

**1901) Private John H. THOMPSON - 2000) Private Thomas J. WALKER** (Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

**1901) Private John H. THOMPSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1410 reads "**J. H. THOMPSON CO. G 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia, Marriage Records from select Counties, 1828-1978; (Spelled as) William F. Thompson married Sarah Elizabeth Jones on October 2, 1839 in Greene County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John Thompson, born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. F. Thompson, born about 1816 in Georgia and his wife Sarah Thompson, born about 1823 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sarah Ann Thompson, born about 1840 in Georgia and William Thompson, born about 1842 in Georgia and Martha Thompson, born about 1846 in Georgia and James Thompson, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 146 in Greene County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno. H. Thompson, born about 1846 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. T. Thompson, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sarah A. Thompson, born about 1842 in Georgia and Jasper Thompson, born about 1844 in Georgia and Martha Thompson, born about 1848 in Georgia and James Thompson, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in Greene County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Long Shoals and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Thompson of Captain George A. Hall's Company\* enlisted on August 15, 1863 at Greensboro, Georgia and enrolled by Captain George A. Hall for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 15 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 15, 1863 at Greensboro, Georgia and enrolled for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital at Dalton, Georgia on December 29, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to August 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 15, 1863 at Greensboro, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (W. Morgan) Weaver for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital August 15.

When Private John H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 23, 1865 at Syracuse, New York the newspaper the Syracuse Daily Courier reported "Washington, February 22- First Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas P. Green, of the 5<sup>th</sup> Minnesota veteran Infantry, present to the War Department, by order of Major General Thomas, seventeen battle flags captured in the battle of Nashville on the 16<sup>th</sup> of December last and in the actions that immediately succeeded that brilliant victory during the pursuit of the rebel forces under Hood. Fifteen other flags were presented, fifteen of the gallant captors performing this office in person. The Secretary of War thus addressed them: In behalf of the United States I return you its thanks and the thanks of the people

for your noble gallantry. Accept also the gratitude of this department for yourselves and for your comrades in arms. The Adjutant General will be ordered to take charge of the flags with the inscription you have this morning given, so as to connect your own individual laboratories with the noble action in which they were captured. He will also be directed to present to each one of you a medal of honor to be worn by you as a token and recognition of your gallantry and distinguished services.....”

The compiler will list those who received the Medal of Honor at the Battle of Nashville and the flags captured.

Lieutenant William Thomas Simmons, 11th Missouri Infantry, Company C Capture of Flag of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry. Being the first to enter the works, he shot and wounded the enemy color bearer.

Sergeant Alfred Ransbottom, 97th Ohio Infantry, Company K captured the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi Infantry Flag. (Note: The 2<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was with the Army of Northern Virginia and the compiler notes the flag of the 97<sup>th</sup> Ohio was captured by the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was returned to the 97<sup>th</sup> Ohio in 1885).

Sergeant William Garrett, 41st Ohio Infantry, Company G captured alleged 13<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry Flag. (Note: The 13<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was with the Army of Northern Virginia)

Corporal James W Parks, 11th Missouri Infantry, Company F Capture of Flag.

Corporal Luther P Kattenbach, 12th Iowa Infantry, Company F Capture of Flag of the 44<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry.

Corporal George W Welch, 11th Missouri Infantry Captured the alleged Flag of the 13<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry. (Note: the 13<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was with the Army of Northern Virginia)

Corporal Harrison Collins, 1st Tennessee Cavalry, Company A Capture of flag of Chalmer’s Division.

Corporal Franklin Carr, 124th Ohio Infantry, Company D Recapture of U.S. guidon from a rebel battery.

Private Otis W Smith, 95th Ohio Infantry, Company G Capture of flag of the 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry

Private William C May, 32nd Iowa Infantry, Company H Ran ahead of his regiment over the enemy’s works and captured from its bearer the flag of Bonanchad’s Confederate battery.

Corporal George Stokes, 122nd Illinois Infantry, Company C Capture of Flag.

Private Andrew Jackson Sloan, 12th Iowa Infantry, Company H Captured the flag of the 1<sup>st</sup> Louisiana Battery.

Private Wilber F Moore, 117th Illinois Infantry, Company C Captured the flag of a Confederate battery while far in advance of the Union lines.

Private Irving Holcomb, 41st Ohio Infantry, Company A Capture of Confederate guidon.

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Thompson of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John H. Thompson did not own slaves in Georgia.

**1902) Private J. J. THOMPSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1118 reads **“J. J. THOMPSON  
CO. I 14 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. J. Thompson served in Company I in the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

14th (Neely's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 13th Regiment] was recruited behind Federal lines in Hardeman, Gibson, Madison, Haywood, and Crockett counties. It was organized at Okolona, Mississippi, in August, 1863, with only 400 men, as some were captured before they could reach the Confederate lines. The unit was assigned to R. V. Richardson's and Rucker's Brigade, and skirmished in West Tennessee and Mississippi. Later it was active with Forrest in Middle Tennessee, supported Hood's operations, moved into Mississippi, and ended the war in Alabama. The regiment surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James J. Neely, [James Jackson Neely – Find A Grave Memorial # 83310954] Lieutenant Colonel Raleigh R. White, [Raleigh Richardson White Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 23440] and Major J. Gwynn Thurmond.

Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry was known as the “Dancyville Grays” Some soldiers from Haywood County, Tennessee.

He only has a Camp Chase death record.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 8, 1865 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper the Chicago Tribune reported “At Franklin, Tennessee, after the battle of November 30, last, the rebels, even officers, went into the hospitals and took blankets, coats, shoes and in some cases the pantaloons from our wounded men. Let it be fully understood and make it imperative on all our officers that when a rebel is taken prisoner, whether he be a private or an officer, his money, blankets, coats and shoes be taken from him and be fed on a pint of cornmeal a day and we shall have no more of such barbarities on their part. Let an order similar to the one issued in 1863 by General Rosecrans, ““That every rebel taken prisoner having on any article of clothing forming part of the Federal uniform shall be treated as an outlaw and hug as a spy.”” This was the spirit of the order-I have it not here to give the exact words-and we shall have no more stripping of our dead and wounded men. This is what the ““Vox Populi”” demands. Where they are thus insulting

our dead and outraging the living, we are feeding our prisoners with the best the land affords and when sick or wounded not only the government but the Sanitary Commission furnish them freely with every luxury the same as our own wounded. “

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. J. Thompson of Company I 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1903) Private Noah L. THOMPSON** - Inscription on tombstone #253 reads **“NOAH THOMPSON CO. K 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According the Florida United States Marriage Indexes, 1822-1875 Lydia M. Roberts married Noah L. Thompson in Duval County, Florida on August 17, 1848.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) N. L. Thompson, born about 1824 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Lydia M. Thompson, born about 1832 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Lucinda Thompson, born about 1857 in Florida and Caroline Thompson, born about 1850 in Florida and Margaret Thompson, born about 1859 in Florida. The family household was living Township 12 Range 15 in Levy County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Long Pond and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Noah L. Thompson served in Company K in the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

The compiler notes there were two units from Alabama called the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

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

The following is what is said about the 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Confederate Cavalry.

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

When Private Noah L. Thompson of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Florida Regiment Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 17, 1864 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.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah L. Thompson of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah L. Thompson of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah L. Thompson of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah L. Thompson of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama "Infantry" appeared on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army and received on July 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah Thompson of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah Thompson of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp

Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 7, 1864.

The compiler notes it appears that Noah L. Thompson after his capture gave false information regarding his unit to the Provost Marshal thus creating a false military record.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Noah L. Thompson of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry name appears on a signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States subscribed and sworn to at Chattanooga, Tennessee the day and year set opposite the several names and noted his place of residence as Levy County, Florida; Hair black; Eyes grey; Height 5 feet 9 inches and the date was July 14, 1864.

Private Noah L. Thompson died approximately 45 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On September 18, 1864 at St. Joseph, Missouri the newspaper the Morning Herald stated "A Canadian newspaper, referring to the influx of sneaks from the States who cross into Canada to escape the draft says ""They are coming, Father Abraham, five hundred thousand more, but unfortunately for you and us, they are coming the wrong way.""

And on Sunday, September 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Noah Thompson of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to jaundice.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Noah Thompson did not own slaves in Levy County, Florida.

**1904) Private Patterson W. THOMPSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1362 reads "**P. THOMPSON CO. E 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, West Virginia in April 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Patterson W. Thompson, born about 1846, in Kentucky living in the household of Patterson W. Thompson; born about 1820 in Virginia and Sarah Thompson; born about 1824, in Virginia. Other house household members were: Thadeus Thompson; born about 1843 in Virginia and Ellen Thompson; born about 1790, in Virginia. The family household was living at District 10 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia. The compiler notes the census was taken on August 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Patterson W. Thompson, born about 1846 in Kentucky living in the household of Patterson W. Thompson; born about 1820, in Kentucky and Sarah Thompson; born about 1822, in Kentucky. Other household members were: Theodus (Thadeus) Patterson, born about 1843, in Kentucky (Thadeus also served in Company E of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and arrived at Camp Chase four days after the death of his younger brother) and James A. Thompson; born about 1854, in Kentucky and

Alonzo Thompson; born about 1858, in Virginia and Samuel A. Bilups; born about 1839, in Virginia. The nearest Post Office was listed as the Wayne County Courthouse in Wayne County, (West) Virginia. The compiler notes the census was taken on June 18, 1860.

The compiler notes it was his father Patterson W. Thompson who married Nancy Casey in March of 1865 in Boyd County, Kentucky.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Patterson Thompson alternate name P. Thompson served in Company E in the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company E of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Border Rangers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Patterson of Company E of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1863 in Tazewell County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Henry C.) Everett and last paid by (William) J. Clark on October 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Patterson W. Thompson of Company E of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison.) and noted a physical description made on April 22, “1862” (The compiler believes it should have read 1864.) Age eighteen; Height five foot and eight and one half inches, Complexion; dark, Eyes; grey, Hair; dark, Occupation; farmer, Residence; Wayne County, [West] Virginia and arrested in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on April 2, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio April 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Patterson Thompson of Company E of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 23, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and



noted as captured in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on April 2, 1864 and also noted a physical description. Age eighteen; height five feet eight inches; eyes gray; hair dark; complexion dark.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Patterson Thompson of Company E of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured in (Spelled as) Kabell County, (West) Virginia on April 2, 1864.

Private died approximately 304 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 21, 1865 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln confers with Attorney General Speed and Secretary Wells on projected decision of Chief Justice Chase relative to suspension of writ of habeas corpus.

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. Thompson of Company E of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Patterson Thompson did not own slaves in Virginia by virtual of his age.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“P. W. THOMPSON CO. E 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1905) Private Simeon THOMPSON** - Inscription on tombstone #908 reads **“S. THOMPSON CO. B 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Covington Hunters” Many soldiers from Covington County, Alabama.

The Alabama Muster Rolls 1861-1865; Carried Private Simeon Thompson in Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and enlisted in Andalusia, Alabama in 1861 and is located in Covington County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to November 30, 1861 stated Private Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was present for duty and under remarks stated sick in quarters Camp Governor (Andrew B.) Moore Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 26, 1861 at Andalusia, Alabama and enrolled for the war and enrolled by Captain (James) T. Brady for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in quarters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated Private Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 9, 1861 at Andalusia, Alabama and enrolled for the war and enrolled by Captain (James T.) Brady for the war and last paid by (Thomas) W. Cowles on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for January 1862 stated Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was noted as working on Hospital.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 1862 stated (Spelled as) S. Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted as enlisted men at Holly Springs Hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 9, 1861 at Andalusia, Alabama and enrolled for the war and enrolled by Captain (James T.) Brady for the war and last paid by (Captain Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 9, 1861 at Andalusia, Alabama and enrolled for the war and enrolled by Captain (James T.) Brady for the war and last paid by (Captain Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Private Sim Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1864 and issued on April 7, 1864.

When Private Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Simpson Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 27, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper the Wheeling Daily Intelligencer reported "AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR TO SURRENDER CERTAIN PRISONERS – A bill passed the Legislature yesterday authorizing the Governor to surrender certain prisoners for exchange. It appears that the rebel authorities have placed in close confinement certain officers of West Virginia regiments as hostages for the return of certain rebels, bushwhackers and other disloyal persons, now held in custody by the authorities of this State. The object of the bill is to relieve our soldiers by authorizing the Governor to surrender the State prisoners for exchange in accordance with the request of the Secretary of War."

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Simeon Thompson of Company B of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1906) Private Virgil N. THOMPSON** - Inscription on tombstone #2021 reads "**V. N. THOMPSON CO. F 41 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler notes in the 1850 United States census, research has determined that the Kent's and Thompson's were related to a degree. The compiler notes Mark Kent Junior had married Mary Thompson and both had been born in South Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Virgil M. (But looking at the actual census it may have been the initial N) Thompson, born about 1844, in South Carolina living with the head of household Mark Kent, born about 1791 in South Carolina and married to Mary (Maiden name Thompson) born about 1791 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Jane Kent, born about 1820 in South Carolina (Believed to the daughter of Mark and Mary) and Martha (Spelled as Marthe) Thompson, born about 1822 in South Carolina and Mary Thompson; born about 1846 in Mississippi and William Kent (Spelled as Cont) born about 1794 in South Carolina. The household was living in District 2 in Tippah County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

(Not mentioned was an older son of Mark and Mary Kent who was James W. Kent. He was a soldier in Company H of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry and was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and held at Camp Douglas, Illinois and would die there on June 6, 1862 from fever).

The compiler notes family history and genealogy has suggested that Mark Kent Jr. had died in 1853 while on a trip to visit relatives in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed Virgil Thompson; born about 1843 in South Carolina and listed as a laborer and living in the household of Mary Kent, born about 1790 in South Carolina and she was noted as a farmer. Other household members were: Jane Kent, born about 1820 in South Carolina and Martha Thompson, born about 1824 in South Carolina and Mary A. Thompson, born about 1846 (But this time listed) in South Carolina. The household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi was the nearest Post Office listed as Pontotoc, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Virgil N. Thompson served in Company F in the 41st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“41st Infantry Regiment was assembled at Pontotoc, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862 and contained eleven companies. Its members were from the counties of Lee, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Monroe, and Chickasaw. The unit served in Mississippi, then was assigned to J. P. Anderson's, Henderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought on many battlefields of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. It lost 25 killed, 164 wounded, and 9 missing of the 502 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 321 men and 219 arms. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Lewis Ball, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12770680] William F. Tucker, [William Feimster Tucker – Find A Grave Memorial # 11094] and J. Byrd Williams, [John Byrd Williams – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] and Lieutenant Colonels William C. Hearn and Lafayette Hodges. [Find A Grave Memorial # 26896010]”

Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Pontotoc Gray’s”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 10, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) V. A. (With an X by the initial A indicating an incorrect initial) Thompson of Captain S.

E. Melson's Company 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* enlisted on March 27, (1862) in Pontotoc (County, Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Silas) E. Melson for three years or war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 10 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Captain S. E. Melson's Company 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Silas) E. Melson for three years or war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

The compiler notes today Verona, Mississippi is located in Lee County, Mississippi. Lee County, Mississippi was named in honor of Robert E. Lee and became a county from parts of Pontotoc County and other counties in 1866. During the war, Verona, Mississippi was located in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain Silas) E. Melson for three years and last paid by James Kincannon on April 30, (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) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Silas) E. Melson for three years and last paid by James Kincannon on April 30, (1862) and a \$50.00 bounty was paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick August 2 by Brigade Surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Silas) E. Melson for three years and last paid on April 30, (1862) and a \$50.00 bounty was paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick in Tupelo, Mississippi on August 1<sup>st</sup> by the surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Silas) E. Melson for three years and last paid by (James) Kincannon on April 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Pontotoc, Mississippi sick from Tupelo on July 30, 1862 by General Order.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Silas) E. Melson for three years and last paid by (James) Kincannon on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Silas) E. Melson for three years and last paid by (James) Kincannon on April 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863 and sent to general hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Silas E.) Melson for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863 and sent to hospital by chief surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Silas E.) Melson for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863 and sent to hospital by chief surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 in Camp near Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Regiment enlisted in "May" 27, 1863 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Silas E.) Melson for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded September 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thomson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Silas) E. Melson for three years and last paid by Captain (James) Kincannon April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated there is due him commutation for 1862 and 1863 received clothing to amount of \$14.00.

The compiler notes the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry was involved in many hard fought battles in Georgia including the majority of battles in and around Atlanta and left with General Hood on his Tennessee Campaign and also fought at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee and the Battle of Nashville fought on December 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> 1864 in the bitter cold.

When Private Virgil N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sharp's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Virgil N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> 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) Virgil N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Virgil N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Virgil N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> 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 (Spelled as) Virgil N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Virgil N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> 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 at ancestry (23306) stated "V. N. Thompson Company F 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi" was "admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on May 31, 1865 for pneumonia".

Private Virgil N. Thompson died approximately 150 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On June 3, 1865 Confederate naval forces on the Red River officially surrendered.

And on Saturday June 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) V. N. Thompson of Company F of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Virgil N. Thompson did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

**1907) Private William J. THOMPSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1584 reads ***“W. J. THOMPSON CO. B 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in DeKalb County, Alabama in August 1864.

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

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; W. J. Thompson married Caroline Medlock on December 23, 1852 in Chattooga County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Clarissa Medlock, born about 1835 in South Carolina living with her family in Chattooga County, Georgia.

The compiler notes DeKalb County, Alabama and Chattooga County, Georgia are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed William J. Thompson, born about 1831 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$600.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Clarissa Thompson, born about 1835 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha J. Thompson, born about 1854 in Georgia and Zara (A female) Thompson, born about 1856 in Alabama and Ann Thompson, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 2 in DeKalb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lebanon and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that William J. Thompson enlisted in Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Confederate Cavalry at Van Buren, Alabama located in DeKalb County, Alabama.

He has Compiled Military Service Records spelled as Wm. J. Thompson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 8, 1863 at Van Buren, Alabama and enrolled by M. M. Nicholson for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

“The 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 11<sup>th</sup>, the 13<sup>th</sup>, and Howard’s Regiment Confederate Cavalry, and as Howard’s Battalion Confederate Cavalry and the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion Alabama Cavalry) completed its organization August 29, 1862 with ten companies A to K. Some of the men had prior service in the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Smith’s) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.”



A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 8, 1863 at Van Buren, (Alabama) and enrolled by M. M. Nicholson for the war and last paid by Captain J. L. Gibbons on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 8, 1863 at Van Buren, (Alabama) and enrolled by M. M. Nicholson and last paid by Captain Gibbons on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated W. J. Thompson dismounted furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February "14", 1863 at Van Buren, (Alabama) and enrolled by M. M. Nicholson for the war and last paid by Captain Gibbons on October 31, 1863 and under remarks stated W. J. Thompson absent with leave to remount himself.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on August 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on August 20, 1864 and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 August 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 22, 1864 and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 22, 1864 and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred

to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 22, 1864 and noted as captured in DeKalb (County), Alabama on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 23, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on August 9, 1864.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 7, 1865 at Charlotte, North Carolina the newspaper the Charlotte Democrat reported "NEGRO AUCTION – We dropped in at the auction room of Askew & Company yesterday for a short time. A fancy girl brought \$8,050; a seamstress \$6,150; a black girl 16 or 17 years old could not get a bid; a likely boy 18 years old brought \$4,000; a likely girl 12 years old was taken in a bid of \$2,500 being refused; a young woman with an infant got no bid; a woman about 30 years old brought \$2,650."

And on Tuesday, March 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. Thompson of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William J. Thompson did not own slaves in DeKalb County, Alabama.

**1908) Corporal Enoch B. THORNE** - Inscription on tombstone #1421 reads "**CORP. E. B. THORN CO. K 25 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Thorn but the compiler believes the correct spelling was Thorne and will be noted this way. The census listed Enoch Thorne, born about 1844 and living in the household of Stephen Thorne, born about 1800 in New York and what appears to be his wife Mary Thorne, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Naomi Thorne, born about 1840 and Stephen Thorne, born about 1841 and also a member of the 25<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and James Thorne, born about 1846 and Thomas Thorne, born about 1848. The family household was living in Subdivision 6 in Bulloch County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Thorne. The census listed Enoch Thorne, born about 1844 and living in the household of Stephen Thorne, born about 1800 in New York

and what appears to be his wife Mary Thorne, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Nanna (A female) Thorne, born about 1840 and Stephen Thorne, born about 1842 and also a member of the 25<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and James Thorne, born about 1846 and Thomas Thorne, born about 1848 and Sarah Thorne, born about 1851. The family household was living in Bulloch County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Eden in Effingham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

The inference for the surname spelling of Thorne is from Stephen Senior who died in 1882 and is listed as Thorne on his tombstone at Find A Grave Memorial # 76487927 and also his brother Stephen Thorne who also served in the 25<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry who died in 1920 also spelled the surname as Thorne.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Enoch B. Thorn and discharged a corporal and served in Company K in the 25<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company D of the 25<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the “Ogeechee Rifles” Many soldiers from Screven County, Georgia. This company was successively designated as 1st Company D, 2nd Company B, and 3rd Company K.

The compiler notes Screven and Bullock and Effingham Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

His name is spelled as Enoch B. Thorn with his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorn of (3<sup>rd</sup>) Company K (Ogeechee Rifles) of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia infantry\* enlisted on May 15, (1862) at Thunderbolt, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Andrew J.) Williams for two and one half years and last paid by Captain (Nash O.) Tilton on May 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Williams' Company (1<sup>st</sup>) Company D (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company B and (3<sup>rd</sup>) Company K 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorn of (3<sup>rd</sup>) Company K (Ogeechee Rifles) of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Thunderbolt, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Williams for two years and six months and last paid by Captain (Nash O.) Tilton on July 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at convalescent camp at Springfield.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorn of (3<sup>rd</sup>) Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Thunderbolt, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Williams for two years and six months and last paid by Captain (Nash) O. Tilton on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. B. Thorn of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry joined by enlistment on May 15 1862.

When Corporal Enoch B. Thorne of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> 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 compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on Thursday December 15 and Friday December 16, 1864 and was a major Union victory for the Union Army.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorne of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> 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 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorne of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December "16", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorne of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorne of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorne of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorn of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December "16", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Enoch B. Thorne of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from January 16 to January 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December "16", 1864.

Private died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 24, 1865 at Fremont, Ohio the newspaper the Fremont Weekly Journal reported "NEVADA RATIFIES – Both branches of the Nevada Legislature have unanimously ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. Sixteen States have now ratified the amendment and but one Delaware has rejected it."

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Enoch B. Thorne of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Enoch B. Thorne did not own slaves in Bullock County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. ENOCH B. THORNE 3<sup>RD</sup> CO. K 25 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

**1909) Private Nazareth H. THORN** - Inscription on tombstone #1655 reads **"N. H. THORN CO. D 6 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 20 years old.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942 Celia Ann Gaines married Nazareth Thorn on October 5, 1837 in Greene County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Celia Ann's previous husband, George S. Gaines had died and her maiden name was Hitt. And the marriage to Gaines had taken place on February 6, 1826 in Greene County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Nazareth Thorn, born about 1844 in Massachusetts (But looking at the actual census in script it should have read Mississippi) and living in the household of Nazareth Thorn, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife Celia Thorn, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Thorn, born about 1838 in Massachusetts (But looking at the actual census in script it should have read Mississippi) and Josephine Thorn, born about 1839 in Massachusetts (But looking at the actual census in script it should have read Mississippi) and James Thorn, born about 1841 in Massachusetts (But looking at the actual census in script it should have read Mississippi) and (Spelled as) Edney (A female) Thorn, born about 1846 in Massachusetts (But looking at the actual census in script it should have read Mississippi) and Simeon Thorn, born about 1848 in Massachusetts (But looking at the actual census in script it should have read Mississippi) The family household was living in Smith County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Nazareth H. Thorn, born about 1846 in Mississippi and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of N. (A male) Thorn, born about 1811 in North Carolina and his wife Celia A. Thorn, born about 1809 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Jas H. Thorn, born about 1843 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Edny W. (A female) Thorn, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Simeon T. Thorn, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Celia A. J. Rhodes, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Absalom L. D. Rhodes, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The household was living in Smith County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private N. H. Thorn served in Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> 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]"

Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Lowry Rifles"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) N. H. Thorn of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1864 at Polkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Harper for the war and never paid and noted as present for duty.

When Private Nazareth H. Thorn of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Nazareth H. Thorn of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Nazareth H. Thorn of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> 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) Nazareth H. Thorne of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nazareth H. Thorne of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nazareth H. Thorne of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nazareth H. Thorne of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Nazareth H. Thorn died approximately 69 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 14, 1865 at Hillsdale, Michigan the newspaper the Hillsdale Standard reported "A Canada paper estimates that 43,000 Canadians have enlisted in the Federal Army since the commencement of the war. Of these it is calculated the 14,000 have died on the battlefield. This is a remarkable specimen of Canadian fighting."

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Nazareth H. (Spelled as) Thorn of Company D of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules N. H. Thorn did not own slaves in Smith County, Mississippi although his father N. Thorn did own four slaves.

**1910) Private William H. THORNHILL** - Inscription on tombstone #1267 reads "***Wm. THORNHILL CO. C 23 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 20 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) William Thornhill, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Louisa Thornhill, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Josiah Thornhill, (Josiah was also a member of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama and died in Cassville, Georgia of disease in 1864) born about 1846 in Alabama and Martha Thornhill, born about 1849 in Alabama and Franklin Thornhill, born about 1852 in Alabama and Wiley (A male) Thornhill, born about 1854 in Alabama and (Spelled as) P. C. (A male) Pearson, born about 1839 in South Carolina. The household was living the Western Division in Wilcox County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Prairie Bluff and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Thornhill alternate name W. H. Thornhill served in Company C in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by disease. Later the unit was ordered to Tennessee, was active in Kentucky, then in December, 1862, transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, where it was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 23rd participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and



ended the war in North Carolina. During December, 1861, it totalled [totalled] 674 men, sustained 18 casualties at Chattanooga, and had 374 effectives and 282 arms in December, 1863. The regiment contained 202 men in January, 1865, and surrendered with 75 in April. The field officers were Colonels Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]”

The compiler notes Wilcox and Marengo Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

Some soldiers in Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry were from Marengo County, Alabama.

When Private William H. Thornhill of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. H. Thornhill a private of Company C Regiment 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported his name as W. H. Thornhill and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Thornhill of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

When Private William H. Thornhill of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. H. Thornhill of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Thornhill of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 15, 1865 in South Carolina the newspaper the Edgefield Advertiser reported "LUCKLESS WAYFARES – For more than a week past, the roads leading from Aiken to Ninety Six, have been lined and crowded with hapless refugees from the lower districts-particularly from Barnwell. The streets of our town have witnessed the passage of caravans of them; some have wagons laden with what little they could get off; many have not a change of raiment a meal for the morrow or a place in which to lay their heads. At the approach of the ruthless and vindictive foe, they have fled their comfortable and once happy homes. Delicate and unprotected females, tender and helpless children, aged and infirm men are all flying out into the pitiless night into the pitiless cold, into the pitiless rain into the pitiless wide-world. The sight is heartrending! Let all who are still living in peace and plenty and comfort be kind and generous to these homeless and unhappy fugitives....."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. H. Thornhill of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William H. Thornhill did not own slaves in either Wilcox or Marengo Counties in Alabama.

