company B.

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

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

As often times the case the Union reports and Confederate reports would vary. Colonel Dibrell's report was a bit different, he reported "I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition." "Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we

were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade and our camps, came charging upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy."

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Ashlock of Company H of the 8th Regiment "Confederate States" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 16, 1864.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Ashlock of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured at Woodbury, Tennessee on September "11", 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23520) listed W. B. Ashlock assigned to prison number two in barracks number eight.

Private William B. Ashlock died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 22, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews Judge Hughes, who desires to trade in Southern products.

And on Saturday, October 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Ashlock of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William B. Ashlock did not own slaves.

47) Private Joseph Armstrong Jolly ASKINS – Inscription on tombstone #2001 reads **“J. A. J. ASKINS CO. E 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 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 Joseph Askins, born about 1847 in South Carolina living in the household of Robert Askins, born about 1800 in South Carolina and Ann Askins, born about 1809 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Askins, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Sarah Askins, born about 1835 in South Carolina Samuel Askins, born about 1838 in South Carolina and John Askins, born about 1839 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Marion District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. J. (A male) Askins, born about 1847 in South Carolina living in the household of (Spelled as) R. V. (A male) (An ancestry transcriber correct the middle initial to T) Askins, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) M. J. Askins, born about 1833 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Samuel Askins, born about 1850 in South Carolina and S. Alex. Steele (A male), born about 1852 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) W. J. (A female) Steele, born about 1853 in South Carolina. The household was living in the Darlington District, South Carolina with the

nearest Post Office reported as the Darlington Court House and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1860.

At times this compiler will try to use reliable information based on family genealogy and this short biography is a good example.

The following came from "The Ancestry of the Askins" "The research was done by John W. Lawrence and some information was added by Ralph Douglas Askins." "Joseph Armstrong Jolly Askins born June 20, 1847" The following will be paraphrased from the work of "The Ancestry of the Askins" (Dr. Robert T. Askins was a medical doctor and also a farmer and lived in the Darlington area and what is now Florence County, South Carolina and was married 3 times. His 2nd marriage was to Ann Hewitt on June 3, 1846 and the couple had 2 children and the first child was Joseph Armstrong Jolly Askins. Ann (Hewitt) Askins died in the 1850's, while our subject was still an adolescent. Dr. Robert T. Askins 3rd marriage was to Martha Jane Steel during the 1850's. Dr. Robert T. Askins died on June 14, 1863 leaving our subject with only a stepmother).

On February 17, 1864 the 3rd and final Confederate Conscription Act was enacted conscripting men between the ages of 17 and 50.

Private Askins enlisted and was not conscripted into the Confederate Army however the 3rd Conscription Act may have induced him to enlist prior to his 17th birthday on June 20, 1864 and thus remove the stigma attached of being conscripted.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on March 17, 1864 in Tennessee for the duration of the war in Company E 8th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry.

According to Company E 8th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry Company E as found on www.fold3.com stated they were camped near Greenville, Tennessee on their company muster rolls dated January and February 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private, J. A. J. Askins served in Company E in the 8th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled

[totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson’s Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod. [Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee’s retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]”

Company E was known as the “Timmonsville Minute Men” and many of its men came from the Darlington District in South Carolina.

Private J. A. J. Askins’ originally enrolled in Captain Roders’ Company B Rifles State Troops at age 17.

Compiled Military Service Records noted Private Askins was always listed as present on his company muster rolls until his capture.

As a sixteen year old he fought in some of more horrific battles in American History with the 8th South Carolina Infantry; The Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864. The Battle of Spotsylvania May 8-20, 1864 and the Battle of Cold Harbor, June 1-3, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan’s Forces near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Federal POW Records reported Private Askins “taken prisoner on September 13, 1864 by forces under Union General Sheridan near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike.”

Federal POW Records reported him forwarded to Harper’s Ferry, (West) Virginia and then transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on September 19, 1864.

Of the more than 1,000 men who had served with the 8th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry only 52 were present for duty on March 23, 1865 and they were surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 marking the end of the war.

Private Joseph Armstrong Jolly Askins died approximately 248 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 25, 1865 at Mobile, Alabama an ordnance depot where 200 tons of shells and powder had been stored exploded killing about 300 people and causing a great fire afterward which burned down the northern side of the city of Mobile. Two ships on the Mobile River were sunk. A huge hole where the warehouse once stood remained for many years afterward.

And on Thursday, May 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported Private Askins death due to pneumonia and he died about three weeks prior to his 18th birthday.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph Armstrong Jolly Askins owned no slaves.

48) Sergeant William J. ATCHISON – Inscription on tombstone #802 reads “***SGT. W. J. ATCHISON CO. H 6 TEX. REG. C.S.A.***” He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Atchison alternate name William J. Atcheson and discharged as a private served in Company H in the 6th Texas Infantry and

noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“6th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp McCulloch, Victoria, Texas, during the summer of 1861. Its members were raised in Austin, Victoria, and McKinney, and Matagorda County. Sent to Arkansas, the unit was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Here the regiment had 53 men disabled of the 542 engaged. After being exchanged, it moved east of the Mississippi River. It was assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, and in September, 1863, consolidated with the 10th Infantry Regiment and the 15th Cavalry Regiment (dismounted). This command went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It reported 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing of the 667 engaged at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 642 men and 437 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Robert S. Garland; [Robert Rice Garland – Find A Grave Memorial # 11645048] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Anderson; [Thomas Scott Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 42574659] and Majors Rhoads Fisher, [Rhoads H. Fisher – Find Grave Memorial # 65929056] Alexander M. Haskell, [Alexander McDonald Haskell] and Alexander H. Phillips, Jr. [Alexander Hamilton Phillips Junior – Died in Alabama in 1863]”

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting in Company H 6th Regiment, Texas Infantry on March 30, 1862 near Victoria, Texas located in Victoria County, at age thirty-two and held the rank of 3rd sergeant.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him appointed to 1st sergeant on August 1, 1862.

The majority of the 6th Regiment, Texas Infantry was captured at the Battle of Arkansas Post on January 11, 1863 including Sergeant Atchison.

The Battle of Arkansas Post aka Fort Hindman yielded the greatest number of Confederate prisoners west of the Mississippi River for the Union.

The Confederate prisoners were not allowed to reenter their fort and retrieve their clothing and blankets and suffered terribly on their way to northern prison camps. Sergeant Atchison was forwarded by steamer to St. Louis, Missouri and then to Cairo, Illinois. The weather was bitterly cold and prior to arriving in St. Louis some of the Confederates were huddled on the deck lightly covered with frost and snow. From Cairo, Illinois Sergeant Atchison was transferred by train to Camp Butler near Springfield, Illinois. Many of the prisoners were paroled in April of 1863 and were taken by train to the east to be exchanged.

While in Williamsport, Pennsylvania the 6th Texas regimental flag was confiscated and not returned to the State of Texas until 1991.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Sergeant Atchison in and out of the hospital until January 1864.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

When Sergeant William Atchison of Company H of the 6th Texas Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Granbury's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

Compiled Military Service Records listed his name as William J. Atcheson.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry reported Sergeant Atchison taken prisoner during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler believes he would have taken the usual course to Camp Chase from Nashville and was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky and then to Camp Chase and arriving there in early January 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes to Lieut.-General Ulysses S. Grant regarding Robert Lincoln, the President's oldest son, who "wishes to see something of the war before it ends." Lincoln instructs Grant to respond with his honest opinion and without regard to Lincoln's position as President. Lincoln directs Grant to reserve "commission[s]" for more deserving candidates, and asks if Robert "could . . . without embarrassment to you, or detriment to the service," obtain "some nominal rank, I, and not the public, furnishing his necessary means?"

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant William J. Atchison due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William J. Atchison did not own slaves.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 6th Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. Wm. J. ATCHISON CO. H 6 TEX. INF. (3 TEX. INF.) C.S.A."**

49) Private Dewitt Clinton ATKINS – Inscription on tombstone #137 reads **"D. C. ATKINS CO. B 6 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at New Creek, Virginia in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Dewitt C. Atkins, born about 1840 and attending school and living in the household of Elias F. Atkins, born about 1796 in Virginia and Fanny Atkins, born about 1802 in Virginia.

Other family household members were: George Atkins, born about 1827 in Virginia and Harvey B. Atkins, born about 1831 in Virginia and Hiram A. Atkins, born about 1833 in Virginia and Tennessee H. Atkins, (A female) born about 1835 in Virginia and Andrew B. Atkins, born about 1838 in Virginia and Silas M. Atkins, born about 1842 in Virginia and Selina V. (A female) Atkins, born about 1846 in Virginia. The family household was living in Rappahannock County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Dewitt C. Atkins, born about 1840 in Virginia and listed as a laborer living in the household of Elias F. Atkins, born about 1796 in Virginia and Fannie Atkins, born about 1802 in Virginia. Other household members were: Tennessee (A female) Atkins, born about 1835 in Virginia and Andrew B. Atkins, born about 1838 in Virginia and Silas M. Atkins, born about 1842 in Virginia and Salina (A female) Atkins, born about 1847 in Virginia and Mary E. Atkins, born about 1833 in Virginia and Virginia Atkins, born about 1855 in Virginia and Ida H. Atkins, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Rappahannock County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sperryville and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on November 1, 1861 at Camp Letcher, Virginia for one year in Company B 6th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry. On some pages of his records his first name is reported and on other pages his middle name is reported.

Compiled Military Service Records listed him as absented himself without leave on June 10, 1862 and visited Rappahannock County, Virginia and was taken prisoner by a scouting party of the enemy.

Federal POW Records reported his name as appearing on a list of prisoners of war confined in the Old Capitol Prison, in Washington, D.C., on July 26, 1862 and reported captured at Sperryville, Virginia located in Rappahannock County.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him present for duty on his September and October 1862 company muster rolls, therefore he had to be paroled and exchanged shortly after his time in the Old Capitol Prison per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement. Compiled Military Service Records reported him under sentence of court martial of his January and February 1863 company muster rolls.

Federal POW Records reported his capture again at New Creek, Virginia on July 23, 1863 and reported him as a deserter and listed his residence as Rappahannock County, Virginia and his age as twenty-three and sent him to Wheeling, (West) Virginia. Federal POW records reported his physical description while at the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling. Age 23; 6' and one half inches in height; auburn hair; blue eyes; and his former occupation had been a harness maker.

Federal POW Records reported his transfer to Camp Chase where he arrived on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a list of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire to take the oath and not be sent for exchange and stated they were conscripts and deserters.

Private Dewitt Clinton Atkins died approximately 257 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 12, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln and his cabinet meets. Principal subjects of discussion are exportation of French tobacco and national debt.

And on Tuesday, April 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private Dewitt C. Atkins due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Dewitt Clinton Atkins did not own slaves.

50) Private William B. ATKINS – Inscription on tombstone #424 reads ***“Wm. B. ATKINS CO. I 24 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 B. Atkins served in Company I 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 I of the 24th Regiment, Alabama Infantry was known as the “Confederate Guards” and many of the men were from Mobile County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Atkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) H. Finch on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Atkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) H. Finch on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Atkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October

14, 1861 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Atkins of Company I of the 24th Alabama Regiment appeared on a report of officers and men on detached service from Manigault's Brigade Withers' Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee dated April 20, 1863 near Shelbyville, Tennessee and time of leaving was March 4, 1863 by authority of General Polk special order number 42 dated March 4, 1863 and detached as a blacksmith.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Atkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from March 1, 1863 to June 30, 1863 and paid on August 20, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Atkins of Company E of the 24th Alabama 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 and term of service was September 1 to September 30, (1863).

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Atkins of Company E of the 24th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on October 4, 1863 and signed his name as William B. Atkins.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Atkins of Company E of the 24th Alabama appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Tyners Station, Tennessee during the month of October 1863 and nature of service of a teamster and term of service was from October 1 to 31, (1863) and under remarks stated sent to hospital.

When Private William Atkins of Company I of the 24th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 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) W. B. Adkins of Company I of the 24th 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Adkins of Company I 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 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. B. Atkins of Company I of the 24th Alabama Regiment appeared on a report of casualties of Manigault's Brigade, in action July 28, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia and report dated August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated killed.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Adkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Adkins (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I 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 August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William B. Adkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Adkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Adkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23519) listed him assigned to prison number three in barracks number five.

Private William B. Atkins died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 7, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio Samuel Medary dies. Medary had been the 3rd and last territorial governor of Minnesota and the 6th territorial governor of Kansas. He perhaps is most famous for his quote of 54 forty or fight in the disputed Oregon Territory in which the Polk Administration used. He was an ardent Democrat and later appointed as the postmaster in Columbus, Ohio. He was perhaps better known as the editor of the "Crisis" a democratic newspaper in Columbus, Ohio. In 1864 the United States government filed treason charges against him and an Ohio Union Cavalry unit had burned down his building. Before Samuel Medary could clear his name in a court of law he died one day before the Presidential election of 1864.

And on Monday, November 7, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Adkins of Company I of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William B. Atkins did not own slaves.

51) Private Enoch ATNIP – Inscription on tombstone #313 reads **“ENOCH ATNIP CO. K 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in DeKalb County, Tennessee in February 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Enoch Atnip, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted as attending school and living in the household of Jemima Atnip, born about 1795. Other family household members were: John Atnip, born about 1826 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Atnip, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Mary Atnip, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Jemina Atnip, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Lucinda Atnip, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Jemina Atnip, born about 1847 in Tennessee and John Atnip, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 10 in DeKalb County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

Tennessee Marriages, 1796-1950; reported Enoch Atnip married to Martha Ann Allen in 1853 in DeKalb County, Tennessee.

The 1850 and 1860 United States census reports listed only one Enoch Atnip living in America and he was living in DeKalb County, Tennessee the same county he was taken prisoner in. Both census reports listed him born about 1836 and living in District 10 of DeKalb County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed Enoch Atnip as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with his wife, Martha A. Atnip, born about 1837. Other family household members were: Alfred B. Atnip, born about 1856 and Horace B. Atnip, born about 1858 and Jemimah Atnip, a female born about 1833. The family household was living in District 10 in DeKalb County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Smithville, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

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

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

Francis Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 51393430] and Major Willis S. Bledsoe. [Willis Scott Bledsoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 18987537]”

Private Enoch Atnip does not have any Compiled Military Service Records with the 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry other than his Federal POW Records. This raises a red flag to the compiler.

Only Federal POW Records reported him with Company K 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry. Since Federal authorities usually did not have access to Confederate records they were at the mercy of the soldier giving information such as his name and unit and rank and age and residence.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Atnip of Company K of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 18, 1864 and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Tennessee on February 3, 1864 and under remarks stated for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Atnip of Company K of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky February 18, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee February 18, 1864 and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Tennessee on February 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Atnip of Company “H” of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during the five days ending February 20, 1864.* Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District Kentucky, Louisville, on February 22, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip noted as captured in De Kalb County, Tennessee on February 3, 1864.

The above asterisk stated “Duplicate roll (Which is incomplete) shows that the men whose names are borne on this roll were received from Nashville, Tennessee.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Atnip of Company K of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 18, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Tennessee on February 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Atnip of Company K of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 9, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Tennessee on February 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Atnip of Company K of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 11, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Tennessee on February 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23519) reported him assigned to prison number three and the compiler could not transcribe the barracks number.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Atnip of Company K of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desired taking the Oath of Allegiance on June 10, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Tennessee on February 3, 1864.

At times the compiler will use family genealogy and give credit to those doing the research however in this case the lack of proper documentation and primary sources for the alleged statements remain unconfirmed and therefore will not be used in this short biography.

Compiled Military Service Records reported an Enoch Atnip enlisting in Captain Joseph Shaw's Company of the 25th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry on September 23, 1861 for one year at Camp Myers located in Overton County, Tennessee at age twenty-five. (Born about 1836) The distance from Camp Myers to Smithville, Tennessee is about fifty miles.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Captain Shaw's Company subsequently became Company F of the 25th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.

It is also noted that two other Atnip's enlisted in the same company and regiment and they were living in DeKalb County, Tennessee according to the 1860 United States census. Their names were Stephen Atnip who was discharged due to age in 1863 and John Atnip who was transferred to the 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry in 1862.

The Confederate Conscription Act of April of 1862 extended the terms of enlistment of current soldiers to three years from the date of their original enlistment unless they were exempted or could provide a substitute.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Enoch Atnip of Company F 25th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry furnished a substitute in August 1862 at Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the eyes of the Confederate government Enoch Atnip had fulfilled his military obligation by hiring a substitute to take his place. Enoch Atnip appears to have gone home as evidenced by the birth of his child Enoch C. Atnip born on July 19, 1863 according to information from familysearch.

It is unlikely, in the compilers opinion, that Enoch Atnip would have enlisted in Company K 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry especially after taking the trouble of hiring a substitute.

Why he was listed in Company K 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry by the Federal POW records remains a mystery and is open to several speculations including a possible issue with his substitute not being properly recognized by Confederate authorities.

Family lore referred to Enoch Atnip as starved to death at Camp Chase. This story may have some credence.

On July 4, 1864 a mass escape was attempted by Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase. Their escape plans were not properly executed and the timing not followed through. Colonel Richardson the Camp

Chase commander decided that a weak soldier could not have the energy to escape and drastically reduced the rations to the Confederate prisoners. There never again was an attempt of a mass escape at Camp Chase.

Private Enoch Atnip died approximately 219 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 16, 1864 at Dublin, Ireland a young boy, future author, poet and playwright Oscar Wilde celebrates his tenth birthday.

And on Sunday, October 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Enoch Attrup (With an X by the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Enoch Atnip did not own slaves.

52) Private William AUSTIN – Inscription on tombstone #25 reads **“Wm. AUSTIN CO. F 10 (JOHNSON’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan raider.

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

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

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on August 15, 1862 at Daviess County, Kentucky for three years in Captain S. B. Taylor’s Company which subsequently became Company E and was later transferred to Company F 10th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry (Johnson’s) on November and December 1862 company muster rolls.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on July 20, 1863 at Cheshire, Ohio located along the Ohio River in Gallia County.

Federal POW Records reported him among a list of 893 prisoners of war (Morgan Raiders) received at Camp Chase on July 26, 1863 from Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 18, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln orders discharge of William ("Duff") Armstrong, whom he successfully defended in murder trial in 1858.

And on Friday, September 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio the State of Kentucky Records reported the death of Private William Austin of Company F of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William Austin did not own slaves.

53) Private Benjamin Franklin AYERS - Inscription on tombstone #1723 reads **"B. F. AYERS CO. K 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Ayers, born about 1833 in Virginia and listed as a farmer and living in the household of Daniel Ayers, born about 1789 in North Carolina and Mary Ayers, born about 1799 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jestine (A female) Ayers, born about 1813 in Virginia and Mary Ayers, born about 1827 in Virginia and Jacob Ayers, born about 1829 in Virginia Rachel Ayers, born about 1831 in Virginia and John Ayers, born about 1835 in Virginia and Carey A. Ayers, born about 1837 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 31 in Lee County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Benjamin F. (Spelled as) Ayres, born in 1835 in Virginia and listed and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal real estate value of \$17.00 and it was reported he could not read or write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Ayres, born about 1836 in Virginia. Other household members were: Wm. Cowan, born about 1854 in Virginia and Rachael Ayres, born about 1858 in Virginia and John Ayres, born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the Western District of Lee County, Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Benjamin F. Ayers served in Company K 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.”

Compiled Military Service Records reported him originally enlisting in Company K of the 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles which subsequently became Company K of the 25th Virginia Cavalry. He enlisted on March 10, 1864 for three years in Lee County, Virginia.

Company muster rolls for November and December 1864 reported him a prisoner since September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on September 13, 1864 near Opequon Creek, Virginia.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Federal POW Records listed him taken to Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia and then forwarded to Camp Chase on September 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (3520) listed B. F. Ayers assigned to prison number two and in barracks fourteen.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23243) listed B. F. Ayers admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on March 9, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 21, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President and Mrs. Lincoln attend performance of Francois-Adrien Boieldieu's opera *La Dame Blanche* at Grover's Theatre.

And on Tuesday, March 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records located at ancestry (23140) listed the death of Private Benjamin F. Ayers due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin Franklin Ayers did not own slaves.

54) Private Joseph BABIN – Inscription on tombstone #1091 reads **“JOSEPH BABIN CO. E 4 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Babin served in Company E in the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana in April, 1861, contained men from New Orleans and the parishes of St. Helena, Lafourche, West Feliciana, Plaquemines, West Baton Rouge, and East Carroll. The unit served on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then moved to Tennessee where it was engaged in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade, Department of

Mississippi and East Louisiana. It saw action at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was on duty at Port Hudson until March, 1863. Sent to Jackson and later Mobile, it then was assigned to Quarles' and Gibbon's Brigade. The regiment participated in the Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns, and in 1865 returned to Mobile. It sustained 209 casualties at Shiloh, had 403 present for duty in July, 1862, totalled [totalled] 374 men and 391 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. The 4th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry W. Allen, [Henry Watkins Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 10815] Robert J. Barrow, [Robert James Barrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 42930290] and S. E. Hunter, [Samuel Eugene Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 78933802] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Pennington, and Majors E. J. Pullen [Edward J. Pullen] and Thomas E. Vick.”

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana located in Tangipahoa Parish for one year in Company H 4th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry. Company H subsequently became new Company E.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and wounded at Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864 during the Atlanta Campaign (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

When Private Joseph Babin of Company E of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 near Franklin, Tennessee, he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records reported him a prisoner on December 17, 1864 near Franklin, Tennessee. At least one Federal POW Record reported him taken prisoner at near Nashville, Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on December 15-16th 1864. Regardless of where he was captured, he was a product of the Battle of Nashville in which the majority of the 4th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry were captured.

Federal POW Records reported him forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and then to Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln telegraphs Lieutenant Colonel John Glenn with the 120th Colored Infantry, Henderson, Kentucky, in response to reports that Glenn has been "forcing negroes into the Military service" using "torture to extort their consent." Lincoln warns, "The like must not be done by you, or any one under you. You must not force negroes any more than white men."

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Joseph Babin at his quarters at the Camp Chase Prison due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph Babin did not own slaves.

55) Private William BATCHELOR - Inscription on tombstone #1676 reads **“W. BACHELOR CO. B 10 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed a William Batchelor, born about 1841 in Alabama and living in the household of Elisha Batchelor, born about 1803 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Batchelor, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Caroline Batchelor, born about 1839 in Alabama and Samuel Batchelor, born about 1843 in Alabama and Nancy Batchelor, born about 1845 and Elizabeth Batchelor, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 12 in Walker County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed a William (Spelled as) Batchelar, born about 1841 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with Elizabeth Batchelar, born about 1842 in Alabama and listed her occupation as domestic. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Walker County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Bartonville and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Batchelor served in Company B in the 10th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River. The regiment was first stationed at Mount Hope, [and] then was assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, District of North Alabama, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It principally was restricted to outpost duty in the Tennessee Valley and disbanded during the spring of 1865. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, [Richard Orrick Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 36476083] Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Powell, and Major W. P. Wrenn were in command.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records list his name as William Batchelor Company B 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry. Not having a Confederate Compiled Military Service Records usually raises a red flag in the compilers opinion however no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records can be located for soldiers of the 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, they may have been captured, lost or destroyed.

According to the National Park Service, the "10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863 and 1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River."