**1911) Private Daniel F. THORNTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1762 reads **"D. F. THORNTON CO. I 10 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoners at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel Thornton, born about 1837 in Tennessee and living in the household of William B. Thornton, born about 1786 in Virginia and his wife Susan Thornton, born about 1802 in Virginia. (The compiler notes Susan C. Thornton has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 38391510) Other household members were: Louisa Thornton, born about 1828 in Virginia and Benjamin Thornton, born about 1829 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Frances (A male) Thornton, born about 1834 in Virginia and Jane (But corrected to James) (A male) Thornton, born about 1836 in Virginia and Susan E. Thornton, born about 1839 in Tennessee and William Thornton, born about 1821 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Margaret Thornton, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Mary E. Mosley, born about 1842 in Mississippi and William H. Mosley, born about 1844 in Mississippi. The household was living in the Northern Division of Marshall County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on December 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel F. Thornton, born about 1839 in Tennessee and living in the household of Francis Thornton, born about 1836 in Virginia. Other household members were: James C. Thornton, born about 1838 in Virginia (James Coleman Thornton, born in Culpepper County, Virginia was also a member of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry had been wounded in the wrist at the Battle of Munfordville, Kentucky on September 14, 1862 and discharged from the military in 1863) and Ben Thornton, born about 1832 in Virginia and Susan E. Thornton, born about 1840 in Tennessee and W. H. (A male) (Spelled as) Mosely, born about 1844 in Virginia. The household was living in Township 2 Range 4 in Marshall County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Byhalia and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel F. Thornton alternate name D. F. Thornton served in New Company I according to Company notes of the 10<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in April, 1861, at Jackson, Mississippi. Its members were recruited in the counties of Adams, Claiborne, Lowndes, Itawamba, Warren, Marshall, Madison, and Yazoo. After serving in Florida and fighting at Shiloh, it saw action in Kentucky. Later the unit was assigned to General J. P. Anderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment took 360 men to Shiloh and lost 13 killed and 95 wounded at Munfordville and 8 killed, 70 wounded, and 6 missing at Murfreesboro. For a time it was consolidated with the 44th Regiment and in December, 1863, totaled 476 men and 308 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels James Barr, Jr., [Find A Grave Memorial # 110553452] Seaborne M. Phillips, [Seaborn Moses Phillips – Find A Grave Memorial # 91535423] Robert A. Smith, [Robert Alexander Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 5900906] and James M. Walker; Lieutenant Colonels J. G. Bullard, [James G. Bullard –Killed in September 1862 in Kentucky] Joseph R. Davis, [Joseph Robert Davis– Nephew of President Jefferson Davis - Find A Grave Memorial # 10851] and George B. Myers; [George Boggan Myers Find A Grave Memorial # 11529914] and Majors James M. Dotson and Edward H. Gregory.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 15 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Holly Springs, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Holly Springs, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (John) J. Wilson on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as nurse for brother since September 14, 1862. (See 1860 census)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was last paid by Lieutenant (John) W. Wilson on June 30, 1862 and under remarks stated deserted absent since September 14, 1862 name dropped from the roll December 7, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Holly Springs, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (John) J. Wilson on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined from desertion March 25, 1863 and returned to duty by order of Brigade commander.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Holly Springs, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in quarters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Holly Springs, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Holly Springs, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Holly Springs, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. F. Thornton of (New) Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Holly Springs, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Daniel F. Thornton of New Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Sharp's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel F. "Thompson" of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed as a simple flesh of left leg caused by a con ball (Short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball) and had been wounded (At the Battle of) Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864 and transferred on February 24, 1865 to the Provost Marshal and listed as age twenty-six.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel (With an X by his given name indicating an incorrect spelling) F. Thornton of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on February 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l F. Thornton of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 24, 1865. Roll dated

Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 24, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l F. Thornton of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 February 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l F. Thornton of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 25, 1865 and discharged on March 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l F. Thornton of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 3, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l F. Thornton of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 5, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Daniel F. Thornton died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 27, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "LARGE SEIZURE OF REBEL FUNDS – Colonel Baker, the Provost Marshal General of the Department, has recently made a seizure of some \$90,000 in gold and paper money, with notes and papers valued at \$10,000, deposited in the St. Louis city banks and belonging to the wife of the rebel Major General Ewell. The investigation developed the fact that Colonel Thomas T. Gantt was the agent and attorney of Mrs. Lisinke C. Brown, then a widow since married to old Ewell and from the former gentleman it was ascertained that he had \$90,000 deposited in the State's Savings Association, large notes in the name of John How and other deposited in the Merchants Bank and the lot on which the large building Number 41 Chestnut street stands. The owner was a daughter of Judge Campbell, a wealthy planter of Tennessee and it is asserted that she armed and equipped at her own expense an entire rebel regiment. In confiscating her property and that also belonging to all other rebels in this city, the Provost Marshal will be doing the country some service."

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Dan'l F. Thornton of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Daniel F. Thornton did not own slaves in Marshall County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"D. F. THORNTON NEW CO. I 10 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

**1912) Private William Josiah THORNTON** - Inscription on tombstone #277 reads **"ISAIAH W. THORNTON CO G 1 REGT TENN CAV OCT 2 1864"** 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 Josiah W. Thornton alternate name William J. Thornton served in Company G of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Wheeler's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th Cavalry Regiment, formerly Wheeler's 1st Tennessee Cavalry, was organized in May, 1862. It was assigned to F. C. Armstrong's, H. B. Davidson's, Humes', and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. The unit participated in the operations in North Mississippi during the balance of 1862 and in January, 1863, contained 430 officers and men. It went on to fight at Chickamauga skirmished in Middle Tennessee, then was active in the Atlanta Campaign. Later the regiment saw action in various engagements in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, [Tennessee] moved to South Carolina, and in 1865 joined the Army of Tennessee. After fighting at Averysboro and Bentonville, it was included in the surrender on April 26. The field officers were Colonels Jacob B. Biffle [Jacob Barnett Biffle – Find A Grave Memorial # 27560344] and James T. Wheeler, [James Thaddeus Wheeler – Find A Grave Memorial # 107789898] Lieutenant Colonels W. W. Gordon [William Wallace Gordon – Find A Grave Memorial # 39238874] and James H. Lewis, and Majors Joseph J. Dobbins and [Find A Grave Memorial # 79170779] William S. Hawkins."

The compiler notes his service records are found as William Josiah Thornton under the 6<sup>th</sup> (Wheeler's) Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 stated (Spelled as) W. J. Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 1, 1863 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (James H.) Lewis for two years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

"The 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry was formed about May, 1862, by the consolidation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Biffle's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 11<sup>th</sup> (also called the 10<sup>th</sup>) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and then called the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was reorganized June 12, 1862, by order of the

Secretary of War and known in the field and paroled as the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, although officially designated the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspectors General Office.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, (1863) stated Private William J. Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted in July in Hampshire, Tennessee (Located in Maury County) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Samuel Y.) Caldwell on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moore’s Bridge, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

When Private William J. Thornton of Company G of the 6<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 13, 1864 he had been in Ashby’s Brigade in Humes’ Division in Wheeler’s Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) “Josiah W.” Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 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 Chattahoochee, (Georgia) on July 13, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Middle Tennessee 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) “Josiah W.” Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

The compiler notes this was likely at the Chattahoochee River near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) “Josiah W.” Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) “Jos W.” Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Cavalry 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 at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 13, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Josiah W." Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Isaiah W. Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

Private died approximately 81 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 2, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper the Daily Milwaukee News reported "A Convict died in his cell, in the Michigan state prison, the other day who had been seventeen years incarcerated for the murder of his father."

And on Sunday, October 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Isaiah W. Thornton of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to typhoid fever

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. J. THORNTON CO. G 6  
TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1913) Corporal Fleming J. TICE** - Inscription on tombstone #829 reads **"CORP. F. J. TICE  
CO. G 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 the parents of Fleming Tice were married on November 24, 1828 in Montgomery County, Virginia. Cynthia Dodd married Manassa Tice.

The 1850 United States census listed Fleming Tice, born about 1845 in Floyd County, Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Cynthia Tice, born about 1807 in Floyd County, Virginia. Other household members were: Susan Tice, born about 1832 in Floyd County, Virginia and Caleb Tice, born about 1833 in Floyd County, Virginia and Joseph Tice, born about 1835 in Floyd County, Virginia and John Tice, born

about 1836 in Floyd County, Virginia and Benjamin Tice, born about 1839 in Floyd County, Virginia and Elizabeth Tice, born about 1843 in Floyd County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Abner (A male) Tice, born about 1845 in Floyd County, Virginia and Elizabeth Dodd, born about 1800 in Virginia. The household was living in District 15 in Floyd County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Fier but corrected to Tice by an ancestry transcriber. The census after being corrected said Fleming Tice, born about 1846 and it was noted he had \$1,049.00 in real estate and a personal value of \$53.00. The compiler notes other children also had the same amount of real estate value and it may have been left in a Will after his father's death) Fleming Tice was living in the household of (Spelled as) Cyntha Tice, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Caleeb but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Caleb D. Tice, born about 1832 and John W. Tice, born about 1836 and (Spelled as) Benj Tice, born about 1839 and Elizabeth Tice, born about 1842 and Abner Tice, born about 1846. The family household was living in Floyd County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Floyd County, Court House and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 34 which noted Corporal Fleming Tice of Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Cynthia Tice and listed her Post Office as Floyd Court House, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Fleming J. Tice served in 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G in the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 from August 22, 1863 to .....and not dated stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal Fleming J. Tice of Captain A. O. Doby's Company Peters' Regiment Virginia Cavalry\* did not state if he was present or absent for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 21<sup>st</sup> (Also known as Peters') Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized August 27, 1863, with companies which had been formed from the force known as the Virginia State Line and raised in localities where the Conscript Act was not enforceable."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1864 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) F. J. Tice of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted

on August 22, 1863 at the Floyd Court House (Located in Virginia) and enrolled by Captain A. O. Dobyms for the war and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A.) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) F. J. Tice of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at the Floyd Court House and enrolled by Captain A. O. Dobyms for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) F. J. Tice of Company G of the "22" Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Corporal F. J. Tice of Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description taken on August 10, 1864; Age nineteen; Height five foot eight inches; Complexion dark; Eyes brown; Hair dark; and by occupation had been a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Floyd (County) Virginia and captured by General Averal [Averell] at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) F. J. Tice of Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

[The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry]

Corporal Fleming J. Tice died approximately 162 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 21, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper the Richmond Dispatch reported "MAYOR'S COURT – Before the Mayor yesterday, the following case were docketed: In two cases against Peter Reynolds, a restaurant keeper on Broad Street, charged with violation the ordinance by keeping his house open after 10 o'clock at night, he was fined collectively fifty dollars."

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Fleming J. Tice of Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Fleming J. Tice did not own slaves in Virginia by virtue of his age.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP F. J. TICE 2<sup>ND</sup> CO. G 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1914) Private Gazzam TIDWELL** - Inscription on tombstone #2121 reads **“G. TIDWELL 22 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** / **“J. WELLS CO. E 1 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Ghasm Tidwell, born about 1829 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Josiah Tidwell, born about 1788 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Lenvice Tidwell, born about 1790 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sheba Tidwell, born about 1827 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Vianna Tidwell, born about 1831 in Alabama. The family household was living in subdivision 18 in Blount County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

Because of Biblical implications of both Sheba and Gazzam in the Bible the compiler is of the opinion his correct spelling of his given name was Gazzam.

Alabama Marriage Records listed Sarah Montgomery married to (Spelled as) Gasm Tidwell on September 11, 1854 in Saint Clair County, Alabama. The compiler notes Saint Clair County and Blount County Alabama are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Gozzam Tidwell, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$800.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah J. Tidwell, born about 1837 in Alabama. Other household members were: William Tidwell, born about 1856 in Alabama and John T. Tidwell, born about 1858 in Alabama and Jabe (A female) (But corrected to Babe by an ancestry transcriber) Tidwell, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as five months and Elizabeth Montgomery, born about 1804 in Georgia. The household was living in the eastern subdivision of Blount County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Summit and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Gazzam Tidwell served in Company K in the 22<sup>nd</sup> 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]”

The compiler notes Gazzam Tidwell only has Federal POW Records and that various pages reported him as in three different companies with Company C being the more prevalent.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Gazzam Tidwell of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, (Tennessee) on July 10, 1863 and under remarks stated Louisville, Kentucky July 11, 1863 and noted as captured at Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Gazzam Tidwell of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky July 14, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Tullahoma, (Tennessee) on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Gasm Tidwell of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war receive at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 15, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Gazzam Tidwell of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war sent to Camp Chase on July 20, 1863 and noted as captured near Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Gazzam Tidwell of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio of July 19, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky July 19, 1863 and noted as captured near Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Gazzen Tidwell of Company "A" of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 21, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863.

Private died approximately 6 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

In Washington, D.C., on July 27, 1863 Joseph J. Grimshaw calls and asks the President Lincoln to make Colonel Arthur H. Grimshaw a brigadier general.

And on Monday, July 27, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Gazzam Tidwell of Company "K" of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave 134 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period.

According to Alabama marriages Sarah J. Tidwell of Blount County, Alabama married B. C. Allgood on July 31, 1866. The compiler notes the couple went to Texas and she died in 1920, Find A Grave Memorial #75103818.

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 Gazzam Tidwell may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the surname of Tidwell owned slaves in Blount County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"G. TIDWELL CO. K 22 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

**1915) Private William TILGHMAN** - Inscription on tombstone #2130 reads "**CORP. W. TILLMAN CO. I 21 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Federal POW Records stated he died on Sunday, April 27, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound. He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in 1869.

Federal POW Records both refer to his surname as Tilghman and Tillman and Tighlman all with the given name as William and all with Company I of the 21<sup>st</sup> Alabama Regiment.

The National Park Service listed his surname as Tilghman while the National Grave Locator run by the National Cemetery Administration listed his surname as Tillman.

The Alabama Department of Archives and History also listed his name as Corporal William Tillman.

Many of the soldiers in Company I of the 21<sup>st</sup> Alabama Regiment were from Mobile County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census as found on ancestry listed a Willis Tilghman but the transcriber reported his name as Willis Tillman. The compiler looked at the actual record and believes the transcriber made an error as his surname is written as Tilghman on the 1850 census and reported his birth year about 1844.

Company I of the 21<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the "Independence Rifles"

Confederate Records listed his name as Corporal William Tillman and noted his was seriously wounded in the leg while advancing on a battery at 7:00 am on April 6, 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,  
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;



They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,  
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

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

His cover page however listed his name as Private William Tilghman.

The newspaper the "Cincinnati Gazette" dated April 18, 1862 listed his name as Wm. Tilghman with the 21<sup>st</sup> Alabama onboard the United States Ship "Magnolia". The transport "Magnolia" had been rented by the United States Sanitary Commission and reported bringing back two hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers both Union and Confederate from Shiloh. The "Magnolia" brought back fifty-seven Confederates. The "Magnolia" was reported as leaving Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee at 12:30 p.m. on April 14, 1862 with the wounded and pulled into a dock at Cincinnati, Ohio on April 17, 1862 and then transported some of the soldiers on the Little Miami Railroad to Camp Dennison, Ohio.

The United States Post Hospital Records for Camp Dennison listed his name as William Tighlman with Company I of the 21<sup>st</sup> Alabama Regiment and he was admitted on April 18, 1862 for a gun-shot wound.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 27, 1862 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln and several senators examine hammock tent pitched in front of Capitol.

And on Sunday, April 27, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on April 27, 1862.

The official listing of the dead at the Waldschmidt cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio as located at the Ohio Historical Society reported William Tighlman of Company I of the 21<sup>th</sup> Alabama as died on April 27, 1862 and was buried in grave number 37 at the Waldschmidt cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to place all known Confederate dead in the State to two locations, the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery and Johnson's Island near Lake Erie. (The compiler notes that not all of the Confederate dead at the Waldschmidt cemetery were taken to Chase for an unknown reason and a few are now interred at the Spring Grove cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio.)

The Quartermasters Department of the Great Lakes carried out this decision in 1869.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **“Wm. TILGHMAN CO. I 21 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1916) Private Albert TINCHER** - Inscription on tombstone #609 reads **“A. TINCHEY CO. B 21 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 Albert Tincher, born about 1841 and had attended school within the year and living in the household of James Tincher, born about 1807 and his wife Anna Tincher, born about 1814. Other family household members were: Sarah A. Tincher, born about 1833 and (Spelled as) Alex. Tincher, born about 1835 and (Spelled as) Jas. W. Tincher, born about 1838 and Francis M. (A male) Tincher, born about 1840 and Elizabeth Tincher, born about 1846 and Mathew Tincher, born about 1849. The family household was living in District 14 in Fayette County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Albert Tincher, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of James Tincher, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Anna Tincher, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Francis (A female) Tincher, born about 1839 in Virginia and Elizabeth Tincher, born about 1845 in Virginia and Margaret Tincher, born about 1847 in Virginia and Madison (A male) Tincher, born about 1848 in Virginia and Isabel Tincher, born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 4 in Fayette County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Rocky Hill and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Albert Tincher served in Company B in the 21<sup>st</sup> 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]”

The compiler notes Fayette and Greenbrier Counties in West Virginia are adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private Albert Tincher of Company B of Peters' Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, (1863) at

Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (David) Edmundson for the war and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Tincher of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on in April 1863 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (David) Edmundson and last paid on December 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured August 7, 1864 at Moorefield, (West Virginia)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Tincher of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on in April 1863 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (David) Edmundson and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A.) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war 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) A. Tincher of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on in April 1863 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (David) Edmundson and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A.) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured at Moorefield, (West Virginia) August 7, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert Tincher of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864; Age twenty-one; Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion fair; Eyes brown; Hair dark; and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and listed his residence as Greenbrier (County) (West) Virginia and

captured by General Aveal [Brigadier General Averell] at Moorefield, (West) Virginia o August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert Tincher of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

[The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry]

Private died approximately 122 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On December 12, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper the Richmond Dispatch reported "INSURRECTION AMONG THE YANKEE OFFICERS AT DANVILLE – Yesterday morning the Yankee officers in the prison at Danville made an attempt to overpower the guard. They were fired on and Colonel Rossier (Colonel William C. Raulston) of New York was instantly killed and others wounded. This frightened the rest and the attempt was given-up. The struggle lasted but a few minutes and all was soon quiet."

And on Monday, December 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Albert Tincher of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Albert Tincher did not own slaves in the State of Virginia by virtue of his age.

**1917) Private John M. TIPPETT** - Inscription on tombstone #2138 reads "**1<sup>ST</sup> LIEUT. J. M. TIPPITS CO. E 17 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. M. (Spelled as) Tippett served in Company K in the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy

artillerists. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno. [Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]”

The compiler notes many of the soldiers in Company K were from Butler County, Alabama and a John Tipit is listed in the 1850 United States census as living in Butler County, Alabama.

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;

The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.  
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,  
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 5, 1862 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "Departure of Confederate Prisoners – At 2 ½ o'clock, Saturday afternoon, the Confederate prisoners, for some time past confined in the city jail, were removed to Fort Delaware. Nineteen Baltimoreans, captured while endeavoring to make their way to Virginia, were also of the number. Two companies of the Third New York Regiment, stationed at Fort McHenry, under command of Captain E. G. Floyd was detailed by General Dix, as military guard. Marshal Vannostrand, with a number of city policemen, also escorted them from the jail to the boat. The prisoners were marched to Light Street wharf and there embarked upon a steamboat, which left a 4 ½ o'clock for Fort Delaware. The military guard accompanied them. George S. Pine and Gurtner Richards, farmers, are yet in the city jail. They were arrested near Winchester and are held as State prisoners."

And on Monday, May 5, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Monday, May 5, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 60 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

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

He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in 1869.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. M. TIPPETT CO. K 17 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

**1918) 2<sup>ND</sup> Lieutenant Thomas J. TIPPS** - Inscription on tombstone #2072 reads **"2D LIEUT. THOS. TIPPS CO. G 41 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** / **"A. THOMPSON 41 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Tipps, born about 1839 in Tennessee living in the household of David Tipps, born about 1813 in Tennessee and his wife Elizabeth Tipps, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: George W. Tipps, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Nancy Ann Tipps, born about 1843 in Tennessee and William C. Tipps, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Adaline Tipps, born about 1845 in Tennessee and John W. Tipps, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Daniel P. Tipps, born about 1847 in Tennessee and Davis Tipps, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Barbary (A female) (But corrected to Barbara by an ancestry transcriber) Tipps, born

about 1795 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District 6 in Franklin County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on (From previous page as) October 10, 1850.

According to Tennessee Marriages, 1851-1900; Thomas J. Tipps married Susan F. Higginbotham on January 10, 1858 in Franklin County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas J. Tipps, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$250.00 and was listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan F. Tipps, born about 1841 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Nancy C. Tipps, born about 1860 and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in District 3 in Franklin County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Salem and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant Thomas J. Tipps served in Company G in the 41<sup>st</sup> 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.”

2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Thomas J. Tipps died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 9, 1862 at Washington, D.C. Postmaster General Blair discusses McClellan's conduct with President and writes: “I can see that the President thinks you are not sufficiently confident, and it disturbs him.”

And on Wednesday, April 9, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, April 9, 1862 due to pneumonia.



The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio in grave number 3.

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. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Thomas J. Tipps may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Thomas J. Tipps did not own slaves in Franklin County, Tennessee.

**1919) Private Richard TIPTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1325 reads **"R. TIPTON CO. K 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; (Spelled as) Shadrack M. Tipton married Mary Ann Davaney on December 11, 1834 in Madison County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Richard Tipton, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Shadrack M. Tipton, born about 1812 in Tennessee and living with his wife Mary A. Tipton, born about 1809 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Charles G. Tipton, born about 1836 in Alabama and James M. Tipton, born about 1838 in Alabama and Francis (A female) Tipton, born about 1840 in Alabama and John A. Tipton, born about 1842 in Alabama and Mary B. Tipton, born about 1844 in Alabama and Calvin Tipton, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as five months old. The family household was living in District 35 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Richard Tipton, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) S. M. Tipton, born about 1811 in Tennessee and his wife Mary Tipton, born about 1809 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Tipton, born about 1842 in Alabama and Mary Tipton, born about 1844 in Alabama and Calvin Tipton, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 1 in Madison County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hayes Store and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard Tipton served in Company K in the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and did not list an overview of the regiment.

The compiler notes another soldier Robert S. Adams also in Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama enlisted in Madison County, Alabama and was held a prisoner at Camp Chase.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Tipton of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Tipton of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Tipton of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Tipton of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Tipton of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Tipton of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Private Richard Tipton died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 18, 1865 the Idaho Statesman in Boise, Idaho carried the following article. "Two enterprising geniuses in the Army of the Potomac, being desirous of furnishing their winter quarters with a chimney, lately chose a Schenckle shell for one of the corner stone's of the edifice. The chimney

drew beautifully till one night, when during the absence of the architects, it exploded, destroying chimney and tent, but fortunately injuring no one.”

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rich’d Tipton of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Richard Tipton of Madison County, Alabama did not own slaves.

**1920) Private George TITTLE** - Inscription on tombstone #516 reads **“GEO. TITTLE CO. D 24 TEX. 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 George Tittle served in Company D in the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Wilkes) (2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Lancers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Texas Lancers] completed its organization during the late spring of 1862. Men of this unit were recruited in Nueces, Comanche, Waller, Montgomery, and Karnes counties. It was soon dismounted and sent to Arkansas. Here the regiment was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. After being exchanged, it was consolidated with the 17th, 18th, and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted) and assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade. This command fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. The 24th was organized with about 900 men and reported 54 casualties of the 587 engaged at Arkansas Post. The 17th/18th/24th/25th reported 200 disabled at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William A. Taylor [Major William A. Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 7049745] and Franklin C. Wilkes, [Franklin Collett Wilkes – Find A Grave Memorial # 35456782] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert Reese Neyland [Died July 22, 1862 – His grandson Robert Reese Neyland is the namesake of Neyland football stadium at the University of Tennessee] and Patrick H. Swearingen. [Patrick Henry Swearingen – Find A Grave Memorial # 63595075]”

A Company Muster-In Roll dated April 24, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Captain P. H. Swearingen’s Company 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Carter’s Brigade Texas Lancers\* appeared at Camp Carter at age thirty in Hempstead (County) on April 24, 1862 and enlisted on March 8, (1862) at Camp Carter and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (Franklin Collett) Wilkes for three years or the war and number of miles to rendezvous was 22 miles and evaluation of horse was \$225.00 and equipment valued at \$50.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Swearingen’s Company 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Carter’s Brigade Texas Lancers, Captain Matthews’ Company and Company D 24<sup>th</sup>

Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Also known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Texas Lancers and as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Carter's Brigade Texas Mounted Volunteers) was organized April 24, 1862 with ten companies, A to K. A part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas January 11, 1863 and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May 1863 when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization but each appears to have been mustered separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiments in Granbury's Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. The balance of the regiment which was not captured January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River some serving in the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Texas Cavalry (Consolidated) and other in the 17<sup>th</sup> Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 19 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Captain J. F. Matthew's Company 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted at age thirty on March 8, 1862 at Camp Carter and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (Franklin Collett) Wilkes for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Camp Carter and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (Franklin Collett) Wilkes for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1862 to May 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry was enrolled for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Lettle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post Arkansas, on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry name appeared on a parole which is as follows: "We, the undersigned prisoners of war do give our parole of honor, that we will not take up arms or do any hostile act against the United States until regularly exchanged." Noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and received at Camp Butler, Illinois on January 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted n March "4",

(1862) at Hempstead (County Texas) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George "Little" of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted n March "4", (1862) at Hempstead (County Texas) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from period of service from July 1, 1862 to December 31, 1862 and paid on August 4, 1863 and paid in the amount of \$72.00.

A Receipt roll for clothing within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Texas appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on August 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted n March "4", 1862 at Hempstead (County Texas) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Receipt roll for clothing within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Texas and issued on September 11, 1863 and signed by G. Tittle and issued two pairs of socks one pair of drawers and one jacket and one blanket and noted "said soldier is in need of said articles.

A Receipt roll for clothing within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Texas and issued on October 5, 1863 and issued one pair of shoes and one hat "for his comfort" and signed his name as G. Tittle.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted n March "4", 1862 at Hempstead (County Texas) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted n March "4", 1862 at Hempstead (County Texas) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted n March "4", 1862 at Hempstead (County Texas) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Texas (Wilkes') Dismounted Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 117 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 26, 1864 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper the Cincinnati Enquirer reported "MUSTERED IN – Eighty-two negroes, principally teamsters, engaged in the Engineer Quartermaster and Commissary

Departments in this city were mustered into the United States service yesterday by Major Mitchell, Provost Marshal in accordance with an order issued some time ago by General Thomas. Under the new order of things the men will be uniformed and draw rations and pay the same as soldiers. Heretofore they worked as any ordinary laborers, receiving \$30 per month."

And on Saturday, November 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) George Tittle of Company D of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

Because there was another unit known as the 24<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"GEO. TITTLE CO. D 24 (WILKES' REG. 2 LANCERS) TEX. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1921) Private Benjamin Robert TOBIAS** - Inscription on tombstone #1983 reads **"BENJ. R. TOBIAS CO. B 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old based on a hospital record.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin R. Tobias served in Company B in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin R. Tobias of Company B of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 3, 1863 in Troy, Alabama and enrolled for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

“This Company subsequently became Company B of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin R. Tobias of Company B of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 3, 1863 in Troy, Alabama and enrolled for three years or war and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Benjamin R. Tobias of Company B of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott’s Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin R. Tobias of Company B of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama was admitted on December 23, 1864 to the United States Army Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for chronic diarrhea and transferred to the Provost Marshal on March 18, 1865 and listed his age as thirty-seven.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj R. Tobias of Company B (And noted as the 57<sup>th</sup> at the top of the page) Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin R. Tobias of Company B (And noted as the 57<sup>th</sup> at the top of the page) Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. R. Tobias of Company B (And noted as the 57<sup>th</sup> at the top of the page) Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. R. Tobias of Company B (And noted as the 57<sup>th</sup> at the top of the page) Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 19, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. R. Tobias of Company B (And noted as the 57<sup>th</sup> at the top of the page) Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 23, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benj. R. Tobias of Company B (And noted as the 57<sup>th</sup> at the top of the page) Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 24, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Benjamin Robert Tobias died approximately 56 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

According to the Alabama, Texas and Virginia Confederate Pensions 1884-1958; pension records of Mary Watson had been the wife of Andrew Jackson Watson of Company B of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry when asked of Mary Watson if she had been married prior her answer was yes she had been married to Benjamin Robert Tobias and that her father had been William Mapes.

Compiled Military Service Records listed Anderson Watson as a member of Company B of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and had been captured and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio and discharged at Camp Chase on June 11, 1865.

According to the Alabama, United States Compiled Marriages from Selected Counties, 1809-1920; Andrew J. Watson married Mary Tobias on December 8, 1865 in Butler County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Mary Mapes, born about 1838 in Alabama and living in the household of William Mapes, born about 1805 in New York and the family household was living in Beat 3 in Butler County, Alabama.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 19, 1865 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper the Buffalo Commercial reported "Twenty-four hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio have taken the oath of allegiance and been discharged."

And on Friday, May 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj R. Tobias of Company B (And noted as the 57<sup>th</sup> at the top of the page) Regiment Alabama Infantry due to general debility at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1922) Private Joseph H. TOLER** - Inscription on tombstone #1922 reads **"JOS. H. TOLAR CO. C 49 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed J. (A male) Toler, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Eva (A female) Toler, born about 1795 in Kentucky. Another family household member was (Spelled as) M. W. (A female) Toler, born about 1836 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Robertson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Springfield and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph H. Toler alternate name J. H. Toler served in Company C in the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"49th Infantry Regiment, organized in December, 1861, at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, contained men recruited in Montgomery, Dickson, Robertson, Benton, and Cheatham counties. On February 16, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson and reported 300 engaged and 21 killed or wounded. Exchanged in November, the unit was assigned to General Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. For a time it served at Port Hudson, then took an active part in the fight at Jackson. Later it was attached to General Quarles' Brigade, moved to Mobile, and joined the Army of Tennessee at Missionary Ridge. The 49th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action at Bentonville. It totalled [totalled] 227 men and 220 arms in December, 1863, and there were 183 present for duty in April, 1864. The regiment lost seventy-one percent of the 129 engaged at Franklin and only a remnant ended the war in North Carolina. The field officers were Colonels James E. Bailey, [James Edmund Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 8209922] David A. Lynn, [David Andrew Lynn] and William F. Young; Lieutenant Colonels Thomas M. Atkins, Jerome B. Cording, [Jerome Bonaparte Cording – Find A Grave Memorial # 37193279] Thomas K. Grigsby, [Find A Grave Memorial # 54494170] Alfred Robb, [Alfred A. Robb - Died of wounds shortly after Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862 – Find A Grave Memorial # 100559269] and William A. Shaw; and Major Robert H. McClelland."

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted at Springfield, Tennessee.

Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Springfield located in Robertson County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 24, 1861 to September 14, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Taller (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Consolidated Company F of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 25, (1861) at Springfield, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Toler of Consolidated Company F of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee

Infantry enlisted on November 25, 1861 at Springfield, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to December 31 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Toler of Consolidated Company F of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 25, 1861 at Springfield, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois and paroled and exchanged per the Dix-Hill Cartel in the fall of 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on October 20, 1863 at Mobile, Alabama stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Taler (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain H. V. Harrison's Company of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry\* and noted as age thirty enlisted on November 25, 1861 at Springfield, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was also known as Company C 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized December 24, 1861. It was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 20, 1862; re-organized September 27, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 55<sup>th</sup> (Brown's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry and the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Infantry from October, 1862, to January 1863 and formed Bailey's Consolidated Regiment Confederate Infantry. In March 1865 the 42<sup>nd</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, 49<sup>th</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated into one field organization."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Toler of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois on August 1, 1862 and noted as captured at (Fort) Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, (1862).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Toler of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois, sent to Vicksburg, (Mississippi) to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Douglas, Chicago, September 5, 1862 and noted as captured at (Fort) Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862 and under remarks stated sick.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Tolar of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of the Ross Hospital in Mobile, Alabama for chronic diarrhea on May 26, 1864 and sent to General Hospital on June 20, 1864 and under remarks stated Spring Hill.

When Private Joseph H. Toler of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864, near Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Quarles'

Brigade in Walthall'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) Jos. H. Tolar of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. H. Tolar of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> 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 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. H. Tolar of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. H. Tollar of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. H. Tolar of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private died approximately 111 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 27, 1865 about seven miles north of Memphis, Tennessee on the Mississippi River the greatest maritime disaster in United States history occurred when an estimated 1,700 Union soldiers the majority of whom were returning from Southern prisons died when the ship *Sultanna* exploded and sank.

And on Thursday, April 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Tolar of Company C of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph H. Toler did not own slaves in Robertson County, Tennessee.

**1923) Private William Henry TOLAR** - Inscription on tombstone #2087 reads "SAM'L. GIVENS 22 VA. REG. C.S.A." / "**W. M. TOLER CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama in April 1862.

According to Mississippi Marriages to 1825 William (Spelled as) Tolar married Nancy Martin on June 12, 1819 in Lawrence County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Toler but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Tolar and will be noted this way. The census listed William Tolar, born about 1831 and noted at attending school within the year and living in the household of William Tolar, born about 1783 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Ann Tolar, born about 1795 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Robert Tolar, born about 1821 in Mississippi and Isaiah Tolar, born about 1833 in Mississippi and A. W. (A male) Tolar, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Patience Tolar, born about 1828 in Mississippi and Pamela Tolar, born about 1835 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Lawrence County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 8, 1850.

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

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

Scott Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 11085]Lieutenant Colonels John J. Hodges [Find A Grave Memorial # 131343844] and N. J. Walker; [Nathaniel J. Walker born about 1808] and Majors James R. Kavanaugh, A. A. Singletary,[ Alfred A. Singletary – Find A Grave Memorial # 36024673] and Henry L. N. Williams.[Henry L. N. Williams - Died of wounds at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 22630134]”

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

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

*"CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA" "An advance force of a hundred and fifty cavalry , together with a section of the battery, in charge of Captain Simonson himself, assisted by Lt. M. Allen, commanding the section, the whole directed by Colonel Kennett, first caught sight of Huntsville, and the lovely cedar surrounding it. They were advancing upon the town at a double-quick, when two locomotives, with trains attached, suddenly made their appearance upon the railroad. They were moving in the direction of Stephenson. A shot from one of Simonson's guns brought the first one to" [this is an error as the sentence just stops. I would speculate that the sentence should say brought the first one to a stop] "The Captain then turned to pay his respects to the second. A shot or two induced it also to haul up. In the meantime, the engineer of the first train was quietly getting on a full head of steam, and when nobody was suspecting such a thing, he suddenly started off. The cavalry went in pursuit, and actually chased the locomotive for a distance of ten miles. A few horsemen tried their carbines upon the second train, and an unfortunate colored person received one of the bullets in his neck. It was said, too, by the Secesh, that a rebel from Corinth, going home slightly wounded, was instantly killed. I am not certain whether this is true or not. I presume, however, that it is. The infantry had come up while this was going on, and Col. Mihalotzi, of the twenty fourth Illinois, sent a detachment to tear up a portion of the track in the direction of Decatur. The escape of any more trains was thus effectually prevented. Three cavalymen rushed into the town, found a large number of rebel soldiers sleeping in and around a number of cars, and actually made prisoners of one hundred and seventy men, including a major, six captains and three lieutenants. The most of these fellows belonged to the Ninth Louisiana regiment, and were on their way to join it in Virginia. The Major's name was Cavanaugh. His regiment did not all re-enlist when their time of service (one year) expired, and he had been home for recruits. He had succeeded in obtaining a hundred and forty, and was taking them to the Old Dominion, to fill up the ranks of his regiment. When he found both himself and his recruits were prisoners in the hands of the Yankees, his mortification was visibly expressed all over his countenance. When our troops advanced into the town, they found they had made a prize of seventeen locomotives (sixteen of them in fine running order), and about one hundred and fifty cars, passenger and freight. I shall not attempt to enumerate the other articles captured, and your readers may estimate the value of the rolling stock. The prisoners captured are a wretched looking set of men, and evidently belong to the lowest class of Southern society-which is, I admit, putting them down pretty low. They are nearly all sick of the business in which they are engaged. Many of them say they were forced to enlist. Others admit that they were influenced by leaders whom the believe to be bad men; and there is scarcely one who does not regret that he was induced to take up arms against the Government. One of them told me that if he were home once more, he would die in his tracks before he would again consent to fight against the old Union. ""I foolishly thought,"" said he ""that I was fighting for my country when I obeyed the mandates of Jeff Davis! now I see plainly that I was fighting against it""*

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

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

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On July 20, 1862 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper the Cincinnati Enquirer reported "It was stated yesterday, as a fear, that Morgan would cross the Ohio River near Maysville and after making a forced march would attempt the liberation of all the 1,300 prisoners at Camp Chase, his brother being one of the number. The distance is less than one hundred miles and the guard at Camp Chase is only four hundred men."

And on Sunday, July 20, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) William H. Toler of Company K of the 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to unknown reasons.

He died on Sunday, July 20, 1862 and the 1866-1868 Ohio Adjutant General's Report listed him buried in grave 20 at the East Cemetery, located in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty

Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private William H. Tolar may have been one of those reinterred. The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed with 2<sup>nd</sup> Company M of the 12<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Regiment.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. H. TOLAR CO.K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.”**

**1924) Private Henry F. TALMAN** - Inscription on tombstone #252 reads **“HENRY F. TOLMAN CO. C 45 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; James (Spelled as) Tallman married Mary A. Gooch on March 4, 1835 in Caswell County, North Carolina.

According to the North Carolina, Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998; James C. (Spelled as) Talman died in 1844 in Davie County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Tallman but the compiler believes it was Talman and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Talman, born about 1837 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Susan Gooch, born about 1802 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Maryann Talman, 1820 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Gooch, born 1832 in North Carolina and Albert Gooch, born about 1833 in North Carolina and James Talman, born about 1840 in North Carolina and John Talman, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Virginia Talman, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Talman, born about 1847 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Ashe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1850.

The compiler notes Ashe County, North Carolina and Grayson County, Virginia are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Talman. The census listed Henry L. Talman, born about 1837 in North Carolina and noted his personal value as \$45.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Marg A. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mary A. Talman, born about 1817 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: James Talman, born about 1839 in North Carolina and John Talman, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Virginia D. Talman, born about 1846 in North Carolina Jackson Talman, born about 1852 in Virginia. The family household was living in Grayson County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Independence and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1860.



According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry F. Talman served in Company C in the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“45th Infantry Regiment was formed in May, 1861, with men from Tazewell, Wythe, Grayson, Carroll, and Bland counties. It was assigned to Echols', G. C. Wharton's, and Forsberg's Brigade, and served in western Virginia. The regiment fought at Carnifax Ferry, reported 26 killed, 96 wounded, 46 captured, and 6 missing in the fight at Cloyd's Mountain, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley. It sustained many casualties at Third Winchester and during April, 1865, disbanded. The field officers were Colonels William H. Browne, [Compiled Military Service Records spelled his surname as Browne – Find A Grave Memorial # 26708779 – spelled his name as William Henry Brown] Henry Heth, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8337] and W. E. Peters; Lieutenant Colonels Benjamin F. Ficklin, Edwin H. Harman, [Edwin Houston Harman – Find A Grave Memorial # 37119731] and William H. Werth; and Majors A. M. David, William C. Sanders, [Find A Grave Memorial # 96700300] and Gabriel C. Wharton. [Gabriel Colvin Wharton – Find A Grave Memorial # 11107]”

Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry was known as the “Grayson Rifles” Many soldiers from Grayson County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 29 to August 31, 1861 and dated August 23, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry F. Tallman of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Wytheville, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Henry) Heth for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sent back sick from Camp Gauley, (Located in Nicholas County, (West Virginia) to Lewisburg, (West Virginia) on August 28, 1861 and sick at Wytheville, (Virginia) from July 12, to August 11, 1861.

“The 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized about May 29, 1861, with ten companies, A to K. Company L was enlisted September 3, 1861 and served with the regiment until January 15, 1862, when it was assigned to the 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Virginia Infantry as Company C. The regiment was reorganized May 14, 1862.”

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Talmon (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) for July 1861 stated left sick in Wytheville, (Virginia) on July 12, 1861.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Tollman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) for August 1861 stated sent to Lewisburg, (West) Virginia sick August 28, 1861.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Tallman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) for September 1861 stated sick at Lewisburg, (West Virginia) since August 28, 1861.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. T. Talmun (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) for November 1861 stated sick at Red Sulpher (Springs West Virginia) Hospital November 26, (1861).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1, 1861 to January 1, 1862 dated January 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry F. Tolman of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted May 29, 1861 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry) Heth for twelve months and last paid on August 1, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left at Red Sulpher (Springs West Virginia) Hospital on November 26, (1861) and furloughed from December 29, (1861).

Compiled Military Service Records stated drummer Henry F. (Spelled as) Talman of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay and Receipt Roll of the organization named above on April 20, 1862 and received a \$50.00 Bounty and signed his name as Henry F. Talman.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 made in compliance with General Order Number 27 of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office 1864 stated Private Henry F. (Spelled as) Tolman of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a muster roll of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the organization name above enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Wytheville, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Henry) Heth and under remarks stated on detached service as boatman since February 12, 1864.

When Private Henry F. Talman of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at Cloyd's Mountain he had been in the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

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

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

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

Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

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

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

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

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

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

Home Guards

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

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

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

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

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

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

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) H. H. Talman (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on May 25, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

The compiler notes Cloyd’s Mountain was located in Pulaski County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) H. H. Talman (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain, (Virginia) on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry F. Talman of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia was admitted on September 5, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital and diagnosed for small-pox and once vaccinated.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 17, 1864 at Santa Cruz, California the newspaper the Santa Cruz Sentinel reported "COPPERHEAD NOMINATIONS – The following are reported as the nominations made by the Copperhead State Convention at San Francisco: Electors at large, H. P. Barber of Tuolumne and John T. Doyle of San Francisco; First District W. F. White; Second District Colonel E. J. Lewis; The following nominations for Congress were made: First District, John G. Downey; Second District James W. Coffroth; Third District, Jackson Temple." And.....

"NO DRAFT – It is officially announced that there will be no draft on this coast, but that whatever men are needed will be raised by volunteering."

And on Saturday, September 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry F. Tallman of Company C of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry F. Talman did not own slaves in Grayson County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"HENRY F. TALMAN CO. C 45 VA. INF. C.S.A."**

**1925) Private George W. TOLSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1076 reads **"G. W. TOLSON CO. G 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Tolson and served in Company G in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry (Olmstead's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry (Olmstead's) was known as the "Tattnell Guards" Many soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia. (The compiler notes originally Company G had been Captain Davenport's Independent Company Cavalry, with the Georgia State Troops and served as unattached)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Tolson (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 7, (1862) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Hospital Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private G. W. Tolson of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared at General Hospital Number 2 at Savannah, Georgia in February 1864 and had enlisted on August 7, 1862 at Calhoun, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and noted as present.

When Private George W. Tolson of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia (Olmstead's) Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Tolson of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia "Cavalry" (But corrected to Infantry at top of card) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Tolson of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia "Cavalry" (But corrected to Infantry at top of card) 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 January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Tolson of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia "Cavalry" (But corrected to Infantry at top of card) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Tolson of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia "Cavalry" (But corrected to Infantry at top of card) 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 January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Tolson of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia "Cavalry" (But corrected to Infantry at top of card) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 6, 1865 at Indianapolis, Indiana the newspaper the Indianapolis Star reported "One full company for the 144<sup>th</sup> regiment under the last call was mustered in at New Albany on Wednesday last. The Ledger says it numbered 101 as fine looking men as have entered the service since the war began."

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Tolson of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Georgia Infantry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"G. W. TOLSON CO. G (OLMSTEAD'S) 1 GA REG. C.S.A."**

**1926) John Israel TONKIN** - Inscription on tombstone #2058 reads **"JNO. J. TOMKINS CO. B 19 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Tonkins. The census listed John J. Tonkins born about 1843, and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Jacob Tonkins, born about 1803 in Pennsylvania and his wife Ann Tonkins, (Maiden name Guest) born about 1799 in New Jersey. Other household members were: William Tonkins, born about 1829 and Simon E. Tonkins, born about 1835 in Pennsylvania and Ambrose Tonkins, born about 1838 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Francis A. (A female) Tonkins, born about 1841 and Ellen Miller, born about 1838 and (Spelled as) Alcind (A male) Carpenter, born about 1846. The household was living in District 4 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Tonkin. The census listed (Spelled as) Israel Tonkin, born about 1843 in Virginia, and living in the household of Jacob C. Tonkin, born about 1804 in Pennsylvania and his wife Ann Tonkin, born about 1800 in New Jersey. Other household members were: Edger Tonkin, born about 1837 in Pennsylvania and (Spelled as) Ambros Tonkin, born about 1839 in Virginia and Asberry (A male) Tonkin, born about 1841 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Cynda (A female) Carpenter, born about 1846 in Virginia. The household was living in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Braxton and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. Tonkins was discharged a corporal and served in Company B in the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

The compiler notes his name was spelled as John J. Tonkins on the majority of his service records.

According to Compiled Military Service Records on company muster rolls from November 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 dated March 1, 1864 both John (cannot make out the middle initial) Tonkin and his brother Ambrose Tonkin enlisted in Company B of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Virginia Cavalry on March 9, 1863 at Frankfort.

The compiler has determined that Frankfort, (West) Virginia was located in Greenbrier County.

The compiler also notes the majority of service records for Ambrose listed his surname as Tonkin and he did survive the war and on his parole papers dated May 10, 1865 listed his name as Tonkin and he signed his parole papers as Ambrose Tonkin it was also noted he was twenty-six years (born about 1839) old which neatly ties in with his 1860 United States census.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Tonkins of Captain John S. Spriggs' Company of Cavalry\* enlisted March 7, (1863) at Frankfort, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel William L. Jackson for three years or the war and noted: “This is a new company of North Western Virginians mustered into the Confederate Service, on the date indicated in pursuance of an authority to me from the Secretary of War” Signed William L. Jackson.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized April 11, 1863, with ten companies, A to K, which were composed principally of former members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia State Line.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated March 1, 1864 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) John I. Tonkin of Company B 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 9, 1863 at Frankfort, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain J. S. Spriggs' for three years and last paid by (Acting Quartermaster) Captain (Floyd) G. Rocke on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated horse.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Tonkin of Company B of the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 21, 1864.



A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) John J. Tonkin of Company B 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 9, 1863 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (John) S. Sprigg for three years and last paid by (Acting Quartermaster) Captain (Floyd) G. Rocke on October 31, "1863" and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to \$100.00 bounty.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John J. Tonkins of Company B of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 17<sup>th</sup> West Virginia Infantry at Bulltown, West Virginia and specifically captured in Webster County, (West) Virginia on January 13, 1865 and under remarks stated sent to Clarksburg, (West Virginia) on January 22, 1865.

Federal POW Records listed (spelled as) Corporal John J. Tonkins taken prisoner on January 17, 1865 by members of the Union's 17<sup>th</sup> West Virginia Infantry in Webster County, West Virginia and transferred to Clarksburg, West Virginia on January 22, 1865. While at Clarksburg a physical description was made as follows: "Name and unit; Corporal (spelled as) John I. Tonkin Company B 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry. Age; twenty-two; Height; five foot ten inches; Complexion; fair; Eyes; blue; Hair; light. Born in Lewis County, (West) Virginia; Occupation; farmer. Residence; Braxton County, West Virginia and was transferred to the military prison in Wheeling, West Virginia (Athenaeum) on January 24, 1865."

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John J. Tonkin of Company B of the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on January 24, 1865; Age twenty-two; Height five feet ten inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair light; and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Braxton County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by the 17<sup>th</sup> West Virginia Infantry U.S. in Webster County, West Virginia on January 17, 1865 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Tonkins of Company B of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Post Hospital July 11, 1865 by direction of Commissary General of Prisoners, Brevet Brigadier General William Hoffman, dated July 3, 1865 and noted as captured in Webster County, Virginia on January 17, 1865.

The compiler notes prisoners at Camp Chase had been released by July 3, 1865. Those who stayed behind at hospitals elected to do so at their own accord. These patients were known as charity cases.

Private John Israel Tonkin died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On July 20, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "PAID AND DISCHARGED – On Tuesday, the 13<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Cavalry – 500 men and the 43<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry – 608 men and yesterday the 66<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry 352 men were paid and discharged at

Tod Barracks. The 20<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry a veteran regiment from Sherman's army consisting of 343 men was yesterday paid and discharged at Camp Chase."

And on Thursday, July 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John I. Tonkins of Company B of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

As for Francis (spelled as) Asbury Tonkin he would have a great grandson named Harold Burton Tonkin who served in World War II and died in 1990. Find A Grave Memorial # 1258358 shows a photograph of his tombstone and the surname is listed as Tonkin.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. JNO. I. TONKIN CO. B 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1927) Private George H. TOMBLIN** - Inscription on tombstone #909 reads **"G. H. TOMLEY CO. K 28 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Sparta, Tennessee in June 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George H. Tomblin served in Company K in the 28<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry (2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Mountain Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"28th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Mountain Volunteers] was organized during September, 1861, at Camp Zollicoffer, Overton County, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Cumberland, Overton, Putnam, Wilson, Jackson, Smith, and White. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Port Hudson, served at Jackson, Mississippi, then was assigned to M. J. Wright's and Maney's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. On March 8, 1863, the 84th Regiment merged into this command. The 28th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. During January, 1862, it contained 748 effectives, had 12 men disabled at Fishing Creek, and sustained 76 casualties at Murfreesboro. The regiment lost thirty-four percent of the 254 at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 254 men and 169 arms in December, 1863. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Uriah T. Brown, [Uriah Thomas Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 83901072] David C. Crook, [David Crockett Crook – Find A Grave Memorial # 93755955] Preston D. Cunningham, [Preston Davidson Cunningham – Find A Grave Memorial # 99083460] and John P. Murray; [John Perry Murray – Find A Grave Memorial # 105725416] Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Eatherly; and Majors John B. Holman, Eli D. Simrell, and James R. Talbert. [James R. Tolbert]"

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Tomblin on his records.

Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from White County, Georgia.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George H. Tomblin of Captain E. Parker Simms' Company 2<sup>nd</sup> Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers\* was mustered into service on September 3, 1861 at age thirty-seven at Camp Zollicoffer, (Tennessee) (Located in Overton County) for twelve months and under remarks stated joined and present.

The above asterisk stated "The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company K 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Also known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers was organized September 28, 1861, with eight companies and accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 3, 1861. One company was added October 21, 1861 and another December 24, 1861. The regiment was re-organized May 8, 1862 when Companies D and H were united to form (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company H. It was consolidated with the 84<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863 and formed the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) this company forming a part of Company C of that regiment."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 6, to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) George H. Tomberlin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on September 3, (1861) at Livingston, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George H. Tomberlin of Captain E. Parker Simms' Company of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on September 3, (1861) at Camp Zollicoffer, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. H. Tomberlin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on September 3, 1861 at Livingston, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. H. Tomberlin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on September 3, 1861 at Livingston, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1862 and under remarks stated deserted September 10, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo H. Tomblin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Sparta, Tennessee on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo H. Tomblin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Sparta, Tennessee on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo H. Tomblin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Sparta, Tennessee on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo H. Tomblin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll 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 Sparta, Tennessee on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo H. Tomblin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured Sparta, Tennessee on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo H. Tomblin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Sparta, Tennessee on June 28, 1864.

Private died approximately 178 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 27, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper Semi-Weekly Standard reported "Soldiers Captured, Killed, or Wounded at Fort Fisher – The Wilmington Carolinian says that General Bragg is using efforts to obtain from the federal Generals full lists of the captured, killed, and wounded at Fort Fisher. We trust that the lists may soon be obtained and published. Many a heart bleeds with the apprehension that those who are so dearly loved have been wounded or slain."

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo H. Tomblin of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to chronic diarrhea at prison number three.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1928) Private Jahazah TOMBLIN**- Inscription on tombstone #881 reads "***J. TOMLEY CO. I 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Alpine, Georgia in August 1864.

The compiler notes his name was spelled as Jahazah Tomblin and only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jahazah Tomblin of Company "I" of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States 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 August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Alpine, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jahazah Tomblin of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Alpine, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jahazah Tomblin of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Alpine, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jahazah Tomblin of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Alpine, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Jahazeh" Tomblin of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Alpine, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Jahazea" Tomblin of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Alpine, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 25, 1865 at Urbana, Ohio the newspaper the Urbana Union reported "The gold medal presented to General Washington by Congress on the evacuation of Boston by the British and the only gold one ever presented to him has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware and will be presented to Lieutenant General Grant. The sum paid for the medal is over five thousand dollars."

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jahazah Tomlin (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1929) Private Wesley TOMLIN** - Inscription on tombstone #1681 reads ***“WESLEY TOMLIN CO. B 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 39 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; (Spelled as) Welsey Tomlin married Sarah H. Hunt on July 30, 1846 in Fayette County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Wesley Tomlin, born about 1825 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sally Tomlin, born about 1830 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William A. Tomlin, born about 1847 in Georgia and Jesse Tomlin, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as one month old. The family household was living in District 29 in Fayette County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wesley Tomlin, born about 1825 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and had a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Tomlin, born about 1830 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jesse Tomlin, born about 1851 in Georgia and Sarah (Spelled as) An Tomlin, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Manda (A female) Tomlin, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division of Walker County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Holly Grove and the census was enumerated on the June 27, and 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wesley Tomlin served in Company B in the 10<sup>th</sup> 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.”

Private Wesley Tomlin only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Tomlin of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Tomlin of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Tomlin of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Tomlin of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Tomlin of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Tomlin of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 16, 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper the Cincinnati Enquirer reported "THE AMENDE HONORABLE MAJOR PETER ZINN – Some time since, in the midst of an election excitement, we received a communication, which was inserted in the Enquirer, making some reflections upon Major Peter Zinn, then as now a well-known political opponent of this city. In it was a statement that the Major, who had the command of a volunteer force raised by himself at Camp Chase, at the time of the Kirby Smith raid in this vicinity had led his men to the Ohio River to assist in repelling the forces of Smith, that were

threatening our city, sent them across the river but did not go himself, returning home thereby suggesting want of courage on his part.....Previous to the publications of this communication, in the year 1862, articles were published in this paper, taken mainly from the Columbus Crisis, reflecting severely on the commandant at Camp Chase, then Major Zinn, for alleged cruelty to prisoners and an investigation was demanded. Such an investigation was afterward ordered by the Legislature; and the officers in command were reported to have exercised all kindness and humanity toward the unfortunate inmates of the military prisons at that post; and from other sources we learn that such was particularly the case with Major Zinn. We, therefore deem it an act of justice to take back any allusion to him in connection with these matters.....”

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Wesley Tomlin of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

His widow, Sarah Tomlin received a Confederate widow’s pension and she was living in Walker County, Alabama and spelled his given name as Wesley.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wesley Tomlin did not own slaves in Walker County, Alabama.

**1930) Private William B. TOMLINSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1701 reads **“Wm. B. TOMLINSON CO. A 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Tomlinson, born about 1837 in Alabama and living in the household of John L. Tomlinson, born about 1798 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Balinda but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Malinda Tomlinson, born about 1804 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Eliza (A female) Tomlinson, born about 1828 in Alabama and James S. Tomlinson, born about 1826 in Alabama (James S. Tomlinson was also in Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and died on October 24, 1863 at a general hospital in Mobile, Alabama and reported his death as age 37 years old and his mother Malinda Tomlinson received his back pay in January 1864 that amounted to \$71.33) and (Spelled as) Carny C. (A male) Tomlinson, born about 1828 in Alabama (And would name his son born in 1865 as William Band Tomlinson) and Mary Tomlinson, born about 1830 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Neebton but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Newton Tomlinson, born about 1832 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Tomlinson, born about 1835 in Alabama and Sidney (A female) Tomlinson, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Messonre (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Missouri Tomlinson, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Elive W. (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Olivia W. Tomlinson, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Lowndes District in Lowndes County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 17, 1850.