Unit history of Company B 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry that prior to joining the 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry the Company B, had been with Pickett's Battalion, Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Batchelor of Company B of the 10 Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Springs, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Batchelor of Company B of the 10 Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Batchelor of Company B of the 10 Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Batchelor of Company B of the 10 Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Batheler (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 10 Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Bachelor (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 10 Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 at "Pawn" Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln takes short carriage ride accompanied by Tad and he is still feeble.

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Bachelor of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama "Infantry" due to congestion of the brain.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules, neither William Bachelor nor William Batchelor owned slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. BATCHELOR CO. B 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

56) Private Joseph D. BACK – Inscription on tombstone #669 reads **"JOS. D. BACK CO. A 2 BATT'N KY. MTD. RIFLES C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Kentucky in January 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph B. Back, born about 1837 and as attending school and living in the household of Alfred Back, born about 1807 in Virginia and Isabel Back, born about 1809 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Mary Back, born about 1829 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Back, born about 1832 and Henry Back, born about 1833 and John B. Back, born about 1835 and Alfred Back, born about 1839 and Benjamin Back, born about 1843. The family household was living in District 1 in Breathitt County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Back, born about 1838 in Kentucky and listed as a laborer living in the household of Alfred Back, born about 1807 in Virginia and Isabel Back, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Mary Back, born about 1830 in Kentucky and Alfred Back, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Benjamin Back, born about 1843 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Division 2 in Morgan County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as West Liberty and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

According to Kentucky Marriages 1785-1979; reported Joseph D. Bock (Back) married to Rebecca Culbertson on July 25, 1860 in Morgan County, Kentucky.

Family genealogy "Ancestors of Margaret Ann Ratliff "reported two children in the marriage of Joseph D. Back and Rebecca Culbertson. Lou Ellen was born in 1861 and David J. Back, was born in 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph D. Back served in three different Kentucky units.

1) Private Joseph D. Back served in Company E of the 1st Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Rifles and noted an overview: "1st Battalion Mounted Rifles was organized in Eastern Kentucky during the winter of 1861-1862 and served in the Army of Eastern Kentucky and the Department of East Tennessee. The unit skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, and then disbanded in August, 1863. Some of its members joined other Kentucky commands. Lieutenant Colonel Ezekiel F. Clay, and Majors Benjamin F. Bradley and Orville G. Camron were in command."

2) Private Joseph D. Back served in Company A of the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles and noted an overview: "2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles completed its organization during the late fall of 1862. The unit was attached to the Department of East Tennessee, then the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It skirmished in various conflicts in the mountainous region of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Early in 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Johnson and Major O.S. Tenney."

3) Private Joseph D. Back served in Company E of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry and did not have an overview of the unit.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 25 to November 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos D. Back of Company A of Johnson's Battalion Mounted Rifles* and enlisted on September 10, 1862 in Morgan County, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since November 2, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A 2nd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30, 1862 to March 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas (With an X by the given name indication an incorrect spelling) D. Back of Company A of the 2nd Battalion Mounted Riflemen enlisted on September 10, 1862 in Morgan (County) Kentucky and enrolled for two years and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since November 2, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records originally enlisted in Company E 1st Battalion, Mounted Rifles on April 6, 1862 at West Liberty, Kentucky located in Morgan County for one year and noted he deserted on May 28, 1862 at Camp Liberty Hill.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Jos Back of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Mounted Rifles appeared on a receipt roll for pay during the 3rd quarter 1863 and dated September 30, 1863 and noted his occupation as a blacksmith for a period of service from July 1 to October 1 for a period of 92 days at a rate of .40 cents per day and signed by J. D. Back.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph D. Back of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged at Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on January 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph D. Back of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on January 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph D. Back of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on January 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph D. Back of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky 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, Kentucky on January 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23524) reported him assigned to prison number two in barracks number thirteen.

Private Joseph D. Back died approximately 132 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 21, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln telegraphs Mrs. Lincoln at Continental Hotel in Philadelphia: "Do not come on the night train. It is too cold. Come in the morning."

And on Wednesday, December 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joseph D. Back of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to convulsions and other Federal death records refer to his death as apoplexy which Wikipedia in part defines as a stroke.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph D. Back did not own slaves.

57) Private Thomas BACON – Inscription on tombstone #875 reads “**THOS. BACON CO. D 25 GA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Bacon served in Company D 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]”

The compiler notes the work of Lillian Henderson and she stated Company I of the 25th Georgia had been later successively designated as 3rd Company D of the 25th Georgia Infantry and she reported Thomas Bacon had enlisted on August 9, 1861.

Company I of the 25th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Bryan Guards” and that many soldiers came from Screven County, Georgia.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes General Walker was killed on July 22nd 1864 the same day that Private Thomas Bacon had been taken prisoner.

When Private Thomas Bacon of Company D of the 25th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Steven's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Breen (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 25th Regiment Georgia was admitted for diarrhea on July 28, 1864 at the 1st Division 15th Army Corp Hospital west of Atlanta, Georgia and reported to the Provost Marshal on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Bacon of Company D of the 25th 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 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Bacon of Company D of the 28th (But corrected to the 25th) Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "31", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Bacon of Company D 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 August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Bacon of Company D of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Bacon of Company D of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Bacon of Company D of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Bakcom (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Thomas Bacon died approximately 166 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 24, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln replies to presentation speech of Rev. William Suddards at head of delegation of ladies from Philadelphia Sanitary Fair. He receives vase of skeleton leaves from Gettysburg battlefield.

And on Tuesday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thomas Bacon of Company D of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Bacon did not own slaves.

58) Private William B. BAGGERLY – Inscription on tombstone #1746 reads **“W. B. BAGGARLY CO. D 41 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Beggarly but the compiler believes it was spelled as Baggerly and will be noted this way. The census listed William Baggerly, born about 1827 in South Carolina and living in the household of James (Spelled as) McCullar, born about 1835 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Hester Mullin, born about 1804 in South Carolina and Rebecca Baggerly, born about 1827 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emaline (A female) Baggerly, born about 1830 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Narcissa (A female) McCall, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Isabella McCall, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The household was living in Subdivision 1 in Lincoln County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Reggasly (But after looking at a copy of the census report the compiler believes it was spelled as Beggarly and will be noted this way.) The census listed William Beggarly, born about 1827, in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$180.00 and living in the household of James (Spelled as) McCalla, born about 1783 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Heosther (A female) McCalla, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Rebecca Beggarly, born about 1822 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emeline Beggarly, born about 1833 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Narcissa (A female) Beggarly, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Beggarly, born about 1847 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) T. A. (A male) Guy, born about 1845 in Alabama and Thomas Rowel, born about 1839 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 19 in Lincoln County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Camargo and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William B. Baggerly alternate name W. D. Beglery served in Company D in the 41st Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“41st Infantry Regiment [Regiment] completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in November, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Lincoln, Bedford, Marshall, and Franklin. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862, it surrendered along with the rest of Buckner's forces. In this fight the unit reported 575 engaged, 2 killed, 6 wounded, and 26 missing. After the exchange, it was assigned to Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflict at Raymond. Transferred to the Army of Tennessee it served under the command of Generals Gregg, Maney, Strahl, and Palmer. The 41st participated in many battles from Chickamauga to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. It had 325 effectives at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 226 men and 151 arms. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Farquarson [Robert Farquharson – Find A Grave Memorial # 107870683] and James D. Tillman, [James Davidson Tillman – Find A Grave Memorial # 10596753] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert G. McClure [Robert Green McClure – Find A Grave Memorial # 70935204] and Thomas G. Miller.”

Company D of the 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Liberty Guards” Many soldiers from Lincoln County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Fayetteville, Tennessee was located in Lincoln County.

His name is listed as William D. Beglery within his Compiled Military Service Records.

The inference for the family spelling as Baggerly is derived from the Baggerly family cemetery located in Lincoln County, Tennessee and has a few births on tombstones prior to the Civil War.

The majority of the 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry had been captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and had been paroled on September 10, 1862 and exchanged on November 10, 1862 per the Dix-Hill Cartel at Aiken’s Landing, Virginia and were in the process of being reorganized.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to February 10, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Beglery of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Fayetteville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Nicholas B) Alexander for twelve months and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

“41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in November 1861 with ten companies A to K. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and released at Vicksburg, Mississippi about September 20, 1862 and immediately re-organized and declared exchanged at Aiken’s Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. The men not captured at Fort Donelson were assigned to other commands until after re-organization. The regiment was consolidated with the 19th and 24th Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, and 41st 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 February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Beglery (As shown on Muster Roll) of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Fayetteville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Nicholas B) Alexander for the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 8, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Beggaly (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Fayetteville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Nicholas B) Alexander for the war and last paid by (Arch) Hughes on April 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 8 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Beglery of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Fayetteville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Nicholas B) Alexander for the war and last paid by (Arch) Hughes on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Beggaly of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Fayetteville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Nicholas B) Alexander for the war and last paid by (Arch) Hughes on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Baggaly (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Fayetteville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Nicholas B) Alexander for the war and last paid by (Arch) Hughes on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Beggery (As shown on Muster Roll) of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Fayetteville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Nicholas B) Alexander 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) W. B. Baggaly of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Fayetteville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Nicholas B) Alexander for the war and last paid by Captain (Matthew B) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed at Division Hospital.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Bagerly of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Baggarly of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 30, 1864.

When Private William Baggerly of Company D of the 41st Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Federal Army was able to re-enter Franklin on December 18, 1864 while in pursuit of General Hood's retreating army.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William D. Bagley of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee (Rebel) admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 26, 1864 and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age thirty-eight.

Wikipedia defines convalescence in part as the gradual recovery of health and strength after illness or injury.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Bagerley of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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 B. Bagerly of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William B. Bagerly of Company D of the 41st 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Bagerley of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky January 4, 1865 and listed the following note: "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 whose names appear on the roll, as had been under the control of the Provost Marshal General. – M.S. 963447."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Beggaly of Company D of the 41st 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Bagerly of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 B. Bagerly of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23244) listed him admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on February 27, 1865.

Private William B. Baggerly died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 24, 1865 at San Francisco, California a newspaper reports another earthquake shock was felt today.

And on Friday, March 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) William B. Bagerly of Company D of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William in Lincoln County, Tennessee with the above surnames did not own slaves.

59) Private Leontus William BAGWELL – Inscription on tombstone #866 reads “**L. W. BAGWELL CO. I 15 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed a William Bagwell, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of Henry Bagwell, born about 1823 in North Carolina and Angeline Bagwell, born about 1828 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ermina (A female) Bagwell, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Margaret Bagwell, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Subdivision 23 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Leontus W. Bagwell, born about 1847 in Mississippi living in the household of H. B. (A male) Bagwell, born about 1823 in Alabama and Angeline Bagwell, born about 1827 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Laura J. Bagwell, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Mary E. Bagwell, born about 1851 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 17 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Snowsville and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

The compiler notes that the 1860 United States census listed above starts in dwelling number 366 and the transcriber at ancestry has combined dwelling numbers 365 and 366 into one unit on typed census format.

Private Leonidas W. Bagwell is found within the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records as enlisting in Company I 11th Regiment (Perrin’s) Mississippi Cavalry on February 4, 1864 and noted as deserting on March 4, 1864 at Marion Station.

Company I of the 11th Regiment (Perrin’s) Mississippi Cavalry was known as the “Mississippi Cleansers” and raised in Choctaw County, Mississippi.

He has no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records with Company I 15th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry other than his Federal POW records which reported his name as Leontes W. Bagwell.

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

“15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County

was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Choctaw Guards”

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leontes W. Bagwell of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Leontes W. Bagwell of Company I 15th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2,

1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Leontes W. Bagwell of Company I 15th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23526 of 54896) listed him assigned to prison number three and in barracks number three.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln in the evening holds reception at the Executive Mansion, which was "one of the finest that has taken place at the White House."

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. W. Bagwell of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules, neither Leontes or Leontus or Leonidas Bagwell owned slaves.

60) Private William W. BAGWELL – Inscription on tombstone #1346 reads ***“W. W. BAGWELL CO. G 7 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Jefferson County West Virginia in August 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) W.W. (A male) Bagwell, born about 1842 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) L. (A male) Bagwell, born about 1817 in North Carolina and Maca Bagwell, (A female) born about 1820 in South

Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Bagwell, born about 1844 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Bagwell, born about 1845 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) A. E. A. (A female) Bagwell, born about 1849 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Bagwell, born about 1852 in South Carolina and Spelled as) A. J. (A female) Bagwell, born about 1856 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) G. A. (A female) Bagwell, born about 1859 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment in the Edgefield District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Kirks Crossroads and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. W. Bagwell served in Company G of the 7th South Carolina Infantry and under company notes stated 2nd Company G and noted an overview and the compiler has correct mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Columbia, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861 and moved to Virginia in June. After fighting in Bonham's Brigade at First Manassas, the unit served under Generals Kershaw, Kennedy, and Conner. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, then accompanied Longstreet to Georgia. The 7th was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville, returned to Virginia, and saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. It continued the fight in the Shenandoah Valley with Early and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment totalled [totalled] 581 officers and men in April, 1862 and sustained 82 casualties at Savage Station and 40 at Malvern Hill. During the Maryland Campaign, there were 13 killed and 100 wounded of 466 at Maryland Heights and 23 killed and 117 wounded of the 268 at Sharpsburg. It lost 4 killed, 57 wounded, and 61 missing at Fredericksburg, twenty-seven percent of the 408 engaged at Gettysburg, and 2 killed and 12 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, there were 222 present for duty, and it surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonels D. Wyatt Aiken [David Wyatt Aiken – Find A Grave Memorial # 6002551] and Thomas G. Bacon; [Thomas Glascock Bacon – Find A Grave Memorial # 42530038] Lieutenant Colonels Elbert Bland, [Killed at Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 27505990] Robert A. Fair, [After the war he became the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Newberry, South Carolina and died in 1899] Elijah J. Goggans, [Eldridge Jeremiah Goggans – Find A Grave Memorial # 41515555] and Emmet Seibels; [Find A Grave Memorial # 155281499] and Majors John S. Hard [Killed at the Battle of Chickamauga] and William C. White.”

During the war Edgefield District was much larger in area than the county is today. In 1895 Saluda County, South Carolina was made from parts of Edgefield County.

Compiled Military Service Records reported William W. Bagwell originally joining in Company G 1st (McCreary's) Regiment, South Carolina Infantry aka 1st South Carolina Infantry Provisional Army on August 16, 1861 in the Edgefield District, South Carolina for the duration of the war and reported him transferred and exchanged for T. N. Branson of Company G 7th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry in 1862. This exchange was a byproduct of the Confederate Conscription Act of April of 1862 which allowed soldiers to change units upon reenlisting.

He was known as W. W. Bagwell with Company G 7th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry and other than absent without leave on his September and October 1863 company muster rolls the regiment reflected him having a good service record.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner at Halltown, (West) Virginia located in Jefferson County on August 26, 1864. Federal POW records reported him transferred from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia to Camp Chase where he arrived on September 2, 1864 and incarcerated in prison number 2.

Private William W. Bagwell died approximately 170 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 at Columbia, South Carolina one of General Sherman's generals writes a letter to the mayor of Columbia. "Doctor Goodwyn, Mayor of Columbia, S.C.: Dear Sir: I have directed the salt and the other provisions at the depot to be hauled to the new capitol and to be put under your charge. I will also send you some cattle tomorrow at 6:30 o'clock and will leave them in the campus of the college hospital, where you must have them guarded. You will do well to advise the destitute citizens to leave Columbia for the country as far as possible. You had better organize foraging parties, under the direction of reliable citizens that will go into the country and take provisions in your name, giving a receipt. Some such forced loans will be necessary to relieve the present necessities by the fire. I will furnish you 500 head of cattle, and expect you to provide for destitute citizens, and particularly the negroes that are now here and helpless.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General"

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private William Bagwell at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

Like many of the young men buried at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery his mother Maca Bagwell survived her son's death and she passed away in 1883.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William W. Bagwell did not own slaves.

61) Private James H. BAILEY – Inscription on tombstone #1177 reads "**JAS. H. BAILEY CO. A15 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jas. H. Bailey, born about 1841 in Mississippi and living in the household of Thomas G. Bailey, born about 1812 in Mississippi and Caroline Bailey, born about 1818 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Zachariah (A male) Bailey, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Benjamin F. Bailey, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Doctor Bailey, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Attala County, Mississippi and in the town of Kosciusko and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James H. Bailey, born about 1842 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Caroline Bailey, born about 1820 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Zacharia Bailey, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Benj. F. Bailey, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Peter G. Bailey, born about 1852 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 14 Range 6 in Attala County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Kosciusko and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. (Spelled as) Baily served in Company A of the 15th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company A of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Long Creek Rifles” Many soldiers from Attala County, Mississippi.

His name is spelled as James H. Baily on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 27, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Bailey of Captain (Lamkin) S. Terry's Company of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted at age nineteen and had been called into service of the Confederate States at

Corinth, Mississippi on June 8, 1861 and enrolled on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) by L. S. Terry for twelve months and traveling place to rendezvous was 220 miles.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Terry's Company Mississippi Volunteers and as Captain Terry's Company and Company A 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About May 1862 the regiment was re-organized for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 27 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Lamkin) S. Terry for twelve months and duty status not stated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, (1861) at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, (1861) and duty status not stated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, (1861) at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 18 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 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. H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Baily of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861

at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since December 24, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Baily of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and under remarks stated dropped for roll by order of Colonel Farrell November 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Baily of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated joined from desertion on June 17, 1864 absent without leave since July 26, 1864.

When Private James H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 27, 1864 at Lawrenceville, Georgia in Gwinnett County he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. "Baily" of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner near Lawrenceville, Georgia located in Gwinnett County on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner near Lawrenceville, Georgia located in Gwinnett County on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Private James H. Bailey died approximately 189 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Springfield, Illinois William H. Herndon sends draft for \$133 on First National Bank of Springfield, as Lincoln's half of current collections of law firm.

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Bailey of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James H. Bailey did not own slaves.

62) Private Jacob BAKER - Inscription on tombstone #1486 reads **"J. BAKER CO. D 12 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Daviess County, Kentucky in August 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Jacob Baker, born about 1841 in Kentucky and listed his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Jacob Baker, born about 1806 in North Carolina and Mary Baker, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Nancy Baker, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Lucy Baker, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Baker, born about 1840 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Wm. Anderson, born about 1850 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 Daviess County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Owensboro and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jacob Baker served in Companies B and D in the 12th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“12th Cavalry Regiment [also called 1st Kentucky and Tennessee Regiment] was organized and mustered into Confederate service at Verona, Mississippi, in September, 1863. The unit was assigned to General Lyon's Brigade and sustained 55 casualties in the expedition from Memphis into Mississippi and 94 in the fight at Harrisburg. Later it saw action in Alabama and during March, 1865, merged into the 8th Kentucky Infantry (Mounted) Regiment. It was commanded by Colonel W. W. Faulkner, [William Wallace Faulkner – Murdered by deserters in 1865 – Find A Grave Memorial # 113681167] Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Lannom, and Majors John M. Malone and Thomas S. Tate, Jr.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Baker of Company “C” of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry C. S. A. and noted as taken prisoner on August 25, 1864 at Daviess County, Kentucky and claimed he was with Company B 12th Kentucky Mounted Infantry and sent to Louisville, Kentucky. While at Louisville, Kentucky Federal POW Records reported he was admitted to branch 2 of the Eruptive United States Army General Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky on October 29, 1864 and the diagnosis was listed as small-pox. He was sent back to the prison on December 10, 1864 from Barracks number one and reported his age as twenty-five. (Born about 1839)

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Baker of Company B of the 12th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and noted as captured in Daviess County, Kentucky on August 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Baker of Company B of the 12th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 19, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Daviess County, Kentucky on August 25, 1864 and under remarks stated claims to be a Union man. He was forcibly conscripted then deserted and voluntarily surrendered but turned over as a prisoner of war by General commanding District of Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Baker of Company B of the 12th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Daviess County, Kentucky on August 28, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the Richmond Daily Dispatch printed the Mayor's Court.

"Recorder Caskie disposed of the following cases yesterday morning in the absence of the Mayor:

John H. Emberton, charged with drunken and disorderly conduct in the street, was discharged with an admonition, upon a promise to "go, and sin no more."

Albert Simmonds, a friend of the above, charged with interfering with the watchmen in the discharge of their duty, and attempting to prevent the arrest of John H. Emberton, was sent to the Provost-Marshal, to be by him forwarded to his command.

The cases of William Bass, free negro, charged with receiving four ambulance springs, knowing the same to have been stolen from the Confederate States; Elizabeth Jeter, charged with threatening to assault and beat Ellen Mitchell, as well as to poison her son; Albert Groomes, charged with felony, and Henrietta, slave of Thomas Friend, charged with forging passports, were called; but, owing to the absence of witnesses, were continued for a future hearing.

Edwin, slave of Joseph Dowdey, charged with stealing a coat, valued at six hundred dollars, the property of Joseph Kemper, was ordered to receive thirty-nine lashes. Twenty stripes were inflicted upon William, slave of Samuel Reeves, charged with being an employee in a fare bank.

Sarah, slave of Jane Simpson, arrested as a runaway, was committed for identification.

The following parties were discharged: George Hodgers, charged with stealing a mule, valued at one thousand five hundred dollars, the property of Benjamin W. Green, and Emanuel Davenport, conniving at the escape of a slave of Mr. Harvey".

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J Baker of Company "D" of the 12th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Jacob Baker did not own slaves.

63) Private James W. BAKER - Inscription on tombstone #692 reads **“J. W. BAKER CO. G 46 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 James W. Baker served in Company G 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.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 15, 1862 at Loachapoka, Alabama stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Baker of Captain Handley's Company of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Randolph County, (Alabama) and enrolled by (James M) Handley for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

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

The Alabama Muster Rolls stated Private J. W. Baker enlisted in Company G of the 46th Alabama Infantry in Randolph County, Alabama at age 27 on May 3, 1862.

Many men who served in Company G of the 46th Regiment, Alabama Infantry came from Randolph County, Alabama.

When Private James W. Baker of Company G 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 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. W. Baker a private of Company G 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 made his mark with an X J. W. Baker and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Baker of Company G 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 commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Baker of Company G of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

After exchanged he again served in Company G 46th Regiment, Alabama Infantry and was taken prisoner again near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

When Private James W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 30, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4,

1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Private James W. Baker died approximately 148 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C. the White House postponed the New Year's Day reception until January 2, 1865.

And on Sunday, January 1, 1865 (New Year's Day) at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Baker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James W. Baker did not own slaves.

64) Sergeant Joseph M. BAKER - Inscription on tombstone #562 reads "**JOS. M. BAKER CO. F 7 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Athens, Alabama in October 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Joseph M. Baker enlisting as a private in Company F 7th (Duckworth's) Tennessee Cavalry on March 4, 1862 for one year at Humboldt, Tennessee located in both Gibson and Madison Counties in Tennessee. Company F was aka for a while as the 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

Company F of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry was known as "The Forked Deer Rangers" and many men came from what is now Crockett County, Tennessee.