The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm Tomlinson, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$175.00 and living in the household of Malinda Tomlinson, born about 1803 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Eliza (A female) Tomlinson, born about 1827 in Alabama and (Spelled as) James T. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James S. Tomlinson, born about 1828 in Alabama and Mary Tomlinson, born about 1832 in Alabama and Fanny Tomlinson, born about 1838 in Alabama and Sidney (A female) Tomlinson, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Oliver (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Olivia Tomlinson, born about 1846 in Alabama (And the compiler notes Olivia Tomlinson was shown as a bride in 1864 Lowndes County, Alabama marriage records) and (Spelled as) N. R. (A male) Tomlinson, born about 1835 in Alabama and Martha Tomlinson, born about 1838 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Northern Division in Lowndes County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hayneville and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William B. Tomlinson served in Company A in the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy artillerists. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno.[Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]”

Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as “Bartow Avengers” Many soldiers from Lowndes County, Alabama.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was furloughed June Interior Hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on

October 1, 1861 at Camp Davis and enrolled by Colonel (Robert Clement) Fariss for the war and last paid on January 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Camp Davis and enrolled by Colonel (Robert Clement) Fariss for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy 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) Wm. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Camp Davis and enrolled by Colonel (Robert Clement) Fariss for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Camp Davis and enrolled by Colonel (Robert Clement) Fariss for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick General Hospital since October 17, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Tomlinson of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay at Mobile, Alabama for July 1863 and occupation was noted as a laborer and paid \$2.40 and signed his name with an X.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Camp Davis and enrolled by Colonel (Robert Clement) Fariss for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Tomlinson of Company of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the Ross Hospital in Mobile, Alabama and noted the complaint as debility and admitted on October 23, 1863 and returned to duty on November 1, 1863.

When Private William B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Nashville on December 15, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at "Nashville", Tennessee on December "18", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosed for a simple flesh wound of left thigh caused by a con ball which was short for a conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been wounded at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 7, 1865 and listed as age twenty-five.

Private died approximately 62 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 at Janesville, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Janesville Daily Gazette* reported "Of the 40,000 Chinese in California, about 30,000 are engaged as miners, each paying, or supposed to pay, a monthly tax of \$4-\$12000 a month to the State and county revenue. About 2,500 work on ranches; about 1,000 as cooks and private servants. Nearly 2,000 are females and nearly 5,000 are merchants and traders."

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. B. Tomlinson of Company A of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William B. Tomlinson did not own slaves in Lowndes County, Alabama.

**1931) Private Alfred TOMPKINS** - Inscription on tombstone #722 reads "**A. TOMPKINS CO. D 37 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 39 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Alfred Tompkins, born about 1826 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed his real estate value as \$400.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Sally Tompkins, (Maiden name Crouse) born about 1829 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Lucinda Tompkins, born about 1833 in North Carolina and Nancy Tompkins, born about 1805 in North Carolina and Daniel Tompkins, born about 1775 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Ashe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Alfred Tompkins, born about 1825 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$450.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Tompkins, born about 1830 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Franklin Tompkins, born about 1852 in North Carolina and Cynthia Tompkins, born about 1854 in North Carolina and John Tompkins, born about 1856 in North Carolina and David Tompkins, born about 1858 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Ciney (A female) Morgan, born about 1832 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Emaly (A female) Morgan, born about 1857 in North Carolina. The household was living in Alleghany County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Glade Creek and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

The compiler notes one of the last children if not the last was born in the union of Alfred and Sallie Tompkins was Columbus Tompkins, born in April of 1863 in Alleghany County, North Carolina. On his death certificate in 1940 it was noted his parents were Sallie and Alfred Tompkins.

According to her death certificate Sarah (aka Sallie) Tompkins died on January 19, 1918 at Glade Creek located in Alleghany County, North Carolina and noted she was a widow and her parents had been David and Mary Crouse. David had been born in North Carolina and Mary in Virginia. Sarah was born on September 29, 1829 in Alleghany County, North Carolina and was buried in a family graveyard.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Alfred Tompkins' widow filed and received a North Carolina widow's pension in June 1901 and said her husband enlisted in Company D of the 37<sup>th</sup> Virginia Battalion in April or May 1864 and died at Camp Chase, Ohio while a prisoner of war about February 1865. Sarah (aka Sallie) was awarded a 4<sup>th</sup> class pension allowing her to receive \$30.00 per year and she was living in Alleghany County, North Carolina and made her signature with an X and was noted as blind in her later years.

The compiler notes an Albert Tomkins or spelled as Tompkins with an approximate birth year of 1825 was not located in the 1850 or 1860 United States census reports for North Carolina.

The compiler notes Alleghany County, North Carolina is bordered on the north by the State of Virginia and adjacent to the west is Ashe County and to the east is Surry County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. Tompkins alternate name Albert Tomkins served in Company D in the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"37th Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1862, as Dunn's Partisan Rangers. The battalion contained four companies and in November was changed to regular cavalry. It was assigned to W. E. Jones', McCausland's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade. During April, 1864, it totalled [totalled] 300 effectives and by June had increased its strength to ten companies. It was involved in various operations in western Virginia and East Tennessee, and then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley. The unit disbanded in mid-April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Ambrose C. Dunn and Major J. R. Claiborne [James Robert Claiborne – Find A Grave Memorial # 8303181] were in command."

Alfred Tompkins had prior duty with Captain McMillan's Company in North Carolina. His Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Alfred Tompkins a member of Captain A. N. McMillan's Company was on a Company Muster roll dated December 5, 1863 and enlisted on December 5, 1863 at Camp Vance, North Carolina for three years had not been paid and was present for duty.

"McRae's Battalion North Carolina Cavalry was formed in September 1863 by order of the Confederate Secretary of War. Most of the men assigned to this battalion were liable to conscription, and were between age 18 and 45. McRae was able to raise four companies from conscripted men and was joined at some point by Captain McMillan's Independent Cavalry Company from Ashe County. The battalion was formally disbanded at Raleigh on June 1, 1864. Most of remaining men were assigned to the 9<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops (1<sup>st</sup> North Carolina Cavalry). Some were beyond the age of active campaigning, and Captain McMillan was able to keep some of his men together. They returned to Ashe County to patrol the western border of that most loyal of western North Carolina counties."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private Albert Tomkins of Company D of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1864 at Saltville, (Virginia) (Located in Washington County, Virginia) and enrolled for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moorefield, (West Virginia) on August 7, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Tompkins of Company D of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry was on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio dated August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry, August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Tompkins of Company D of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864. Age 39; Height 5' 9" Complexion dark; Blue eyes; Dark hair and by prior occupation was a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Alleghany County, North Carolina. It was also noted that he had been arrested by General Aveal [Averell] at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and was sent to Camp Chase on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Tompkins of Company D of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

[The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry]

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

Private died approximately 149 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 8, 1865 at Washington, DC In the evening, actor James H. Hackett meets with President Lincoln, who expresses a desire to see Hackett portray Shakespeare's "Falstaff" character on stage. Lincoln also told the actor "how constantly he was oppressed with the cares of state" and "how little time was allowed him for Society or recreation."

And on Sunday, January 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. Tompkins of Company D 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia. The

compiler notes the actual death date for Private Tompkins was December 8, 1864 but with an X above 1864 indicating an incorrect entry. The order of death by graves in which he was buried in grave number 722 is consistent with the date of January 8, 1865 and another page of his Federal POW Records also listed his death as January 8, 1865 and stated he died in his prison quarters.

The National Cemetery Administration on their Nationwide Gravesite Locator carries his name as Albert Tompkins, a private in the Confederate Cavalry and died on January 8, 1865 and buried in grave number 722.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Alfred Tompkins did not own slaves in North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. TOMPKINS CO. D 37 BATT'N. VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1932) Private Sherrod TOMLIN** - Inscription on tombstone #6 reads **"SHEROD TOMLIN CO. C 2 BATT'N HILLARD'S LEGION, ALA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

His Compiled Military Service Records are under Sherrod Tomlin in Hilliard's Legion.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Sherrod Tomlin served in Company C in the Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Hilliard's Legion, organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in June, 1862, contained almost 3,000 men. It was composed of five battalions, but one mounted battalion soon became part of the 10th Confederate Cavalry Regiment. Its artillery arm was detached and re-designated the Barbour Light Artillery. The legion was assigned to General Gracie's Brigade, served at Cumberland Gap, then fought at Chickamauga where it lost forty-five percent of the 902 engaged. In November, 1863, it was dissolved. Parts of the 1st and 3rd Battalions formed the 60th Alabama Regiment, and the 2nd and 4th Battalions became the 59th Alabama Regiment. Three companies of the 1st Battalion formed the 23rd Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters. Its colonels were Henry W. Hilliard [Henry Washington Hilliard Find A Grave Memorial # 6432419] and Jack Thorington. [John Henry "Jack" Thorington – Find A Grave Memorial # 8025388 and listed as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mayor of Montgomery, Alabama] The 1st Battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonels John H. Holt and Jack Thorington, and Major Daniel S. Troy; the 2nd Battalion by Lieutenant Colonel Bolling Hall, Jr. and Major William T. Stubblefield; the 3rd Battalion by Lieutenant Colonel John W. A. Sanford and Major Hatch Cook; and the 4th Battalion by Majors John D. McLennen and William N. Reeves. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54578883]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sherod Tomlin of Company C 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Alabama Legion\* enlisted on February 12, 1863 at Cumberland Gap and enrolled by Lieutenant (John H.) Porter for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew W.) Williams on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave and left on the retreat from Tullahoma, (Tennessee) on July 1, 1863.

The above asterisk stated "The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion and Companies A, B, D and E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Hilliard's Legion, were consolidated by Special Order Number 280 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated November 25, 1863 to form the 59<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sherrod Tomlin of Company C 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Alabama Legion enlisted on February 12, 1863 at Cumberland Gap and enrolled by Lieutenant (John H.) Porter for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew W.) Williams on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave and left on the retreat from Tullahoma, (Tennessee) on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sherrord Tomlin of Company C Hilliards Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and captured at Tullahoma, (Tennessee) on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shenard Tometer (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of Hilleard Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 15, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sherrod Tomlin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Hillards Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on July 10, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and noted as captured at Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sherrard Tomlin of Company C of Hilleards Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war and noted as captured near Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase July 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sherard Tomlin of Hilliard's Alabama Legion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase on July 19, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on July 19, 1863 and noted as captured near Tullahoma Tennessee on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sherod Tomlin of Hilliard's Alabama Legion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 21, 1863 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 1, 1863.



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

**Juxtaposition:**

On August 14, 1863 at Lawrence, Massachusetts Ernest Thayer was born. Thayer is more commonly known for his baseball poem, "Casey at the Bat".

And on Friday, August 14, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Shirod Tomlin of the (Spelled as) Hillyard Legion Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1933) Private William TOTTEN** - Inscription on tombstone #204 reads "***Wm. TOTTEN CO. F 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Tug Fork, [West] Virginia in May 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Totten served in Company F in the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Tazewell County, Virginia.

William Totten had previous duty in Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 5, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Totten of Captain R. H. Taylor's Company\* enlisted on October 5, 1862 in Tazewell County, (Virginia) and enrolled by R. H. Taylor for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Captain Taylor's Company, Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry. The nucleus of this battalion was Captain Otis Caldwell's Company Virginia Cavalry, which was divided into three companies about August 7, 1862. One of them became Captain McFarlane's Independent Company Virginia Cavalry and the others formed Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry. Two companies were added in October 1862. The Battalion was consolidated with Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry, January 15, 1863 to form the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Totton of Company F of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia "Infantry" and received at Wheeling, (West Virginia) on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Tug Ford [Fork] on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Totten of Company F of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E Over [Captain Edward Over Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Tug Fork, (West) Virginia.

Private died approximately 87 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On August 27, 1864 at New York, New York the newspaper the New York Daily Herald reported "FATAL RAILROAD CASUSITY AT CAIRO – August 18, 1864 Cairo, Illinois – Two soldiers belonging to the Thirty-seventh Iowa regiment were killed and seven badly wounded by being crushed between moving cars and the walls....."

And on Sunday, August 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Totten of Company F of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1934) Private James R. TOWNSEND** - Inscription on tombstone #1146 reads "**JAS. R. TOWNSEND CO. I 15 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 34 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James R. Townsend, born about 1830 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Townsend, born about 1795 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Talitha Townsend, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary R. Lindsey, born about 1845 in Mississippi and David Jordan, born about 1816 in Georgia. The household was living in the Western Division in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. R. (A male) Townsend; born about 1831 in North Carolina and listed as a farmer as listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha E. Townsend, born about 1838 in Alabama. Other household members were: John B. Townsend, born about 1858 in Mississippi and Sarah A. Thomas, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Felix G. Thomas, born about 1845 in Mississippi and William P. Thomas, born about 1846; in Mississippi and Alonzo W. Thomas, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Marion E. Thomas, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The household was living in Township 18, in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bankston and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James R. Townsend served in Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Choctaw Guards”.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. (With an X by the initial A indicating an incorrect initial) Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Russell G) Prewitt and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

“The 15<sup>th</sup> 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 reorganized for the war”.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers

enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Russell G.) Prewitt and paid on October 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 29, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for two years and paid on October 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated deserted since mustered.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for two years and paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since July 19, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for two years and paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August "1", 1862 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for two years and paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Confederate Records reported Private James R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers as appearing on a bounty roll of the organization named above, made in accordance with paragraph III, General Order Number 27, Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office, Richmond, March 2, 1864 for April 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for two years and paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and enrolled for two years and paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Atlanta, (Georgia) August 3, 1864.

Confederate records mentioned his name involving a "court-martial on February 3, 1864 at Meridian, Mississippi".

The compiler notes a bounty of \$50.00 was usually associated with a mandatory reenlistment.

When Private James R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 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) J. R. Townson of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas R. Townsend of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Townson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive

roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private James R. Townsend died approximately 179 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 9, 1865 John Wilkes Booth sends a letter to Orlando Tompkins who lived in Boston, Massachusetts. In this letter the actor asks a friend in Boston to send copies of pictures he had taken of himself with cane & black cravat. The same picture was later used on Booths Wanted poster.

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. R. Townson of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia. Federal POW Records at ancestry (23220) stated he “died in his quarters”.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James R. Townsend did not own any slaves in the State of Mississippi.

**1935) Private Peter TRACY** - Inscription on tombstone #95 reads **“PETER TRACY CO. K 20 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Lafayette, Georgia in September 1863.

The compiler notes he was with Company K of the 11<sup>th</sup> Louisiana and transferred and with Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Louisiana and with Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Louisiana regiments and the latter two regiments were consolidated.

His service with the 11<sup>th</sup> Louisiana will be noted first.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 18, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Tracey of Lieutenant A. Schaffner’s Company 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Volunteers\* enrolled on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K of the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 18 to November 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Tracey of Company K of the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Volunteers\* enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “The 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry was disbanded by authority of the Secretary of War and in obedience to Special Orders Number 3, dated Headquarters Left Wing A. M. Chattanooga, August 19, 1862. Companies C, D, E, F and G were assigned to the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry, and Companies A, B, H, I and K to the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry, and a number of picked

men were organized into a Battalion of Sharp Shooters which was known as the 14<sup>th</sup> (Austin's) Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. Tracy of Company K of the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of sick at the Overton General Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee on March 31, 1862 and was admitted on February 19, 1862.

The compiler notes he has no specific military records with the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry.

The compiler notes his service in the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Peter Tracy served in Companies K and A of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry and under notes stated see also 11<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Infantry Regiment [often times called the Lovell Regiment] was assembled and mustered into Confederate service at Camp Lewis, Louisiana, in February, 1862. Some of the men were recruited in Orleans Parish. The unit participated in the conflicts at Shiloh and Farmington, shared in the Kentucky Campaign, then was assigned to D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 13th Louisiana Regiment from December, 1862, to April, 1864. The unit fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, served with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war defending Mobile. At Shiloh this regiment took 507 men into action, but only 289 moved to Farmington. The 13th/20th reported 20 killed, 89 wounded, and 78 missing at Murfreesboro, lost forty-three percent of the 289 engaged at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 191 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. The 20th had 59 effectives in November, 1864 and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Augustus Reichard [Augustus Albert Moritz Reichard – Find A Grave Memorial # 148213320] and Leon Von Zinken, and Lieutenant Colonels S. L. Bishop, Samuel Boyd, and Charles Guillet. [Died in 1863]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and last paid on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from the 11<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Regiment on August 21, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner September 13, 1863 at Lafayette, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August "1", 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August "1", 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner on September "12", 1863 near Lafayette, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August "1", 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner near Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private Peter Tracy of Company K of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August "1", 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner near Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Tracey of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, (Tennessee) on September 18, 1863 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863 and under remarks stated for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Tracey (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded for exchange from Stevenson, Alabama September 18, 1863 by Captain R. M. Goodwin, Assistant Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Tracey of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,



Kentucky during five days ending September 25, 1863. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 25, 1863 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Tracey of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 22, 1863 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Tracy of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 21, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 22, 1863 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Tracy of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war transferred from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 22, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, September 22, 1863 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Tracy of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 23, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on September 13, 1863.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 15, 1864 at Cedar Falls, Iowa the newspaper *The Cedar Falls Gazette* reported "A Cincinnati dispatch of the 3<sup>rd</sup> says: There has been no snow in impede railroads but the intense cold rendered operations impracticable and business is as good as suspended. Trains that attempted to run encountered broken rails and several accidents occurred. Two soldiers were frozen to death at Camp Chase, on Saturday. The soldiers in camp at Indianapolis suffered considerably. A number had their ears and feet frozen. On Thursday night four rebels prisoners were frozen to death while asleep in the cars at Jeffersonville, Indiana."

And on Friday, January 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Peter Tracey of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1936) Private James F. TRAINUN** - Inscription on tombstone #697 reads **“J. F. TRAINMAN CO. C 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his surname was listed as Trainum on the majority of his Federal POW Records and Trainman on his tombstone and both of the surnames seem to be incorrect.

May be listed as J. Trammer born about 1834 in South Carolina on ancestry in the 1860 census living in Butler County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James F. Trainum served in Company C in the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy artillerists. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno.[Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]”

Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Butler Rifles” Many soldiers from Butler County, Alabama.

When Private James F. Trainman of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on June 5, 1864 near New Hope Church, Georgia he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Polk's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Trainum of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 12, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost

Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 12, 1864 and noted captured at New Hope Church, Georgia on June 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos F. Trainum of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending July 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky in July and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at New Hope Church on June 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph F. Trainum of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured (Spelled as) near Hope Church, Georgia on June 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos F. Trainwin (With as X by the name indicting an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at New Hope Church, Georgia on June 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos F. Trainwin of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Douglas from Louisville, Military Prison on July 17, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 17, 1864 and noted as captured at New Hope Church, (Georgia) on June 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Trainwin (With as X by the name indicting an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 at New Hope Church, Georgia June 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph F. Trainum of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at New Hope Church, Georgia on June 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph J. Tranioum of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at New Hope Church, (Georgia) on June 5, 1864.

Private died approximately 142 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 3 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported “SMALL POX – The number of deaths in Boston by small pox during each of the last ten years has been as follows: In 1855; 182 in 1856; 78; in 1857 2; in 1858 2; in 1859 154; in 1860 170; in 1861 7; in 1862 11; in 1863 7; in 1864 112. Total in ten years 725.”

And on Tuesday, January 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos F. Trainum of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1937) Private John C. TRAPP** - Inscription on tombstone #267 reads “**JNO. E. TRAPP CO. G 1 CONFED. CAV. 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.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Jeremiah Trapp married Mary with no surname listed in South Carolina and it was noted Jeremiah was born about 1802 and Mary about 1808 and both had been born in South Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Trass but corrected to Trapp and the compiler agrees and will be noted his way. The census listed John Trapp, born about 1833 in Georgia and living in the household of Jeremiah Trapp, born about 1805 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Trapp, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Lena Trapp, born about 1829 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Sabra (A female) Trapp, born about 1831 in South Carolina and Alfred C. Trapp, born about 1835 in Georgia and Albert Trapp, also born about 1835 in Georgia and Matilda Trapp, born about 1837 in Georgia and Augustus Trapp, born about 1839 in Georgia and Caroline Trapp, also born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Sefnna (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to (Spelled as) Safrona Trapp, born about 1842 in Georgia and Mary Trapp, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Thos hacket Trapp, born about 1844 in Georgia and Dean Trapp, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Pus (A female) but corrected to by an ancestry transcriber to Priscilla Trapp, and the transcriber corrected the birth year to 1849, in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 30 in Floyd County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census J. (A male) Trapp, born about 1834 in Georgia and living in the household of J. (A male) Trapp, born about 1802 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Trapp, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Trapp, born about 1828 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) A. G. (A male) Trapp, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. (A female) Trapp, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. (A female) Trapp, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. (A female) Trapp, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) H. (A

female) Trapp, born about 1850 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. (A male) Trapp, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. (A male) Trapp, also born about 1852 and (Spelled as) F. (A female) also born in 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. (A male) Trapp, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. (A male) Trapp, born about 1859 in Georgia and Elizabeth Trapp, born about 1780 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Rome District in Floyd County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rome and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in Floyd County, Georgia in 1861.

The compiler notes this unit was also known as the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Infantry and that his service records on can be located there.

The compiler notes this unit was also known as the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Infantry Georgia Volunteers.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Trapp of Captain John B. Bray's Company 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a Bounty Pay and Receipt Roll of recruits of the organization named above and dated May 17, 1862 and volunteered in May 1862 at Camp McDonald, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey) J. Sprayberry for three years of the war and paid a Bounty of \$50.00 and signed his name as J. C. Trapp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private John C. Trapp age thirty, of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in Georgia since June 6, 1862.

"The designation of the 36<sup>th</sup> (Villepigue's) Regiment Georgia Infantry was changed to the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers by Special Order Number 25 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 31, 1862. About April 9, 1863, the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Confederate Infantry the 25<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> and 66<sup>th</sup> Regiments Georgia Infantry and the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Battalion Georgia Volunteers which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private John C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private John C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated three months pay due by mistake of last payroll.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private John C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated instead of having been paid for three months service on former roll he only received two months pay through a mistake in the column of last paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for three years of the war and last paid by (Captain Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (John H.) Reece for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent prisoner of war since Battle of Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since November 25, 1863 captured at Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee).

When Private John C. Trapp of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Infantry Georgia Volunteers was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with Braxton Bragg as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia was admitted to the (New) United States Army General Hospital Number 2 and had been sent from Chattanooga, (Tennessee) for diarrhea and transferred to Hospital Number 1 on January 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia was admitted on January 27, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Hospital Number 2 in Nashville, (Tennessee) for acute diarrhea and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky March 23, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 23, 1864 and noted as captured near Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 26, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 23, 1864 and noted as captured near Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 26, 1863 and under remarks stated for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Confederate "Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending March 25, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District Kentucky Louisville, on March 25, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 26, 1863 and noted as being on hand.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment "Cavalry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, "Georgia" on November 26, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Confederate "Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, April 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Confederate "Cavalry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee) on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia was admitted on October 5, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from the Camp Chase Prison and diagnosed for small-pox and under remarks stated twice vaccinated for small-pox and listed as age thirty.

Private died approximately 173 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

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

And on Friday, September 23, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John C. Trapp of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Confederate "Cavalry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John C. Trapp did not own slaves in Floyd County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. C. TRAPP 2<sup>ND</sup> CO. G 1<sup>ST</sup> CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS. C.S.A."**

**1938) Private Michael E. TRICKETT** - Inscription on tombstone #236 reads **"M. E. TRICKETT CO. A 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Fairmont, West Virginia in December 1863.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Michael E. Trickett, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,500.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Joanna Trickett, born about 1830 in Virginia Other household members were: Dennis M. T. Trickett, born about 1855 in Virginia and Amanda J. Deats, born about 1847 in Virginia The household was living in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Arnettsville and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. E. Trickett of Captain Dudley Evans' Company Virginia Volunteers\* at age thirty-five was mustered into service on March 15, 1863 and enrolled on March 15, 1863 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia by (Dudley) Evans for three years or during the war.



The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) M. E. Tricket of Company A of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Pocahontas (County West Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain David) M. Camp for three years and last paid by (Captain John) M. Burns on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted November 13, 1863 since died in Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mich E. Trickatt (With an X by the surname indicting an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description on December 16, 1863; Age thirty-seven; Height five feet and eleven and one half inches; Complexion fresh; Eyes grey; Hair dark; and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Monongalia County, (West) Virginia and arrested by J. T. Pratt at Fairmont, (West Virginia) on December 16, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on December 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. E. Trickett of Company A of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on December 18, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of W. C. Thorpe and noted as captured in "Shenandoah, Virginia" on December 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. E. Trickett of Company A of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia 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 noted as captured in "Shenandoah County, Virginia" on December 16, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private died approximately 236 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 10, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported "DOCTOR MARY E. WALKER – Miss Doctor Mary E. Walker, who was captured in front of Chattanooga some months ago, and taken to Richmond and confined as a prisoner of war and who was recently exchanged passed through the city yesterday en route for Sherman's front. Her object is to visit her old brigade, Colonel Dan McCook's settle her business, obtain her trunk and bid adieu to the army. She will make a tour through the States and lecture on her experience down in Dixie."

And on Saturday, September 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. E. Trickett of Company A of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Michael E. Trickett did not own slaves in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia.

**1939) Private Jesse J. TRIPLETT** - Inscription on tombstone #1006 reads ***"J. J. TRIPLETT CO. H 19 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Triplet on his military records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jesse J. Triplett alternate name J. J. Triplet served in Company H in the 19<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Knoxville, Tennessee, during May and June, 1861, and entered Confederate service at Cumberland Gap. The men were recruited in the counties of Hamilton, Sullivan, Washington, Rhea, Knox, Polk, McMinn, and Hawkins. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Baton Rouge, and after serving in the Vicksburg area joined the Army of Tennessee. The 19th was assigned to Stewart's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, and participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it moved with Hood back to Tennessee and saw action in North Carolina. During September, 1861, it had 812 men present for duty, reported 34 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost about twenty-five percent of the 400 at Shiloh and thirty-three percent of the 380 at Murfreesboro. The regiment suffered 94 casualties of the 242 engaged at Chickamauga, had 34 disabled at Chattanooga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 195 men and 119 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with 64 men. The field officers were Colonels David H. Cummings, [Find A Grave Memorial # 106430947] Carrick W. Heiskell, [Carrick White Heiskell – Find A Grave Memorial # 55432884] and Francis M. Walker; [Francis Marion Walker – Find A Grave Memorial # 35834916] Lieutenant Colonels James G. Deadrick [James G. Deaderick – Find A Grave Memorial # 76304989] and Beriah F. Moore; [Beriah Frazier Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 12145038] and Majors Abraham Fulkerson [1834-1902] and Rufus A. Jarnagin."

Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was known as the "Milton Guards" Many soldiers from McMinn County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Addison) D. Taylor on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Hospital and re-enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi May 10, 1862 for two years.

“The 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861: transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 15, 1861, and re-organized May 10, 1862. It was consolidated with the 24<sup>th</sup> and the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1865, the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 35<sup>th</sup> 38<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3<sup>rd</sup> Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Addison) D. Taylor on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplett of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from March 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid on May 7, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on May 22, 1863 at picket duty Cams near Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for one year and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General’s Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplett of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplett of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (re-)enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James G.) Deaderick for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated present having returned to duty and one month wages stopped for time of desertion.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (re-)enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James G.) Deaderick for two year and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (re-)enlisted on

May 10, 1862 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James G.) Deaderick for two years and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (re-)enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James G.) Deaderick for two years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Jesse J. Triplett of Company H 19<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse J. Triplett (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse J. Triplet of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 2, 1865 at Seymour, Indiana the newspaper *The Seymour Times* reported “General Sherman is on another tramp. South Carolina is now the field of his benevolent operations and if he will lay that country waste, not leaving anything but the treason steeped soil – killing everthing that death can reach – burning everything that fire will burn – blowing to atoms everything that powder will blow and burying beneath the earth or water everything that fire won’t burn or powder blow up – then he will do humanity a service.”

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. J. Triplett of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1940) Private Samuel J. TRIPP** - Inscription on tombstone #1115 reads **“SAM’L J. TRIPP CO. K 3 N.C. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Amherst County, Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed the surname (Spelled as) Trepp but the compiler believes it was Tripp and will be noted this way and further notes the census taker did not dot his letter i’s on this particular census page. The census listed Sam Tripp, born about 1843 and living in the household of surname (Spelled as) Carron but corrected by an ancestry transcriber as Carrow and will be noted this way) Saml T. Carrow, born about 1823. Other household members were: Sallie H. Carrow, born about 1834 and (Spelled as) Margaret (A female) Carrow, born about 1843 and Harvey Carrow, born about 1858 and (Spelled as) Robert Ann (A female) Carrow, born about 1859 and (Spelled as) Shadrick Danils, born about 1830 and Franklin (Spelled as) Peed, born about 1827 and (Spelled as) Tho Shavender, (A male) born about 1835 and (Spelled as) Gaylard (A male) Shavender, born about 1842 and James H. Hodges, born about 1845. The household was living in Chocowinity in Beaufort County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

He had prior duty in the 17<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops (1<sup>st</sup> organization) and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel J. Tripp was discharged a private and served in Company K in the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (1<sup>st</sup> Organization) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

17th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (1st Organization)

17th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 7th Volunteers, was assembled at Plymouth, North Carolina, in June, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Pasquotank, Edgecombe, Hertford, Bertie, Currituck, and Beaufort. Attached to the Department of North Carolina, eight companies were captured

at Fort Hatteras and three at Roanoke Island. After being exchanged, it was reorganized with ten companies and for a time served in North Carolina. Later it was placed in General J.G. Martin's and Kirckland's [Kirkland's] Brigade. The regiment saw action on the Bermuda Hundred front, at Cold Harbor, and in the Petersburg trenches south and north of the James River. In December, 1864, it returned 48 casualties on the Bermuda Hundred front and 14 at Sugar Loaf. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel William F. Martin [William Francis Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 7635652] Lieutenant Colonels George W. Johnston, [Find A Grave Memorial # 85610827] John C. Lamb, [John Calhoun Lamb – died during war – Find A Grave Memorial # 46427729] and Thomas H. Sharp; and Majors Henry A. Gilliam, [Henry Augustus Gilliam – Find A Grave Memorial # 107218869] George H. Hill, [Gabriel Holmes Hill – Find A Grave Memorial # 105041566] and Lucius J. Johnson [Lucius Junius Johnson [Find A Grave Memorial # 68062927].

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Tripp of Captain James H. Swindell's Company (Confederate Guards) North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers)\* appeared on a Company Muster-In and Descriptive Roll from Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and the roll was dated on June 25, 1861 at Garysburg, North Carolina (The compiler notes Garysburg is located in Northampton County) and told Confederate authorities he had been born in Beaufort County, North Carolina and listed as eighteen years; Height 5 feet six and one half inches; and by occupation had been a Miller and enrolled on August 18, (1861) at Washington, (North Carolina) by Captain James H. Swindell and took an Oath of Allegiance to the State of North Carolina and made his mark with an X Samuel J. Tripp and under remarks stated recruit August 1861.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Swindell's Company North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers), Company K 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers) and Company K 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) – 1<sup>st</sup> Organization. The designation of the regiment was changed from the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (Volunteers) to the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) by Special Order Number 222 Adjutant & Inspector General's Office dated November 14, 1861. It was disbanded and mustered out of service by Special Orders Number 55 Adjutant & Inspector General's Office dated March 10, 1862, many of the men re-enlisting for the war in the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (2<sup>nd</sup> Organization). Companies I and L having been captured and paroled but not exchanged were not mustered out with the regiment. Some of the members of Company I subsequently served in Company L 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (2<sup>nd</sup> Organization). Company L was disbanded on Special Order Number 11 Headquarters North Carolina dated March 4, 1863. Caption of roll shows: transferred to the Confederate States service on August 20, 1861. Roll endorsed: I certify that the above roll was verified by me November 24, 1861 under Special Order Number 100 and that all were present or accounted for. (Signed) P. L. Burwell 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant C. S. A."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 22 to August 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Tripp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry Volunteers enlisted on August 18, 1861 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by James H. Swindell for one year and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated recruited August 18, 1861 at Washington, North Carolina and has not received a bounty.

A Company Muster-Out Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Tripp of Company K of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) was mustered out at Suffolk, Virginia on March 26, 1862 and had enlisted on August 18, 1861 in Beaufort County, North Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel J. Tripp was discharged a private and served in Company K in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

41st Regiment Volunteers - 3rd Cavalry was organized at Kinston, North Carolina, during the fall of 1862. Its members were raised in the counties of New Hanover, Onslow, Caswell, Harnett, Lenoir, Burke, Halifax, Wake, Martin, and Washington. The unit was assigned to the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia and saw action at White Hall, Goldsboro, Greenville, Drewry's Bluff, and in the Petersburg area. It was then transferred to Barringer's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, and fought south of the James River and in the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment was organized with 1,095 men, totalled [totalled] 284 in February, 1864, and surrendered 1 at Appomattox. The field officers were Colonel John A. Baker, [John Algernon Baker – Find A Grave Memorial # 42651889] Lieutenant Colonels Roger Moore [Find A Grave Memorial # 7071350] and A.M. Waddell, [Alfred Moore Waddell – Find A Grave Memorial # 8065989] and Major Charles W. McClammy, Jr. [Charles W. McClammy - Find A Grave Memorial # 32718402]

Company K of the 3<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Cavalry had many soldiers from Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, and Washington Counties in North Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Tripp of (Old) Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops\* enlisted in May 1862 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (W. Jordan) Walker and paid \$24.00 for his horse and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Walker’s Company, North Carolina Cavalry; (Old) Company G 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops; and Company K 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry (41<sup>st</sup> State Troops), which was organized in compliance with Special Orders Number 206 Adjutant & Inspector General’s Office dated September 3, 1862”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Tripp of (Old) Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops\* enlisted in May 1862 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (W. Jordan) Walker and paid \$24.00 for his 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) Saml J. Tripp of Company K of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops re-enlisted on May 16, 1862 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Frederick) Harding for

the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated had a horse since December 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel J. Tripp of Company K of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops re-enlisted on May 16, 1862 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Frederick) Harding for the war and last paid by (Thomas) J. Tunstall 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) Samuel J. Tripp of Company K of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops re-enlisted on May 16, 1862 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Frederick) Harding for the war and last paid by (Thomas) J. Tunstall 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) Samuel J. Tripp of Company K of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops re-enlisted on May 16, 1862 in Beaufort County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Frederick) Harding for the war and last paid by (Thomas) J. Tunstall on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Lynchburg, Virginia on June 15, 1864. Horse kept in company.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel J. Tripp of Company K of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops re-enlisted on May 16, 1862 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Frederick) Harding for the war and last paid by (Thomas) J. Tunstall on October 31, 1863 for use and risk of horse \$120.00 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Lynchburg, Virginia on June 15, 1864. Horse left in company.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 1 to September 30, 1864 made out in the manner required by Section 3 General Order Number 26 Adjutant & Inspector General's Office 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel J. Tripp of Company K of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops re-enlisted on May 16, 1862 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Frederick) Harding for the war and listed as names of men entitled to bounty and signed his name as Samuel J. Tripp and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured June 15, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel J. Tripp of Company K of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops re-enlisted on May 16, 1862 in Beaufort County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Frederick) Harding for the war and last paid by (Thomas) J. Tunstall on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured on June 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) of Company K of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on July 1, 1864: Age twenty; Height five feet eight inches; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Beaufort County, North Carolina and had been arrested by General



Averal (General William Averell) in Amherst County, Virginia on June 13, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Tripp of Company K of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland, Maryland, July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml J. Tripp of Company K of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over [Captain Eward Over Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Amherst County, Virginia on June 13, 1864.

The compiler notes Lynchburg, Virginia was and is located in Amherst County, Virginia.

Private Samuel J. Tripp died approximately 220 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 8, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported "PUBLISHING THE INCOME LISTS – Many large tax-payers object to having their yearly incomes paraded before the public through the columns of newspapers. The wisdom of such publication is illustrated by a statement of the Philadelphia Press, which avers that in one district alone in Pennsylvania, there have been returned to the collector two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in property upon the tax of 1863. If there had been no publication, the Government would have been defrauded of the tax upon this large amount of property."

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Tripp of Company K of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel Tripp did not own slaves in Beaufort County North Carolina.

**1941) Corporal James W. B. TROTTER** - Inscription on tombstone #292 reads "**JAS. W. B. TROTTER CO. E 5 VA. 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 21 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jas W. B. Trotter, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Archibald Trotter, born about 1800 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Jane Trotter, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Cynthia E. Trotter, born about 1844 in Virginia and Emily V. Trotter, born about 1846 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 and a half in Augusta County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James W. B. Trotter, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Trotter, born about 1801 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Jane Trotter, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Cynthia E. Trotter, born about 1845 in Virginia and Emily V. Trotter, born about 1847 in Virginia and Cyrus N. Trotter, born about 1851 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 1 in Augusta County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Staunton and the census was enumerated on August 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. B. Trotter and discharged as a corporal served in Company E in the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment was organized in May, 1861, under Colonel K. Harper. Eight companies were from Augusta County and two from Frederick County. The unit became part of the Stonewall Brigade and served under [under] Generals T. J. Jackson, R. B. Garnett, Winder, Paxton, J. A. Walker, and W. Terry. It saw action at First Manassas, First Kernstown, and in Jackson's Valley Campaign. Later the 5th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, [and] then was active in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and around Appomattox. It reported 9 killed, 48 wounded, and 4 missing at First Kernstown, had 4 killed, 89 wounded, and 20 missing at Cross Keys and Port Republic, and suffered 14 killed and 91 wounded at Second Manassas. The unit sustained 120 casualties at Chancellorsville and of the 345 engaged at Gettysburg, sixteen percent were disabled. It surrendered 8 officers and 48 men. The field officers were Colonels William S. H. Baylor, [William Smith Hanger Baylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 24442339] John H. S. Funk, [John Henry Stover Funk – Find A Grave Memorial # 18688202] William H. Harman, [William Henry Harman – Find A Grave Memorial # 8706888] and Kenton Harper; [Find A Grave Memorial # 12348831] Lieutenant Colonel Hazel J. Williams; [Hazel Joseph Williams – Find A Grave Memorial # 28860469] and Majors [Majors] Absalom Koiner [Find A Grave Memorial # 36659772] and James W. Newton. [Find A Grave Memorial # 21986951]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 18, to June 30, 1861 and dated June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Captain James W. Newton's Company (Augusta Grays) 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry\* and had enlisted at age nineteen and by occupation had been a farmer and enrolled by James W. Newton on April 18, 1861 at Greenville, (Virginia) (Located in Augusta County) and mustered into service on May 19, (1861) at Harper's Ferry, (West Virginia) and number of miles to place of muster-in was 137.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized May 7, 1861 with twelve companies, A to M and accepted into the service of the Confederate States about June 30, 1861 with eleven companies A to L. Company B was assigned to the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry as Company K from about July 3 to July 24, 1861 when it was transferred to the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry and became (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company H. Company L appears to have served as artillery from about October 31, 1861 until April 17, 1862, when the company was reorganized and returned to the regiment. Company M was disbanded June 16, 1861. The regiment was reorganized April 21, 1862."

The nickname of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry was the "Augusta Grays".

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of the organization named above for July 1, 1861 including volunteers, recruits worthy of distinction.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 and dated August 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 18, 1861 at Greenville, (Virginia) and enrolled by James W. Newton for one year and last paid on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

On September 12, 1861 fellow soldier William Francis Brand of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry wrote a letter describing how James W. B. Trotter is trying to get a furlough and failed to get a furlough to visit his father before he died.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 and dated October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 18, (1861) at Greenville, (Virginia) and enrolled by James W. Newton for one year and last paid by Captain (David) Bucher on August 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated discharged the service of the Confederate States of America October 9, (1861) by the Secretary of War.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Virginia Volunteers appeared on a register of payments to discharged soldiers and date of discharge was October 8, 1861 and date of payment was December 30, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated voucher number 95 paid December 30, 1861 to Private (Spelled as) Jas W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment Volunteers Confederate States from 1<sup>st</sup> day of July 1861 to October 8, 1861. Pay \$35.93 Stoppage \$3.41 for a balance of \$32.52.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated his discharge. "I certify that the within named James W. B. Trotter a private of Captain James W. Newton Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry, born in Augusta County in the State of Virginia aged nineteen years five feet eleven inches high light complexion gray eyes light hair and by profession a farmer, was enlisted by James W.

Newton at Greenville on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of April 1861 to serve one year and is now entitled to discharge by reason of services required at home. The said James W. B. Trotter was last paid by Major Field to include the thirtieth day of June 1861 and has pay due from that date to the present date. There is due to him 0 dollars traveling allowance from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment transportation being furnished in kind. There is due him Thirty five dollars and ninety three cents and deduct for clothing overdrawn \$3.41 and balance of \$32.52.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 and dated April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Greenville, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James) W. Newton for the war and had received no pay and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated volunteered for the war bounty paid in Staunton, (Virginia).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1862 and dated April 30, 1862 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 18, 1861 at Greenville, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James) W. Newton for one year and last paid by Captain (David) Bucher on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to corporal to rank as such from the August 30, 1862 and entitled to pay as private up to that date.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 18, 1861 at Greenville, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James) W. Newton for one year and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1861 at Staunton, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James) W. Newton for one year and last paid by Captain (David) Bucher on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1861 at Staunton, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James W) Newton for the war and last paid by Captain (David) Bucher on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1861 at Staunton, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James W) Newton for the war and last paid by Captain (David) Bucher on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in battle of Chancellorsville May 3, 1863 absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Greenville, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James W) Newton for the war and last paid by Captain (David) Bucher on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Staunton, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James W) Newton for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Staunton, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James W) Newton for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Staunton, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James W) Newton for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough of fifteen days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Staunton, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James W) Newton for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated died on disease at Camp Chase, Ohio October 9, 1864 final statement.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. B. Lotter (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan's Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

A fellow soldier twenty-one year old William Francis Brand of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry wrote a letter to Miss Kate Armentrout on September 13, 1864 and describes the capture of her brother Jacob C. Armentrout (1842-1932) and Sergeant Samuel W. Hayes and James W. B. Trotter.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from September 16 to 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and specifically arrived on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Corporal James W. B. Trotter died approximately 20 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 9, 1864 in Springfield, Illinois the newspaper the Daily Illinois State Register stated "WHAT IS IT FOR? A company of soldiers has recently been sent to Jacksonville, Morgan County. There is not a quieter community in the state than Jacksonville, and there is not the slightest reason on earth for stationing soldiers there, except that Morgan is considered a doubtful county by the abolitionists and they are resolved to carry it by force if possible. It is significant that squads of soldiers are being distributed at various portions throughout the state and in every instance these are in counties where the democratic majority is but small. The administration has clearly demonstrated its purpose to control the election in doubtful states at any expense even at the risk of civil war and the most fearful slaughter of peaceable and quiet citizens."

And on Sunday, October 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. B. Trotter of Company E of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry due to dysentery.

There is a letter online about him trying to obtain a furlough for his father's death. "William Francis Brand Civil War Letters"

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James W. B. Trotter did not own slaves in Augusta County, Virginia however his father James Trotter did.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. JAMES W. B. TROTTER  
CO. E 5 VA. INF. C.S.A."**

**1942) Private John TRUSLEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1029 reads **"J. TRUSLEY CO. D  
19 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed his surname spelled as Trusly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Trusley and will be noted this way. The census listed John Trusley, born about 1842 and the State he was born was marked out on the census script and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Newton Edmonds, born about 1819 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Unity H. Edmonds, born about 1823 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Sarepta S. (A female) Edmonds, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Martha A. Edmonds, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Philedelphra E. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Philadelphia E. (A female) Edmonds, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Newton J. Edmonds, born about 1850 in Tennessee and William A. Edmonds, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Lorenzo W. Edmonds, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Caroline H. Edmonds, born about 1856 and with no State listed as birth and Tennessee E. (A female) Edmonds, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 7 in Rhea County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Washington and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Trusley served in Company D in the 19<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Knoxville, Tennessee, during May and June, 1861, and entered Confederate service at Cumberland Gap. The men were recruited in the counties of Hamilton, Sullivan, Washington, Rhea, Knox, Polk, McMinn, and Hawkins. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Baton Rouge, and after serving in the Vicksburg area joined the Army of Tennessee. The 19th was assigned to Stewart's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, and participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it moved with Hood back to Tennessee and saw action in North Carolina. During September, 1861, it had 812 men present for duty, reported 34 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost about twenty-five percent of the 400 at Shiloh and thirty-three percent of the 380 at Murfreesboro. The regiment suffered 94 casualties of the 242 engaged at Chickamauga, had 34 disabled at Chattanooga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 195 men and 119 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with 64 men. The field officers were Colonels David H. Cummings, [Find A Grave Memorial # 106430947] Carrick W. Heiskell, [Carrick White Heiskell – Find A Grave Memorial # 55432884] and Francis M. Walker; [Francis Marion Walker – Find A Grave Memorial # 35834916] Lieutenant Colonels James G. Deadrick [James G. Deaderick – Find A Grave Memorial # 76304989] and Beriah F. Moore; [Beriah Frazier Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 12145038] and Majors Abraham Fulkerson [1834-1902] and Rufus A. Jarnagin.”

Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Rhea County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Trusley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was mustered into service at age twenty-two at Cumberland Gap, Virginia side on August 15, 1861 and had joined and enrolled on May 29, (1861) at Knoxville, (Tennessee) for twelve months.

“The 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861 transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 15, 1861 and re-organized May 10, 1862. It was consolidated with the 24<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) John Trusley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Addison D) Taylor on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) John Trusly of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Addison) D. Taylor on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on May 12, 1863 near Shelbyville, Tennessee stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) John Trusly of Captain S. J. A. Frazier's Company 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee and under remarks stated present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) John Trusley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) John Trusley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) John Trusley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) John Trusley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) J. F. (With a X by the initial F indicating an incorrect initial) Trusley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John Trusley of Company D 19<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W Trussley (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W Trussley (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W Trussley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W Trussley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W Trussley of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 3, 1865 at Bellows Falls, Vermont the newspaper the Bellows Falls Times reported "WARNING TO SKATERS – A young man was skating in Chester County, Pennsylvania some days ago and upon taking off his skates, after an hour or two of exercise he found his feet and legs so completely paralyzed as to disable him from rising from where he had seated himself. He was helped home but died in a few days afterward. It is thought that paralysis proceeded from skate straps being drawn so tight as to prevent the circulation of the blood." And "A superb vase of skeleton leaves, gathered from the battlefield of Gettysburg, was presented to the President by a committee of Philadelphians on Tuesday. The vase was on exhibition at the great sanitary fair held in June last in Philadelphia."

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Trusely (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes there may be some oddities about his grave.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1943) Corporal Jeremiah L. TUCKER** - Inscription on tombstone #897 reads "**CORP. J. L. TUCKER CO. C 23 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; (Spelled as) Truhart Tucker married Judith Hall on April 10, 1808 in Greene County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Jeremiah L. Tucker, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Truhart (A male) Tucker, born about 1788 in Virginia and his wife Judith Tucker, also born about 1788 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Lemuel (A male) Tucker, born about 1829 in Alabama and Amanda Tucker, born about 1830 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Aggy (A female and a mulatto) Dunning, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as six months old. The household was living in Marengo County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

According to United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Mary (Spelled as) Adaline Anderson born in 1837 in Alabama married Jeremiah L. Tucker born in 1826 in Alabama and the marriage year was noted as 1857.

The 1860 United States census listed J. L. (A male) Tucker, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$900.00 and a personal value of \$7,760.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary A. Tucker, born about 1837 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Bettie L. Tucker, born about 1858 in Alabama and Martha J. Tucker, born about 1859 in Alabama and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Township 14 Range 3 East in Marengo County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Shiloh and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jeremiah L. Tucker was discharged as a corporal and served in Company C in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled for the war and last paid on January 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated in November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty not paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Mathews on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Jeremiah L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. L. Tucker a Private of Company C Regiment 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as J. L. Tucker and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers of men of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Regiment, Lee's Brigade, Stevenson's Division list not dated\* and the asterisk stated other records indicate men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

When Corporal Jeremiah L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jeremiah L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jeremiah L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jeremiah L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Jeremiah L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 25, 1865 at Coshocton, Ohio the newspaper the Coshocton Democrat reported "ESCAPE OF 130 RECRUITS IN ONE DAY – It was stated in the Senate yesterday that on Thursday there had been received 469 recruits at Camp Chase and the 130 of this number had escaped by yesterday forenoon! Administration Senators are anxious that a better class of recruits should be obtained than is now being put into the service. That fact is the War fever is not up very high among the people and nobody is disposed to go into the army who can avoid it. Better try to make Peace."

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) J. L. Tucker of Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the name specifically as Jeremiah L. Tucker did not own slaves in Marengo County, Alabama however Jerry L. Tucker did own five slaves 3 females ages 32, 4, and 2 and two males ages 25 and 6. The compiler believes that Jeremiah L. Tucker and Jerry L. Tucker were one in the same person.

**1944) Private William Gaston TURNAGE** - Inscription on tombstone #1323 reads "**G. TURNAGE CO. G 16 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Louisiana Compiled Marriages, 1728-1850; John Turnage married Sally Bevers on October 7, 1824 in St. Helena Parish, Louisiana.

The 1850 United States census listed William G. Turnage, born about 1839 in Louisiana and living in the household of Sarah Turnage, born about 1809 in Louisiana. Other family household members were: Albert Turnage, born about 1832 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Algerine (A female) Turnage, born about 1834 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) G. M. D. (A male) Turnage, born about 1846 in Louisiana and Mary

Turnage, born about 1848 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Livingston Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Gaston Turnage served in Company "D" in the 16<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes his name is listed as Wm. G. Turnage on his service records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Turnage of Captain Wm. F. Walker's Company of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry\* enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar (Of the 1<sup>st</sup> Louisiana Heavy Artillery) for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 29 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Turnage of Company D (Walker Roughs) of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 31 to March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from March 1, to September 1, 1862 and paid on September 2, 1862 in the amount of \$66.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid by (Captain H. Thomas) Massengale of the Confederate States Quartermasters Department) on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on May 1, 1863 and paid a \$50.00 Bounty 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) Gaston Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on July 1, (1863) and also noted as being paid a \$50.00 Bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. Tunnage (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated nurse in hospital at Rome, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Gaston Tunnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry

enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1864 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) G. W. Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Brigade Provost Guard.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 20 to 30, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) G. Tournage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Richard) Agar for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Turnag (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Turnag of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Tuonage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Turnag of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition**

On February 18, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "THE TALLAHASSEE AT NASSAU – The rebel pirate Tallahassee, now called the Chameleon, was a Nassau in the beginning of this month and the attention of the Governor had been called to her by the United States Consul. The United States gunboat Honduras arrived there on the 31<sup>st</sup> ult., and her commander asked permission to anchor in the harbor but was refused."

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Turnage of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Turnage owned slaves in the State of Louisiana.

**1945) Private Benjamin C. TURNER** - Inscription on tombstone #1743 reads "**BENJ. C. TURNER CO. D 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Brentwood, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Benjamin Turner, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of Henry B. Turner, born about 1808 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Martha E. Turner, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Thomas O. Turner, born about 1836 (The compiler notes Thomas O. Turner was also a member of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Florida Regiment Infantry and died on December 25, 1864 at the Lumpkin Confederate hospital located in Cuthbert, Georgia located in Randolph County) and Henry Turner, born about 1838 in Georgia and Mary J. Turner, born about 1842 in Georgia and Martha A. Turner, born about 1844 in Georgia and

John Turner, born about 1850 in Florida and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in Division 14 in Alachua County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin C. Turner served in Company D in the 7<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R. C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Benjamin C. Turner of Captain Vanlandingham’s Company (G) 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry\* enlisted on April 2, (1862) at Gainesville, (Florida) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 2 to November 12, 1862 stated Private Benjamin C. Turner of Captain Vanlandingham’s Company 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry\* enlisted on April 2, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 17 to April 30, 1863 stated Private Benjamin C. Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 2, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 13, 1863 stated Private Benjamin C. Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 2, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 13 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Benjamin C. Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 2,

1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Benjamin C. Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 2, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 dated March 12, 1864 stated Private Benjamin C. Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 2, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Benjamin C. Turner received \$55.00 at Lake City, (Florida) on July 29, 1864 from Major H. R. Teasdale chief quartermaster for the period of five months from January 1 to May 31, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Benjamin C. Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive list and Account of Pay and Clothing and noted a partial physical description: Eyes dark; Hair dark; complexion sallow; by occupation had been a farmer.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Benjamin Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry and noted as mentioned on an Honor Roll and dated August 10, 1864.

From Wikipedia:

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

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

Union forces:

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

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

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

## Confederate

### Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

### Attached Infantry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Private Benjamin C. Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted captured at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and 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 Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjn Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 28, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjn Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Turner of Company D of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 24, 1865 at Saint Albans, Vermont the newspaper *The Vermont Transcript* reported "The trail of the St. Albans raiders was resumed before Judge Smith at Montreal on Monday last, when a long argument was made for the defense. On Tuesday B. Develin, Esq., counsel for the prosecution made an argument occupying seven hours in its delivery. On Wednesday Messrs. Bethume and Johnson closed the argument for the United States. Mr. Abbott followed on Thursday for the prisoners. The decision will be rendered on Monday. The editor of the Burlington Times telegraphs from Montreal that the general opinion there is that Judge Smith will extradite the raiders."

And on Friday, March 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj Turner of Company "B" of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin C. Turner did not own slaves in Alachua County, Florida.

**1946) Private James A. TURNER** - Inscription on tombstone #1696 reads ***“GEO. TURNER CO. E 40 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Turner served in Company E of the 40<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company E of the 40<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Steam Mill Rangers” many soldiers from Neshoba County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Turner of Company E of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi and was admitted on January 1, 1865 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for Intermittent fever and turned over to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age twenty.

When Private James A. Turner of Company E of the 40<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Featherston’s Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Turner of Company E of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi 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) Jas A. Turner of Company E of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Turner of Company E of the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Turner of Company E (And listed as the 40<sup>th</sup> at top of page) Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Turner of Company E (And listed as the 40<sup>th</sup> at top of page) Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Turner of Company E Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 18, 1865 at Los Angeles, California the newspaper *The Los Angeles Daily News* reported "LOS ANGELES TOBACCO – We have tried a sample of smoking tobacco, raised and prepared by Mr. George H. Long, and can recommend it as superior to anything particularly that of domestic or home manufacture, we have seen in the market; it burns freely, and with evenness equaled only for foreign tobacco having ""age"" it has delicious flavor and leaves a white ash. The leaf was raised last season by Mr. Long, upon the ranch of Mr. Dibbiee, near San Gabriel Mission. Mr. L., is experienced in the above business as his product will testify."



And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) George (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Turner of Company E of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

He died on Saturday, March 18, 1865 due to chronic diarrhea. #2

The compiler notes he also carries the given name of George.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1947) Private John D. TURNER** - Inscription on tombstone #764 reads ***"J. D. TURNER CO. F 19 S.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John D. Turner served in Company F in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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]"

Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Edgefield District.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 19<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup>

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 19<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> 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."

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John D. Turner of Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Turner of Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Turner of Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 (Spelled as) Jno D. Turner of Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Turner of Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina 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) John D. Turner of Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 (Spelled as) Jno D. Turner of Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

Private died approximately 10 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 14, 1865 at Charleston, South Carolina the newspaper the Charleston Mercury reported "Forty-seven Federal officers, who escaped from Columbia, South Carolina prison, by bribing the guards according to their own account have arrived at Fortress Monroe via Port Royal, South Carolina."