According to Wikipedia Crockett County was formed in 1871 and part of it came from Gibson and Madison Counties, in Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. "L". Baker of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Humboldt, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Charles C) Clay for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Baker of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a receipt given by Major N. G. Watts, C. S. A., agent for Exchange to Captain W. W. Bickford, U. S. A., Agent for Exchange, for Confederate prisoners of war received on board the Steamer *Metropolitan* near Vicksburg, Mississippi on December 2, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. M. Baker of Company F of the 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Humboldt, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (Charles C) Clay for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Clay's Company Tennessee Cavalry: Company F, 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and Company F 7th (Duckworth's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. The 6th (Also called the 1st and Logwood's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was composed of six companies (A to F) which had been organized in July 1861 and transferred to the Confederate States service in August 1861. It was increased to a regiment about April 1862 by the addition of unattached companies of Tennessee Cavalry and designated the 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office but it was also known as the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry in the field. The regiment was re-organized in June 1862 with twelve companies (A to M)."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29, 1864 to and dated May 11, 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. M. Baker of Company F of the 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Humboldt, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Charles C) Clay for one year and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Baker of Company F 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 Athens, Alabama (Located in Limestone County) in October 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos M. Baker of Company F 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, 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 Athens, Alabama in October 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos M. Baker of Company F 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Athens, Alabama in October 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Baker of Company F 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 noted as captured at Athens, Alabama in October 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Baker of Company F 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Athens, Alabama in October 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos M. Baker of Company F 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Athens, Alabama on October 5, 1864.

Private Joseph M. Baker died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 6, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln responds to crowd assembled at White House to congratulate him on Annual Message: "I have no good news to tell you, and yet I have no bad news to tell. . . . We all know where he [Gen. Sherman] went in at, but I can't tell where he will come out at."

And on Tuesday, December 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Baker of Company F of the 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph M. Baker did not own slaves.

65) Private William BAKER - Inscription on tombstone #1607 reads ***"W. BAKER CO. I 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

He only has Federal POW records.

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

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Baker 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 on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Baker of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Baker of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 14, 1864 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) Wm Baker 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 on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Baker of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Baker of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from October 16 to 31, 1864 and under remarks stated states that he was pressed into Rebel Army and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23244) listed W. Baker of Company I of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on February 26, 1865.

Private William Baker died approximately 173 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln accepts the resignation of the Secretary of Interior John Palmer Usher, to take effect May 15, 1865.

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. Baker of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William Baker did not own slaves.

66) Private James Lucien BALKCUM - Inscription on tombstone #703 reads "**J. L. BALCOM**
CO. F 20 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 23 years old.

The compiler feels compelled to explain why his surname was spelled as Balkcum.

According to the 1860 United States census the surname was listed as Balkcum and one of his household members, Timothy is listed as buried in 1924 and listed the surname as Balkcum and Timothy's death certificate listed his surname spelled as Balkcum.

In addition a "family will" was found online and spelled the surname as Balkcum . "Hester Balkcum mentioned leaving "100 acres, 1 bed and furniture and 1 pot and 1 skillet to his grandson James Lucien Balkcum in Sampson County, North Carolina."

The 1850 United States census listed James (Spelled as) Balkcom, born about 1842, in North Carolina and living in the household of Samuel Balkcom, born about 1829 and Jermiah Balkcom (A female), born about 1823. Other family household members were: Elanda Balkcom, a female born about 1845 and Find Balkcom, born about 1846 and Elizabeth Balkcom, born about 1829. The family household was living in the Southern District of Sampson County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Balkcum, born about 1841 in North Carolina and living in the household of Lemuel Balkcum, born about 1821 (Also known as Frank in other records) and Jemima (Maiden surname Bryd) Balkcum, born about 1822. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Electa (A female) Balkcum, born about 1846 and Timothy Balkcum, born about 1847 and Julius Balkcum, born about 1848 and John T. Balkcum, born about 1849 and Malsey J. (A female) Balkcum, born about 1852 and Ann W. Balkcum, born about 1854 and Lucy A. Balkcum, born about 1855 and Ella Balkcum, born about 1859. The family household was living at Taylors Bridge, located in Sampson County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Taylors Bridge and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

A Company Muster-In Roll and Descriptive Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balcom of Captain Owen L. Chesnutt's Company (Holmes Riflemen) 10th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers)* and roll dated June 26, 1861 at Fort Johnson was mustered into service of the State of North Carolina on June 18, 1861 and listed as born in Sampson, North Carolina and noted as age twenty-one by occupation had been a farmer and listed as five feet and eight and one half inches and had enrolled for active service on May 9, 1861 at Clinton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Owen) L. Chesnutt for one year and made an oath of allegiance to the State of North Carolina and signed his name as J. L. Balkcum.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F, 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops). The designation of the regiment was changed from the 10th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers) to the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) by Special Order Number 222, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated November 14, 1861."

Company F of the 20th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) was known as the "Holmes Riflemen" Many soldiers from Sampson County, North Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 9 to August 31, 1861 and dated October 15, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. L. Balckum (With an X by his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 10th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers) enrolled on May 9, 1861 at Clinton, (North Carolina) by (Captain Owen) L. Chesnutt for one year and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Clinton, North Carolina was located in Sampson County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balcom of Company F of the 10th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers) enlisted on May 9, 1861 at Clinton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain Owen) L. Chesnutt for one year and last paid on August 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick.

On November 14, 1861 his unit was reorganized and known as Company F 20th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balcom of Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on May 9, (1861) at Clinton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain Owen) L. Chesnutt for one year and last paid by Captain (Richard S) Harris on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlistment extended two years bounty due \$50.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) James L. Balkum of Company F of the 20th North Carolina Troops (Infantry) appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1863. A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balcom with Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on May 9, 1861 at Clinton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Owen L) Chesnutt for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since March 16, 1863.

It is noted by the compiler that Confederate muster rolls were usually done every two months and his company muster rolls have gaps after May and June 1863 and because of the missing muster rolls we do not know when he returned for duty with his unit.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Balkcom of Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) appeared on a roll of the organization named above, from entrance into service to October 1, 1863. Age twenty-one; Volunteer; entered service on May 9, 1861 and was from Sampson County, North Carolina and under remarks stated in the battles of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. L. Balcom of Company F of the 20th North Carolina Troops (Infantry) appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balkcom of Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on May 9, 1861 at Clinton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by

Captain (Owen L) Chesnutt for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard S) Harris on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balkcom of Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on May 9, 1861 at Clinton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Owen L) Chesnutt for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard S) Harris on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balkcom of Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on May 9, 1861 at Clinton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Owen L) Chesnutt for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard S) Harris on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on July 20, 1864 at Winchester, Virginia located in Frederick County.

The Battle of Rutherford's Farm aka Carter's Farm aka Stephenson's Depot was fought nearby on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balkcum of Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners of war confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as Athenaeum Prison) on July 24, 1864 and a physical description was made. Federal authorities reported his age as twenty-three, 5' 8 and one half inches tall, a light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and his former occupation was a farmer and his residence was listed as Sampson County, North Carolina and noted as captured by General Crooks at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Balkcum of Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry 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 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23523) reported him assigned to prison number two and the compiler was unable to transcribe the barracks number.

Private James L. Balkcum died approximately 160 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Secretary Welles consults with Lincoln about employing criminal lawyer to represent government.

And on Wednesday, January 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. L. Balkin of Company F of the 20th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James Lucien Balkcum did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. L. BALKCUM CO. F 20 N.C. INF. C.S.A.”**

67) Private Eli C. BALDWIN - Inscription on tombstone #2122 reads **“BALDWIN C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh Tennessee in April 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Eli Baldwin, born about 1843 in South Carolina and living in the household of Hiram Baldwin, born about 1810 in South Carolina and Frances Baldwin, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Baldwin, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Eliza Baldwin, born about 1837 in South Carolina and Susan Baldwin, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Margaret Baldwin, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Martha Baldwin, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Mary Baldwin, born about 1844 in South Carolina and William Baldwin, born about 1846 in Alabama and Sarah Baldwin, born about 1848 in Alabama and Chas. Baldwin, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 27, of Cherokee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Eli C. Baldwin, born about 1835 in South Carolina and living in the household of Frances Baldwin, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Jane Baldwin, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Wm. Baldwin, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Mary Baldwin, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Martha Baldwin, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Sarah Baldwin, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Rufus Baldwin, born about 1850 in South Carolina and Amanda Baldwin, born about 1854 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 1, in Cherokee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

According to records located at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama company muster roll for Company D listed his name as E. C. Bauldin.

Many men with Company D 22nd Regiment, Alabama Infantry were from Cherokee County, Alabama.

Company D of the 22nd Alabama Infantry was known as the Cherokee Beauregard's.

When Private Eli Baldwin of Company D of the 22nd Alabama Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh he had been with the 1st Brigade in the 2nd Division in the 2nd Army Corps in the Army of Mississippi with Albert Sidney Johnston as the Commanding General.

The compiler would like the readers to understand 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.

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

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

14731822] and Majors Robert B. Armistead,[Robert Burbage Armistead - Killed at Battle of Shiloh – Find A Grave Memorial # 30318057] Robert Donnell, [Robert Smith Donnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107661877] and T. M. Prince. [The compiler believes it was Thomas McCarroll Prince – Find A Grave Memorial # 116872815]”

Compiled Military Service Records reported E. C. Baldwin in Company D 22nd Regiment, Alabama Infantry and reported him killed at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee on April 6, 1862 from a gunshot.

Compiled Military Service Records reported a Frances Balden (Baldwin) as filing for a claim on September 16, 1862 for E. C. Baldwin as being a deceased soldier of Company D in the 22nd Regiment, Alabama Infantry.

Grave #2122 is one of the 31 graves reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery located near Camp Dennison located in Hamilton County, Ohio by Agent Mark E. Irving in 1869 and taken to Camp Chase. The compiler notes all of the Confederate graves taken from the Waldschmidt Cemetery to Camp Chase had died due to their wounds at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

The compiler has taken days to search through the Confederate units at the battle of Shiloh to try and determine how many soldiers with the surname of Baldwin were killed during the battle and only one could be located. Also the compiler spent days searching through the reported Union dead at Shiloh and only one Union soldier with the surname of Baldwin could be located and he was taken back to Illinois to be buried.

Many of the severely wounded Confederates at Shiloh were taken by the United States Sanitary Commission by steamers converted to hospital ships to various hospitals including Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is also noted from research that Samuel Medary's two daughters' volunteered their time as nurses working for the United States Sanitary Commission in Cincinnati. Samuel Medary was the editor of the Columbus, Ohio based newspaper "The Crisis" and was arrested for conspiracy by the United States government in 1864. Medary, the former territorial governor of both Minnesota and Kansas and who had coined the famous phrase "54 40 or fight" in relation to the Oregon territory and died before he was tried for treason by the Lincoln Administration in November 1864.

Records from the Ohio Historical Society from Camp Dennison stated Baldwin was buried in grave number 4 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

It is known by prior research done by the compiler that other Confederate soldiers who were reported as killed at the Battle of Shiloh by their respective units suddenly appeared as patients at the Camp Dennison Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio and died there.

For example Private Allen Peavy with Company I of the 16th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry was reported killed at Shiloh on April 7, 1862 according to his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records. And also

Private Jerry O'Brien with Company H 1st Regiment, Louisiana Infantry (Strawbridge's) was reported "killed at the Battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862" on his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records on pages 8 and 9. And all of these soldiers were wounded and POW's at the Battle of Shiloh and died at the Waldschmidt Cemetery and later reinterred to the Camp Chase Cemetery in 1869.

It is the compilers opinion that Eli C. Baldwin fell into this category.

Many of the Sanitary Commission vessels arrived in Cincinnati during the third week of April 1862 from the Shiloh battlefield such as the "Magnolia" on April 17, 1862. It is plausible that Baldwin died aboard one of the vessels or died shortly after arriving and was not entered as a patient at the Camp Dennison hospital in Cincinnati.

Private Eli C. Baldwin died approximately days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 20, 1862 at Washington, D.C., General McDowell meets President early in morning and accompanies him to Washington. Party arrives at 2:30 P.M. and dines at Commander Dahlgren's. Drive from Navy Yard to White House interrupted when excited horses immobilize President's carriage. Trip completed in another carriage.

The National Grave Locator with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs reported the death of Private Baldwin on Sunday, April 20, 1862.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Eli C. Baldwin did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ELI C. BALDWIN CO. D 22 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

68) Private Thomas R. BALES - Inscription on tombstone #659 reads **"THOS. R. BALES CO. F 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 31 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas R. Bayles, born about 1833 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer living in the household of William K. Bayles, born about 1795 in Virginia and Maria Bayles, born about 1794 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Bayles, born about 1832 in Virginia and Charles C. Bayles, born about 1835 in Virginia and Nancy A. Bayles, born about 1837 in

Virginia and Mary S. Bayles, born about 1839 in Virginia and Susan M. Bayles, born about 1842 in Virginia and Joseph W. Bayles, born about 1844 in Virginia and Henry T. Bayles, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 60 in Smyth County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas B. Bales, (A closer look at the actual records the compiler's opinion that his middle initial was R and not a B.) born about 1833 and as the head of the household and living with Clevantine (Clementine) Bales, born about 1837 in Virginia. Other household members were: James W. Bales, born about 1858 in Virginia and John D. Bales, with no birth year listed. The family household was living in Smyth County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Seven Mile Ford and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 40 which noted Private Thomas R. Bales of Company F of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was William K. Bales.

Not knowing the proper spelling of the surname the compiler contacted the Smyth-Bland Regional library in Smyth County, Virginia and according to the library there are many families living in the area today with the surname of Bales and no one by the spelling of Bayles. Therefore the compiler believes the government spelled the surname correctly however they also incorrectly listed his correct regimental number.

His Compiled Military Service Records spelled his name as William R. Bayles.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas K. Bales alternate name Thomas R. Bayles served in Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Bowen's Virginia Mounted Rifleman) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1863. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's and McCausland's Brigade and confronted the Federals in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry S. Bowen, [Henry Smith Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 79187903] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Radford, [John Taylor Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 32756098] and Major Henry F. Kendrick. [Find A Grave Memorial # 106832547]"

The compiler notes the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry also known as Bowen's Regiment Virginia Mounted Rifleman was organized on October 27, 1863 with ten companies, A to K two of which A and K had formerly served in Baldwin's Squadron Virginia Partisan Rangers.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Boyls of Company F of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and signed his name (Spelled as) Thos. Bayles.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas R. Bayles of Company F of Bowen's Regiment Mounted Rifleman enlisted on August 8, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and sworn in by Captain Brown for three years and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos R. Bayles of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 in Smyth County, Virginia and sworn in by Captain W. W. Brown for three years and last paid by Captain Stuart on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and a prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos R. Bayles of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 in Smyth County, Virginia and sworn in by Captain Wm. W. Brown for three years and last paid by Captain Stuart on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and a prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas K. (With an X above the initial K indicating an incorrect initial) Bales appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas R. Bales of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners of war confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864. Age 30, 5' 10", dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair and his former occupation was a farmer and told Union authorities his residence as Smyth County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas R. Bales of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio by Captain Over and had been transferred from Wheeling (West) Virginia and captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

Brigadier General William W. Averell led Union troops to a victory over Brigadier General John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia.”

Private Thomas R. Bales died approximately 133 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 23, 1864 at Washington, D.C., the President’s Cabinet meets. Secretary of the Navy Wells is tardy. Seward and Stanton discuss Welles’ presentation of the case against Beverly S. Osborn, a New York newspaperman.

And on Friday, December 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal authorities reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Bales of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

His wife Clementine and two young sons ages six and four in 1864 and may have prayed for his safe return on Christmas Eve 1864 not knowing at the time their prayers had been in vain.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Thomas R. Bales did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOS. R. BALES CO. F 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

69) Private James BALLS - Inscription on tombstone #974 reads **“J. BALLS CO. G 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. Balls served in Company G of the 24th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson, and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave

Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 19 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman the regimental quartermaster on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman the regimental quartermaster on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Columbia (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman the regimental quartermaster 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. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Columbia (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Columbia (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Columbia (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by Thomas Addison on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured May 14, (1863) at Jackson, Mississippi.

According to his regimental unit history it stated "leaving South Carolina by railroad on May 6, 1863 and arriving in Jackson, Mississippi on May 13, 1863." The Battle of Jackson, Mississippi took place the following day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him "paroled by General Sherman and reported among a list of Confederate paroled prisoners at Demopolis, Alabama on June 5, 1863." After formally exchanged he returned to Company G 24th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Columbia (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by Thomas Addison on February 28, (1863) and noted as present and under remarks stated paid at Demopolis, Alabama for two months to April 30, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Columbia (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by Thomas Addison on April 30, (1863) and noted absent and under remarks stated wounded at Chickamauga September 20, (1863) now in hospital at Atlanta, Georgia.

A Medical Examining Board in Dalton, Georgia within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Private (Spelled as) Jas Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina "wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia on September 20, 1863 and taken to the Cannon Hospital in Dalton, Georgia where his wounds were reported as shot in both thighs and scrotum and reported as given a 30 day furlough on December 9, 1863 and told Confederate authorities his residence was Richland District, South Carolina" which is where Columbia was located.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Columbia (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid by Thomas Addison on August 31, 1863 and noted absent and under remarks stated wounded at Chickamauga September 20, (1863) now home on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Columbia (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain John) H. Pearson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed at hospital Covington, Georgia since May 7, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him "detailed at a hospital in Covington, Georgia located in Newton County since May 7, 1864."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

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

Federal POW Records reported James Balls as "taken prisoner at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864."

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"

When Private James Balls of Company G of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ball of Company G of the 24th 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 noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ball of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ball of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ball of Company G of the 24th 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 August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ball of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ball of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ball of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

It was about this time period when the hospital was moved and parts of it were moved to Cuthbert, Georgia located in Randolph County.

Federal POW Records reported his transfer to Nashville, Tennessee and was then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him "among a list of Confederate prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, November 16, to November 30, 1864 and told Union authorities he had been conscripted into the Confederate Army."

Private James Balls died approximately 180 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes to Secretary of State William H. Seward and instructs him to "proceed to Fortress-Monroe, Virginia," to "informally confer" with a Confederate peace commission, which includes Alexander H. Stephens, John A. Campbell, and Robert M. T. Hunter. Lincoln directs Seward to inform the participants of the President's stance on "national authority...Slavery... [and a] cessation of hostilities." Lincoln pledges that he will ponder any of the commission's proposals as long as they are "not inconsistent with" the positions that he has outlined.

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Balls of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James Balls did not own slaves.

70) Sergeant James C. BANTON - Inscription on tombstone #781 reads "***SGT. J. C. BANTON CO. B 19 LA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to Arkansas County Marriages, 1837-1957 at family search; James C. Banton married Martha Sullivan on December 3, 1856 in Hempstead County, Arkansas. James C. Banton listed his residence as Minden, Louisiana and his birth year as 1829 and his wife's residence was noted at Hempstead County, Arkansas and her birth year as 1838.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal James C. Banton was discharged a sergeant and served in Company B in the 19th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1861, at Camp Moore, Louisiana. The men were raised in the parishes of Claiborne, Caddo, De Soto, and Vernon. It fought in the Battle of Shiloh, served in Mississippi, then was assigned to D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The regiment participated in the many campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's

winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war defending Mobile. It lost more than forty-five percent of the 350 engaged at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 270 men and 157 arms in December, 1863, and during the Atlanta Campaign, May 14-28, reported 4 killed and 40 wounded. It had 201 fit for duty in November, 1864 and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Benjamin L. Hodge, [Benjamin Lewis Hodge – Find A Grave Memorial # 6954398] R. W. Turner, [Richard Welcome Turner – Find A Grave Memorial # 147554862] and Wesley P. Winans; [Killed at Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee November 25, 1863] Lieutenant Colonels Loudon Butler, James M. Hollingsworth, [James Madison Hollingsworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 11020207] and Hyder A. Kennedy; [Find A Grave Memorial # 30399848] and Majors Camp Flournoy [Find A Grave Memorial # 7009044] and Winfrey B. Scott. [Find A Grave Memorial # 15088424]”.

Company B of the 19th Louisiana was known as the “Robin’s Grays” Many soldiers from Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

The compiler notes today Minden, Louisiana is located in Webster Parish, Louisiana.

The compiler notes Webster Parish, Louisiana was created from parts of Bienville, Bossier and Claiborne Parishes on February 27, 1871.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and caption of roll shows mustered into service of the Confederate States from the 11th day of December 1861 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Captain Loudon Butler’s Company (Robin’s Grays) 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry* enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, Louisiana and enrolled until September 29, 1862

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

The compiler notes Tangipahoa, Louisiana was a small village close to Camp Moore which was a huge training center for Louisiana soldiers.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 11 to 31, 1861 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) James C. Banton of Captain Loudon Butler’s Company (Robin’s Grays) 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled to September 29, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Captain Loudon Butler’s Company (Robin’s Grays) 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, (1861) at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled to September 29, 1862 and last paid by (William) E. Paxton on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 3rd sergeant May 14, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and last paid by Jack Hodges on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for three years or during the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton received \$6.00 in December 1862 for transportation not furnished necessary for public service and paid by Captain Jack Hodges assistant quartermaster C. S. A.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 28, 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for three years or during the war and last paid by Hodges on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for three years or during the war and last paid by Hodges on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Hodges on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick since October 27, 1863 by order of Doctor (Chauncey F) Philson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Hodges on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Hodges

on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough under general order number 14 for 24 days since March 11, 1864 by order of General Johnston and the following note was added. "This Company B 19th Louisiana Regiment enlisted for the war January 20, 1864 at a meeting of the men and officers of the Regiment of which Colonel R. W. Turner was president, except those who were absent from the command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Franklin, Tennessee December 17, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1865 stated "5th" Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1864 and under remarks stated dropped, captured near Franklin, Tennessee December 17, 1864 and supposed to be dead.

The Federal Army was able to re-enter Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 while in pursuit of General Hood's retreating army.

When Sergeant James C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas. C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) James C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Sergeant James C. Banton died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Secretary Seward sends notice to government offices to honor memory of Edward Everett who died at 4 A.M.

The compiler notes Edward Everett was the vice-presidential candidate on the John Bell ticket in the election of 1860 but is perhaps better known for his lengthy speech at Gettysburg before President Lincoln spoke.

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas C. Banton of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James C. Banton did not own slaves.

71) Private John Snead BARBER - Inscription on tombstone #59 reads ***"JNO.BARBER CO. C 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Alabama in August 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 18 years old

The 1850 United States census listed a John S. Jane (However an ancestry transcriber corrected the surname to Barber) John S. Barber, born about 1846 and living in the household of Elias Barber, born about 1799 in Virginia and Margaret Barber, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah A. Barber, born about 1825 in Virginia and Mariah B. Barber, born about 1834 in Alabama and Elizabeth Barber born about 1836 in Alabama and Margaret Barber, born about 1840 in Alabama and (Susan Jane corrected to Barber by ancestry transcriber) Susan Barber, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Josephine Jane corrected to Barber by ancestry transcriber) Josephine Barber, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Elias B. Jane corrected to Barber by ancestry transcriber) Elias B. Barber, born about 1850 and listed as six months old in Alabama. The family household was living in District 19 in Jackson County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The compiler notes that Elias and Margaret Barber were married despite their age differences as stated in the 1880 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed a John S. Barber, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Elias Barber, born about 1798 in Virginia and Margaret Barber, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other household members were: Mariah Barber, born about 1835 in Alabama and Elizabeth Barber, born about 1838 in Alabama and Margaret Barber, born about 1842 in Alabama and Susan Barber, born about 1844 in Alabama and Josephine Barber, born about 1848 in Alabama and Edward Barber, born about 1850 in Alabama and Virginia Barber, born about 1852 in Alabama and Judson Barber, born about 1854 in Alabama and Susan Sewell, born about 1852 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 3 Range 7 East in Jackson County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Bellefonte and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Barber was served in Company C in the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and not have an overview of the regiment.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records listed his name as John Barber with the 4th Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler notes that Jackson County is located in extreme northeastern Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The 4th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry are one of those Confederate units who virtually have no Confederate enlistment records and a majority of POW records.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Barber of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners captured and noted his capture at Jackson County on August 20, 1863 and noted he had been with Anderson's Brigade and Horton's Division and Wheeler's Corps and under remarks stated taken at his home and tried to avoid capture.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Barber of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee in August 1863* and noted as captured in Jackson, Tennessee on August 20, 1863.

The compiler notes the above asterisk stated certificate on roll, signed by General Spalding, Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal, shows that the prisoners were forwarded to Colonel M. Mundy, Commanding Post of Louisville, Kentucky, the enlisted men to be sent to Point of Exchange and the Officers to Camp Chase, Ohio for the month of August 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Barber of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to exchange from Stevenson, Alabama on August 25, 1863 and received on August 26th*. Roll dated Nashville 1863 and noted as captured on August 20, 1863 in Jackson County.

The compiler notes the above asterisk stated endorsement on roll, dated Nashville 1863 and signed by George Spalding, Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal Post, shows: Received of Lieutenant Colonel William M. Wills, Provost Marshal General, thirty eight (38) prisoners as above described.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Barbour (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling of name) of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war in the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured in Jackson County on August 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Barber of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 29, 1863 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 1, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted captured on August 20, 1863 in Jackson County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Barber of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 1, 1863 and noted as captured on August 20, 1863 in Jackson County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Barber of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp

Chase, Ohio on August 31, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky at Louisville on August 31, 1863 and noted his capture on August 20, 1863 in Jackson County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Barber of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General J. (Tilford) Boyle and noted his capture on August 20, 1863 in Jackson County, Tennessee.

In the compilers opinion if he were captured in Jackson County, Tennessee as reported then he would have been forwarded directly to Nashville, Tennessee and not forwarded to Stevenson, Alabama which was located in Jackson County, Alabama.

The compiler was also able to determine that Union troops were in Jackson County, Alabama in August of 1863.

The compiler is going to disagree from war period records and side with family lore in this particular biography.

According to family lore as provided by Carole Ann Plyler Thomas "John Snead Barber died in a Union prison in 1863 after having been captured near Bellefonte, Alabama while home on furlough, he died at age 18 in 1863."

Private John S. Barber died approximately 120 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 31, 1863 at Washington, D.C, President Lincoln meets with foreign minister Count Edward Piper, who represents Sweden and Norway. As the agent of King Charles XV, Count Piper presents Lincoln with a "volume containing engravings of the Royal collection of arms." Previously, Lincoln "presented to His Majesty, a pair of pistols, of American workmanship." Lincoln and Piper express "mutual good wishes . . . for the continuance of the cordial relations now existing between the two Governments."

And on Thursday, December 31, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Barber of Company C of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John S. Barber did not own slaves.

72) Private W. O. BARBRIE - Inscription on tombstone #835 reads "**W. O. BARBRY CO. B 2 AK. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Coahoma County, Mississippi in March 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1862 and dated September 26, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. O. Barbrie of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry* enlisted on August 1, 1861 at Little Rock, Arkansas and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay for horse .40 cents a day \$24.40.

The above asterisk stated "This Regiment (also known as 4th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry) was formed by the consolidation of the 2nd (Barnett's) Battalion Arkansas Cavalry and the 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, by Special Order Number 60, Corinth, Mississippi dated May 15, 1862. The 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry was also known as 1st Battalion Arkansas Cavalry. Phifer's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry White's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry and McNeill's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry. About December 1864 the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry was reduced to a Battalion and designated 18th (McMurtrey's) Battalion Arkansas Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1862 and dated January 5, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. O. Barbrie of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry enlisted on August 1, (1861) at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay for horse .40 cents a day \$24.40.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to November 1, 1862 and dated February 10, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. O. Barbrie of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry enlisted on August 1, (1861) at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due and pay for horse .40 cents a day \$24.40.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. O. Barberry (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname) of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas "Infantry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 15, 1864 at Camp Chase and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel John Irvinig Rinaker of the 122nd Illinois and noted as captured in Coahoma County, Mississippi on March 11, 1864.

Broadfoot listed him as W.O. Barbrie Co. B 2nd Ark. Cav. C.S.A.

Private died approximately 282 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at Aiken's Landing in Virginia a letter is written by William A. Parker:

U. S. MONITOR ONONDAGA,

Aiken's Landing, James River, Va., January 22, 1865.

Brigadier General J. A. RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, conveying the information that an order was issued on Tuesday last that the rebel fleet should come down the river, either pass or attack the monitors, and attempt the destruction of City Point.

I thank you very much for this information, and I shall exercise more than usual vigilance to defeat any plan the rebels may have in contemplation on the river. In this connection I would beg leave to suggest that the flag-of-truce boat be not allowed to come above the pontoon bridge to land prisoners, as I consider it highly objectionable for the rebels to have a close view of our monitors or our method of drill or exercise. Deep Bottom is a convenient place to land prisoners for exchange.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PARKER,

Commander, Commanding Fifth Division, North Atlantic Squadron.

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Barberrry of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules W. O. Barbrie or W. O. Barbry owned any slaves.

73) Private Aquilla BARRENTINE - Inscription on tombstone #1445 reads "**W. BARENTINE CO. I 40 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Syvilla Barentine, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of Jacob Barentine, born about 1800 in South Carolina and Sarah Barentine, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Nancy Barentine, born about 1827 in South Carolina and Sarah Barentine, born about 1828 in South Carolina and Jno. Barentine, born about 1831 in

South Carolina and Mary Barentine, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Susan Barentine, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Jacob Barentine, born about 1843 in Georgia and Frances Barentine, born in 1847 in Georgia and Sarah Barentine, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 19 in Stewart County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The compiler notes Webster and Stewart counties in Georgia are adjacent and that Webster County, Georgia was created in 1853 from Stewart County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States listed the family surname spelled as Barrington (However corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Barrentine and will be noted this way) The census listed Aquilla Barrentine, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) S. (A female) Barrentine, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Nancy Barrentine, born about 1828 in South Carolina and Mary T. Barrentine, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Susan A. Barrentine, born about 1840 in Alabama and Jacob Barrentine, born about 1844 in Georgia and Francis Barrentine, born about 1848 in Georgia and Sarah A. Barrentine, born about 1848 in Georgia and John B. Barrentine, born about 1855 in Georgia and Delpha A. E. H. Barrentine, born about 1856 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Southern District of Webster County, Georgia and reported the nearest Post Office as Preston and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Aquilla Barrentine 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]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aquilla Barrentine of Company C of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aquilla Barrentine 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 originally discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aquilla Barrentine 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 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) Aquilla Barrentine of Company C of the 41st 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Washington, D.C., F. B. Carpenter and party in President's office see manuscript referred to as Second Inaugural address.

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Aquilla Barrentine of Company C and corrected to the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Aquilla Barrentine did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. BARRENTINE CO. C 41 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

74) Private Martin BARGER - Inscription on tombstone #2012 reads **“MARTIN BARGER CO. B 4 N.C. SR. RES. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 48 years old.

According to North Carolina, Marriage Index, 1741-2004 Martin Barger was married to Catharine Youst on October 1, 1838 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and the marriage records are at the County Courthouse in Concord, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name spelled as Marten) Martin Barger, born about 1817 in North Carolina and listed as the head of the household and living with Catharine Barger, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Moses J. Barger, born about 1840 in North Carolina and George A. Barger, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in School District 24 in Rowan County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as Marten) Martin (Surnames spelled as Bargar) Barger, born about 1817 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate at \$1,800.00 and a value of personal estate as \$500.00 and living with his wife Catherine Barger, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Moses J. M. Barger, born about 1840 in North Carolina and George A. Barger, born about 1845 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Laurah T. Barger, born about 1851 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Salisbury, North Carolina in Rowan County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rosemans and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Martin Barger served in Company B of the 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves.

A Confederate Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 11, 1864 stated Private Martin Barger of Captain John M. Brawley's Reserve Force was enrolled on June 23, 1864 at Salisbury, North Carolina for the duration of the war and noted a physical description. Age 47 years 7 months and 5

days; Height 6' 1"; Complexion fair; Hair grey; Eyes blue and by occupation had been a farmer and had been born in Rowan County, North Carolina.

According to the compilers calculations his birth date would have been December 18, 1816.

The abbreviations for SR. RES., is Senior Reserves.

The compiler notes he was one of the older soldiers to die at Camp Chase.

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

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

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

The following information came from:

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

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

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

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

The words "Junior" and Senior" were not officially used and the first three "Reserve" regiments were designated First, Second, and Third Regiment, or Seventieth, Seventy-First, and Seventy-Second North

Carolina. When the men between 45 and 50 were mobilized, they were organized into regiments designated as the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Reserves, or Seventy-Third, Seventy-Fourth, Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Seventh, and Seventy-Eighth North Carolina. The Seventy-Fifth was the Seventh Cavalry.

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

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

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 Stoneman occupied Salisbury, North Carolina located in Rowan County on April 12, 1865 in hopes of releasing the Union prisoners however all had been removed with the exception of the sick to other prisons in February of 1865. What had been left at Salisbury was a stockpile of supplies in part guarded by elements of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves. The regiment did offer a token of resistance to the Stoneman raiders but the Senior Reserves and other Confederate units were badly outnumbered.

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Ashville, North Carolina before re-entering Tennessee on April 26, the same day Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to

General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham North Carolina, the site of the largest surrender of Confederate soldiers, which ended the war. Stoneman's 1865 raid covered over 600 miles in total length through three states”.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Martin Barger of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Martin Barger of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on May 2, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865.

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

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

Federal POW Records at ancestry at (23294 of 54896) stated Private Martin Barger of Company B of the 4th North Carolina Infantry was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on May 26, 1865 due to typhoid fever.

Private Martin Barger died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 1, 1865 the United States has a national day of mourning for President Lincoln.

And on Thursday, June 1, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Martin Barger of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Martin Barger did not own slaves.

75) Private Henry Oliver BARKER - Inscription on tombstone #1400 reads **“H. O. BARKER CO. I 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at or near the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Barker, born about 1838 in Georgia and living in the household of Isaiah Barker, born about 1811 in Georgia and Rhoda Barker, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other household members were: William Barker, born about 1835 in Georgia and Leroy Barker, born about 1842 in Georgia and Julius Barker, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Malissa Barker, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Coosa District of Coosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Oliver Barker, born about 1839 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Isaiah Barker, born about 1815 in Georgia and Rhoda Barker, born about 1817 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Seroy Barker, born about 1841 in Georgia and Julius Barker, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Malissa Barker, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern District of Coosa County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Rockford and the census was enumerated on August 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Oliver H. Baker alternate name H. O. Barker served with Companies I and 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.”

According to Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls 1861-1865 within the 46th Alabama Infantry Regiment Company I on page six (Spelled as) Henry O. Barker enlisted at age 23 at Loachapoka on May 1, 1862 and enrolled by M. L. Woods and to place of rendezvous for number of miles was twelve.

A Company Muster roll for bounty of the organized within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) H. O. Barker of Captain Wilson’s Company Colonel Wood’s Regiment Alabama Volunteers enlisting on May 1, 1862 at Loachapoka, Alabama (Located in present day Lee County) and sworn in by M. L. Woods and noted the station as Camp Shorter for three years or the duration of the war.

Captain Wilson’s Company 46th Regiment, Alabama Infantry subsequently became Company I.

Throughout the rest of H. O. Barker’s records both Confederate and Federal POW Records his company is referred to as Company B with the 46th Regiment, Alabama Infantry.

Many men from Company B were from Coosa County, Alabama and nicknamed the Coosa Rangers.

Federal POW Records reported the usual Confederate prisoner flow from Champion’s Hill, to Memphis, Tennessee and then forwarded to Camp Morton, Indiana and finally transferred to Fort Delaware where he arrived on June 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) O. H. Barker of Company B 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 on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted captured at Champion Hill on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver H. Barker of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Champion Hill on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry O. Barker of Company B of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware on July 3, 1863 captured at Champion Hill, aka Baker’s Creek, Mississippi on May 16, 1863 (During the Vicksburg Campaign)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. O. Barker of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware received on June 9, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863 and noted captured at Champion Hill on May 16, 1863.

The National Park Service reported "About half of the 46th Regiment, Alabama Infantry were captured at Champion Hill."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Henry O. Barker Company B 46th Regiment, Alabama Infantry as admitted to the Episcopal Church Hospital in Williamsburg, Virginia on July 7, 1863 for acute diarrhea and returned for duty on August 3, 1863.

When Private Henry O. Barker of Company I of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 near Nashville, he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

According to the Histories of Alabama Regiments at www.ehistory.osu.edu "Then, marching with General John Bell Hood into Tennessee, it was one of the three regiments that made the brilliant fight at Columbia, where its losses were considerable. The 46th (Alabama) lost several killed and wounded at Nashville, and quite a number were captured. It was the rear guard on the retreat and was complimented by General Hood in special orders for its services."

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry O. Barker 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 of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry O. Barker of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry O. Barker 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry O. Barker of Company B of the "26"th 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry O. Baker (With an X by the surname indicting an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Henry Oliver Barker died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln informs Montgomery Blair and friends, who call at White House, that if their visit concerns John Yates Beall they will not be granted an audience. The compiler notes Mr. Beall had been a Confederate Privateer.

The following is from Wikipedia: "General John Adams Dix ordered a military commission for Beall's trial, which began on January 17, 1865. He was represented by James T. Brady. The arrest of Beall had not been published in any newspaper, and Confederate authorities were unaware of his status. On February 8, the commission found him guilty on all charges and sentenced him to death. Beall was then transported to and held at Fort Columbus on Governors Island in New York Harbor to await his execution.

The story of Beall's arrest and trial then appeared in the newspapers, and efforts were made to save him. Appeals were made to the President by many prominent people, including six U.S. Senators and ninety-one members of Congress-but Lincoln refused to intervene, not wanting to undermine Dix's authority, and Beall was executed on February 24, 1865.

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry "A" Barker of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry Oliver Barker did not own slaves.

76) Private Lewis BARKER - Inscription on tombstone #739 reads ***"LEWIS BARKER CO. D 5 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Louisa, Kentucky in February 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Lewis Barker, born about 1841 in Kentucky and living in the household of Harvey Barker, born about 1809 in North Carolina and Lucinda Barker, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah Barker, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Annias

(A female) Barker, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Hardin Barker, born about 1839 in Kentucky and Nancy Barker, born about 1844 in Kentucky and John Barker, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Katharin Barker, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Mary Barker, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Lawrence County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as Lans but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lewis and surname listed of the family as Baker but again corrected by ancestry transcriber to Barker) Lewis Barker, born about 1842 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Harvey Barker, born about 1807 in North Carolina and Lucinda Barker, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah Barker, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Nancy Barker, born about 1844 in Kentucky and John Barker, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Susanah Barker, born about 1848 in Kentucky and Mary Barker, born about 1850 in Kentucky and James Barker, born about 1853 in Kentucky and Emily Barker, born about 1858 in Kentucky and Ann Barker, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Lawrence County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Louisa and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Lewis Barker served in Company D of the 5th Mounted Kentucky Infantry and noted an overview:

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

Compiled Military Service Records reported Lewis Barker enlisting on October 25, 1861 for one year at Prestonsburg, Kentucky located in Floyd County in Captain James K. Hunter's Company which subsequently became 1st Company B of the 5th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry Mounted.

However all Confederate records and Federal POW Records refer to him being in Company D. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported Lewis Barker Company D 5th Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry captured by the enemy at Middle Creek, Floyd County, Kentucky on January 13, 1862.

Wikipedia “listed the battle of Middle Creek, Kentucky located in Floyd County as occurring on January 10, 1862.”

Federal POW Records reported his name on a list of Confederate prisoners arrested by Colonel James A. Garfield (Future United States President) of the 42nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and sent to Newport Barracks.

Wikipedia listed "Newport Barracks as located across the river from Cincinnati, Ohio in Newport, Kentucky."

Federal POW Records reported him transferred from Newport Barracks to Camp Chase and he was then transferred to Johnson's Island on May 9, 1862 and then reported as paroled on August 25, 1862 and sent for exchange at Vicksburg, Mississippi per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement. He was formally exchanged on November 10, 1862.

However an interesting event happened concerning the 5th Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry in October of 1862 while in Kentucky. The 5th Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry had enlisted for one year and according to the Confederate Conscription Act of April 16, 1862 all Confederate units service had been extended. General Marshall felt that the Confederate Conscription Act did not pertain to the 5th Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry because Kentucky remained a Union State.

Wikipedia listed the following concerning the 5th Regiment, Mounted Infantry." On October 20, 1862, Marshall disbanded the regiment, but gave the men three choices: honorable discharge or reenlist in the new regiment, or transfer to one of the cavalry regiments." Private Lewis Barker did not have the opportunity to voice his decision.

Federal POW Records reported his capture again at Louisa, Kentucky located in Lawrence County on February 17, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and then transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records at Louisville, Kentucky reported his name appearing on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army received March 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records at Camp Chase reported his name appearing on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and said he had been conscripted.

Federal POW Records reported him admitted to the Chase General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and the diagnosis was small-pox.

Private Lewis Barker died approximately 290 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 10, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln declares port of St. Albans, Vermont, open to commerce. The compiler notes a former Camp Chase prisoner Bennett Henderson Young had raided St. Albans, Vermont on October 19, 1864. The compiler further notes Columbus, Ohio was located in Franklin County and likewise St. Albans, Vermont is also located in Franklin County.

And on Tuesday, January 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Lewis Barker due to pneumonia.

General Ainsworth and his staff determined his correct date of death.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Lewis Barker did not own slaves.

77) John E. BARLOW - Inscription on tombstone #1742 reads **“J. E. BARLOW CO. B 46 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages 1699 – 1944 Anderson Barlow married Mahala I. Adams on March 20, 1827 in Laurens County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John Barlow, born about 1830 in Georgia and living in the household of Anderson Barlow, born about 1807 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Barlow, born about 1806 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Amanda Barlow, born about 1833 in Georgia and Garland Barlow, born about 1835 in Georgia and William Barlow, born about 1837 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Mahala Barlow, born about 1839 in Georgia and Margaret Barlow, born about 1841 in Georgia and Amelia Barlow, born about 1843 in Georgia and Thomas Barlow, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Hanibal Barlow, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 27 in Sumter County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 26, 1850.

The compilers notes Sumter, Marion and Schley counties in Georgia are all adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed John E. Barlow, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with having \$300.00 in personal real estate and listed as the head of the household and living with Martha E. Barlow, born about 1828 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Lovrett Barlow, born about 1849 in Georgia and Charles A Barlow, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the “Cut Off District” of Marion County, Georgia with no Post Office reported and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

Company B of the 46th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Schley Rifles”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John E. Barlow served in Company B of the “48th” Georgia Infantry however the compiler believes he was with the 46th Georgia

Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

Although the 46th Georgia Infantry was involved in the Vicksburg Campaign it was not one of the units that had been pinned down in the siege at Vicksburg and had been surrendered. The compiler further notes although the National Park Service is a fairly well trusted source for information it currently has John E. Barlow with the 48th Georgia Infantry which is incorrect.

“46th Infantry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1862 with men from Upson, Schley, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Webster, Marion, and Talbot counties. The unit served in Georgia, then South Carolina where it was involved in the conflicts at Secessionville and Gaston and Frampton's Plantation. In May, 1863, it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it moved to Mississippi. After taking part in the siege of Jackson the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee and fought on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina. In December, 1863, this unit totalled [totalled] 628 men and 513 arms, but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Peyton H. Colquitt [Died of wounds received at Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 8092571] and Samuel J. C. Dunlop, [Samuel John Calhoun Dunlap – Find A Grave Memorial # 17615801] Lieutenant Colonel William A. Daniel, [Find A Grave Memorial # 46312943] and Major A. M. Speer. [Alexander Middleton Speer – Find A Grave Memorial # 16201182]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and never paid and a \$50.00 bounty was due 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. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on June 30, (1862) and a \$50.00 bounty was due 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) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on August 31, (1862) and a \$50.00 bounty was due and under remarks stated picket.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard 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. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or

the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on December 31, 1862 and paid a \$50.00 bounty 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. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Ellaville (Located) in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard 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 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Schley County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick sent to General Hospital Atlanta February 1, 1864 by surgeon (John S.) Baxter.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Ellaville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864 and issued on March 7, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a Muster Roll of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April, 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army in North Carolina paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and had enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Ellaville, Schley County, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Samuel John Calhoun) Dunlap and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since December 23, 1864.

According to the Confederate order of battles the 46th Georgia Infantry had fought in major battles such as Chickamauga, the Atlanta Campaign and Franklin and Nashville.

When Private John Barlow of Company B of the 46th Georgia Infantry had been taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 at Pulaski, Tennessee he had been in Gist's Brigade

in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray. General Hood took his defeated army from Nashville across the Tennessee River into Lauderdale County, Alabama on December 28, 1864 with Union troops in hot pursuit and had ask General Forrest to protect his army in rear guard action in which General Forrest did in brilliant fashion.

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville. By the afternoon of the next day Union troops under General Wilson were south of Pulaski, Tennessee in hopes of capturing many retreating Confederates when they ran into General Forrest who had set up an ambush for the Union troops. The encounter was called Anthony's Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood's Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Rebel was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on February 10, 1865 and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshall on February 14, 1865 and listed as age thirty-five.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th 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 February 14, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 16, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 15, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, "1865".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported John E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Georgia taken to Nashville, Tennessee where he was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital number 1 on February 10, 1865 as a convalescent. He was released to the Provost Marshall on February 14, 1865 and it was noted he was thirty-five year old.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a distribution prison for Confederates until a northern prison camp could be located and accept them.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23528) listed Jno. E. Barlow being assigned to Prison number three at Camp Chase in barracks number twenty-four.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23244) listed him admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on March 14, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 24, 1865 President Lincoln is en-route on the steamboat "River Queen" The President is unwell on the trip down the Potomac River, thought to be the result of poor drinking water on the steamboat.

And on Friday, March 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Barlow of Company B of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedules John E. Barlow owned two slaves.

78) Private David W. BARNES - Inscription on tombstone #999 reads "**DAVID W. BARNES CO. D 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864. (not on Florida roster book)

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

The 1850 United States census listed David Barnes, born about 1838, in Onslow County, North Carolina and living in the household of David Barnes, born about 1807 and Henrietta Barnes, born about 1810. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Hellen Barnes, born about 1829 and (Spelled as) Wm. Barnes, born about 1831 and John Barnes, born about 1836 and Henry H. Barnes, born about 1841 and Caroline Barnes, born about 1845 and Ann Barnes, born about 1848. The family household was living in Lower Richlands, in Onslow County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Barnes, born about 1837 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a planter and living in the household of David Barnes, born about 1810 in North Carolina and Henrietta Barnes, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Henry H. Barnes, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Caroline Barnes, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Ann Barnes, born about 1848 in North Carolina and James Barnes, born about 1851 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Marion County, Florida with the nearest Post Office reported as Ocala and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

Although his father, David was also listed as a planter the value of the property was listed as \$1,200.00.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David W. Barnes served in Company D of the 7th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R. C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Compiled Military Service Records reported David W. Barnes enlisting in Company G 7th Regiment, Florida Infantry which subsequently became Company D at Camp Lee located in Alachua County, Florida for three years.