And on Saturday, January 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Turner of Company F of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1948) Private Marcus L. TURNER** - Inscription on tombstone #476 reads "***M. L. TURNER CO. A 14 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in February 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Marcus L. Turner served in Company F in the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

14th (Neely's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 13th Regiment] was recruited behind Federal lines in Hardeman, Gibson, Madison, Haywood, and Crockett counties. It was organized at Okolona, Mississippi, in August, 1863, with only 400 men, as some were captured before they could reach the Confederate lines. The unit was assigned to R. V. Richardson's and Rucker's Brigade, and skirmished in West Tennessee and Mississippi. Later it was active with Forrest in Middle Tennessee, supported Hood's operations, moved into Mississippi, and ended the war in Alabama. The regiment surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James J. Neely, [James Jackson Neely – Find A Grave Memorial # 83310954] Lieutenant Colonel Raleigh R. White, [Raleigh Richardson White Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 23440] and Major J. Gwynn Thurmond.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. (With an X by the initial L indicating an incorrect initial) Turner of Company F of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 22, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois

by order of Colonel John J. Rinaker (of the 122<sup>nd</sup> Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Union City, Tennessee on February 8, 1864.

Private died approximately 208 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 16, 1864 at Camden, South Carolina the newspaper the Tri-Weekly Journal reported "EXECUTION – Privates N. L. Otto (Nicholas D. Otto Company B 15<sup>th</sup> (Lucas') Battalion South Carolina Heavy Artillery stated on his Compiled Military Service Records died, shot to death with musketry November 11, 1864 by order of General Court Martial for attempt at desertion to the enemy) and George Shirewah, (Shrewth) (died, shot to death with musketry November 11, 1864 by order of General Court Martial for attempt at desertion to the enemy) of Company B, Lucas' Battalion, who were convicted of desertion by a general court martial, were shot to death with musketry on James' Island last Friday forenoon."

And on Wednesday, November 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Marcus L. Turner of Company F of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1949) Private Samuel P. TURNER** - Inscription on tombstone #1735 reads "***S. P. TURNER CO. B 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel P. Turner served in Company B in the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Turner of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml P. Turner of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml P. Turner of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase o January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Turner of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml P. Turner of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 22, 1865 at Washington, Arkansas the newspaper the Washington Telegraph reported "FIENDISH ATROCITIES – Colonel I have the honor to submit the following reports of outrages committed by the Federal soldiers in Johnson County, Arkansas: Suffers – Mrs. Wiley Harris, burned and whipped severely. Mrs. Maj. Thompson, burned head, arms and hands. Mrs. O. Wallace, knocked down and whipped severely. Mrs. Susan Willis, feet burned severely. Mrs. S. J. Howell, burned from knees down but little hopes of recovery. Mrs. Emma May, (mother-in-law) feet burned severely. Mrs. L. N. C. Swagerty, feet burned severely. All were burned for the purpose of obtaining money.

And on Wednesday, March 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. P. Turner of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to intermittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1950) Private William TURNER** - Inscription on tombstone #1941 reads ***“Wm. TURNER CO. A 38 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Haywood County, North Carolina in February 1865.

The compiler notes his service records are listed under Captain Griswold’s Company Local Defense Provost Guard.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Turner of Company A of the North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 19, 1865 and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Turner of the Home Guard appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated released on bond and took oath February 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Turner of Company A of the North Carolina Home Guards 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 Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky February 19, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 19, 1865 and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Turner of Company A of the North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 20, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky February 21, 1865 and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Turner of Company A of the North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 20, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on March 3, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Turner of Company A of the North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 3, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 3, 1865 and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Turner of Company A of the North Carolina Home Guards appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 5, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Private William Turner died approximately 63 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 7, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "HOW TO DRESS FOR A PHOTOGRAPH – A lady or gentleman, having made up her or his mind to be photographed, naturally considers in the first place, how to be dressed so as to show off to the best advantage. This is by no means such an unimportant matter as many might imagine. Let me offer a few words of advice touching dress. Orange color, for certain optical reasons is, photographically, black. Blue is white; other shades or tones of color are proportionally darker or lighter as they contain more or less of these colors. The progressive scale of photographic color commences with the lightest. The order stands thus-while, light-blue, violet, pink, mauve, dark-blue, lemon, blue-green, leather-bound, drab cerise, magenta, yellow-green, dark-brown, purple, red, amber, maroon, orange, dead black. Complexion has to be much considered in connection with dress. Blondes can wear much lighter colors than brunettes; the latter always present better pictures in dark dresses but neither look well in positive white. Violent contrasts of color should be especially guarded against. In photography brunettes possess a great advantage over their fairer sisters. The lovely golden tresses lose all their transparent brilliancy and are represented black; whilst the "bonnie blue" theme of rapture to the poet, is misery to the photographer; for it is put entirely out. The simplest and most effective way of removing the yellow color from the hair is to powder it nearly white; it is thus brought to about the same photographic tint as in nature. The same rule, of course, applies to complexions. A freckle quite invisible at a short distance is on account of its yellow color, rendered most painfully distinct when photographed. The puff box must be called in to the assistance of art. Here let me intrude, one word of general advice. Blue as we have seen, is the most readily affected by light and yellow the least; if therefore, you would keep your complexion clear and free from tan freckles, whilst taking your delightful rambles at the seaside, discard by all means the blue veil and substitute a dark green or yellow one in its stead. Blue tulle offers no more obstruction to the actinic rays of the sun than white. Half a yard of yellow net, though perhaps not so becoming, will be more efficacious and considerably cheaper than a quart of kalydor."

And on Sunday, May 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) William Turner of Company A 38<sup>th</sup> Battalion North Carolina Home Guards due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. TURNER CO. A N.C. HOME GUARDS”**

**1951) Private I. R. TURNEY** - Inscription on tombstone #2142 reads **“1<sup>ST</sup> LIEUT. J. R. TURNEY CO. K 2 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 13, 1862 at New York, New York the newspaper the New York Times reported "The Nashville Union of Thursday published several letters from rebel prisoners at Indianapolis, Camp Chase and

elsewhere, to Governor Johnson, imploring release and promising to take the oath of allegiance at once. One from Camp Chase is signed by the Captains and Lieutenants of the Ninth, the Captains and Lieutenants of the Forty-eight and the Captains of the Fifty-third Tennessee Regiments. Some of the Tennessee prisoners at Camp Butler, Illinois, have requested that they may not be exchanged for fear of being impressed into the rebel service. The Mayor and City Marshal of Nashville have determined to compel the rich rebels of that city who persuaded poor men to enlist in the Confederate army, promising to take care of their families to fulfill to the letter these engagements, which they have not pretended to keep. Up to the 30<sup>th</sup> ult, permits for the shipment of nearly 3,000 bales of cotton had been issued by the Collector of Nashville.”

And on Tuesday, May 13, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, May 13, 1862 due to unknown reasons and was buried in grave number 87 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

The compiler notes the following was found under Confederate miscellaneous under Isaac Turney, he was admitted to the Camp Dennison Hospital on April 18, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound in the chest.

The compiler notes his records indicate he was killed at Shiloh however some other Confederates who showed up at various Union hospitals after the battle.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“I. R. TURNEY CO. I 2<sup>ND</sup> CONFED. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1952) Private Elisha L. TYGART** - Inscription on tombstone #729 reads **“E. H. TYGART CO. G 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Elisha Tygart married Caroline Smith in South Carolina. According to Caroline Tygart’s widow’s pension she married to E. L. Tygart on November 15, 1846.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Elihu Tygart, born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Caroline Tygart, also born about 1824 in

South Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha C. Tygart, born about 1849 in South Carolina and Lester U. Tygart, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Idella B. Tygart, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in Berrien County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nashville and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elisha L. Tygart alternate name Elihu L. Tygart served in Company G in the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

Old Company C in the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry became New Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the “Berrien Minute Men” Many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

His name is listed as Elihu L. Tygart on the majority of his Federal POW Records.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) E. L. Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1864.

When Private Elihu H. Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elihu L. Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elihu L. Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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) Elihu Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elihu L. Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elihu L. Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elisha (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) L. Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Tygart died approximately 5 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 9, 1865 at Dayton, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Empire reported "The National Guard – The following resolutions, offered in the Ohio Senate by Honorable L. B. Gunckel, were adopted, viz: Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the thanks of the people of Ohio are, through their Representatives, hereby tendered to the officers and men composing the National Guard, for their prompt and cheerful response to the call of the Governor and their gallant and soldierly conduct during their one hundred days' service in the army of the United States. Resolved, That as a recognition of the important service so rendered the Government during a most critical period, the Governor be and is hereby authorized and directed to appropriate out of his contingent fund a sufficient sum to pay for lithographing, printing, and distributing to each member of the National Guard, who served in such hundred day service, a certificate of such honorable service and of the thanks of the people of Ohio therefore, as expressed in the foregoing resolution."

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. H. (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Tygart of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler believes his given name was Elisha.

(Chronological arrangement on bottom of death records)

His widow, Carolina Tygart received a Confederate widow's pension in Berrien County, Georgia.

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

**1953) Private John T. TYLER** - Inscription on tombstone #1047 reads "**J. T. TYLER CO. K 47 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed John Tyler, born about 1838 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Garry Tyler, born about 1805 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mariah Tyler, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Tyler, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Ann Tyler, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Susan Tyler, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Matilda Tyler, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Susan Hinds, born about 1808 in North Carolina. The household was living in Civil District 10 in Gibson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 10, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier was he enlisted in Trenton, Tennessee located in Gibson County.

Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Gibson County, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John T. Tyler alternate name J. T. Tyler served in Company K in the 47<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"47th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in December, 1861, at Camp Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee. The men were from the counties of Obion, Gibson, and Dyer. For a time it remained at Camp Trenton, then was involved in the conflicts at Shiloh and Richmond. Later it was attached to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, and during October, 1862, consolidated with the 12th Regiment. The unit participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained 67 casualties at Shiloh, 32 at Richmond, and more than thirty percent of the 263 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 47th reported 87 killed and wounded at Chickamauga, and the 12th/47th totalled [totalled] 373 men and 220 arms in December, 1863. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Munson R. Hill [Find A Grave Memorial # 59952105] and William M.

Watkins, [Find A Grave Memorial # 29034001] Lieutenant Colonels W. E. Holmes and Vincent G. Wynne, and Major Thomas R. Shearon. [Thomas Rogers Shearon – Find A Grave Memorial # 39091071]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 7, 1861 at Camp Trenton and enrolled (Munson) R. Hill to December 16, 1862 and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

“The 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized December 16, 1861 and re-organized May 8, 1862. It appears to have been temporarily consolidated with the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) about October 1862, but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865, the 11<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 47<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 51<sup>st</sup>, 52<sup>nd</sup>, and 154<sup>th</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2<sup>nd</sup> Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 7, 1861 at Trenton and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 7, 1861 at Trenton and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 7, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company “I” of the 47<sup>th</sup> Tennessee appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty during the month of May 1863 and employed as a laborer from May 14 to May 26, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company “I” of the 47<sup>th</sup> Tennessee appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Shelbyville, Tennessee during the months of May and June 1863 and employed as a laborer from May 27 to June 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 7, 1861 at Trenton, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 7, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 7, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 7, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Vaughn'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) Jno T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> 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 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Tryler (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> 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 noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to

Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 4, 1865 at Brandon, Vermont the newspaper the Vermont Record stated "Mr. Edward Frost, formerly of Brattleboro but who has been a little mixed with the rebellion, was taken prisoner at Canton, Mississippi, by General Sherman and confined at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio is understood to have recently taken the oath of allegiance and been released."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. T. Tyler of Company K of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John T. Tyler did not own slaves in Gibson County, Tennessee.

**1954) Private Pleasant M. TYLER** - Inscription on tombstone #1338 reads "***P. TYLER CO. H 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Pleasant M. Tyler married Isabella (Spelled as) Chambless on March 9, 1843 in Marshall County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Tylor but corrected by the compiler to Tyler and will be noted this way. The census listed Pleasant M. Tyler, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Isabella Tyler, born about 1821 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John T. Tyler, born about 1844 in Alabama and Missouri C. (A female) Tyler, born about 1846 in Alabama and Spencer Tyler, born about 1848 in Alabama and Henry T. Tyler, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as two months old. The family household was living in District 22 in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Pleasant M. Tyler, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$240.00 and listed as the head of the household and



living with his wife Isabella Tyler, born about 1821 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John W. Tyler, born about 1844 in Alabama and Missouri (A female) Tyler, born about 1846 in Alabama and Spencer Tyler, born about 1848 in Alabama and Henry Tyler, born about 1850 in Alabama and Susan E. Tyler, born about 1853 in Alabama and Green L. (A male) Tyler, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Guntersville and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pleasant M. Tyler alternate name Pleasant Tyler served in Company H in the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry (Russell's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated (Spelled as) Pleas Tyler of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry and noted as absent and under remarks stated absentee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pleasant M. Tyler of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pleasant M. Tyler of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pleasant M. Tyler of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pleasant M. Tyler of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pleasant M. Tyler of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pleasant M. Tiler (With an X by the surname indicting an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 19, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper the Daily Milwaukee News reported “REBEL FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT BLOWN UP – Washington – The Star has the following dispatch. City Point, Virginia, February 17, 8:40 p.m. The rebel flag of truce boat William Allison while on her upward trip from Cox’s Landing this p.m. was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy’s own torpedoes which has been in the water for a long time.”

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Pleasant Tyler of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

His wife, Isabella Tyler received a Confederate widow’s pension from Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Pleasant M. Tyler did not own slaves in Marshall County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“P. TYLER CO. H (RUSSELL’S) 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1955) Sergeant Clement TYSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1354 reads ***“SERG’T C. TYSON CO. G 41 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Clement Tyson married Mary Ann Harper on September 6, 1855 in Carroll County, Georgia.

According to the Confederate widow’s pension they were married on September 11, 1854.

The 1860 United States census listed Clement Tyson, born about 1822 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$325.00 and he was listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary A. Tyson, born about 1839 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Emily Tyson, born about 1856 in Georgia and Marion Tyson, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Fair Play District of Carroll County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Flint Hill and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Clement Tyson served in Company G in the 41<sup>st</sup> 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]”

The compiler notes many soldiers from Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry were from Carroll County, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 4<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Clemont Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay Roll or the organization named above roll dated Camp McDonald, (Georgia) on March 29, 1862 enlisted on March 10, (1862) in Carroll (County, Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain) Washington Hembree for three years and paid a \$50.00 bounty for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty and signed by Clemons Tyson.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 1862 stated (Spelled as) C. Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted furloughed at home Carroll County, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) C. Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists periods of service from March 4 to November 1, 1862 and paid on January 7, 1863 by H. (Thomas) Massengale (Quartermaster Confederate States Army) in the amount of \$134.30.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Clemont Tyson (With a question mark after the name) appeared on a receipt roll for Commutation of Rations from October 27, 1862 for 90 days and paid on May 14, 1863 and signed as Clemont Tyson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) C. Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Carrollton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Washington) Hembree for three years and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from September 19, 1863.

When Sergeant Clement Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign in Carroll County, Georgia on July 15, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Stewart's Division in Hood's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

According to the Confederate widow's pension Mary A. Tyson gave the detailed account of his capture. "That while the Western Army was on the retreat to Atlanta, Georgia and near Marietta in the State of Georgia on or about the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of July 1864 my husband Clement Tyson was furloughed to come home and see his family then sick. And while at home on said furlough Stoneman's raid taken (took) my husband Clement Tyson prisoner on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of July 1864. And I have never known or heard from him since that time"

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Clement Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Capron's Brigade, Cavalry Command, Department of the Ohio in Cobb and other counties in Georgia and noted as captured in Carroll County, Georgia on July 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Clement Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> 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 Carroll County Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Clement Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> 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 in Carroll County, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Clement Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> 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 in Carroll County, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Clemet Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured in Carroll County, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Clement Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured in Carroll County, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Clement Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> 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 in Carroll County, Georgia on July 15, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 20, 1865 at Gold Hill, Nevada the newspaper the Gold Hill Daily News reported "Last night the coaches of the Pioneer Stage Company arrived in Virginia at 12 o'clock, freighted with passengers and better than all bringing five large sacks of steamer letters. Were it not for the staunch old Pioneer Company our people would go long without news from the old folks at home."

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Clement Tyson of Company G of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

His wife, Mary A. Tyson received a Confederate widow's pension in Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Clement Tyson did not own slaves in Carroll County, Georgia.

**1956) Sergeant John L. HUMPHREY** - Inscription on tombstone #303 reads **“SGT. J. L. UMPHREY CO. F 40 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John Humphrey, born about 1831 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jesse Humphrey, born about 1799 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah Humphrey, born about 1793 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Catharine Humphrey, born about 1824 in North Carolina and Gilbert Humphrey, born about 1826 in Georgia and William Humphrey, born about 1835 in Georgia (William was a lieutenant with Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and died during the war) The family household was living in Baits district in Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 3, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant John L. Humphrey alternate name John L. Umphrey was discharged as a private and served in Company F in the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the “Paulding Washington Guards”

When Private John L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) “Jos.” L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee, In the Field

near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Edwards Depot, (Mississippi) on May 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Uumphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured as Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Umphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Dallas, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) Middlebrooks for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (James H) Carter on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced to ranks November 30, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Umphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and signed his name as J. L. Humphrey.

He was taken prisoner at Champion Hill on May 16, 1863 and sent to Fort Delaware.

When Sergeant John L. Umphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 186- and forwarded on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> 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) John L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia was admitted on October 6, 1864 to the Chase United States Army Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small-pox and under remarks stated vaccinated and noted as died on October 12, 1864.

Private John L. Humphrey died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 12, 1864 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper the Cleveland Daily Leader reported “GUERRILLAS ATTACK A RAIL ROAD TRAIN – Cincinnati, October 11 – An attack on a passenger train of the Kentucky Central Railroad was made by 25 guerrillas, midway between Paris and Lexington. The engine was thrown from the track and cars burned. \$2,700 were taken from the Adams Express Company, and all the passengers were robbed.”

And on Wednesday, October 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. Jno (With a X by the initial and given name indicating an incorrect entry) Humphrey of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox at the hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN L. HUMPHREY CO. F 40 GA. REG. C.S.A.”**



**1957) Private William J. UNDERWOOD** - Inscription on tombstone #1927 reads ***“W. J. UNDERWOOD CO. A 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Marion County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Underwood served in Company A in the 10<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River. The regiment was first stationed at Mount Hope, [and] then was assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, District of North Alabama, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It principally was restricted to outpost duty in the Tennessee Valley and disbanded during the spring of 1865. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, [Richard Orrick Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 36476083] Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Powell, and Major W. P. Wrenn were in command.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Underwood of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Underwood of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Underwood of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Underwood of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Underwood of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 in Marion County, Alabama on January 3, 1865.

Private died approximately 101 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 29, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "PRISONERS OF WAR – One hundred and eight rebel prisoners, including a Major and three Captains, were forwarded today from the Military Prison to Camp Chase. We are informed that they were all willing and anxious to take the amnesty oath and return home, being fully satisfied that further resistance on the part of the South is useless."

And on Saturday, April 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Underwood of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1958) Reverend Mathew MADDUX, Citizen of Harrison County (West) Virginia** - Inscription on tombstone #46 reads "**UNKNOWN C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner on May 22, 1863 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Mathew Maddox, born about 1819 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a Baptist Preacher and noted his real estate value of \$600.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Maddox, born about 1811 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 22 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (spelled as Matthew) Maddox, born about 1812 in Virginia and living in the household of William Maddox, born about 1785 in Virginia and Sarah Maddox, born about 1791, in New Jersey. Other household members included what appears to be the wife of Mathew Maddox, Mary E. Maddox, born about 1811, born in Ohio and Arnold Maddox, born about 1829 in Virginia and Mary F. Ward, born about 1851 in Virginia. The household was living in Harrison County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office listed as Clarksburg.

The compiler notes he was a Baptist Preacher and a civilian from Harrison County, Virginia named Mathew Maddox.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

The 1912 Register listed this unknown man as died on October 11, 1863 and buried in grave number 46. The compiler notes Mathew Maddox died on October 5, 1863 and has no tombstone at Camp Chase. The difference of six days means very little in the early deaths at Chase.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (2120) listed Mathew Maddox as a citizen and taken prisoner on May 22, 1863 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and sent to Camp Chase on June 6, 1863. Federal POW Records at ancestry (21697) reported his residence as Harrison County, (West) Virginia and had been taken prisoner in Clarksburg, (West) Virginia on May 22, 1863 and was charged with disloyalty and sent to Fort Delaware. The Fort Delaware Society database confirmed Mathew Maddox was arrested on May 22, 1863 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and had been a prisoner there. Federal POW Records at ancestry (22513) reported a physical description of Mathew Maddox as Age: 51. Eyes: Hazel. Complexion: Dark. Hair: Dark. Height: Six foot. Federal POW Records at ancestry (30678) reported him sent to Camp Chase by order of the Secretary of War. Federal POW Records at ancestry (21709) reported Mathew Maddox a citizen of Harrison County, arrested on May 22, 1863 and as died on Monday, October 5, 1863 at Camp Chase due to unknown reasons. The compiler notes his charges varied from disloyalty to being a Rebel. The compiler further notes Confederate General Stonewall Jackson had been born near Clarksburg, (West) Virginia and the news of his death on May 10, 1863 may have made its way back to Clarksburg about the time of Reverend Mathew Maddox arrest on May 22, 1863. To add to the confusion on grave number 46 according to Find A Grave Memorial #20705514 the Reverend M. Maddox whose parents were William and Sarah Maddox has a tombstone with a date of death as Sunday, October 4, 1863 and is buried at the Sinclair Family Graveyard in Harrison County, West Virginia. The compiler notes his wife according to Find A Grave was Mary Emerson Maddox and she died in 1862. The compiler does not know if the tombstone in Harrison County belonging to Rev. M. Maddox is a cenotaph or if his body was reinterred from Camp Chase. The compiler notes the chronological order of death at grave number 46 fits in neatly with Mathew Maddox who died in early October of 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“REV. MATHEW MADDOX CITIZEN of HARRISON CO. (West) VA. C.S.A.”**

**1959) Private Calvin UPCHURCH** - Inscription on tombstone #19 reads **“C. UPCHURCH CO. G 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salineville, Ohio in July 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Colvin Upchurch, born about 1846 in Kentucky and living in the household of Moses Upchurch, born about 1820 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Tempy Upchurch, born about 1824 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Alvin S. Upchurch, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Hiram H. Upchurch, born about 1844 in Kentucky and (Spelled as)

Cyrenia (A female) Upchurch, born about 1845 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Levina (A female) Upchurch, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Division 1 in Wayne County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Calvin Upchurch, born about 1846 in Kentucky and living in the household of Moses Upchurch, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Tempe Upchurch, born about 1819 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Alvin Leo Upchurch, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Hiram H. Upchurch, born about 1842 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Luverna Ann Upchurch, born about 1845 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Vinia Jane Upchurch, born about 1849 in Kentucky and Silas M. Upchurch, born about 1852 in Kentucky and William H. Upchurch, born about 1855 in Kentucky and Joseph R. Upchurch, born about 1856 in Kentucky and Michael D. Upchurch, born about 1860 and listed as six months old. The family household was living in Wayne County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Monticello and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

The compiler further notes his records are located in the 5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Calvin Upchurch of Company H of Chenault's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wellsville, Ohio by Major General Brooks and noted as captured at Salineville, Ohio on July 26, 1863.

Private Calvin Upchurch died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 4, 1863 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper the Evansville Daily Journal reported "Seventy-five prisoners were sent to Camp Chase yesterday from this place. As they passed through one of our principal streets a number of young ladies waved their handkerchiefs at them and made other demonstrations of sympathy, much to the annoyance of soldiers who had the prisoners in charge."

And on Friday, September 4, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Calvin Upchurch of Company G of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Calvin Upchurch did not own slaves in Wayne County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“C. UPCHURCH CO. G 5 KY. MTD INF. C.S.A.”**

**1960) Private John UPCHURCH** - Inscription on tombstone #710 reads **“JNO. UPCHURCH CO. I 39 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John Upchurch, born about 1835 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as an overseer with a personal value of \$120.00 and noted he could not read or write. He was living in Madison County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Canton and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is his Compiled Military Service Records stating he enlisted at Jackson, Mississippi in 1862 at 26 years old and records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 52 which noted Private John Upchurch told Federal authorities his relative was S. Upchurch and listed the Post Office as Wakefield, North Carolina.

The compiler notes both Rankin and Hinds Counties which Jackson is located is adjacent to Madison County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Upchurch alternate name Jack Upchurch served in Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Burt Avengers” many soldiers from Hinds County, Mississippi.

The compiler notes his given name was listed as Jack in his service records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 17, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jack Upchurch with Captain William E. Ross’ Company of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* was mustered in at age 26 on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by William E. Ross for three years and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by William E. Ross for three years and last paid on by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 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. Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by William E. Ross for three years and last paid on by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 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. Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by William E. Ross for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 in Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by William E. Ross for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

He was taken prisoner at Port Hudson and the compiler notes enlisted Confederates were paroled in the field and officers taken to POW camps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and private prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles and list at Port Hudson was not dated in July 1863.

When Private John Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The numbers at Camp Chase are staggering although a bit skewed during the Atlanta Campaign based on the following statistics alone. Less than two dozen Confederates who were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign while General Johnston was the commanding general (May 7, 1864 to July 16, 1864 or seventy days) would die at Camp Chase and have tombstones. More than 400 Confederates who were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign while General Hood was the commanding general (July 17, 1864 to September 2, 1864 or forty-seven days) would die at Camp Chase and have tombstones.

After the fall of Atlanta, Georgia on September 2, 1864 General Sherman had seemingly secured the re-election of President Lincoln in November. The once mighty Confederate Army of Tennessee had suffered tremendously under the aggressive leadership of General Hood since taking command on July 17, 1864, in the battles in and around Atlanta. Hood's main Army was predominantly west of Atlanta during the later September days of 1864. Both Hood and President Jefferson Davis incorrectly philosophized that General Sherman could not continue to hold Atlanta with hundreds of miles of long supply lines with more than over one hundred in the form of the Western and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta, Georgia to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Both opposing armies waited to see what the other would do after the capitulation of Atlanta.

Wondering what General Hood was doing after the fall of Atlanta, General Sherman was quoted as saying "I cannot guess his movements as I could those of Johnston, who was a sensible man and only did sensible things."

However General Hood did perform the sensible military tactic and sent part of his Army to retake the towns of Acworth and Big Shanty both north of Marietta, Georgia and then tore up railroad track to deny General Sherman supplies and communication.

However only known to General Sherman and a few select others he was preparing for his infamous March to the Sea and left Atlanta on November 15, 1864.

Likewise a huge supply base was located at the Allatoona Pass further north along the Western & Atlantic railroad and contained a million rations among other supplies. Knowing of the possible attempt to re-capture the Pass Sherman had ordered a smaller Army about 2,100 soldiers under Union General Corse at Rome, Georgia to reinforce the Pass.

General Hood ordered General Alexander Stewart one of his corps commanders to take a division and take Allatoona Pass and General Stewart elected to send General French's Division for the task. On October 5, 1864 a brief but hotly contested battle ensued. The battle had two names, the Battle of Allatoona and the Battle of Allatoona Pass. Confederate cavalry had incorrectly informed Confederate General French that additional Union troops were on their way and the following day his division limped

back toward the Army of Tennessee. Faulty intelligence had prevented General French in taking his objective with superior Confederate numbers. In a message sent to General Sherman, General Corse is quoted as saying "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to whip all hell yet." Through a series of misunderstandings General Sherman never sent major reinforcements to General Corse in more ways than one Corse had dogged a bullet. The Union ballad of "Hold the Fort" was inspired by General Corse and his defiant stand at Star Fort at Allatoona Pass. For Hood's Army it was another missed opportunity as the Army of Tennessee began its pivotal and fateful return to Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Upchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near (Spelled as) Alltoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**



On January 5, 1865 at White Cloud, Kansas the newspaper the White Cloud Kansas Chief reported "Three horse thieves were hanged by the citizens of Table Rock, Nebraska, last week. One, we learn was named Shuey, a young man about 24 years of age, who had been in the Union army. We have not heard the names of the other two. We also learn that they made a confession implicating parties both in Nebraska and Kansas."