The National Park Service listed David W. Barnes in Company D of the 7th Regiment, Florida Infantry while www.familysearch.com in the Florida roster does not mention his name.

Company D of the 7th Florida Infantry was known as the “Alachua Rebels” Many soldiers from Alachua County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 2 to 30, 1862 and dated June 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Captain Vanlandingham’s Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on May 8, (1862) and enrolled by Captain (Tillman) Ingram for three years and under remarks stated bounty due.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 2 to November 12, 1862 and dated June 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Captain Vanlandingham's Company of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on May 8, (1862) at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Tillman) Ingram for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 stated Private David W. Barnes of Captain Eichelberger's Independent Company Florida Infantry* enlisted on November 2, 1863 at Ocala, Florida and enrolled for three years or war and under remarks stated claimed by Captain Vanlandingham of the 7th Florida Volunteers.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company K of the 9th Regiment Florida Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 17 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Tillman) Ingram for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since date of enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Tillman) Ingram for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since May 8, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 13 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Camp Lee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Tillman) Ingram for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to drive beef cattle May 18, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Tillman) Ingram for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed in Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Barnes of Captain Eichelberger's Independent Company Florida Infantry enlisted at age twenty-six on October 5, 1863 at Ocala, (Florida) and enrolled for three years or during the war and pay due from enlistment and under remarks stated lost by orders from discharge claimed by the 7th Florid Regiment and returned to it.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 12, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida (Located in Alachua County, Florida) and enrolled by (Tillman) Captain Ingram for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed in Florida May 8, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on August 7, 1864 for febris intermittens and furloughed on August 12, 1864 for thirty days and listed his residence as Marion County, (Florida).

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals at Macon, Georgia and dated August 10, 1864 at the Floyd House and had been in Finley's Brigade and listed his residence as Ocala, Florida and admitted for chronic diarrhea and fever.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

When Private David Barnes of Company D of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at Washington, D.C., O. H. Browning and J. W. Singleton arrive at White House as the President leaves for theater. They arrange meeting for following day.

The compiler notes Orville Hardin Browning had taken the Senate seat of Stephen Douglas in Illinois upon his death but Browning was defeated in the following election. Browning remained a close personal friend and advisor to President Lincoln although he had no official position.

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David W. Barnes of Company D of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules David W. Barnes did not own slaves.

79) Private Henry BARNES - Inscription on tombstone #1822 reads "***H. BARNES CO. F 57 N.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford's Farm in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Barnes, born about 1845 in North Carolina and living in the household of George W. Barnes, born about 1817 in North Carolina and Clarinda Barnes, born about 1827 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Bethaina Barnes, born about 1843 in North Carolina and William Barnes, born about 1847 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Tempy L. Barnes, born about 1849 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Forsyth County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1850.

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

"57th Infantry Regiment was organized at Salisbury, North Carolina, in July, 1862, with men recruited in the counties of Rowan, Forsyth, Catawba, Cabarrus, Lincoln, and Alamance. Sent to Virginia, the regiment

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

Seldom are Confederate Compiled Military Service Records in so much contradiction with each other as in this case. Therefore the compiler will interpret the records based on reasonable assumptions.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported different places of enlistment for Henry Barnes and dates and on many pages referred to his surname as Barns. It is the compilers opinion he enlisted in Company K of the 57th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) on March 4, 1864 at Kinston, North Carolina located in Lenoir County. The reasoning for this particular place is because Company K was stationed at Kinston, North Carolina at this time period according to their unit history.

Compiled Military Service Records reflected him having hospital visits in May and June of 1864 for various reasons including “Rubeola” (Rubella)

Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and missing at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and later amended his status as a prisoner of war.

The Battle of Rutherford’s Farm aka Carter’s Farm aka Stephenson’s Depot was fought at nearby Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him admitted to the United States Army General Hospital at Cumberland, Maryland on July 23, 1864 for a gunshot flesh wound in his right thigh caused by a musket bullet at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and turned over to the Provost Marshal at Cumberland, Maryland on November 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia where a physical description of Henry Barnes of Company K 57th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) was made. “Age 19, height 5’ 8”, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and prior occupation was listed as a farmer and listed his residence as Forsyth County, North Carolina.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Barnes of Company K of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of

West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio August 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Barnes of Company K of the 57th 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 on ancestry (23525) reported him assigned to prison number two in barracks number seventeen.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23271) listed H. Barnes of the 57th North Carolina admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on March 6, 1865.

Private died approximately 153 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln informs General Grant of Secretary Seward's accident and of conferences with former Associate Justice J. A. Campbell in Richmond. If war is further persisted in South, confiscated property will bear additional cost. Confiscations will be remitted to people of any state which promptly withdraws its troops from resistance to government. If Confederate Legislature of Virginia wishes to meet for this purpose, Weitzel will protect them. "I do not think it very probable that anything will come of this; but I have thought best to notify you."

And on Thursday, April 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry Barnes at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry Barnes did not own slaves.

80) Private Isaac S. BARNES - Inscription on tombstone #779 reads ***"I. F. BARNES CO. E 1 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Pendleton County, West Virginia in December 1864.

The compiler notes his death records are listed under Isaac F. Bond.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported Isaac S. Barnes as a substitute for J. E. Irvine in July 1862.

Broadfoot listed him as Isaac F. Barnes Co. E 1 VA. CAV. C.S.A.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln telegraphs General Grenville M. Dodge at St. Louis to consider possibility of withdrawing troops from northern Missouri.

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records on ancestry (23128) stated the death of Private Isaac Barnes due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Isaac F. Barnes owned no slaves.

81) Private Thomas BARNES - Inscription on tombstone #1168 reads ***“THOS. W. BARNES CO. D 2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in October 1864.

The compiler notes the Confederate Government re-organized many of its regiments in 1862 making it difficult to follow at times.

The compiler notes although the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office officially recognized the 22nd Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry (Barteaú’s) it was known in the field as the 2nd Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Barnes served in Company D in the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Barteaú’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd (Barteaú's) Cavalry Regiment, originally and often called 2nd Regiment, was organized in June, 1862, by consolidating the 1st and 7th Tennessee Cavalry Regiments. It was assigned to Ferguson's and T. H. Bell's Brigade and for the most part served in Northern Mississippi. The unit was active at luka, Corinth, Brice's Cross Roads, Fort Pillow, and Harrisburg. Later it moved with Hood back to Tennessee and in February, 1865, was consolidated with Wilson's 21st Cavalry Regiment. This command totalled [totalled] 31 officers and 317 men in May and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Clark R. Barteaú, [Clark Russell Barteaú – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991981] Lieutenant Colonel George H. Morton, and Majors O. B. Farris [Oliver Buckley Farris – Find A Grave Memorial # 8605650] and William Parrish.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Thomas J. Barnes originally enlisting in Company A 7th Battalion, Tennessee Cavalry* in October 1861 at Hartsville, Tennessee (Located in Trousdale County) which subsequently became Company D of the 22nd Regiment, Tennessee

Cavalry in 1862 which was also known as the 2nd Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry in the field and noted he furnished his own doubled barred shot-gun valued at \$15.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was consolidated in June 1862 with Company C same battalion to form Company D 22nd (Also called 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. This battalion was composed of six companies which were mustered into the service of the Confederate States during the latter part of 1861 for twelve months and re-organized under the Conscript Act June 13, 1862. It was then consolidated into four companies and with the three companies into which the 1st (McNairy's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was consolidated formed Companies A to G of the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry which was also called the 2nd (Bartreau's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formed by the consolidation of Companies A and C, 7th (Bennett's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. This command was organized with seven companies, A to G, in June 1862, by the consolidation of the 1st (McNairy's) and the 7th (Bennett's) Battalions Tennessee Cavalry. Three other companies were assigned to complete the regiment but they failed to comply with the order. In June 1863 Captain A. J. Guttery's Company A, 13th Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers was transferred to this command and two Mississippi companies were assigned to it to complete the regimental formation. The Mississippi companies did not join the organization and the Alabama Company was transferred to the 56th Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers after having been mustered as (1st) Company H of this regiment until October 31, 1863. About May 1864 three unattached Tennessee companies were assigned to the command and became (2nd) Company H and Companies I and K. The regiment thus formed was designated the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office but it was known in the field as the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was consolidated with the 21st (Wilson's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry apparently in accordance with Special Order Number 28 Headquarters Cavalry District of Mississippi and East Louisiana dated February 13, 1865 to form the 21st and 23rd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Consolidated) which was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (A. O) Elliott on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated April 18, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (A. O) Elliott on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (A. O) Elliott on December 31, 1862 and paid \$24.00 for use of horse 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) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (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 March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (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 May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee on October 1, 1864.

The 2nd Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry was with General Forrest on his raid into Middle Tennessee, beginning with the capture of Athens, Alabama on September 24, and ending with the re-crossing of the Tennessee River on October 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Spelled as) Thomas Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on October 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Spelled as) Thomas Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on October 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Spelled as) Thomas Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on October 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Spelled as) Thomas Barnes of Company D of the "20"th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on October 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Spelled as) Thomas Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on October 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Spelled as) Thomas Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on October 1, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C., J. W. Forney calls on Lincoln to announce that Sen. Daniel Clark of New Hampshire is president pro tempore of Senate.

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thomas W. Barnes of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes this was the only time the middle initial W. was used in his records.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Thomas Barnes did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOMAS BARNES CO. D 22 (BARTEAU’S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

82) Private Sampson Allen BARNETT - Inscription on tombstone #733 reads **“S. A. BARNETT CO. H 6 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Wayne County, West Virginia in May 1864.

(Note, the folks at fold3 made an error regarding his age as ten years old. His sorrel mare was ten years old and not the soldier.)

The compiler notes because the death certificate located online for William Barnett born on March 3, 1858 additional information was gained including his father middle name of Allan and his mother’s maiden name.

The 1850 United States census listed Sampson (Spelled as Barnet), born about 1829 in Kentucky living in the household of Will A. Barnet, born about 1806 in Kentucky and Hannah Barnet, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Zephaniah Barnet, born about 1835 in Kentucky and Elizabeth T. Barnet, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Mary Barnet, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Barnet, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Thomas Barnet, born about 1848 in Kentucky and Martin Barnet, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living at Division 1 in Pulaski County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

According to Kentucky Marriages 1852 – 1914 Allen Barnett, estimated birth year about 1832 was married to (Spelled as) Elizth Neely, estimated birth year about 1838 on July 16, 1854 in Pulaski County, Kentucky. The compiler notes this coincides with William Barnett’s death certificate and the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel A. Barnett, born about 1830 in Kentucky and listed as the head of the household living with his wife, Elizabeth Barnett, (Maiden name Neely) born about 1839 in Kentucky. Other household members were: William Barnett, born about 1858, in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Pulaski County, Kentucky with the nearest Post Office reported as Somerset and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Sampson A. Barnett served in Companies H and E in the 6th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“The 6th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 with men from the central and eastern section of Kentucky. It was mustered into Confederate service in September. For a time the unit skirmished in Kentucky attached to Buford's Brigade, then it fought with J. H. Morgan. Most of its members were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel J. Warren Grigsby, [John Warren Grigsby – Find A Grave Memorial # 62243843] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Napier, [Thomas Wilson Napier – Find A Grave Memorial # 105824104] and Major William G. Bullitt. [William Grigsby Bullitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 93611289]”

Compiled Military Service Records reported Sampson A. Barnett originally enlisting in Captain B. Emory Roberts' Company, Grigsby's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry on January 14, 1862 at Steubenville, Kentucky (Located in Wayne County) for one year.

The compiler notes Wayne County and Pulaski County, Kentucky are adjacent to each other and the 1850 United States census placed him as living in Pulaski County.

Compiled Military Service Records then reported Sampson A. Barnett enlisting on April 29, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi for three years in Captain Napoleon B. Stone's Company of Detached Cavalry which subsequently became Company H 6th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry and it was noted Private Barnett had a sorrel mare that was ten years old and valued at \$60.00.

Compiled Military Service Records are quiet from this point on and it is not known if he participated in Morgan's Ohio Raid.

What is known is the 6th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry seized to exist after its capture with General Morgan in Ohio.

Federal POW Records reported S. A. Barnett of Company H 6th Kentucky Cavalry taken prisoner on May 29, 1864 in Wayne County, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Lexington, Kentucky and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have made an application to take the oath of allegiance, from September 1, to September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23524) reported S. A. Barnett assigned to prison number one.

The compiler notes at this time period the Confederates assigned to prison number one at Camp Chase were considered a low level of threat.

Private died approximately 119 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 11, 1864 Union Doctor Jonathan Letterman celebrated his fortieth birthday. The compiler notes he has been called the "Father of Battlefield Medicine." Camp Letterman at Gettysburg in July of 1863 was named in honor of him.

And on Sunday, December 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Sampson A. Barrett due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Sampson A. Barnett did not own slaves.

83) Sergeant Thomas C. BARNETT - Inscription on tombstone #547 reads "***SGT. T. C. BARNETT CO. B 15 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Dalton, Georgia in February 1864.

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

The compiler notes Wise County was established in 1856.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas C. Barnett, born about 1833 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Crutchfield, born about 1824 in Georgia and Mary E. Crutchfield, born about 1824 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Joseph V. Crutchfield, born about 1842 in Missouri and Leroy L. Crutchfield, born about 1844 in Texas and James M. Crutchfield, born about 1846 in Texas and (Spelled as) Sophronia Crutchfield, born about 1848 in Texas and Sarah J. Crutchfield, born about 1853 in Texas and Mary A. Crutchfield, born about 1855 in Texas and Dickson Crutchfield, born about 1857 in Texas and Laura E. Crutchfield, born about 1858 in Texas and Dosia B. (A female) Crutchfield, born about 1860 in Texas and noted as one month old and F. J. (A male) Barnett, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Christiana Slator, born about 1841 in Illinois. The household

was living in Wise County, Texas with the nearest Post Office reported as Decatur and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

According to the NARA in Washington, DC in Record Group number 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records Sergeant T. C. Barnett of Company B of the 15th Texas Cavalry had a relative living in Decatur, Texas located in Wise County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service stated Corporal Thomas C. Barnett served in Company B of the 15th Texas Cavalry and was discharged as a sergeant and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the early summer of 1862 with about 1,000 men. Some of its members were raised at Fort Worth and Wolfe City, and in Wise and Hood counties. After serving in the Department of Texas, it was dismounted and ordered to Arkansas. Here the unit was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, it was consolidated with the 6th and 10th Regiments and assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in many battles from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. The 6th/10th/15th lost 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing of the 667 engaged at Chickamauga and totaled 642 men and 437 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel George H. Sweet, [George Henry Sweet – Find A Grave Memorial # 58044120] Lieutenant Colonels William K. Masten and George B. Pickett, [George Bibb Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 44009824] and Majors William H. Cathey and Valerius P. Sanders [Valerius Palentine Sanders – Find A Grave Memorial # 33531184]”

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on February 18, 1862 at Dallas, Texas in Company B 15th Regiment, Texas Cavalry according to the February 18 to June 30 1862 company muster rolls and noted his rank as 4th corporal.

The compiler notes this unit was also known as the 15th Regiment, Texas Cavalry 2nd Regiment, Johnson's Brigade and this unit was known as other designations as the war progressed and served as Confederate Infantry after July 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him “mustered into service with Captain George B. Pickett's Company” which subsequently became Company B 15th Regiment, Texas Cavalry at age twenty-eight on March 10, 1862 at McKinney, Texas and was either elected or appointed as a 4th corporal.

Compiled Military Service Records reported his rank as 5th sergeant on the September and October 1862 company muster rolls and noted his unit as Company B of the 15th Regiment, Texas Cavalry Dismounted and noted he was absent and detailed to dispose of horse on July 25, 1862.

The compiler notes the 15th Regiment, Texas Cavalry dismounted were captured at the Battle of Arkansas Post also known as Fort Hindman on January 11, 1863 and suffered greatly due to weather and lack of

clothing on their way to northern prison camps and were paroled and exchanged per the Dix-Hill agreement in 1863.

The compiler further notes the 15th Regiment, Texas Cavalry dismounted also endured poor living conditions while at Fort Hindman and notes the capture of Arkansas Post was the greatest number of Confederate troops taken prisoners west of the Mississippi River during the war.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant T. C. Barnett as a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois and taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas and later paroled and exchanged at City Point, Virginia on May 21, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Sergeant Thomas C. Barnett sent to the hospital on June 26, 1863 and would never again be reported as present for duty on Confederate muster rolls. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported him at the St. Mary's Hospital in Dalton, Georgia in June 1863 and sent to other hospitals including the Oliver Hospital in June of 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Thomas Barnett of Company B of the 15th Regiment Texas 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, Nashville, Tennessee on March 8, 1864 and noted as captured at Dalton, Georgia (Located in Whitfield County) on February 23, 1864.

The compiler notes that skirmishing was noted on February 23, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and he may have been taken prisoner while a patient at the Confederate hospital.

Federal POW Records reported Thomas Barnett taken to the United States Army General Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee and was admitted on March 1, 1864 for chronic diarrhea and was returned to the Provost Marshal on March 5, 1864 and it was noted his age was thirty.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 11, 1864.

Sergeant Thomas C. Barnett died approximately 267 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 3, 1864 at Indianapolis, Indiana the Indianapolis "Sentinel" calls attention to fact that Robert Lincoln is still not in uniform.

And on Saturday, December 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Thomas C. Barnett due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Thomas C. Barnett did not own slaves in Wise County, Texas.

84) Private Josephus W. BARNETT - Inscription on tombstone #1669 reads "**J. BARNITT CO. E 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Jonesboro, Tennessee on September 29, 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service stated Private Josephus Barnett alternate name J. W. Barnett served in Company E of the 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Duckworth's) and was discharged as a sergeant and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

7th Cavalry Regiment, formerly Jackson's 1st Tennessee Cavalry, was assembled in April, 1862. Its companies were from the counties of Shelby, Henry, Haywood, Fayette, Tipton, Hardeman, and Weakley. The unit served in F.C. Armstrong's, R. McCulloch's, Chalmer's, Slemmons', J. J. Neely's, and E. W. Rucker's Brigade. It confronted the Federals in Mississippi, moved with Forrest to West Tennessee and Kentucky, and then saw action in East Tennessee. Later the regiment participated in the Battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in 1865 skirmished in Alabama. It contained 696 effectives in July, 1862, had 210 present for duty in October, 1863, but very few surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William L. Duckworth, [William Lafayette Duckworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 107789420] William H. Jackson, [William Hicks Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10996] and John G. Stocks; [John Gardner Stocks – Find A Grave Memorial # 107789722] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Taylor; and Major C. C. Clay.

The compiler notes Major William L. Duckworth was himself a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio in 1863 and later exchanged.

Predecessor unit:

6th Cavalry Battalion was organized in July, 1861, with six companies. Many of the men were raised in Haywood, Fayette, Tipton, and Shelby counties. Serving in the Western Department, a detachment fought at Belmont and later the unit saw action in various conflicts in Tennessee and Kentucky. In May, 1862, it merged into the 1st (Jackson's) Tennessee Cavalry which was later re-designated the 7th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Logwood and Major Charles H. Hill were in command.

Company E of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry (Duckworth's) had many soldiers from Hardeman County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Barnett of Company E of the 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on March

11, 1863 at Mitchell's Crossroads and sworn in by Colonel Stocks for three years and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes this unit was also known as Duckworth's 7th Tennessee Cavalry and his Compiled Military Service Records are located in this unit. However the unit was also known in the field as the 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to May 11, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Barnet of Company E of the 7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on March 11, 1863 at Mitchell's Crossroads and sworn in by Colonel Stocks for three years and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Mitchell's Crossroads was located in Sumner County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josephus Barnett of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain S. E. 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 captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Barnett of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on September 24, 1864 in Greene County, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on October 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josephus Barnett of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip noted captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josephus Barnett of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on September 29, 1864 and discharged on October 22, 1864 by Captain S. E. Jones to Camp Chase, Ohio and had been forwarded to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josephus Barnett of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josephus Barnett of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on September 29, 1864 and discharge to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Josephus Barnett of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Barnett of Company E of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry appeared on signature of names of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 12, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio February 12, 1865 and noted as captured at Jonesboro, Georgia on September 29, 1864 and under remarks stated 7th Duckworth's.

The compiler notes the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported a skirmish at Jonesboro, Tennessee on September 29, 1864. The compiler notes Jonesboro is located in Washington County and Greene County, Tennessee is adjacent.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23244) listed him admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on February 16, 1865.

Private Josephus W. Barnett died approximately 142 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President and Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Clara Harris, daughter of Senator Harris (N.Y.), and General James G. Wilson, visit Grover's Theatre for performance of Mozart's opera *The Magic Flute*.

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Josephus Barnett of Company E of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry at the Camp Chase hospital due to an abscess.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules J. Barnitt or J. W. Barnett owned any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone is would read: **“J. W. BARNETT CO. E 7
(DUCKWORTH'S) TN. CAV. C.S.A”**

85) Private Hansford BARRETT - Inscription on tombstone #328 reads ***"H. BARRETT CO. E 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Celina, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Barret but the compiler believes it was Barrett and will be note this way. The census listed Francis (A male) Barrett, born about 1842 living in the household of George Barrett, born about 1792 in Virginia and Elizabeth Barrett, born about 1812 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 2 in Overton County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Barrott but the compiler believes it was Barrett and will be noted this way. The census listed Hansford Barrett, born about 1842 in Tennessee, living in the household of George Barrett, born about 1794 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Amanda Barrett, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Thomas Barrett, born about 1851 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 2 in Overton County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was Livingston and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

The compiler notes Francis Barrett and Hansford Barrett although they are similar in many ways are not the same soldier. Francis Barrett was with Company I of the 25th Tennessee Infantry and enlisted in Livingston, Tennessee which is in Overton, County, Tennessee and died on March 20, 1862 in Atlanta, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hansford Barrett served in Company E of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry and did not have an overview of the unit.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hansford Barrett of Company E 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending March 25, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on March 25, 1864 and noted as a prisoner at Celina, Tennessee on March 18, 1864 and noted sent from Cave City, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hansford Barrett of Company E 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 23, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Celina, Tennessee on March 18, 1864 and under remarks stated Cave City (Guerrilla)

Federal POW Records stated Private Hansford Barrett of Company E 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted

taken prisoner at Celina, Tennessee (Located in Clay County) on March 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hansford Barrett of Company E 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Selina, Tennessee on March 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hansford Barrett of Company E 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General Burbridge and noted as captured at Selina, Tennessee on March 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hansford Barrett of Company E 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and taken prisoner at Selina, Tennessee on March 14, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Hansford Barrett died approximately 197 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 17, 1864 at Washington, D.C., Congressman Kelley of Pennsylvania calls on President and presents him pocketknife on behalf of friends.