And on Thursday, January 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Unchurch of Company I of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Upchurch owned slaves in Madison County, Mississippi.

**1961) Private John UPRIGHT** - Inscription on tombstone #1946 reads "**JNO. UPWRIGHT 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 45 years old.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; David Upright married Elizabeth Albright on January 9, 1816.

The 1850 United States census listed John Upright, born about 1819 in North Carolina and living in the household of Davis Upright, born about 1788 in North Carolina and his wife Elisabeth Upright, born about 1787 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Catharine T. Upright, born about 1817 in North Carolina and Mary M. Upright, born about 1818 in North Carolina and Margaret Upright, born about 1822 in North Carolina and Elisabeth M. Upright, born about 1825 in North Carolina and Susanna Upright, born about 1828 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the School District 3 in Rowan County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Upright. The census listed John Upright, born about 1819 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,250 and a personal value of \$1,809.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with appears to be his wife Margaret Upright, born about 1822 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Elizabeth Upright, born about 1825 in North Carolina and Susan Upright, born about 1827 in North Carolina and Harriet N. Revis, born about 1853 in North Carolina. The household was living in the North Side of the North Carolina Railroad in Rowan County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rowan Mills and the census was enumerated on August 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Upwright alternate name John Upright served in Company B in the 4<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Senior Reserves.

The 4<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Senior Reserves is sometimes referred also to the 73<sup>rd</sup>

The 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 11, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Upright of Captain John M. Brawley's Company Reserve Force\* enrolled on June 23, 1864 at Salisbury, North Carolina for the war and noted his physical description: Age 45 years 4 months and 20 days; Height 5 foot 5 inches; Complexion sallow; Hair dark; Eyes blue; and by occupation had been a farmer and born in Rowan County, North Carolina.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves; the regiment was organized about August 6, 1864."

The soldiers of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup>. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Asheville, 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 John Upright of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Upright of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Upwright (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private John Upright died approximately 5 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 9, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported “IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER – The most important order which has yet emanated from General Halleck, at Richmond is one declaring that all persons found in arms against the authority of the United States in the States of Virginia and North Carolina after the 20<sup>th</sup> instant will be treated as robbers and outlaws and any persons in these States who shall assist or advise the organization of guerilla bands or the

continuation of hostilities against the authority of the United States will be arrested tried by a military commission and punished with death, or otherwise less severely according to the circumstances of the case.”

And on Tuesday, May 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Upright of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John (Spelled as) Upright owned one slave a 32 year old male in Rowan County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: “**JOHN UPRIGHT CO. B 4<sup>TH</sup> N.C. SR RES. C.S.A.**”

**1962) Private James C. VALENTINE** - Inscription on tombstone #749 reads “**J. C. VALENTINE CO. H 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the current President of the Smith County, Mississippi genealogical society (Charlotte Webb) she indicates that Levi L. Valentine and Mary Frances McKay were married on May 13, 1830 in Amite County, Mississippi. Mrs. Webb also indicated despite the various spellings of the surname that the correct spelling was Valentine.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Voluntine but the compiler agrees with the Smith County genealogical society and the surname was spelled as Valentine and will be noted this way. The census listed James Valentine, born about 1834 in Mississippi and it noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Levi Valentine, born about 1807 in Georgia and Mary Valentine, born about 1817 in Mississippi. Other household family members were: Richard Valentine, born about 1831 in Mississippi and Cynthia Valentine, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Letha (A female) Valentine, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Martha Valentine, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Louisa Valentine, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Mary Valentine, born about 1850 in Mississippi. The family was reported as living in Smith County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Vollantine but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Valentine and will be noted this way The census listed James C. Valentine, born about 1835 in Mississippi and noted as a farm laborer living in the household of L. L. (A male) Valentine, born about 1807 in Georgia and noted as a famer with real estate valued at \$1,000.00 and personal estate valued at \$798.00 and Mary E. Valentine, born about 1817 in Mississippi and other household members were: (Spelled as) Cyntha E. Valentine, born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Litha A. Valentine born about 1842 in Mississippi and Martha J. Valentine, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Eliza. H.

Valentine born about 1846 in Mississippi and Mary Valentine, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Letesia E. Valentine, born about 1850 and (Spelled as) Emaline P. (A female) Valentine, born about 1853 in Mississippi. The family was reported as living in Smith County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James C. Valentine alternate name J. C. Volentine served in Company H in the 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1862 by adding four companies to the six-company 6th (Balfour's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion. In February, 1863, it totaled 407 effectives and served in S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit participated in the long Vicksburg siege and was captured on July 4, 1863. After the exchange it was assigned to General Baldwin's, Tucker's, and Sears' Brigade. It fought in the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment had 1 wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and during the Atlanta operations, May 18 to September 5, reported 23 killed, 68 wounded, and 37 missing. It lost 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 16 missing at Allatoona and had many disabled at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Clark [William Henry Clark Senior – Died at Allatoona, Georgia October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 90990576] and Claudius W. Sears, [Claudius Wistar Sears – Find A Grave Memorial # 11073] Lieutenant Colonel William K. Easterling, [Find A Grave Memorial # 77086700] and Major Constantine Rea. [Wounded in the Atlanta Campaign and died September 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 59210462]”

Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Raleigh Rangers”.

The compiler notes his name was listed as Jas C. Volentine within his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Volentine of Company H of the 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Volunteers\* enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Raleigh, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Wiley A.) McAlpine for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H, 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6<sup>th</sup> (Balfour's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April, 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order number 32, Headquarters. 2<sup>nd</sup> District, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated Vicksburg, December 2, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Volentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 4, 1862 at Raleigh, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Wiley A.) McAlpine for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 through October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Volentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 4, 1862 at Raleigh, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Wiley) A. McAlpine for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since August 23, 1863 and a note was attached. NOTE: Paroled at the capitulation of Vicksburg and furloughed from July 23 to August 23, 1863 and exchanged by General Order Number 9 dated October 22 at Enterprise and by Exchange Notice Number 7 of October 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Volentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 4, 1862 at Raleigh, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Wiley) A. McAlpine for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted from Enterprise, Mississippi on November 23, 1863.

When Private James C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General William E. Baldwin's Brigade in Major General Martin L. Smith's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. C. Volentine a private of Company H Regiment 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported his name as J. C. Volentine and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

According to unit information of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry "The station of the company was at Vicksburg, Mississippi in January and February 1863. This Company constitutes a part of the 46<sup>th</sup>

Mississippi Regiment and belonged to General S. D. Lee's Brigade. It has been subject to very heavy picket and fatigue duty in and around Vicksburg." and "Was at the Battle of Port Gibson May 1, 1863 and covered retreat from Big Black May 17, 1863. At the siege of Vicksburg."

The last unit information for Company H was for January and February 1864 and showed the company at the Dog River Factory near Mobile, Alabama. "This has been an excellent company, has had no Captain for upwards of a year. In fact has never had one much to the detriment of its discipline yet it has been a reliable company in the absence of officers and for trivial reasons, want of money and tobacco, fourteen (14) men stacked arms in company quarters on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February refusing to do further duty. They were sentenced by a military court to hard labor on the fortifications during continuance of the war, Colonel C. W. Sears, commanding."

When Private James C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> 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) Jas C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> 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 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase,



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

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23222) reported James C. Valentine was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on January 10, 1865 for pneumonia.

The Camp Chase death records stated that Jas. C. Valentine died on December 11, however General Ainsworth and his Staff who made the Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records stated "The chronological arrangement of this register indicates the date should be January 11, 1865." The compiler also believes this is correct.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 11, 1865 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Intelligencer Journal reported "A GOOD ACT – President Lincoln has done one good act, for which he is entitled to the thanks of every decent and respectable citizen – we allude to the removal of General, alias Beast Butler from command. The army is thus relieved of the presence of this pretentious and blathering demagogue and the country of the odium which attaches to his name as a military commander. He should have been removed two years ago; but better late than never and we give Mr. Lincoln credit for the tardy order. Ben Butler never was anything more or less than a blustering braggadocio and a coward and the only pity is that the rebels did not get hold of him instead of many good men and officers who fell into their hands."

On January 11, 1865 the border State of Missouri officially ended slavery twenty days prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment to the United States Constitution. Among the slaves freed were those of General Grant's father-in-law Colonel Dent.

And on Wednesday, January 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James C. Valentine of Company H of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 slave schedules James C. Valentine did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

**1963) Private David F. VANCE** - Inscription on tombstone #907 reads "***D. VANCE CO. B 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania

Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

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

The compiler notes his records are listed under D. F. Vance with (Gore's) 13<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David F. Vance of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry\* enlisted in Overton (County, Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Dibrell for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Readyville, (Tennessee) on September 4, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was organized as Partisan Rangers in September 1862, with twelve companies and was re-mustered as cavalry in October 1862 and consolidated into ten companies. It was officially designated the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant & Inspector General's Office but was mustered in the field for a while as the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry ad as Dibrell's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

The compiler notes the skirmish at Woodbury, Tennessee was also known as the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David T. (With a X by the initial T. indicating an incorrect initial) Vance of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David (Can't transcribe middle initial) Vance of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 September 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David F. Vance of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David F. Vance of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David (Can't transcribe middle initial) Vance of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from September 16 to 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private David Vance died approximately 132 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 27, 1865 at Alton, Illinois the newspaper *The Alton Telegraph* reported "WASHINGTON January 24 – This afternoon a fire broke out in the Smithsonian Institute building above the picture gallery between the ceiling and roof caused it is believed, by a deflective flue. The ceiling soon fell in and in a few moments the gallery was one sheet of flames. The fire as it mounted the central tower burst in

full volume from the roof was magnificently grand and a curious spectacle was presented. The large library in the west wing was not damaged. The full extent of the loss is not yet ascertained. A strong military guard was in attendance. There was great difficulty at first experienced in getting water and at no time could all the steam engines have full play upon the flames and it was late in the evening before they were got under full control.”

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David (Can't transcribe middle initial) Vance of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1964) Private Cornelius E. VANDYKE** - Inscription on tombstone #1461 reads “**C. E. VANDYKE CO. H 21 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner in Campbellsville, Tennessee in November 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Vandike but correct by an ancestry transcriber to VanDyke and will be noted this way. The census listed Cornelius E. Vandyke, born about 1844 in Tennessee and living in the household of Isaac W. Vandyke, born about 1808 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Eliza B. Vandyke, born about 1808 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary J. Vandyke, born about 1831 in Tennessee and John P. Vandyke, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Angus M. Vandyke, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Wm H. Vandyke, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Duncan B. Vandyke, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Joseph D. Vandyke, born about 1840 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Effy C. (A female) Vandyke, born about 1847 in Tennessee and James P. Vandyke, born about 1850 and noted as eight months old and Isaac H. Vandyke, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Giles County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Vandike but the compiler believes it was Vandyke and will be noted this way. The census listed Cornelius Vandyke, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Vandyke, born about 1808 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) E. B. (A female) Vandyke, born about 1808 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Vandyke, born about 1833 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Vandyke, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) Vandyke, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) E. C. (A female) Vandyke, born about 1848 in Tennessee and James Vandyke, born about 1850 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 12 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Centre Point and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

The compiler notes his records are with (Wilson's) 21<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. E. Vandike (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company H of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry\* enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Centre Point, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The 21<sup>st</sup> (Also called the 16<sup>th</sup> and Wilson's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry) was organized about February 4, 1864 by the consolidation of Franklin's and Kizer's Regiments Tennessee Cavalry. Some of the members appear to have been illegally mustered November 21, 1863, as of Newsom's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. The regiment was consolidated with the 22<sup>nd</sup> (Also called the 2<sup>nd</sup> and Barteau's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, apparently in accordance with Special Order Number 28 Headquarters Cavalry District of Mississippi and East Louisiana dated February 13, 1865 and formed the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Consolidated) which was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 13, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. E. Vandyke of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company H of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Centre Point, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated black mule \$800.00.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius E. Vandyke of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Campbellsville, Tennessee on November 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius E. Vandyke of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Campbellsville, Tennessee on November 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius E. Vandyke of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Campbellsville, Tennessee on November 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius E. Vandyke of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio of January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Campbellsville, Tennessee on November 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius E. Vandyke of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Campbellsville, Tennessee on November 26, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 27, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported "GENERAL MCCLELLAN IN ENGLAND – The innumerable friends of General McClellan will be glad to learn that that distinguished officer, with his estimable family has arrived safely in England. The China, in which steamship the General and family sailed from this port (New York) on the 25<sup>th</sup> of January, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday on Saturday February 4. During Sunday General McClellan remained in Liverpool where he was visited among other persons, by the United States vice-consul, accompanied by whom he with his family attended divine service. On Monday the distinguished party proceeded to London, en route to Paris and Rome."

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Cornelius E. Vandyke of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Cornelius Vandyke did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

**1965) Private Lambeth VANHOOSER** - Inscription on tombstone #1779 reads "**PVT. L. VANHOOSER TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) (The compiler believes the surname was spelled as Vanhooser) Lambeth Hooser, born about 1824 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with what appears to be his wife Mary A. Hooser, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Arabella P. (A female) Hooser, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Filissa A. (A female) Hooser, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 2 in Wilson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) H. Vanhoozer (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lambeth Vanhooser and the compiler notes it looked like the initial L on the census), born about 1824 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary A. Vanhoozer, born about 1824

in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Arabela (A female) Vanhoozer and Felician (A female) Vanhoozer, born about 1847 in Tennessee and James Vanhoozer, born about 1851 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 2 in Wilson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Silver Springs and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lambert Vanhoozer Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A.D.C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Lambert Van Hoozer Conscript Unassigned 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 January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Lambert Van Hoozer Conscript Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be transferred on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Lambert Van Hoozer Conscript Unassigned 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 (Spelled as) Lambert Vanhoozer Conscript Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1865.

The compiler notes his wife Mary A. Vanhoozer was selling corn and hay to the Confederate Cavalry in February 1864. And that the last Confederate Conscription Act was on February 17, 1864 and raised the age to fifty and that the conscripted soldiers were only required to have service in their home State.

Private Lambert Vanhoozer died approximately 86 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 30, 1865 at Plymouth, Indiana the newspaper *The Weekly Republican* reported "UNION DEAD – The New York Tribune of late Saturday contains a list of the Union dead in Salisbury, North Carolina, in December 1864 January and February 1865, for a copy of which we are indebted to the publishers. The list fills nearly five columns in the Tribune. The victims belonged almost entirely to the Armies of

Virginia. We could not find in the list the names of any we knew from this vicinity, thought there are several belonging to Indiana and Ohio regiments. It is a sad and startling record.”

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. Vanhooser of the conscript unassigned (As located on miscellaneous) due to pleuritis.

The compiler notes Lambert Vanhooser has a cenotaph tombstone at the Leeville Cemetery in Wilson County, Tennessee.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules L. Vanhooser did not own slaves in Wilson County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“L. VANHOOSER CONSCRIPT UNASSIGNED”**

**1966) Private John M. VANHUSS** - Inscription on tombstone #1106 reads **“JNO. M. VANHUSS CO. K 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Claiborne County, Tennessee in November 1864.

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

According to the Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; Michael (Spelled as) Huss married Besty (Spelled as) Rosenbum on July 4, 1809 in Wythe County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Vandorp but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Van Huss was will be noted this way. The census listed John Van Huss, born about 1832 in Virginia and living in the household of Michael Van Huss, born about 1789 in North Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Van Huss, born about 1791 (With no birth State listed on the actual census script). Other family household members were: William Van Huss, born about 1828 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Manda (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lucinda Van Huss, born about 1837 in Virginia and Alexander Van Huss, born about 1839 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 67 in Washington County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John M. Van Huss, born about 1832 in Washington County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Michael Van Huss, born about 1790 in North Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Van Huss, born about 1793 in Wythe County, Virginia. Other household members were: Lucinda Van Huss, born about 1835 in Washington County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Wm A. Van Huss, born about 1845 in Washington County, Virginia (William A. also served in Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry) and Rebecca J. Van Huss, born about 1833 in Lee County, Virginia and Nancy E. Van Huss, born about 1859 in Lee County, Virginia Elizabeth Trent, born



about 1826 in Washington County, Virginia and Sarah E. Trent, born about 1851 in Washington County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Rosanah J. (A female) Trent, born about 1859 in Lee County, Virginia. The household was living in the Western District in Lee County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Vanhuss served in Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Predecessor unit:

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

The compiler notes Lee County, Virginia is the most extreme southwestern county in the State.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Vanhose (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain James A. Larmer's Company of Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers\*was mustered into service at Macks Meadow on November 10, 1862 and had joined for duty on October 3, 1862 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled for three years and the evaluation of his horse at \$75.00 and his equipment as \$33.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain James A. Larmer's Company, Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers; Company H of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles; and Company H 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers or Mounted Rifles (Also known as Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about September 1, 1862. Captain Lyle's Company was added and designation changed to the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 159 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated July 8, 1864.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 3 to December 31, 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Vanhus (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted October 3, 1862 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by (James) A. Lamar for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Vanhuss of Company H of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles was noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough from March 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Vanhuss of Company H of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted October 3, 1862 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by James A. Lamar for three years and last paid by Captain (William H.) Miller on February 28, 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) John M. Vanhuss of Company H of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted October 3, 1862 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by James A. Lamar for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to April 30, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. "N." Vanhuss of Company H of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted October 3, 1862 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by James A. Lamar for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, (1864) stated Private (Spelled as) John Vanhuss of Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted October 3, 1862 at White Shoals (Located in) Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by James A. Lamar for three years and last paid by (Captain William) H. Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detail with broken down horses since June 20, 1864 by order of Lieutenant Colonel (Henry Alonzo) Edmondson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, (1864) stated Private (Spelled as) John Vanhuss of Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted October 3, 1862 at White Shoals (Located in) Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by James A. Lamar for three years and last paid by (Captain William) H. Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detached service since June 20, 1864 with broken down horses by order of Lieutenant Colonel (Henry Alonzo) Edmondson.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Vanghost (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Claiborne County, Tennessee on November 21, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Vanhuss of Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll

dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Claiborne County, Tennessee on November 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Vanhuss of Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Claiborne County, Tennessee on November 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Vanhass (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Claiborne (County), Tennessee on November 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Vanhuss of Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Claiborne County, Tennessee on November 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Vanhuss of Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Claiborne County, Tennessee on November 21, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 8, 1865 at Sacramento, California the newspaper *The Sacramento Bee* reported "A whale was caught in September, in Davis Straits and in its body was found imbedded a large piece of a harpoon, on which was engraved ""Traveller, Peterhead 1838"". This was the name of a vessel lost about eight years ago in Cumberland Straits."

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Vanhuss of Company H of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John M. Vanhuss did not own slaves in Washington County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. M. VANHUSS CO. H 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1967) Private William VANZANT** - Inscription on tombstone #1385 reads **“W. VANZANT CO. D 23 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Strasburg, Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

Company D of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Clarke County, Virginia.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Vanzandt of Company D of the 23d Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, D. C. and Fort Delaware, Delaware during the month of August 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper’s Ferry August 31, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Washington, D. C. August 29, 1864 and noted as captured at Strasburg, Virginia August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Vanzant of Company D of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Strasburg, Virginia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Vanzant of Company D of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia “Infantry” appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864 and had been sent from Harper’s Ferry, (West Virginia) by order of Captain (Alonzo) D. Pratt and noted as captured at Strasburg, Virginia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Vansant of Company D of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Virginia “Infantry” name appeared as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, (Maryland) on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Strasburg, Virginia on August 13, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 173 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 22, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *Evening Star* reported "THE REBEL ARMY MELTING AWAY – The dissatisfaction existing in the rebel army becomes more apparent every day, through the numerous desertions. Yesterday morning one hundred and eighteen deserters arrived here from City Point, a large number of whom belonged to the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia regiment."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Vanzant of Company D of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1968) Private Ambrose VAUGHN** - Inscription on tombstone #1887 reads "**AMBURS VAUGHN ALA CSA**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin County, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Ambrose Vaughn, born about 1837 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Williams Vaughn, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Letty Vaughn, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Vaughn, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Elbert Vaughn, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Cornelius Vaughn, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Francis (A female) Vaughn, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Talitha (A female) Vaughn, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Mary Vaughn, born about 1850 in Mississippi. The family household was living in District 7 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Amos Vaughn, born about 1838 South Carolina and noted his occupation as a Wagoner with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$315.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Amilia (A female) Vaughn, born about 1840 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William J. Vaughn, born about 1857 in Alabama and Elbert W. Vaughn, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as luka and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1860.

According to the death certificate of Elbert W. Vaughn in 1940 he was born at Tuscumbia, Alabama in 1859 then located in Franklin County, but today located in Colbert County, Alabama and his father's name was Ambus Vaughn, and his mother's maiden name was Millie Webb and both parents had been born in Virginia.

The compiler notes Tishomingo County, Mississippi is the most northeastern county in the State and is adjacent to Franklin County, Alabama. The compiler further notes that Colbert County, Alabama was created from Franklin County, Alabama in 1867 over post war political issues.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Ambrose Vaughn served in Company E in the 10<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River. The regiment was first stationed at Mount Hope, [and] then was assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, District of North Alabama, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It principally was restricted to outpost duty in the Tennessee Valley and disbanded during the spring of 1865. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, [Richard Orrick Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 36476083] Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Powell, and Major W. P. Wrenn were in command.”

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ambrose Vaughn of Company E of the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 January 15 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ambrose Vaughn of Company E of the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ambrose Vaughn of Company E of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ambros Vaughn of Company E of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ambrose Vaughn of Company E of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 17, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS – Washington, April 16. General Paine (William Henry Fitzhugh Payne), a rebel officer and his two adjutants and an orderly, were captured in Virginia yesterday and this afternoon brought to Washington. As they passed through the city, thousands of excited men and boys followed them, evidently supposing that they in some way were connected with the late assassination. Many exclaimed, ""hang them, hang them!"" They were conducted to the office of the Provost Marshal and after the necessary examination ordered to be committed to the Old Capitol. They were brought out the back way and several companies of the Reserve Corps were ordered to the scene as a precaution against riot. The excitement soon after subsided on the announcement having been officially made that they were prisoners of war."

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ambrose Vaughn of Company E of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Ambrose Vaughn did not own slaves in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"AMBROSE VAUGHN CO. E 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1969) Private Benjamin VAUGHN** - Inscription on tombstone #701 reads **"BENJ. VAUGHN CO. B 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the 1860 United States census Benjamin Vaughn, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: Dougherty Vaughn, born about 1818 and listed as a servant and born in Georgia and Benjamin Vaughn, born about 1856 in Georgia and Sarah Vaughn, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in a subdivision in Franklin County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carnesville and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin Vaughn served in Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

When Private Benjamin Vaughn of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in \_\_\_\_\_ Brigade in \_\_\_\_\_ Division in \_\_\_\_\_ Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Vaughn of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 August 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Vaughn of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin Vaughee (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Benjamin Vaughn died approximately 138 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 3, 1865 at Wilmington, Delaware the newspaper the Delaware State Journal reported “THE HUSBAND OF BELLE BOYD – The husband of Belle Boyd, the famous Rebel spy, took refreshments in the Guard House of the Citizens Volunteer Hospital in Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon on his way to Fort Delaware.”



And on Tuesday, January 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj Vaughn of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

The compiler notes his military records are located with the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry and Regulars.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1970) Private Jesse A. VAUGHN** - Inscription on tombstone #1523 reads “**J. A. VAUGHN CO. E 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 26 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 Jesse Vaughn, born about 1837 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) K. Vaughn, born about 1817 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Ester (A female) but correct by an ancestry transcriber to Hester Vaughn, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Harriet Vaughn, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Rhoda Vaughn, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Johnson Vaughn, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Vaughn, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Mary Vaughn, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Frances Vaughn, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Franklin Vaughn, born about 1850 in South Carolina and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Greenville District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jesse A. Vaughn alternate name J. A. Vaughn served in Company E 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.”

Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the “McCullough Lions” Many soldiers from Greenville District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry dated December 12, 1861 and duty status not reported.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, (1861) at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service at headquarters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, (1861) at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home on sick certificate.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, (1861) at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months 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. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, (South Carolina) 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. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Samuel Stradley 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. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Samuel) Stradley 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. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months 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) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain Samuel Stradley on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital Montgomery, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from periods of service from May 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid on August 10, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain Samuel Stradley on August 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. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain 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) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain Samuel Stradley on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated received two months pay on descriptive list from April 30 to June 30. Makes Vaughn's (Can't transcribe last word).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1864 and issued specifically on May 23, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Honea Path, South Carolina and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Samuel) Stradley on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick by authority of surgeon since July 31, 1864.

When Private Jesse Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a throat wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Gist'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) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina was admitted on December 27, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin and diagnosed for a gun-shot penetrating the throat cavity and had been wounded by a con ball (Which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for minie ball) and wounded at Franklin on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 31, 1865 and listed as age twenty-six.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 31, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville

Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 3, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported "REBEL OFFICERS SENT TO FORT DELAWARE – Wednesday, sixteen rebel officers, including Colonel J. W. Clark, of the 24<sup>th</sup> North Carolina, and Lieutenant Turner, of Fitz Hugh Lee's staff were sent to Fort Delaware from the Old Capitol prison, under charge of Captain Leiber and a guard of the 10<sup>th</sup> regiment Veteran Reserve Corps."

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. A. Vaughn of Company E of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jesse Vaughn did not own slaves in the State of South Carolina.

**1971) Private Richard VAUGHN** - Inscription on tombstone #1698 reads "**R. VAUGHN CO. B 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard Vaughn served in Company B in the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich’d Vaughn of Company B (And noted as the 13<sup>th</sup> at top of page) Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich’d Vaughn of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich’d Vaughn of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich’d Vaughn of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 18, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported "SENTENCES BY COURT-MARTIAL – A special order has been issued by General Morris, detailing the facts in relation to the trial and sentence of the following soldiers, tried by court-martial in this department, viz: Frank Johnson, colored, a substitute, charged with desertion, found guilty; sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Fort Delaware....."

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. Vaughn Company B 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1972) Sergeant Erasmus Franklin VEAZEY** - Inscription on tombstone #810 reads "***SERG'T E. F. VEAZEY CO. K 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Ann W. House married Erasmus F. Veazey on January 15, 1846 in Madison County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Veazey, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann W. Veazey, born about 1830 in Alabama. Another family household member was Samuel Veazey, born about 1847 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Southern Division in De Soto County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) E. F. (A male) Veazey, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$5,000.00 and a personal value of \$6,500.00 and listed him as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann W. Veazey, born about 1831 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Sam J. Veazey, born about 1848 in Mississippi and James F. Veazey, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Ann E. Veazey, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Veazey, born about 1857 in Mississippi William E. Judge, born about 1839 in Alabama. The household was living in De Soto County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Arkabutla and no date for the enumeration was noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Erasmus F. Veazey alternate name E. F. Veazey and discharged as a sergeant served in Company K in the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Cavalry Regiment was assembled at Columbus, Mississippi during the summer of 1863. Many of the men had seen prior service in various state commands, and some were from Panola and Kemper

counties. It was assigned to Chalmers', W. F. Slemons', R. McCulloch's, Mabrey's, and W. Adams' Brigade and confronted the Federals in Mississippi, Kentucky, West Tennessee, and Alabama. Companies C, D, E, H, and K were captured at Selma in April, 1865 and the remaining companies were included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James Z. George; [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave # 7893930] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Barksdale, [Killed February 22, 1864] P. H. Echols, W. M. Reed, [Killed April 12, 1864] and Nathaniel Wickliffe; [Nathaniel Wickliffe Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 126081412 (And according to the Adjutant General's Office this appears to be correct) and Majors W. G. Henderson [William G. Henderson] and William B. Perry.”