And on Monday, October 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Hansford Barrett of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Hansford Barrett owned no slaves.

86) Private Percidine Lysander BARRETT - Inscription on tombstone #170 reads ***"P. L. BARRETT CO. C 6 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Meridian, Mississippi Campaign in February 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old.

The compiler notes that according to the Neshoba County, Alabama genealogy web as located at neshoba.msgen.info/firstfamilies/barrettwmanda.htm under Barrett – Neshoba County on google his "given name was Percidine."

The 1850 United States census listed Lysander Barrett, born about 1828 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife (Spelled as) Margiana Barrett, born about 1833 in Alabama and the census stated they had been married within the year. The family household was living in Neshoba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1850.

The 1860 United State census listed the family surname as Barret but the compiler believes it was Barrett and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) P. L. (A male) Barrett, born about 1828 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal real estate value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of household and living with his wife Margery A. Barrett, born about 1834 in Alabama. Other members of the household were: (Spelled as) Ginevra Barrett, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Nancy Barrett, born about 1854 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Wm. Barrett, born about 1856 in Mississippi and Barney Barrett, born about 1858 in Mississippi and Mary F. Barrett, born about 1860, in Mississippi and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Township 11 Range 13 in Neshoba County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office reported as Coffadelliah and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private P. L. Barrett served in Company C of the 6th Mississippi Infantry and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment [also called 7th Regiment] was assembled at Jackson, Mississippi, in February, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Rankin, Quitman, Leake, Scott, Copiah, and Simpson. The unit fought at Shiloh under General Cleburne and later was assigned to Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. For a time, it served in Mississippi and saw action in various conflicts in the Vicksburg area. It later joined the Army of Tennessee and fought with distinction throughout the Atlanta Campaign, with Hood in Tennessee, and in North Carolina. The regiment was organized with 649 officers and men, lost seventy-six percent of the 425 engaged at Shiloh, and reported 30 casualties at Champion's Hill. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with about 60 men. The field officers were Colonels Robert Lowry [Find A Grave Memorial # 11019] and John J. Thornton; [John Jones Thornton – Find A Grave Memorial # 39665131] Lieutenant Colonels R. R. Bennett, [Enoch R. Bennett] Thomas J. Borden, [Born about 1836 – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152961] and A. Y. Harper; and Majors W. T. Hendon and J. R. Stevens.[James – born about 1834]”

Company C of the 6th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Quitman Southrons”

Compiled Military Service Records reported P. L. Barrett in Captain N. H. Allen’s Company 6th Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers which subsequently became Company C 6th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry and enlisting on May 8, 1862 at age thirty-five (Born about 1827) at Carthage, Mississippi for three years.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him as “sick and in the hospital” on his November and December 1862 company muster rolls. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and in the hospital on the February 28 to June 30 1863 company muster rolls.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him “present for duty” on the September and October and November and December 1863 company muster rolls.

Federal POW Records reported P. L. Barrett of Company C 6th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry taken prisoner on February 16, 1864 in Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

The compiler notes General Sherman’s Army entered Meridian, Mississippi on February 14, 1864. Federal POW records reported him transferred to Cairo, Illinois and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 25, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 30th 1864 at Washington D.C., President Lincoln wrote a letter to three prominent northern Baptists – George B. Ide, James R. Doolittle, and A. Hubbell offering further reflection on the role of religion and the war which reads in part: *“When brought to my final reckoning, may I have to answer for robbing no man of his goods; yet more tolerable even this, than for robbing one of himself, and all that was his. When, a year or two ago, those professedly holy men of the South, met in the semblance of prayer and devotion, and, in the name of Him who said “As ye would all men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them” appealed to the christian world to aid them in doing to a whole race of men, as they would have no man do unto themselves, to my thinking, they contemned and insulted God and His church, far more than did Satan when he tempted the Saviour with the Kingdoms of the earth. The devils attempt was no more false, and far less hypocritical. But let me forbear, remembering it is also written “Judge not, lest ye be judged”*

And on Monday, May 30, 1864 at far away Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Percidine L. Barrett due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Percidine Lysander Barrett owned no slaves.

87) Private Tyler H. BARRETT - Inscription on tombstone #1455 reads **“T. H. BARRETT CO. C 6 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Grand Lake, Arkansas in May 1864. Located in Chicot County.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Tyler Barrett, born about 1842 living in the household of A. Barrett, born about 1798 in South Carolina and Mary Barrett, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Arthur Barrett, born about 1830 in Alabama and William Barrett, born about 1831 in Alabama and Mary Barrett, born about 1834 in Alabama and Leonora Barrett, born about 1835 in Mississippi and Massey (A male) Barrett, born about 1838 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Lavinia Barrett, born about 1837 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Neshoba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Burrett but corrected by the ancestry transcriber as Barrett and will be noted this way. The census listed Tyler H. Barrett, born about 1842 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Arthur Barrett, born about 1798 in South Carolina and Mary Barrett, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah M. Barrett, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Joseph M. Down, born about 1852 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 10 Range 10 in Neshoba County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office reported as Dixon and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private T. H. Barrett served in Company C of the 6th Mississippi and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment [also called 7th Regiment] was assembled at Jackson, Mississippi, in February, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Rankin, Quitman, Leake, Scott, Copiah, and Simpson. The unit fought at Shiloh under General Cleburne and later was assigned to Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. For a time, it served in Mississippi and saw action in various conflicts in the Vicksburg area. It later joined the Army of Tennessee and fought with distinction throughout the Atlanta Campaign, with Hood in Tennessee, and in North Carolina. The regiment was organized with 649 officers and men, lost seventy-six percent of the 425 engaged at Shiloh, and reported 30 casualties at Champion's Hill. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with about 60 men. The field officers were Colonels Robert Lowry [Find A Grave Memorial # 11019] and John J. Thornton; [John Jones Thornton – Find A Grave Memorial # 39665131] Lieutenant Colonels R. R. Bennett, [Enoch R. Bennett] Thomas J. Borden, [Born about 1836 – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152961] and A. Y. Harper; and Majors W. T. Hendon and J. R. Stevens.[James – born about 1834]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 24 through September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett Captain N. H. Allen's Company 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enrolled for duty at age twenty-four on May 8, 1862 by (William M.) Hall at Carthage, Mississippi for three years and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated at Captain Hall's Company, Captain Allen's Company and Company C 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett of Company C of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Carthage, (Mississippi) by (William) M. Hall for three years and last paid by (John) P. Stevens on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett of Company C of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Carthage, (Mississippi) by (William) M. Hall for three years and last paid by (John) P. Stevens on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett of Company C of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Carthage, (Mississippi) by (William) M. Hall for three years and last paid by (John) P. Stevens on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded Jackson July 13, (1863) now at home.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett of Company C of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Carthage, (Mississippi) by (William) M. Hall for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett of Company C of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Carthage, (Mississippi) by (William) M. Hall for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barret of Company H of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Vicksburg, Mississippi to Cairo, Illinois on June 9, 1864. Roll dated Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on June 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Grand Lake, Arkansas on May 8, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett of Company H of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured at Grand Lake, Arkansas on May 8, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett of Company H of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled and transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio

to City Point, Virginia, March 2, 1865 for exchange and noted as captured t Grand Lake, Arkansas on May 8, 1864. (At the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled).

Private Tyler H. Barrett died approximately 251 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Major-General Henry W. Halleck and Chief of Staff sends a telegram to Major-General Sheridan at Winchester, Virginia: "Major-General Hancock is temporarily assigned to the command of West Virginia and the troops of the Middle Division not with you in the field. He will leave here this afternoon for Winchester to consult with you".

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. H. Barrett of Company C of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Tyler H. Barrett owned no slaves.

88) Corporal William F. BARRETT - Inscription on tombstone #478 reads "***CORP. W. F. BARRETT CO. I 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal William F. Barrett served in Company I of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]"

Company I of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the "Fulton Blues" Many soldiers from Fulton County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 4 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William F. Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain H. Barrett for three years or during the war and not pay due since enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due as corporal to April 22, 1862 due \$2.50 and commutation due from enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 and dated December 10, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Barrett for three years of the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due from October 8, 1862.

When Private William F. Barrett of Company I of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

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

Federal POW Records Private (Spelled as) W. F. Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated February 20, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Barrett for three years of the war and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due since October 8, 1862 \$134.13 due C. S. \$41.90.

Unit history reported the 42nd Regiment, Georgia Infantry paroled and left Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 12, 1863 and left for Mobile, Alabama where they were furloughed on July 20, 1863 afterward they reported to the parole camp in Decatur, Georgia and formally exchanged on November 12, 1863.

When Corporal William Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm F Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm F Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Wm F Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm F Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm F Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Wm F Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Corporal (Spelled as) William F. Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio on September 7, 1864 and had been transferred from the Camp Chase Prison and diagnosed with small-pox and vaccinated three times and released on October 15, 1864 and reported his age as nineteen.

Corporal William F. Barrett died approximately 90 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews Jean J. Giers, of Alabama, who asks for small-arm ammunition needed by loyal people in northern Alabama.

And on Wednesday, November 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Barrett of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William F. Barrett did not own slaves.

89) Private William B. BARRETT - Inscription on tombstone #660 reads "**Wm. B. BARRETT** **CO. I 8 TENN. REG. 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 27 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Barritt but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Barrett and will be noted this way. The compiler further notes the person transcribing the places of birth as Lincolnshire made a mistake and it was Tennessee and will also be noted this way. The census listed William Barrett, born about 1837 in Tennessee and living in the household of Hugh Barrett, born about 1805 in Tennessee (The compiler notes according to the United States Census Mortality

Schedules Index, 1850-1880; Hugh Barrett died in April 1860 at Hawkins County, Tennessee due to fever) and what appears to be his wife Mariah Barrett, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Louisa Barrett, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Katharine Barrett, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Clinton Barrett, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Ann Barrett, born about 1843 in Tennessee and John Barrett, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as five months old and John Gibson, born about 1832 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 8 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm B. Barrett, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of William Allen, born about 1822 in Tennessee and his wife Mary S. [Maiden surname Barrett] Allen, born about 1831 in Tennessee. Other household members were: John B. Allen, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Hugh C. Allen, born about 1851 in Tennessee and Matilda A. Allen, born about 1853 in Tennessee and Thomas F. Allen, born about 1855 in Tennessee and Sarah J. Allen, born about 1857 in Tennessee and Mary E. Allen, born about 1860 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 9 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rogersville and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

Although the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service listed William B. Barrett in (Smith's) 8th Tennessee Cavalry. Private Barrett was with the 8th Tennessee Cavalry sometimes referred to (Gore's 13th Tennessee Cavalry) aka known as (Dibrell's 8th Tennessee Cavalry)

"The 8th Tennessee Cavalry was initially organized in White County as independent partisan rangers on September 4, 1862, with 12 companies under the command of Colonel George G. Dibrell. The first muster was held near Sparta in September 1862, and consisted of 921 men, primarily farm workers from Jackson, Overton, Putnam and White counties.

On October 8, the regiment marched from Sparta to Murfreesboro, Tennessee to join Brigadier General Nathan B. Forrest's Brigade. There it was reorganized into 10 companies and mustered into the CSA as the 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry. While at Murfreesboro, the regiment was equipped with 400 flintlock muskets and 600 sabres -- the only issue of arms ever made to it by the Confederate Government. Its first military assignment was to scout and establish pickets outside the city of Nashville. A skirmish at Neely's Bend, north of the city, was the first of several while stationed in that area.

The 8th Tennessee Cavalry was involved in a remarkable number of battles and skirmishes throughout the Civil War and suffered considerable casualties. It fought in engagements ranging from west Tennessee into southern Virginia, through the Carolinas and into Georgia. The men fought not only on horseback, but frequently engaged the enemy dismounted and sometimes in hand-to-hand combat as happened at Chickamauga. Although it was regularly short of arms and supplies and its recruits usually had little or no training, the regiment earned a reputation for discipline and dependability. Writing after the war, General Dibrell wrote "that not a piece of artillery was ever lost when supported by the Eighth. Huggin's company of artillery used to say that they had no fear of going into battle when supported by the Tennessee cavalry brigade, of which the Eighth was a part."

Its last engagement was at Beulah, NC on April 11, 1865. The next day, the regiment learned that rumors of Lee's surrender were true and marched to Greensboro, NC. From there, it helped escort President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet to Abbeville, SC where the command was dissolved. The 8th Tennessee, consisting of only 381 men, marched to Washington, Georgia and surrendered to the 4th Iowa Cavalry on May 3rd. The men were paroled on May 9, 1865, and returned to Tennessee.

While camped in Polk County, the men were confronted by a squad of federal soldiers who brought them to the nearby city of Cleveland. They were placed under guard and individually searched for any item bearing the "U.S." insignia. The regiment was allowed to leave later that evening, but not without enduring some harassment from a few of the local citizens.

The 8th Tennessee entered Chattanooga the following day and suffered more humiliation. The provost-marshal, falsely claiming that he was under orders, confiscated the horses from those with the rank of private. After the parole of each soldier was inspected, the regiment annoyed but in good spirits, continued its homeward journey on foot.

Dibrell's unit was known in the field as the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, but is sometimes referred to by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office (A&IGO) designation of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry. Adding to the confusion is the 8th Tennessee (Smith's) Cavalry. Organized in January 1863, the unit was mustered and known in the field as the 4th Tennessee Cavalry."

He only has Federal POW records.

The compiler notes he was not with Smith's 8th Tennessee Cavalry.

The compiler notes Woodbury, Tennessee was located in Cannon County and was about fifty miles southeast of Nashville, Tennessee.

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

As often times the case 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."

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. B. Barrett of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private William B. Barrett of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. B. Barrett of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September

16 to 20, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and under remarks stated he had been received from Louisville, Kentucky on September 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 24, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives Richard C. Parsons, representative of Common Council of Cleveland, who presents importance of establishing navy yard on Great Lakes.

And on Saturday, December 24, 1864 (Which was the last Christmas Eve of the War Between the States) at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Barrett of Company "A" of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William B. Barrett did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **Wm. B. BARRETT CO. I 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**

90) Private Thomas BARRON also known as ***P. M. BARRON*** Inscription on tombstone #98 reads ***"P. M. BARRON CO. K 4 CONFED. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near the Alabama and Tennessee State line in September 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private P. M. Barron and discharged as a 1st lieutenant alternate name Thomas Barren served in Company K of the 34th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (4th Confederate Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Grave Memorial # 8039067] Robert N. Lewis, and James A. McMurry; [James Addison McMurry – Find A Grave Memorial # 52957631] Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw; [Find A Grave Memorial # 120480734] and Major Joseph Bostick.[Find A Grave Memorial # 17317913]”

The compiler notes at times when some Confederate units were formed they called themselves a particular designation only to find out later that the designation they had chosen had already been taken by another unit prior to theirs. The Confederate authorities in Richmond would then designate their unit under a different name. Many soldiers in the unit they had chosen did not care about what the Confederate authorities in Richmond thought and were known in the field under the name they had chosen. This biography is a classic example of such a case. The compiler notes when a prisoner was taken his unit will be considered that of the designation recognized by the Confederate War Department in this case as Company K of the 34th Tennessee Infantry even though it was known in the field as the 4th Confederate Tennessee Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records for Private P. M. Barron as located at fold3.com referred to his title page only and reported “Reference slip cards filed with Thomas Barren.” Both the title page for Private/Lieutenant P. M. Barron and the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records for Private Thomas Barren reported them with Company K of the 34th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry and Company K of the 4th Confederate Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records reported the following concerning these units. “The regiment was organized on August 5, 1861, and re-organized in April 1862. It was designated the 34th Tennessee Regiment Tennessee Infantry by the Confederate War Department, but was known in the field as the 4th Confederate Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.”

The compiler notes that on rare occasions the unit was referred to as the 4th Confederate Infantry. It is the compilers opinion his name was Thomas N. Barren however with a lack of supporting evidence other than his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records which consistently refer to given name as either as T. N. or T. or Thomas it is only the compilers opinion. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records refer to his surname as both Barron and Barren with the majority of them spelling it as Barren. Only of his Federal POW Records are his initials referred to as P. M. and they also refer to his surname as consistently spelled Barron. The compiler notes the surname of Barron is ten times more likely than that of Barren according to the United States census records of 1850 and 1860.

Lieutenant Colonel O. A. Bradshaw, commanding the regiment, gave the following information: "First organized by Colonel William M. Churchwell at Knoxville, Tennessee, August 19, 1861. Reorganized April 1862. First known as the Fourth Confederate (Tennessee) Regiment, but there being another Tennessee regiment registered at the War Department by that number, we were changed to the 34th Tennessee Regiment. All records belonging to the regiment having been lost at different times, there may be some mistakes in dates, but the roster is as correct as could be made without the records of the regiment. It is impossible to forward orders as to promotions and appointments, they having been lost as stated above."

Compiled Military Service Records reported Private T. N. Barren enlisting on March 24, 1861 at Cumberland Gap, (Tennessee) and upon the regiment's reorganization was elected to 2nd sergeant on May 13, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records then reported a fairly uncommon occurrence on his May and April 1863 company muster rolls. He was promoted from sergeant to 1st lieutenant on April 4, 1863 with Company K 4th Confederate Regiment, Tennessee Infantry and reported illegally appointed as 1st Lieutenant by Colonel McMurry and as deserted on July 18, 1863 on his July and August 1863 company muster rolls.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on September 3, 1863 at Capterton, Alabama. The compiler notes there was not a town named Capterton either in Alabama or Tennessee and is only the compilers opinion he was taken prisoner near the Alabama and Tennessee State lines.

Federal POW Records reported Private P. M. Barron transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on September 12, 1863.

Private died approximately 134 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 24, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln has a dinner party at White House including O. H. Browning, Senator Sumner (Massachusetts), former Congressman Ashmun (Massachusetts), Gen. George D. Ramsay and General Schenck (resigned), and Congressmen Garfield (Ohio) and Samuel Hooper (Massachusetts)

The compiler notes Orville Hickman Browning was appointed to fill the U.S. Senate seat of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois after Douglas' untimely death. Browning's bid for re-election as Senator from Illinois failed in 1862, leaving Abraham Lincoln with no personal friends in Congress. Browning at times conferred with President Lincoln with political issues.

And on Sunday January 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. M. Barron of Company K of the 4th Confederate Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Thomas N. Barren did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **THOS. BARRON CO. K 34 TENN. INF. C.S.A.**

91) Private Isaac BARTRUG - Inscription on tombstone #2111 reads **"ISAAC BARTING CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A. / Wm. RUCKLAND 1 VA. REG. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER**

Tombstone #2111 indicates a double burial. He was taken prisoner in Preston County, West Virginia in July 1863.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States census every person with the last name of Bartrug in the United States was living in Wetzel County (West) Virginia (Note in the 1860 United States census the surname was spelled Bartroque)

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac Bartrug, born about 1839 in Pennsylvania living in the household of Daniel Bartrug, born about 1798 in Pennsylvania and Mary Bartrug born about 1817. Other family household family members were: Christina Bartrug, born about 1834 in Pennsylvania and Jacob Bartrug, born about 1836 in Pennsylvania and Joseph Bartrug, born about 1842 in Pennsylvania and John Bartrug, born about 1856 in Pennsylvania. The family household was living in District 64 in Wetzel County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Bartroque but corrected by an ancestry transcriber as Bartrug. Isaac Bartrug, born about 1840 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a day laborer and living in the household of Mary Bartrug, born about 1802 in Virginia. Other household members were: John Bartrug, born about 1846 in Virginia and Mary Bartrug, born about 1850 in Virginia and Daniel Bartrug, born about 1853 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Corinda Wright, born about 1823 in Virginia and Abraham Wright, born about 1835 in Virginia. The household was living in Wetzel County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Milo and Burton and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac Bartrug served in Company A in the 19th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

The 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry was composed principally of former members of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line and formed in April of 1863.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (22561 and 22562 of 54896) stated Isaac Bartrug of Company A of the 19th Virginia Cavalry was arrested in Preston County (West) Virginia and received at Camp Chase on August 11, 1863 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia with 24 others all of Company A 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry including his brother John Bartrug and charged with being horse thieves.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac (Spelled as) Batreg (With an X above his surname indicating it was misspelled) of Company A of the 19th 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 listed a physical description on July 21, 1863. Age twenty-three (Born about 1840) 5' 10 and a quarter inches in height and gray eyes and light hair with light complexion and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and said his residence was Wetzel County (West) Virginia and captured in Preston County, (West) Virginia on July 1, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on September 14, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Bartrug of Company A of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted as captured in Preston County, (West) Virginia on July 1, 1863.

Isaac's brother John was given a release from Camp Chase by order of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton in January of 1864.

Private Isaac Bartrug died approximately 6 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 26, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes to James C. Conkling, of Springfield, Illinois, and declines an invitation to speak on September 3 at a "mass-meeting of unconditional Union-men." Lincoln acknowledges that he has detractors who "blame" him for prolonging the war. Lincoln responds, "To such I would say: you desire peace...But how can we attain it?...if you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe any compromise, embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. All I learn, leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion, is its military-its army."

And on Wednesday, August 26, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Isaac Bartrug of Company A of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

There are rumors that Isaac Bartrug was shot by guards at Camp Chase but this cannot be either confirmed or denied as there are no reasons given for his death on Wednesday, August 26, 1863.

Isaac Bartrug is not listed as buried in the East City Cemetery nor should he have been as the Camp Chase Cemetery was established on Saturday, August 1, 1863 and his body should have been in row number 1 and not in row 41. Row 41 contains many reinterred bodies from the East City Cemetery and usually listed as double burials.

Isaac Bartrug and John were the sons of Daniel and Mary Bartrug. Daniel Bartrug was born on November 17, 1796 and died on November 30, 1856. His wife Mary Leezer Bartrug was born on December 21, 1797 and died on July 2, 1890. Both parents and Isaac Bartrug are buried at the Bartrug Cemetery in Wetzel County, (West) Virginia. (See find a grave memorial number 19103413 for the grave of Private Isaac Bartrug)

It is the compilers opinion, Isaac Barting was Isaac Bartrug and Isaac Bartrug is buried in (West) Virginia. When his body was removed from Franklin County, Ohio is unknown. If there are two bodies in grave #2111 at the Camp Chase Cemetery one of them is not Private Isaac Bartrug.

Agent Mark E. Irving could not have removed a body from the East Cemetery in May of 1869 that was not there.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Isaac Bartrug did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **ISAAC BARTRUG CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**

92) Private William R. BARTLETT - Inscription on tombstone #351 reads ***“W. R. BARTLETT CO. C 46 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William R. Bartlett served in Company C in the 46th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1862 with men from Upson, Schley, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Webster, Marion, and Talbot counties. The unit served in Georgia, then South Carolina where it was involved in the conflicts at Secessionville and Gaston and Frampton's Plantation. In May, 1863, it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it moved to Mississippi. After taking part in the siege of Jackson the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee and fought on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina. In December, 1863, this unit totalled

[totalled] 628 men and 513 arms, but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Peyton H. Colquitt [Died of wounds received at Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 8092571] and Samuel J. C. Dunlop, [Samuel John Calhoun Dunlap – Find A Grave Memorial # 17615801] Lieutenant Colonel William A. Daniel, [Find A Grave Memorial # 46312943] and Major A. M. Speer. [Alexander Middleton Speer – Find A Grave Memorial # 16201182]”

Company C of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Muscogee Volunteers” Many soldiers from Muscogee County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 18 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by (Captain Alexander) H. Cooper for three years or during the war and listed as paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by (Captain Alexander) H. Cooper for three years or during the war last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough from June 8 to July 19, 1862 on surgeons certificate at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by (Captain Alexander) H. Cooper for three years or during the war last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by Captain (Alexander H.) Cooper for three years or during the war last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard 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) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by Captain (Alexander H.) Cooper for three years or during the war last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard 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) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by Captain (Alexander H.) Cooper for three years or during the war last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard 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) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March

4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by Captain (Alexander H.) Cooper for three years or during the war last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by Captain (Alexander H.) Cooper for three years or during the war last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett was paid for commutation of rations while on sick furlough from August 25 to September 23 1863 for thirty days at .33 cents per day for total of \$9.90 and paid at Montgomery, (Alabama) on August 26, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by Captain (Alexander H.) Cooper for three years or during the war 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. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by Captain (Alexander H.) Cooper for three years or during the war last paid by (Richard H.) Leonard on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough by order of Commanding General from February 18 for 14 days.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted at Columbus, Georgia and by enrolled by Captain (Alexander H.) Cooper for three years or during the war last paid on March 1, (1864) and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Atlanta, (Georgia).

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army and Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army in North Carolina. Roll dated near High Point, North Carolina April 28, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and had enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Columbus, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Alexander) H. Cooper for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing since July 24, 1864 Atlanta, Georgia.

When Private William Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Bartlette of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William R. Bartlette of Company C of the 46th Regiment "Alabama" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Bartlette of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "30", 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23524) listed him assigned to prison number three in barracks number five.

Private William R. Bartlett died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 23, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives group of gentlemen of Hebrew faith who claim to represent the Israelites of New York.

And on Sunday, October 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. R. Bartlett of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William R. Bartlett did not own slaves.

93) Private John H. W. BRAXTON - Inscription on tombstone #1493 reads **“J. W. BARTON CO. I 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The compiler notes that Oliver Braxton and Holland Braxton were brothers and both were living in Holmes County, Florida in the 1860 census. George W. Braxton, born about 1843 was the son of Holland Braxton as further confirmed by his by his death due to a wound at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia and died in December of 1863 which Holland Braxton claimed to be his father and received monies due to his son. Private George W. Braxton was also a member of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry.

The compiler notes generally speaking the Compiled Military Service Records usually listed his name as John H. Braxton while the Federal POW Records listed his name as John W. Braxton.

The 1860 United States census listed John H. W. Braxton, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted he was the head of the household and listed his occupation as a farmer and living with Martha A. Braxton, born about 1838 in Georgia. Other household members were: Nancy A. D. Braxton, born about 1858 in Alabama and James J. Braxton, born about 1860 in Florida and listed his age as seven months old. The family household was living in Holmes County, Florida with the nearest Post Office noted as Ponce de Leon and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Braxton alternate name of John H. Braxton served in Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Florida Infantry organized at Chattahoochee, Florida, in March, 1862, contained men from Gadsden, Jackson, Union, Collier, and Washington counties. During April the unit had 31 officers and 511 men, and soon moved to East Tennessee. Later it was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and General Finley's and J. A.

Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was active in Tennessee with Hoods, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment reported 35 killed and 130 wounded at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 214 men and 133 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1863. The field officers were Colonels Jesse J. Finley, [Jesse Johnson Finley Find A Grave Memorial # 4529] Daniel L. Kenan, [Daniel Lafayette Kenan – Find A Grave Memorial # 77732609] and Angus D. McLean, [Angus D. McLean Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354102] and Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. M. Davidson.[Robert Hamilton McWhorta Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6913263]”

The compiler notes on his title page made by General Ainsworth and his staff the name appears as John H. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry.

According to Broadfoot; James W. Barton was with Co. F 7th Fla. Inf., James W. Barton was with Co. G 8th Fla. Inf., Joseph Barton was with Co. K 8th Fla. Inf.

A Company Muster-In Roll dated April 21, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Braxton of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered in at age thirty-five at the Mount Vernon Arsenal on March 14, 1862 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.”

The compiler notes Mount Vernon Arsenal was located in Gadsden County, Florida.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 14 to April 30, 1862 and dated June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Braxton of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley for three years and noted absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough in Holmes County, Florida.

The compiler notes Marianna, Florida is located in Jackson County and Holmes and Jackson Counties are adjacent.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 through December 12, 1862 and dated December 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Braxton of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed at hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee on September 1, 1862.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Braxton of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley for three

years and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as nurse in hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee on September 1, 1862.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 13 to March 26, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Braxton of Captain Hagan's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, (1862) at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley for three years as absent and under remarks stated detailed as nurse in Knoxville hospital September 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 26, 1863 through April 30, 1863 stated Private Jno. H. Braxton of Captain Hagan's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, (1862) at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley for three years and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as nurse in hospital Knoxville, Tennessee on September 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Braxton of Captain Hagan's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, (1862) at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley and last paid on April 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Braxton (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at La Grange, Georgia since October 6, 1863.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 reported Private J. H. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on March 14, (1862) at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse J) Finley for three years and last paid on December 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida appeared on a report of stoppages to be entered on Company Muster Rolls of the Florida Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General (Jesse) J. Finley, for losses and damages of Ordnance Stores during the month on January and February 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. W. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued June 11, 1864.

The compiler notes it was Union Brigadier General Kenner Garrard who arrested the women of Roswell, Georgia and sent them up north with the approval of General Sherman.

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.

When Private John H. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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) J. W. Baxton (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida 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) Jno. W. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Covington, "Tennessee" on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, "Tennessee" on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, "Tennessee" on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Tennessee on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 4, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Jno. H. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from December 1st to December 15, 1864 and under remarks it reported states that he was forced to join the Rebels by conscription.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23244) listed J. W. Barton of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on February 23, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Brackston of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry name appears as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia, March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and at the bottom of the page stated: "Roll Number 166, Fort Delaware, Delaware bears the following (endorsement) which also applies to the men whose names are borne on this roll ""Received, Boulware's & Cox's Wharves, James River, Virginia, March 10th, 11th, & 12th, 1865, from Jno. E. Mulford, Colonel & United States Assistant Agent Exchange, Three Thousand four hundred and ninety-nine, 3499 Paroled Confederates Prisoners of War, including One Hundred and Forty three Officers on within Rolls – W. H. Hatch, Assistant Agent of Exchange."" And above statement in pencil stated sign by mark appear in column of names a Jno. W. Brackston.

Private John H. W. Braxton died approximately 209 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

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

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jno. W. Braxton at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

Federal POW Records listed (Spelled as) Private John W. Braxton of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry (And above his name was the surname of Barton with an X marked beside the name indicating to the compiler of an error) due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules J. H. Braxton or J. W. Braxton did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: "**J. H. W. BRAXTON CO. I 6 FLA. INF. C.S.A.**"

94) Sergeant David BASHAM - Inscription on tombstone #382 reads "**SGT. D. BASHAM SWANN'S BATT'N. VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Mercer County, West Virginia in April 1864.

ancestry listed under Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 reported the marriage William Basham and Ama Meador on December 4, 1797 in Franklin County, Virginia.

Again using ancestry listed under Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 reported the marriage of David Basham and Rhoda (Maiden name) Reynolds on January 31, 1840 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

The 1840 United States census listed David Basham living in Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Bassham but corrected to Basham by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed David Basham, born about 1818 and mentioned the value of his real estate at \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rhoda, born about 1823. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Basham, born about 1843 and Mary A. Basham, born about 1846 and William H. Basham, born about 1848 and William Basham, born about 1772 and the family household was living District 39 and ½ in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Basham, born about 1820 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a shoe maker and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rhoda Basham, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth J. Basham, born about 1842 in Virginia and Mary A. Basham, born about 1844 in Virginia and William Basham, born about 1846 in Virginia and James Basham, born about 1852 in Virginia and John Basham, born about 1852 in Virginia and Lewis Basham, born about 1855 in Virginia and Woodson Basham, born about 1857 and Rachel M. Basham, born about 1860 and noted as one month old and Rhoda V. Basham, born about 1860 and also noted as one month old. The family household was living in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 29, 1860.

The compiler notes Swann's Cavalry Battalion was also known as Carpenter's Cavalry Battalion and also O'Ferrall's Cavalry Battalion depending up the time period.

The compiler further notes the State of West Virginia will be listed on and after June 20, 1863 and referred to as (West) Virginia prior to that date.

Both the discharge papers for Private David Basham of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and the 1850 United States census and marriage records allowed the compiler to ascertain that David Basham was born in Franklin County, Virginia about 1817 and his parents were William Basham and Ama (Maiden name) Meador.

Compiled Military Service Records reported David Basham originally enlisting in 1st Company E which subsequently became 2nd Company C of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry also known as the 2nd Kanawha Virginia Infantry on June 3, 1861 at the Raleigh County, (West) Virginia Courthouse for one year at age forty-four and noted his residence as Raleigh County, (West) Virginia.

Compiled Military Service Records for Private David Basham noted he was sick a fair amount of the time and listed as "sick in Mercer County, (West) Virginia when the regiment was in Tennessee in March of 1862.

The compiler notes the regiment avoided capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

The compiler notes the 1st Confederate Conscription Act was passed on April 16, 1862 conscripting men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years of age and soldiers between these ages already in the military were automatically forced to continue their service.

However because of David Basham's age he was allowed an exemption from the 1st Confederate Conscription Act and "discharged on September 3, 1862." Private David Basham's discharge revealed some additional information about him as follows; He stated he was born in Franklin County, Virginia, age forty-five, 5' 8 inches in height, gray eyes, fair complexion, black hair, and by occupation was a shoe maker. He was discharged at "Red Sulphur Springs, (West) Virginia and was indebted to the Confederate government for .40 cents for clothing which was deducted from his pay and given a travel allowance of .10 per mile from his place of discharge to Raleigh County, (West) Virginia" and calculated the distance at "40 miles for an additional \$4.00."

The compiler notes the 3rd Confederate Conscription Act was passed on February 17, 1864 and males between the ages of seventeen and fifty years old were required to serve and the 3rd Act may have made David Basham eligible for service once again.

The compiler also notes the fighting in the present State of West Virginia was extremely bitter and put neighbors against neighbors and sometimes even family members were divided and most neighbors knew the color of politics of the other neighbor. Many neighbors watched the others business insofar as when they left and returned and who visited them. With opposing armies taking control of some towns and counties almost at times on a routine basis and arresting the local sheriff and mayor and leaders of the areas and installing their own sheriff and mayor only to have the process repeated over again by the opposing army, the present day State of West Virginia had little law and order in some areas and the war caused complete chaos in many counties.

The town of Romney as an example changed hands dozens of times during the war. The compiler notes many Confederate were attracted in joining a guerrilla unit because of the lack of discipline and military procedures and knew their fighting would be reserved many times for their local areas and after the fighting was over at times could go home until called on again.

The compiler notes a few Confederate units at time did consider themselves as guerrilla units while the Union many times referred to them as bushwhackers and this term was cited on some of Sergeant David Basham's POW records with Swann's Battalion of Virginia Cavalry. The compiler notes Sergeant David Basham has no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW records for

service in Swann's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and while this does raise a red flag the compiler notes very few of its soldiers had true Confederate Military Service Records.

The compiler notes David Basham was noted as a "private with McDonalds Bushwhackers" on one of his Federal POW pages. The compiler further notes there was not a McDonald listed within the ranks of Swann's Battalion but there was a "Lieutenant T. B. McConoha who served in by their own admission in Carpenter's Company of guerrillas" as noted within their unit history on page ten. In the compilers opinion if he was a member of this unit then his company was Carpenter's.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant David Basham taken prisoner in Mercer County, West Virginia on April 14, 1864 and was arrested by Lieutenant Blazer. Federal POW records reported David Basham transferred to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, West Virginia and the following physical description was made on April 22, 1864: Age forty-six; height, 5' 10 inches; fair complexion; gray eyes; dark hair; and his occupation was reported as a shoe maker; and listed his residence as Mercer County.

The compiler notes this was an extremely close match to his discharge physical description from the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry in 1862 and that Mercer County and Raleigh County are adjacent to each other.

Federal POW Records reported David Basham transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on April 23, 1864 by rail.

Private died approximately 190 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 30, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln Telegraphs A. K. McClure: "I would like to hear from you" regarding coming presidential election.

And on Sunday, October 30, 1864 at far away Ohio, Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant David Basham due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules David Basham did not own slaves.

95) Private Augustus BASHAM - Inscription on tombstone #2093 reads "**A. BASHUM CO. C VA. ART. C.S.A.** / M. WALLACE 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A." **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia in May 1862.

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

According to the West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971 John Basham was married to Catherine Ball on February 28, 1828 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed his name spelled as Augst Bassham, born about 1840 and living in the household of John Bassham, born about 1806 and Catherine Bassham, born about 1812. Other family household members were: Allen Bassham, born about 1829 and Joseph Bassham, born about 1830 and Elizabeth Bassham, born about 1832 and Mary Bassham, born about 1835 and Abram Bassham, born about 1837 and Rebecca Bassham, born about 1842 and Wm. Bassham, born about 1844 and John Bassham, born about 1846. The family household was living in District 39 and one half in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census reported Augustus Basham, born about 1840 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Basham, born about 1807 and Catherine Basham, born about 1807. Other household members were: Abraham Basham, born about 1838 and Rebecca C. Basham, born about 1842 and William H. Basham, born about 1844 and John L. Basham, born about 1846 and (Spelled as) Izabel Buckland, born about 1853. The household was living in Peterstown, in Monroe County (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Peterstown and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

The compiler notes all four brothers listed in the 1860 United States census Abraham, Augustus, William H. and John L. Basham for all intents and purposes served in the same Company and unit. The oldest Abraham would be the first to die in December of 1861. The next oldest Augustus would die in October of 1862. The next oldest William H. would die at the Elmira Prison, in New York in October 1864 and the National Cemetery Administration spelled his surname correctly as Basham. Although the youngest, John L. was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, Virginia on June 3, 1864 he would be the only brother to survive the war.

Compiled Military Service Records as located at fold3 stated Private Augustus (Spelled as) Bassham originally mustered into service in Captain Leroy C. Thrasher's Company in the Wise Legion (This Company subsequently became (2d) Company C 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry. It was transferred to the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry by Special Order number 244, by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated October 18, 1862, and became Company F of that organization.) at age twenty-one at Red Sulphur Springs for one year on June 30, 1861.

The compiler notes Red Sulphur Springs, (West) Virginia was located in Monroe County.

The following is from Wikipedia: "The 59th Virginia (also called 2nd Regiment, Wise Legion) Part of this unit was captured at Roanoke Island in February 1862. Four of the companies were not captured and reorganized into the 26th Virginia Infantry Battalion".

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Augustus Basham served in Company F in the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"26th Infantry Battalion was organized in May, 1862, with men of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry who escaped capture at the Battle of Roanoke Island. It contained seven companies, but was increased to nine in June, 1863. The unit was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, and saw action in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel George M. Edgar [George Mathews Edgar – Find A Grave Memorial # 42863813] and Major Richard Woodram. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10364622]"

Company F of the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry was known as the "Red Sulphur Yankee Hunters" and they were one of the companies not captured at Roanoke Island.

The compiler further notes the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) were unofficially known as this designation prior to being officially designated by the Confederate War Department on October 18, 1862.

Company muster rolls for August 31, 1861 to February 28, 1862 and dated February 28, 1862 reported Private Augustus Bassham in 2nd Company C of the 59th Regiment of Virginia Infantry and present for duty and pay due from June 12, 1861.

Federal POW Records reported Private Augustus (Spelled as) Basham with Company C of the 59 Regiment Virginia Volunteers and appearing on a Roll of Prisoners of War forwarded from Wheeling, (West) Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio and captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862.

The compiler notes the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia was fought on May 23, 1862 in Greenbrier County.

Federal POW Records reported Private Augustus Basham as a soldier and told Federal authorities his residence was Monroe County, (West) Virginia and appears on a List of prisoners from Kanawha District forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio, May 30, 1862 and he was charged with being in the Rebel Army.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23748) listed Private Augustus Basham in Prison number three in Mess number four and the Camp Chase Prison and noted he was with Edg. Batt., and was sick and his residence was Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records listed Private Augustus (Spelled as) Bashum Company C Art. Virginia taken prisoner at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862 and died on October 4, 1862 and one of General Ainsworth post war clerk wrote on this particular card "59 Inf?"

Federal POW Records listed Private Augustus Bashum in Company C Art. Virginia appears 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 was captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862 and under remarks was the word null and at the bottom of this particular card it was name cancelled.

Federal POW Records reported Private A. Basham in Edgars Virginia Artillery. He appears on a list of Prisoner of War Records deceased at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 4, 1862.

Federal POW Records reported A. Basham in Edgar's Artillery Virginia. His name appears on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio and the list dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 20, 1863. He was listed as taken prisoner at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and they reported his date of death as October 4, 1862 and his place of death was the Camp Chase General Hospital.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 4, 1862 near Frederick, Maryland President Lincoln and General McClellan visit wounded in vicinity of headquarters. At Sharpsburg, Maryland, (Antietam) Lincoln visits "Fighting Dick" (General Israel B.) Richardson who lies mortally wounded in farmhouse. At noon they ride to South Mountain battleground and conclude their survey.

And on Saturday, October 4, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Augustus Basham due to fever.

Federal POW Records reported Private Augustus Bashum Company C Virginia Artillery and under this statement it appears that one of General Ainsworth's clerks wrote in pencil "Basham" See Company C 59 Virginia Infantry. His name appears on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle, or who died of wounds or disease. It was noted he was deceased on (Saturday) October 4, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio. The compiler notes on one of his Federal POW Records the reason for death was fever.

The compiler believes the error by a Union clerk or Augustus Basham intentionally lied to clerks with his unit which led to the incorrect inscription on his tombstone at Camp Chase. While there was an artillery unit name Edgar's it was a Texas unit and was not in the State of Virginia in 1862.

The Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Ohio: 1866-1868 listed A. Basham buried in grave number 42 at the East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio on October 5, 1862.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to move the Confederate dead to two locations, Johnson's Island and the Camp Chase Cemetery.

On May 25, 1869 Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department sent a letter to his superior Brigadier General Judson David Bingham Chief Quarter Masters Department Lakes Detroit, Michigan and stated "at the East Cemetery graves of 58 Confederates were opened and 8 are missing". It is not known if Private Augustus Basham was among those fifty who were removed to the Chase Cemetery.

The compiler notes although Augustus Basham's unit was known in the field as Company F 26th Battalion (Edgar's) Virginia Infantry when he was taken prisoner the compiler is listing his unit as it was officially known at the time he was taken prisoner.

The first soldier should be Private Augustus Basham 2nd Company C 59th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Regiment, Wise Legion] CSA He was also carried on the roster of Company F 26th Battalion, Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) CSA however he was never an active member. I shall try and explain why.

I am in agreement with various sources including the Camp Chase Records which state that Private Augustus Basham died on October 4, 1862 at Camp Chase. And I also agree with the date of place of capture which was at the battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862. Nearly 100 Confederate prisoners were taken in which one was Private Augustus Basham. Private Augustus Basham enrolled in 2nd Company C 59th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Regiment, Wise Legion] on June 12, 1861 at Red Sulphur Springs in Monroe County (West) Virginia. Private Augustus Basham was mustered into service on June 30, 1861 into same unit. Many members of the 59th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Regiment, Wise Legion] were captured at the Battle of Roanoke Island on February 7-8, 1862 and many of the soldiers not captured with the 59th Infantry Regiment were used in the 26th Battalion, Virginia Infantry. (Edgar's) However, looking at the very bottom of Private Augustus Basham's Compiled Military Service Records (with the 59th Virginia) on page #2 it states: "This Company was transferred to the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry by Special Order #244, A.& I.G.O. (Adjutant & Inspectors General Office) dated October 18, 1862 and became Company F of that organization". Therefore Private Augustus Basham was only with one unit during his lifetime since he died prior to October 18, 1862. The reason why he is shown as being on the roster of the 26th Battalion, Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) is because the 26th Battalion had no idea that he had died at Camp Chase on October 4, 1862. It was normal for a death not to be reported for about a year between the two governments. A lot of red tape. When the report finally did make it back to the Confederate government they entered that information onto his Compiled Military Service Records with the 26th Battalion, Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) That is the reason why Private Augustus Basham only has two pages of Compiled Military Service Record's with the 26th Battalion, Virginia Infantry. Private Augustus Basham has 10 pages of CMSR's with the 59th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Regiment, Wise Legion] After his capture at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia he was taken to the Atheneum Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia. From the Atheneum Prison he would have taken a train under guard to the Camp Chase Prison located in Columbus, Ohio. It was at Camp Chase that his Compiled Military Service Records begin to change insofar as units. I do not know if Private Augustus Basham gave the Camp Chase officials false information about his unit or where the mix-up began. On page #6 of his CMSR's for the 59th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Regiment, Wise Legion] it has him listed as being with Artillery Regiment from Virginia and at the bottom of page #6 it has the notation "59 Infantry?" On pages 8 & 9 it further states he was with Edgar's Virginia Artillery. As far as I know George M. Edgar's a captain and later

a Lt. Colonel with the 59th Virginia and 26th Battalion was not known as having anything to do with artillery. It is also plausible that the 59th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Regiment, Wise Legion] captured a mountain howitzer as an example and that Private Augustus Basham may have helped to man the piece however no documentation has indicated this scenario. When the Confederate stone markers and inscriptions at the Camp Chase Cemetery were made in 1907 and 1908 by the Blue Ridge Marble Company from Nelson, Georgia many times the United States government used one page of the Compiled Military Service Records for the inscription information. In this case it would appear the government used page #7 as his name is spelled as Bashum and Company C Virginia Artillery which is on his stone today at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery. Private Augustus Basham was scheduled to be exchanged per the Dix-Hill Cartel in August of 1862. Why he was not exchanged is speculation. He could have been sick and kept back at the hospital as this was normal procedure at Camp Chase during this time period. He does appear to have died of fever and his death date was recorded as being October 4, 1862. His body would have been removed from the Camp Chase Prison and taken by wagon and buried by Brotherlin & Halms (government contracted undertakers) at the Southeast City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio and placed in grave #42 on October 5, 1862. Private Augustus Basham's body would be re-interred to the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery by Captain Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department in May of 1869 and double buried in grave #2093 with 3rd Corporal Mathew W. Wallace. According to the 1860 census Augustus Basham was living near Petersburg, (West) Virginia and was listed as being 20 years of age and a farmer. His birth year has been estimated to be about 1840. His parents were John and Catherine (Ball) Basham and were married on February 28, 1828 in Monroe County (West) Virginia. I bring this up because there is a photograph of a man reported to be Augustus Basham on various sites. Both the census and Compiled Military Service Records indicate that Augustus Basham was about 21 years of age. While I believe the photograph may be of the late 1850's or early 1860's I do not believe that the man in the photograph is 21 years of age.

The 1850 United States census has Augst Bassham listed with his age being 10 years of age with his parents John and Catherine Bassham in district 39 and 1/2 in Monroe County (West) Virginia. According to the 1850 census Augst Bassham had attended school within the past year. The 1840 census reports two males living with John Basham in Monroe County (West) Virginia under the age of 5 years of age. I believe they may be Abraham and Augustus Basham

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Augustus Basham or Bashum owned any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **A. BASHAM 2ND CO. C 59 VA. INF. C.S.A.**

96) Private James F. BASS - Inscription on tombstone #155 reads **“JAS. F. BASS CO. F 22 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Meridian, Mississippi Campaign (February 3 – 28, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed a James (No Middle Initial) Bass, born about 1844 and living in the household of (Spelled as) E. (Edward) Burlington, born about 1814 in Virginia and Francis (A female) C. Burlington, born about 1829 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Burlington, born about 1847, in Mississippi and Richard Burlington, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Thomas Bass, born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Given name spelled as) Augustus Bass, born about 1842 in Mississippi. The household was living in the Northern District of DeSoto County, Mississippi. The census was enumerated September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed a “James (NMI) Bass living in the household of E. (Edward) Bullington, born about 1814, in Virginia and F. C. (A female) Bullington, born about 1827 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) R. E. (A male) Bullington, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Wm. Oleary, born about 1835 in Ireland. The household was living in De Soto County, Mississippi and reported the nearest Post Office as Hernando, Mississippi and the date of the census was not noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James F. Bass served in Company F 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 luka, 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]”

Compiled Military Service Records reported James F. Bass enrolling on July 15, 1861, at age eighteen, in De Soto County, Mississippi in Captain C. G. Nelms' Company, Bonham's Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers, for three years, which subsequently became Company F 22nd Regiment, Mississippi Infantry. James F. Bass was mustered into service on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi.

"This company subsequently became Company F of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry. The 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in July 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for three years. It was known for a short time after being organized as Bonham's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 33rd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

Company F of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was known as the "De Soto Rebels"

Compiled Military Service Records reported James F. Bass absent and sick at Camp Beauregard, Kentucky, located in Graves County on his November and December 1861 company muster rolls and on company records from January to May 1862 reported him absent and on sick leave in De Soto County, Mississippi and reported him present for duty starting in May 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him as a deserter on his May and June 1863 company muster rolls but afterward amended his status on his July and August 1863 muster rolls. This man reported on the last muster roll as having deserted on May 16, 1863 has since been ascertained to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Federal POW Records reported Jas. (NMI) Bass captured on May 17, 1863 at Champion's Hill, Mississippi and transferred to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Camp Morton, Indiana and finally forwarded to Fort Delaware where Jas. (NMI) Bass arrived on June 9, 1863. Federal POW Records reported J. F. Bass paroled at Fort Delaware on July 3, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records reported James F. Bass appearing on a muster roll of a detachment of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Virginia, dated July 20, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records reported James F. Bass absent on his July and August 1864 company muster rolls and said he was captured with cattle about February 15, 1864 while driving cattle on a road from Canton to Meridian, Mississippi.

Federal POW Records reported his capture by General Sherman's Army of the Tennessee on February 9, 1864 in Scott County, Mississippi which is between Canton and Meridian, Mississippi.

General Sherman arrived at Meridian, Mississippi on February 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Cairo, Illinois and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 25, 1864.

Private James F. Bass died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 13, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln repeats endorsement concerning church in Memphis, Tenn.: "I say again, if there be no military need for the building, leave it alone, neither putting anyone in or out, of it, except on finding someone preaching or practicing treason."

And on Friday, May 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James F. Bass 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 States slave schedules James F. Bass did not own slaves.

97) Private Leonard BOSS - Inscription on tombstone #390 reads "**LEONARD BASS CO. G 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census reported the surname spelled as Bass but corrected by the ancestry transcriber to Boss and will be noted this way. The census listed Lenord Boss, born about 1838 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Phillip Boss, born about 1804 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Cathern Boss, born about 1804 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Julia A. Boss, born about 1824 in Georgia and Martha J. Boss, born about 1826 in Georgia and Henry J. Boss, born about 1828 in Georgia and Mary F. Boss, born about 1829 in Georgia and Andrew J. Boss, born about 1832 in Georgia and John W. N. Boss, born about 1833 in Georgia and Nancy W. Boss, born about 1834 in Georgia and Miles W. Boss, born about 1836 in Georgia and Mashu (A male) Boss, born about 1837 in Georgia and Sarah Boss, born about 1840 in Georgia and William C. Boss, born about 1843 in Georgia and George W. Boss, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 88 of Walton County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census reported his name as Leonard Boss, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Phillip Boss, born about 1803 in Georgia and Catherine Boss, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Julian Boss, born about 1824 in Georgia and Martha Boss, born about 1827 in Georgia and John Boss, born about 1832 in Georgia and James Boss, born about 1834 in Georgia and Sarah Boss, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wihman Boss, born about 1842 in Georgia and George Boss, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Northern District of Walton County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office was reported as Monroe and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

Leonard Boss came from a large family. The majority of his brothers died of disease at hospitals during the war.

It is the compilers opinion is that his correct surname was Boss and not Bass. While there are some discrepancies as to the spelling of his surname the following is noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Leonard Boss served in Company G of the 41st [42nd] Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

Private Leonard Boss signed his Vicksburg parole papers as Leonard Boss. His brothers have tombstones spelled as Boss. And on his brother's death certificate belonging to George Washington Boss who died in 1929, his name and his father's surname are both spelled as Boss on the certificate. Family genealogy listed his surname as Boss. The “1864 Georgia census reported his surname as Boss and the 1860 United States census listed his name as Leonard Boss.” And his father Phillip Boss has a Find A Grave Memorial #69455006.

The bulk of his Compiled Military Service Records including the title page reported his surname as Boss.

The annual Report of the Adjutant General of Ohio: 1866-1868 listed his name as Leonard Boss.

The only references to his surname as Bass are some isolated pages of both his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW records and the 1850 United States census and of course his tombstone at Camp Chase which is etched in stone and may forever be spelled that way at the Camp Chase National Cemetery and not surprisingly is also listed as Bass with the National Grave Locator with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. The National Park Service listed his surname as Bass with an alternative spelling of Boss and Lillian Henderson's work with the Georgia soldiers also listed his surname as both Bass and Boss.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 4 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Monroe, Georgia and enrolled for three years or the war and pay due since enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in Walton County, Georgia indefinite leave April 8 by Colonel Henderson due bounty \$50.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lenord Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Pay Roll dated April 12, 1862 and enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Monroe, Georgia and enrolled for three years or during the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 and dated December 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Bass (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Monroe, Georgia and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave Walton County, Georgia October 7.

According to the book "History of the 42nd Regiment, Georgia Volunteers Confederate States Army (Infantry) by Captain William L. Calhoun" of Company K of the regiment he noted the nickname for Company G was the "Walton Blues" The 42nd Regiment, Georgia Infantry took their training at Camp McDonald, located at Big Shanty, Georgia in Cobb County in March and April 1862.

When Private Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 7, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, L. Boss a private of Company G Regiment 42nd Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor

as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Leonard Boss and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 1863 and 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."

The unit history of the 42nd Regiment, Georgia Infantry reported the regiment arriving at Vicksburg on December 27, 1862 and departing from Vicksburg, Mississippi as paroled prisoners on July 12, 1863 and traveling to Mobile, Alabama where they were furloughed home on July 23, 1863.

The usual furlough time was one month after the surrender at Vicksburg.

Unit history stated the "42nd Regiment, Georgia Infantry was reorganized at Decatur, Georgia located in DeKalb County on October 2, 1863" after officially exchanged and then "left for Chickamauga where they arrived on October 3, 1863" (well after the Battle of Chickamauga in September of 1863).

The "1864 Georgia census started in December 1863 as reported in the 27th Senatorial District – 415th Militia District concerning Walton County listed Leonard Boss age 25 and 2 months as a farmer and born in Georgia and under remarks reported him as a Vicksburg prisoner. Again it is not known when he rejoined his regiment.

When Private Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 23, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General 23rd Army Corps and captured on July 25, 1864 and had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Hood's Corps and under remarks stated captured and turned over to Army of the Cumberland July 26, 1864.

The compiler notes Lieutenant General John Bell Hood took over as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee on July 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Bass of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Bass of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Private Leonard Boss died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 2, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives another request from Mrs. Emily Todd Helm for privilege of going south to sell her cotton.

The compiler notes Emily Todd Helm was the half sister of Mary Todd Lincoln and her husband had been Brigadier General Benjamin Hardin Helm who had been killed at the Battle of Chickamauga. Her request to sell her cotton had later been refused.

And on Wednesday, November 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Leonard Boss of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules, neither Leonard Bass nor Leonard Boss owned slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: "**LEONARD BOSS CO. G 42 GA. INF. C.S.A.**"

98) Private Elliott BATSON - Inscription on tombstone #1647 reads "**ERRIN BATSON CO. C 16 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

Each and every man who was in the war should have a paper trail. Tombstone #1647 should belong to Private Elliott Batson of Company K 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry aka the Greenville Regiment and not to Ervin or Irvin Batson of Company C 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. These were two separate soldiers living in two separate households with two separate enlistment dates and in two separate companies with two separate birth years and two separate dates of death fifty years apart.

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 Elliott Batson, born about 1827 and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Hezkiah (Hezekiah), born about 1800 in South Carolina and Lucy Batson, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Alfred Batson, born about 1825 in South Carolina and Young Batson, born about 1828 in South Carolina and John Batson, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Perry Batson, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Doctor Batson, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Frances Batson, born about 1840 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Greenville District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed E. Batson, born about 1827 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living by himself at Paris Mountain, South Carolina Division (Now located in Greenville County) with the nearest Post Office reported as Greenville and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1860.

The 1850 United States census listed Erwin Batson, born about 1842 in South Carolina and living in the household of Lewis Batson, born about 1795 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Batson, born about 1800 in South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (This time spelled as) Irvine Batson, born about 1843 in South Carolina and living in the household of Lewis Batson, born about 1795 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Paris Mountain Division in the Greenville District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Greenville Court House and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elliott Batson alternate name E. Batson served in Company K of the 16th South Carolina Infantry (Greenville Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“16th Infantry Regiment, recruited in Greenville County, was organized and mustered into Confederate service in December, 1861. It moved to Charleston and for a time was stationed at Adams Run under General Hagood. During December, 1862, the unit was ordered to Wilmington, North Carolina and in May, 1863, to Jackson, Mississippi where it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. After sharing in the defense of Jackson, it was stationed at Rome, Georgia, during the Chickamauga Campaign. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee, fought in the Atlanta Campaign, and endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee. The 16th ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 559 men and 452 arms, lost many in Tennessee, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles J. Elford [Charles James Elford – Find A Grave Memorial # 9373326] and James McCullough, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10850762] Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Ivor, [Wallace B. Ivor] and Major Charles C. O'Neill.”

The following obituary of Corporal Irvin Batson was prepared by his wife and was provided by Dr. Ron Bridwell of the University of South Carolina. “After a painful illness of several weeks, Ervin Batson, a loyal soldier passed away at his home in Greenville Co, S.C. He was a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Batson and was the youngest child of eleven. He was born on Paris Mountain, S.C. Feb. 13, 1843 and died 3 of March 1915. On the 15 day of Oct 1861 he enlisted in Company C 16 S.C. regiment in Gen Guess battalion under Capt. T.G. Croft at Piney Mountain, S.C. and served in that command until the first day of Sep. 1864 and at that time was a member of Company C 16 S.C. under Capt T.G Croft. While in such service on the first day of Sep. 1864 at Lovejoy Georgia he was wounded and lost his right leg. In 1860 he was married to Mrs. Catherine Pool, and of their union nine children were born six of whom are now living. His second wife was Mrs. Nora Seruton (copied as written) who survives him. They were married in July 1905. He was a good citizen and a consistent member of The Baptist Church. His battle is over he wears the crown.” The obituary was written by Nora Batson.

The United States Government not only misspelled the wrong soldier's given name but also his rank and he magically appears on tombstone #1647 at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery without any prison transfers or mention of him ever taken prisoner.

It is the compilers opinion his correct name was Irvin Batson as that is what is on his tombstone in Greenville, South Carolina as opposed to newspaper obituaries or Confederate Compiled Military Service Records who reported his given name as Ervin.

The National Grave Locator as used in conjunction with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs listed the soldier as "Errin Batson a private in the Confederate Army and who died on March 13, 1865 and buried at Camp Chase in grave #1647."

While the National Cemetery Administration reports the soldier being Errin Batson of Company C 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry it may pay for them to look at the photograph of the tombstone for Irvin Batson on Find-A-Grave memorial #106870069.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Elliott Batson enlisting on September 6, 1862 at Greenville, South Carolina in Company K 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry.

In September of 1864, shortly after the official date of the Atlanta Campaign, General Hood of the Confederate Army purposed to General Sherman of the United States Army that an exchange of prisoners could be made, this at a time when the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement was nearly idle. General Hood wanted to include those prisoners at Camp Sumter, also known as Andersonville in the exchange but General Sherman insisted that only able bodied soldiers be exchanged. The exchange took place on September 19, and 22, 1864 and involved nearly 2,000 soldiers, as we shall see Private Elliott Batson was among those exchanged. The exchanged prisoners went immediately back into their respective armies.

Federal POW Records reported "Private Elliott Batson of Company K 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry taken prisoner on September 2, 1864 near Jonesboro, Georgia and his name appears of a roll of prisoners of war exchanged by order of Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, at Rough and Ready, Georgia, September 19th and 22nd 1864."

Almost at this exact same time Corporal Irvin Batson of Company C 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry whom the National Cemetery Administration claims to be buried in grave #1647 had "his right leg amputated and was recovering at the Ocmulgee hospital in Macon, Georgia" well behind Confederate lines as documented on his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records on <http://www.fold3.com> on pages 15 and 16.

Federal POW Records reported "Private Elliott Batson of Company K 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry taken prisoner again on December 17, 1864 at Franklin, Tennessee" due to the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

When Private Elliott Batson of Company K of the 16th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16.- The battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17.- We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

According to Wikipedia the "Battle of Franklin 1864" "The Union wounded had been left behind in Franklin. (After the battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864) Many of the prisoners, including all captured wounded and medical personnel, were recovered on December 18 when Union forces re-entered Franklin in pursuit of Hood."

Federal POW Records reported Private Elliott Batson of Company K 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry was forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee where he was admitted to the United States General Hospital on December 28, 1864 and then transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 10, 1865 and reported his age as 38, born about 1827 which refers back to his year of birth on his 1850 and 1860 United States census reports.

Federal POW Records reported him forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky, where he arrived on January 12, 1865 and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 15, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 13, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln asks General Grant to interview former Judge Hughes regarding destruction of tobacco at Fredericksburg, Virginia, by Union troops.

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Elliott Batson due to pneumonia and reported him in Company K 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry and reported him buried in grave #1647".

How the United States government misidentified this soldier for nearly 150 years is not known.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Elliott Batson owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it was read: "**ELLIOTT BATSON CO. K 16 S.C. INF. C.S.A.**"

99) Private William R. BATTS - Inscription on tombstone #932 reads "**W. R. BATTS CO. F 11 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

Upon closer examination of the actual 1850 census it appears to the compiler the surname was Batts and not Bath.

The 1850 United States census listed William R. Bath, born about 1844 in Tennessee and living in the household of Wm. W. Bath, born about 1807 in Tennessee and Louisa Bath, born about 1823 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Lourana Bath, born about 1838 in Tennessee and James M. Bath, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Thomas J. Bath, born about 1846, in Tennessee and Mary W. Bath, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 8 Robertson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 14, 1850.

Again, upon closer examination of the actual 1860 census it appears to the compiler the surname was Batts and not Butts.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. R. Butts, born about 1844 in Tennessee and listed his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. W. Butts, born about 1807 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) L. Butts, (A female) born about 1823 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jno. Butts, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) J. Z. Butts, (A male) born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) W. M. Butts, (A female) born about 1838 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) M. J. Butts, (A female) born about 1850 in Tennessee and E. Butts, (A female) born about 1852 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) A. Butts, (A male) born about 1857 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Robertson County, Tennessee and listed the nearest Post Office as Cedar Hill and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

From tracing down other household members in the census and looking at death certificates it appears the head of the household was William Willams Batts and his wife was Louisa (Maiden surname Draughon) Batts. While some genealogy sites suggest our subjects full name was William Riley Batts the compiler can find no documentation for their support, at this time, in that claim and the compiler can only reasonably suggest these were his parents.

Many times War Between the States companies were drawn from particular locations and this was done in the North as well as in the South. The line of thinking was that everyone in the company knew almost

everyone else. Many times soldiers would stand in lines or ranks and fire into the enemy with one volley and then reload while the opposing army was doing the same thing. If someone ran away from the fighting almost everyone knew who he was and leaving brothers and cousins and neighbors in the heat of battle was a disgrace. And we should not forget the leading reason for deaths in the war was disease and not battle.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. R. Batts served in Company F of 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. (With an X by the initial R indicating an incorrect initial) Batts of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted in Camp near Shelbyville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (James A) Long for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly Company D 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 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 May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Batts of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on

February 4, 1863 at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (James A) Long for three years and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Batts of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 4, 1863 at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (James A) Long for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Batts of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from periods July 1 to October 31, 1863 and paid on November 17, 1863 and paid in the amount of \$44.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Batts of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 4, 1863 at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (James A) Long for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in Battle of Chickamauga September 19, (1863) sent to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Batts of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 4, 1863 at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (James A) Long for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in Battle of Chickamauga September 19, (1863).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Batts of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 4, 1863 at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (James A) Long for three years and under remarks stated on detached duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Batts of Company F of the 11th Tennessee Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay on September 8, 1864 at Griffin, Georgia and had enlisted on February 4, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (James A) Long for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 for periods of service from November 1, 1863 to June 30, 1864 for eight months.

The compiler notes several other soldiers in Company F with the surname of Batts were from the Cedar Hill area of Robertson County, Tennessee, just as where William R. Batts had been living in the 1860 census.

The reason why the compiler feels he enlisted at Shelbyville, Tennessee in February 1863 is because that is where Company F was camped in January and February 1863 according to the unit's history.

Compiled Military Service Records reflected him having a good service record and as absent and wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia on September 19, 1863 and sent to a hospital according to his company muster rolls for September and October 1863.

There is little doubt he would have liked to have gone home to see loved ones and friends however Robertson County, Tennessee was located next to the Kentucky state line and doing so probably meant certain capture at this time period.

Oddly his name was listed on the Federal POW Records as William R. Batch. It is not known if he was being defiant to his captors by giving a false name or if the Union clerks had trouble understanding his pronunciation of his surname and simply spelled it as it sounded.

He was taken prisoner on December 17, 1864 at Franklin, Tennessee due to Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16.- The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17.- We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

According to Wikipedia "Battle of Franklin 1864" "The Union wounded had been left behind in Franklin." (After the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864) Many of the prisoners, including all captured wounded and medical personnel, were recovered on December 18 when Union forces re-entered Franklin in pursuit of Hood."

Like so many other Confederate soldiers who had been captured as a result of the Battle of Nashville they were malnourished and poorly clothed and some not having shoes or blankets and the winter was unusually cold.

When Private William Batts of Company F of the 11th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 near Franklin, Tennessee he had been in Vaughn's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William R. Batch (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of

prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Batch of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Batch of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Batch of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Batch of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Batch of Company F of the 11th Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23528) reported W. R. Batts in prison number three in mess number three.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Washington, D.C., official engagements prohibit President Lincoln from attending Mrs. Lincoln's afternoon reception.

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Batch of Company F of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William R. Batts did not own slaves.

100) Private John P. BAUMGARDNER - Inscription on tombstone #1266 reads "**J. BAUMGARDNER CO. E 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, West Virginia in March 1864.

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

Using familysearch "John P. Baumgardner's grandfather was listed as Philip Baumgardner cited on West Virginia Deaths, 1804-1999 citing V. 1 page 57, Cabell, West Virginia; FHL microfilm #559881."

Thus insinuating that John P. Baumgardner middle name may have been Philips after his mother's maiden name or Philip after his paternal grandfather who had died in 1854. Both John Baumgardner who died in 1887 and Malinda Baumgardner who died in 1892 have their surname spelled as Baumgardner on their tombstones in Cabell County, West Virginia.

familysearch listed a "John (spelled) as Baumgarner and Malinda Philips married in Wythe County, Virginia on May 1, 1838 citing Wythe County, Virginia, reference page 67; FHL, microfilm #34254."

The 1850 United States census listed (Surname spelled as) John P. Bumgardner, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of John Bumgardner, born about 1808 in Virginia and Malinda Bumgardner, born about 1819 in Virginia. Other household members were: Arianna Bumgardner, born about 1839 in Virginia and Margaret E. Bumgardner, born about 1844 in Virginia and William W. Bumgardner, born about 1847 in Virginia and Frederick L. Bumgardner, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 10 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John P. Baumgardner, born about 1841 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Baumgardner, born about 1809 in Virginia and Malinda Baumgardner, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Arinanna Baumgardner, born about 1839 in Virginia and Margaret Baumgardner, born about 1844 in Virginia and William Baumgardner, born about 1847 in Virginia and Frederick Baumgardner, born about 1850 in Virginia and Emma Baumgardner, born about 1851 in Virginia and Mary Baumgardner, born about 1855 in Virginia and Frank Baumgardner, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in

Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office reported as the Cabell Court House and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Baumgardner served in Company E of the 8th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview: "8th Cavalry Regiment was organized early in 1862 with nine companies but increased its number to eleven to July. Many of the men were recruited in Smyth, Nelson, Kanawha, and Tazewell counties. The unit confronted the Federals in western Virginia, fought in East Tennessee then returned to western Virginia. Later it participated in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment contained 225 effectives in April, 1864. However, none were included in the surrender at Appomattox because it had cut through the Federal lines and disbanded. The field officers were Colonels James M. Corns and Walter H. Jenifer; Lieutenant Colonels Thomas P. Bowen, A.F. Cook, Henry Fitzhugh, and Albert G. Jenkins; and Major P.M. Edmondson."

Compiled Military Service Records reported John Baumgardner enlisting on September 1, 1862 in Company E 8th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry for two years at Guyandotte, (West) Virginia located in Cabell County, (West) Virginia. It should be noted that other Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on September 30, 1862 at the Cabell County Court House.

West Virginia was admitted to the United States on June 20, 1863 and the compiler will list the state as West Virginia after this date and as (West) Virginia prior to this date.

Compiled Military Service Records noted him absent and a prisoner of war on records dated between October 31, 1863 and October 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private John (Surname spelled as) Bumgardner of Company E 8th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry arrested by Colonel Brown in Cabell County, West Virginia on March 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported he was forwarded to "Athenaeum Prison" in Wheeling, West Virginia where a physical description was made of him on April 3, 1864 and listed his age as 22; 5' 10" in height; gray eyes; black hair and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and his residence was listed as Cabell County, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on April 5, 1864.

Private died approximately 315 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln approves resolution providing for "Congressional Directory."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Baumgardner due to small-pox.

An interesting notation was made on his Federal POW records at Camp Chase. John (Surname spelled as) Bumgardner of Company E 8th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio, and transferred to City Point, Virginia, February 25, 1865 for exchange. Written in pencil at the bottom of page 7 of his Compiled Military Service Records were the words entry cancelled on roll.

Dying of such a contagious disease may have caused his parents to have second thoughts from entertaining the idea, if they indeed were, of bringing his body back to Cabell County, West Virginia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John P. Baumgardner owned no slaves.