Associated unit:

19th (George's) Cavalry Battalion, organized during the late summer of 1863, totaled 350 effectives in October. It served in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, then early in 1864 disbanded. Some of its members joined the 5th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel James Z. George [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave Memorial # 7893930] was its commander.”

Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry was known as “Ward’s Company” and many members were from De Soto County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. F. Veazey of Company K of George’s Regiment Mississippi Cavalry\* enlisted on August 1, 1863 and enrolled by Captain A. G. Ward for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment subsequently became the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. F. Veazey of Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on August 10, 1863 and enrolled by Captain A. G. Ward for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 14, 1864 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. F. Veazey of Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on August 10, 1863 and enrolled by Captain A. G. Ward for three years and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Erasmus F. Veazey of Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker’s Brigade in Chalmers’ Division in Forrest’s Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Erasmus F. Veazey of Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain



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

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

Federal POW Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) Erasmus F. Veazey of Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Erasmus F. Veazey of Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Erasmus F. Veazey of Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 15 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 19, 1865 at Winston-Salem, North Carolina the newspaper *The Western Sentinel* reported " North Carolinians, are true to the last, as the following extract of a letter from an officer of the Confederate army will show, who, was for some time a prisoner at Johnson's Island. After giving an account of the suffering of the prisoners there, he says: ""And I will here state that I never saw a more determined spirits than the North Carolinians on Johnson's Island, they alone being able to say, Not a man from my State has taken the oath in this prison"" The treatment of those who take the oath is just the thing. Old Abe has issued an order that all the Confederate States officers who take the oath were to be kept in prison until after the exchange of all prisoners. He does this on account of so many taking the oath and returning to our armies."

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Erasmus F. Veazey of Company K of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules E. F. Veazey of De Soto County, Mississippi owned seven slaves. Four males ages 22, 18, 18 and 5 and three females ages 25, 19 and 2.

**1973) Sergeant William T. VENABLE** - Inscription on tombstone #747 reads **“SGT. W. T. VENABLE CO. E 55 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** Federal POW Records at ancestry (50132) stated: He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Venable, born about 1838 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Ezekiel Venable, born about 1805 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Huldah Venable, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Jasper Venable, born about 1843 in Alabama and James Venable, born about 1846 in Alabama and Newton Venable, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 24 in DeKalb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William T. Venable, born about 1838 in Alabama and living in the household of Ezekiel Venable, born about 1805 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Mahulda Venable, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Jasper Venable, born about 1843 and James K. Venable, born about 1846 in Arkansas and Newton Venable, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Alaxander (A male) Venable, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Emeline (A female) Venable, born about 1853 in Alabama and Morris Venable, born about 1856 in Alabama and Murphy Venable, born about 1856 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Meltonville and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

The compiler notes DeKalb County and Marshall County, Alabama are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant William T. Venable served in Company G in the 55<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

S. Graham and John H. Norwood, [John Henry Norwood – Find A Grave Memorial # 104482661] and Majors James B. Dickey [Find A Grave Memorial # 43870643] and Joseph H. Jones. [Killed during the Atlanta Campaign]”

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 31 to October 31, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) W. T. Venable of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 13, 1861 at Camp Cheatham, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> sergeant September 27, 1862.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) W. T. Venable of Company E of Snodgrass’ Regiment Alabama Volunteers enlisted on November 13, 1861 at Camp Cheatham, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated elected 1<sup>st</sup> sergeant on September 27, 1862.

When 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant William T. Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign he had been in Scott’s Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated “Private” (Spelled as) W. P. (With a X by the initial P indicating an incorrect initial) Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Alabama appeared on a list of rebel wounded sent to General Hospital July 23,24,25 and 26, 1864, from 3<sup>rd</sup> Division Hospital 20<sup>th</sup> Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William T. Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners of war who have died in Field Hospital, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division, 20<sup>th</sup> Corps, for the month of July, 1864 and died of a Gun Shot wound and died on July 22, 1864 and received the wound at Peachtree Creek (Georgia) on July 20, (1864) and the locality of grave was Peachtree Creek and under remarks stated site of hospital.

Within his Federal POW Records it stated in pencil that he supposedly died on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama had been wounded in the hip and admitted to the Field Hospital on July 26, 1864 at Vining Station, Georgia and sent to General Hospital on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. T. Venable (With a X by the surname indicating on incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama was admitted for a flesh wound on July 31, 1864 at the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and under remarks stated sent to Provost Marshal Office Chattanooga October 1, 1864 and at the bottom of page stated age 26 and was in section 4.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm T. Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama was admitted on July 31, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and under remarks stated sent to the Provost Marshal October 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) Wm T. Venable Company E 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm "I" (With a X by the initial I indicating an incorrect entry) Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Peachtree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm T. Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Peachtree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) William T. Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Peachtree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm T. Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Peachtree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. T. Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared of a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured a Peachtree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant William T. Venable died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 10, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported "SENT TO FORT DELAWARE – Yesterday 13 enlisted men, convicted by court martial for various offences, were sent to Fort Delaware to serve out their terms of sentence.. They were principally of New York regiments."

And on Tuesday, January 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) W. T. Venable of Company E of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small pox.

The compiler notes on the actual Federal POW Records Sergeant Venable was listed as dying on December 10, 1864 however at the bottom of the page General Ainsworth and his staff noted the correct date of death should have been January 10, 1865 and from looking at the order of deaths the compiler believe Ainsworth and his staff were correct.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23127) stated he died on Tuesday, January 10, 1865 due to small-pox. The compiler notes he was noted in the above citation as buried in grave number 745.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William T. Venable did not own slaves in Alabama.

**1974) Private Charles J. VICK** - Inscription on tombstone #1208 reads "**CHARLES VICK CO. G 27 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Tennessee Marriage Records, 1780-2002; Cullen Vick married Nancy Tom on November 16, 1837 in Maury County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Charles J. Vick, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Cullen Vick, born about 1795 in North Carolina and his wife Nancy Vick, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Another family household member was Joseph W. Vick, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 10 in Lawrence County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name spelled as Charles T. Vick, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and still attending school within the year and living in the household of Cullen Vick, born about 1795 in North Carolina and his wife Nancy Vick, born about 1798 in South Carolina. Another family household member was Joseph W. Vick, born about 1844 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 7 in Lawrence County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Palo Alto and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles J. Vick served in Company B in the 27<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“27th Infantry Regiment was organized in December, 1861, at Fort Heimen, [Heiman] Tennessee. Its companies were recruited in Franklin, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Mobile, Madison, and Morgan counties. The unit was sent to Fort Henry, then Fort Donelson where it was captured on February 16, 1862. However, a number of men were sick in the hospital and escaped the surrender. These men were organized into two companies, joined a Mississippi regiment, and at the Battle of Perryville lost 8 killed and 25 wounded. The main body of the regiment was exchanged, reunited with the other two companies at Port Hudson, and assigned to Beall's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The 27th was engaged at Champion's Hill and Big Black River Bridge, served in the trenches at Jackson, and later moved with the army across the Pearl River. During the spring of 1864, it joined with the Army of Tennessee and, attached to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, participated in many conflicts from Resaca to Bentonville. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Adolphus A. Hughes [Adolphus Alexander Hughes – Find A Grave Memorial # 16946131] and James Jackson, Lieutenant Colonel Edward McAlexander, [Edward Asbury McAlexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 8728810] and Major R. G. Wright.”

Company B of the 27<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Franklin County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Franklin County, Alabama during the war was located by nearby Lawrence County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Charles J. Vick of Company G the 27<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles J. Vick of Company B of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas J. Vick of Company B of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles J. Vick of Company B of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas J. Vick of Company B of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas J. Vick of Company B of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 12, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper the Daily Progress reported "PLAIN TALKING – The President lately vetoed the bill to transmit newspapers to soldiers free of postage. On its coming up a second time, the House passed it over his veto, by a majority of 63 to 13 and the Senate by a still larger majority. In the latter body, Mr. Graham, one of the Senators from North Carolina said: ""The frequency of the President's vetoes led to the suspicion that he did not understand his powers. It seemed that he vetoed every bill against which he would have voted had he been in Congress. The veto power had never been so understood or exercised on this continent. It was given the President to protect flagrant violations of the Constitution. He did not agree with the President that his bill was unconstitutional and should vote for it."" Pretty plain language and excellent sense."

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Charles Vick of Company "G" of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles Vick did not own slaves in Tennessee.

**1975) Private Sion VICKERS** - Inscription on tombstone #1377 reads "**S. VICKERS CO. H 20 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Sion Vickers served in Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Morton Pine Knots” Company was raised in Scott County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Vickers of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 8, 1864 at Morton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Joseph H) Barbee for three years or the war and had never received pay and noted as present for duty.

“The 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was mustered into the Confederate service in July 1861, for the war, some of the companies have previously been in the State service. It was known for a short time after being organized as Russell's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed the 15<sup>th</sup> Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was mounted about April 29, 1863 and dismounted about June 14, 1863.”

When Private Sion Vickers of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in 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) Sion Vickers of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi was admitted on January 21, 1865 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 and had been sent from Columbia and diagnosed with a simple flesh wound of thigh by a con ball (Which was short for a conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball) and wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 26, 1865 and listed as age eighteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sion Vickers of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces



under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sim Viikers (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sion Vickers of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 28, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sion Vickers of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sion Vickers of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 22, 1865 at Racine, Wisconsin the newspaper the Racine Advocate reported "The colored people of Newport, Rhode Island have petitioned the Legislature to provide for the admission of colored children to the public schools."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sion Vickers of Company H of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.

The compiler notes his given name was listed as Sion which is probably incorrect.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Sion Vickers did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi by virtue of his age.

**1976) Private Levi VICTORY** - Inscription on tombstone #1489 reads ***“L. VICTORY CO. E 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

May be Levy Wilborn (Spelled as) Vicary, [Vickery] born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the Bensmith’s district of Gwinnett County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Levi Victor served in Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Georgia was known as the “Harper Guards” Many soldiers from Newton County, Georgia.

When Private Levi Victory of Company E of the 42<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Stovall’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Victor of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Victor of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Victor of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Victon (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Victor of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes he has no military records other than his Federal POW Records and the majority of them listed his surname as Victor.

The compiler notes Lillian Henderson's work listed his surname as Victory.

The National Park System listed his surname as Victor while the National Grave Locator maintained by the National Cemetery Administration listed his surname as Victory.

The compiler notes his original Camp Chase death records reported his surname as Victory in pencil.

Private died approximately 55 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 28, 1865 at St. Louis, Missouri the newspaper the Daily Missouri Republican reported "Lieutenant W. D. Mintz, of the 5<sup>th</sup> rebel Arkansas Infantry, who lost both his eyes in the battle near Nashville, has been forwarded to Fort Delaware to be returned within the rebel lines. Surgeon William E. Brickell of the 8<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry, was permitted to accompany him."

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Levi Victor (And noted as Victory with an X by the surname) of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1977) Private A. Green VITTETOE** - Inscription on tombstone #28 reads **"A. G. VILTETOE CO. G 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Frankfort, Kentucky in August 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Victoro but corrected by an ancestry to Vittetoe and will be noted this way. The census listed Grace (Green) Vittetoe (A male) born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of George W. Vittetoe, born about 1810 in Tennessee and his wife Lucinda Vittetoe, born about 1812 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Rachel M. Vittetoe, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Enoch S. Vittetoe, born about 1833 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Wilestin (A male) Vittetoe, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Vittetoe, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Sarah Vittetoe, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Louisa Vittetoe, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Mary Vittetoe, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Thomas Vittetoe, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Elkany (A male) Vittetoe, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 13 in Grainger County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Vettters but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Vittetoe and will be noted this way. The census listed A. Green Vittetoe, born in 1842 and noted him attending school within the year and living in the household of George W. Vittetoe, born about 1810 in Tennessee and his wife Lucinda Vittetoe, born about 1812. Other household members were: Louisa Vittetoe, born about 1841 and May Vittetoe, born about 1845 and Thomas Vittetoe, born about 1846 and (Spelled as) Eleana (A male) Vittetoe, born about 1848 and Robt P. Vittetoe, born about 1850 and (Spelled as) Stokely Vittetoe, born about 1852 and (Spelled as) Amanul (A male) Vittetoe, born about 1855 and (Spelled as) Emetin (A female) Vittetoe, born about 1854 and Sarah C. (Spelled as) Minott, born about 1859. The household was living in Districts 13 and 14 in Grainger County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rutledge and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

The compiler notes a letter written by the father in behalf of his son while held at Camp Chase and was written to the Provost Marshall of East Tennessee and the father signed his surname as G. W. Vittetoe. The letter stated his son was twenty years of age and had volunteered in Carter's 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Cavalry or be forced into conscription by the Confederate Army. The compiler found it interesting that the part about his son volunteering for the Confederate Army had been underlined probably by Federal authorities. Before the Union authorities could interview Private Vittetoe it was noted that he had died. The letters are located in miscellaneous records located under A.P. Vittetoe.

Interestingly his Federal POW Records are listed under A.G. Vettitoe with Gordon's Arkansas Cavalry except for his last entry which states he was with Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Cavalry.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 23, 1863 at New York, New York the newspaper the New York Daily Herald reported “Fort hundred men, belonging to Colonel Tevis’ cavalry regiment, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday from Fort Delaware. They were originally captured rebels, who refused to be exchanged, took the oath of allegiance and joined the Union service.....” (This was known as companies D, E, F and G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maryland Cavalry).

And on Wednesday, September 23, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Wednesday, September 23, 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. G. VITTETOE CO. G (CARTER’S) 1<sup>ST</sup> TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1978) Private Osmond VINCENT** - Inscription on tombstone #64 reads **“OSMON VINCENT CO. D 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Meigs County, Tennessee in October 1863.

The compiler notes he has two pages of POW Records under miscellaneous one under Osmon Vincent and the other as Osmond Vincent.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Osmon Vincent of Company D of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 14, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Nelson, Kentucky by order of Colonel S. G. Griffin and noted as captured in Meigs County, Tennessee on October 15, 1863.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On November 15, 1863 at Leavenworth, Kansas the newspaper the Leavenworth Times reported “BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG – General Meade’s report of the campaign of last summer is published. It is summed up as follows: The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah and in the capture of three guns, forty one standards, and 16,621 prisoners- 24,978 small arms were collected on the battlefield. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying returns, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing-in all 23,186.”

And on Tuesday, November 15, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Osmond Vincent of Company D of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to acute diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1979) Private John C. VINING** - Inscription on tombstone #1057 reads **“J. C. VINING CO. C 16 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes the following: The 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry having been increased to ten companies, its designation was changed to the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Georgia Cavalry, to take effect from May 2, 1864, by special order number 12, Adjutant and Generals Office dated January 16, 1865.

Captured on August 2, 1864.

The compiler notes if the National Cemetery Administration still would like to list him a member of the old unit on his tombstone it should read 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry.

In the compilers opinion because his service records are found with the 13<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry and because he was taken prisoner after the designation occurred and died under the new designation.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23490 – 54896) stated he was in barracks number 15 in Mess 2 at Camp Chase.

Private John C. Vining died approximately 178 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 5, 1865 at Meridian, Mississippi the newspaper the Daily Clarion reported “YANKEE RAID ON THE APALACHICOLA – A special dispatch to the Columbus Enquirer from Marianna, Florida of January 30<sup>th</sup> says: The enemy a hundred strong came to Rico’s Bluff, on Apalachicola river capturing a lieutenant and forty negroes, on the 25<sup>th</sup> and then left. On the 29<sup>th</sup> the enemy were again reported advancing on Rico’s Bluff; their numbers unknown.”

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Sunday, February 5, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. C. VINING CO. C 13 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1980) Private Joseph H. VOWELL** - Inscription on tombstone #743 reads "**JOS. H. VOWELL CO. C 1 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to North Carolina Marriages, Marriage Index, 1741-2004; Mary Walker married Clark Vowell on October 8, 1836 in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Vowell, born about 1837 North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Clark Vowell, born about 1812 in Virginia and his wife Mary A. Vowell, born about 1819 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Adolhus Vowell, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Virginia Vowell, born about 1840 in North Carolina and Catherine Vowell, born about 1843 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Asberry Vowell, born about 1845 and Newton Vowell, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Princeton Township in Dallas County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph H. Vowell, born about 1837 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Clark Vowell, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife Mary A. Vowell, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Adolphus Vowell, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Catherine Vowell, born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Asberry (A male) Vowell, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Newton Vowell, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Hiram Vowell, born about 1850 in Arkansas and (Spelled as) Clarie Vowell, born about 1858 in Arkansas. The family household was living in Princeton Township in Dallas County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Princeton and the census has no date for enumeration in 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph H. Vowell served in Company C in the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry (Colquitt's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st (Fagan's-Colquitt's) Infantry Regiment, formed during the early spring of 1861, contained men from Union, Clark, Ouachita, Jefferson, Saline, Pulaski, Jackson, Arkansas, and Drew counties. Ordered to Virginia, the unit entered Confederate service at Lynchburg. It fought at First Manassas, moved to Tennessee, participated in the conflict at Shiloh, and then took an active role in the Kentucky Campaign. Later it was assigned to General L. E. Polk's and Govan's Brigade and was prominent in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Bentonville. This regiment reported 11 killed and 90 wounded at Murfreesboro, lost forty-five percent of the 430 engaged at Chickamauga, and totaled 302 men and 217 arms in December, 1863. During July, 1864, this unit was united with the 15th (Cleburne's-Polk's-Josey's) Regiment and in the Battle of Atlanta lost 15 killed, 67 wounded, and 3 missing. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John W. Colquitt [Find A Grave Memorial # 3131202] and James F. Fagan; [James Fleming Fagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 10863] Lieutenant

Colonels William A. Crawford, [William Ayers Crawford – Find A Grave Memorial # 25471830] W. H. Martin, [William H. Martin] Donelson McGregor, [Find A Grave Memorial # 175240359] James C. Monroe, and John B. Thompson; and Major Stinson Little. [Find A Grave Memorial # 91265188]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 1, 1861 stated Private Joseph H. Vowell of Company C of the (Camden Knights) 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Fagan’s) Arkansas infantry\* enrolled May 8, (1861) at Camden, (Arkansas) and mustered into service on May 19, (1861) at Lynchburg, Virginia and duty status not reported and listed as age twenty-four and noted his prior occupation as a carpenter.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt’s) Arkansas Infantry.”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Joseph H. Vowell of Captain Crenshaw’s Company 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Fagan’s) Arkansas Infantry\* was mustered in at age twenty-four at Lynchburg, Virginia on May 19, 1861 and enrolled in May 1861 by Captain (William L) Crenshaw at Camden, Arkansas for twelve months.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 24, 1862 stated (Spelled as) Joseph Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Fagan’s) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, (1861) at Camden, (Arkansas) and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid on November 1, (1861) and duty status not stated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Fagan’s) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid by Wyatt Oates on July 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt’s) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid by John Tatum on November 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt’s) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid by John Tatum on November 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee).

The compiler notes the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee was fought from December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863 and resulted in a Union victory. The battle was also known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Murfreesboro.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Stones River.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent to Nashville, (Tennessee). Roll dated March 18, 1863 and noted as captured on January 5, 1863 at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) by United States forces and paroled on January "7", 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Penitentiary in Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Nashville, (Tennessee) on March 21, 1863 and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on January 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Vowel of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas appeared on a register of prisoners of war and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 5, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to City Point, Virginia on March 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company "H" of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent April 13, 1863 from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Baltimore, Maryland en route for City Point, Virginia, for exchange and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowel (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent May 6, 1863 from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Baltimore, Maryland en route for City Point, Virginia. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 5, 1863 and under remarks stated detained.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company "H" of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Fort McHenry, Maryland and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on January 5, (1863).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Vowel of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas appeared on a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland on May 10, 1863 and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 5, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid by John Tatum on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to October 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid by John Tatum on August 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 30 to December 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J H Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid by John Tatum on October 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated without leave (under arrest) charged with misbehavior before enemy November 27, 1863 lost one Enfield Rifle \$54.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Vowel of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Regiment carried information about his court martial dated January 20, 1864 under General Order 10/15 Department and Army of Tennessee J. E. Johnston.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to March 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid by John Tatum on January 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in arrest balance on Enfield Rifle \$43.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 9, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 14, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 17, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private J. H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1861 at Camden, (Arkansas) and enrolled by (Captain William) L Crenshaw for one year and last paid by John Tatum on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated balance on Enfield Rifle lost \$32.00.

When Private Joseph H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Govan's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) H. Volell (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Joseph H. Vowell died approximately 5 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 11, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "Among the rebel officers forwarded to Fort Delaware from this place on Monday were Colonel Richard C. Morgan, 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky cavalry; First Lieutenant Francis M. Gordon, 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky cavalry, and First Lieutenant Richard A Spurr, 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky cavalry, all captured at Kingsport, East Tennessee."

And on Wednesday, January 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos H. Vowell of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes an X by the inferred death date as December 11, 1864 which indicates an incorrect date.

(Chronological records indicate January 11, 1865)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Vowell did not own slaves in the State of Arkansas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOS. H. VOWELL CO. C (COLQUITT’S) 1 ARK. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1981) Private Addison J. WEDDLE** - Inscription on tombstone #1942 reads **“A. J. WADDLE CO. I 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Lee County, Virginia in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Addison J. Weddle served in Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> 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.”

Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Lee Rangers” and had many soldiers from Lee County, Virginia and Claiborne and Hancock Counties in Tennessee.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Weddle on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Addison J. Weddle of Company I of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry\* enlisted on January 28, 1864 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and had not been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers or Mounted Rifles (Also known as Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about September 1, 1862. Captain Lyle's Company was added and designation changed to the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 159 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated July 8, 1864."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private Addison J. Weddle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1864 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and not paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick with leave and bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Addison J. Weddle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1864 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and not paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since about September 10, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private Addison J. Weddle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1864 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and not paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Addison Waddle of Company I of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted the complaint as diarrhea and was admitted on December 17, 1864 to the Military Prison Hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee and had been sent from the rebel prison and returned to prison on December 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Addison Wadle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Lee County, Virginia on October 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Addison Wadle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on October 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Addison Wadel (With an X by the surname indicating in incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 27<sup>th</sup> Virginia Battalion appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on "September 27" (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Addison Wadle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on October 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Addison Wadle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on October 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Addison Wadle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on October 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Addison Wadle of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on October 26, 1864.

Private died approximately 112 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 7, 1865 at Galveston, Texas the newspaper the Galveston Daily News reported "A guard is kept stationed around the residence of Sumner. Booth is, on his mother's side a direct lineal descendant from John Wilkes, the famous English agitator, after whom he is named. All Marylanders who have taken up arms in the Confederacy will not be allowed to enter Maryland, if the citizens there can prevent it. So say the Baltimore American of the 21<sup>st</sup>."

And on Sunday, May 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Addison Wadle (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1982) Private Solomon WADE** - Inscription on tombstone #1691 reads **“SOLOMON WADE CORPUT'S CO. LT. ART. GA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Solomon Wade, born about 1830 and noted his occupation as a laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha Wade, also born about 1830. Other household members were: Martha Wade, born about 1851 and Stephen Wade, born about 1853 and Amanda Wade, born about 1855 and Jane Wade, born about 1858 and William McCollough, no birth date and also noted as deceased. The household was living in the Floyd Springs District in Floyd County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Floyd Springs and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

He had previous duty with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Solomon Wade served in Van Den Corput's Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Battalion was organized at the Upson Camp Ground, near The Rock, Georgia, during the summer of 1861. It was formed with three companies, later increased to five. The unit took part in the Cumberland Gap and Kentucky Campaigns, then serving under General Rains lost thirteen percent of the 300 engaged at Murfreesboro. In the spring of 1863 the battalion merged into the 37<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonels Anthony F. Rudler [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] and Marcellus A. Stovall [Marcellus Augustus Stovall – Find A Grave Memorial # 9091] were in command.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 and dated April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Captain J. G. Yeiser's Light Battery 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, Department East Tennessee, Georgia Volunteers\* enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Van Den) Corput for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent by detached service attending horses in Virginia since March 3, 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This battery was also known as Company A, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry was broken up in the following manner: Company A was detached in January or February 1863 and became Captain Max Van Den Corput's Company Georgia Light Artillery: Companies B, C, E, F and H were consolidated in May 1863 with the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry (Also known as the 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry) to form the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry: and at the same time Companies D and G became Companies B and A respectively of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters.”

And his service with Van Den Corput's Company Georgia Light Artillery.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Solomon Wade served in Van Den Corput's Company Georgia Light Artillery and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

Organized at Canton, Georgia, in August, 1861, with men from Cherokee County. The unit was active in Kentucky, then joined the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It endured the hardships of Vicksburg and was captured on July 4, 1863. After the exchange it was assigned to Palmer's and Johnston's Battalion of Artillery and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. About 15 men, serving as infantry, were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The company was commanded by Captains Max Van Den Corput [Maximilien Joseph John Van Den Corput – Find A Grave Memorial # 75878290] and John G. Yeiser [James Garrad Yeiser – Find A Grave Memorial # 18391123].

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sol Wade of Captain Max Van Den Corput's Company, Cherokee Light Artillery enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Corput for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

"This Company was formerly Captain James G. Yeiser's Company (Also known as Company A) of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry, from which it was detached to January and February 1863."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Captain Max Van Den Corput's Company, Cherokee Light Artillery enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Corput for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Wade of Captain Max Van Den Corput's Company, Light Artillery enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Corput for three years or the war and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Wade of Captain Max Van Den Corput's Company, Light Artillery enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Corput for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick hospital April 29, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Wade appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from period of March 1 1863 to July 1, 1863 and paid on August 12, 1863 in the amount of \$48.00 and under remarks stated Cherokee Artillery.

When Private Solomon Wade of Corput's Company Light Artillery of Georgia was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2<sup>nd</sup> 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, S. Wade a private of Corput's Georgia Artillery 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 S. Wade and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Wade of the Cherokee Artillery, Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters United States Paroling Office, Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Wade of the Cherokee Artillery appeared on a list of effective men in Cherokee Artillery, furloughed at Enterprise, (Mississippi) on July 22, 1863.

When Private Solomon Wade of Captain Van Den Corput's Company of Georgia Light Artillery was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Corput's Georgia Battery in Johnston's Battalion in Corps Artillery in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes his records are under Captain Van Den Corput's Artillery.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Corput's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Corput's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky, December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll

dated Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Corput's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Corput's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Corput's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Corput's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Solomon Wade died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 17, 1865 at Zanesville, Ohio the newspaper the Zanesville Daily Courier stated "Two thousand of the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase have expressed a desire to go into the service of the United States for the purpose of restoring order in the territories rather than be exchanged."

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Solomon Wade of Corput's Battery due to dysentery.

The widow of Solomon Wade; Mrs. Sarah A. Wade filed for a pension in Whitfield County, Georgia in 1891.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Solomon Wade did not own slaves in Floyd County, Georgia.

**1983) Private William T. WADE** - Inscription on tombstone #1254 reads "***W. T. WADE CO. I 1 MO. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William T. Wade served in Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Cavalry Regiment was formed during summer of 1861. Many of its members had served with the Missouri State Guard. The unit fought at Elkhorn Tavern, then moved east of the Mississippi River and was dismounted. After fighting at Iuka and Corinth, it was assigned to M. E. Green's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took an active part in the fight at Big Black River Bridge and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. After the exchange it was assigned to General Cockrell's Brigade, and consolidated with the 3rd (Samuel's) Missouri Cavalry Battalion. It fought with the Army of Tennessee throughout the Atlanta Campaign and was part of Hood's operations in Tennessee. Later it was involved in the defense of Mobile. On May 4, 1862, the regiment contained 536 effectives and lost 9 killed and 54 wounded at Corinth. The 1st/3rd Battalion reported 25 killed, 80 wounded, and 3 missing during the Atlanta Campaign and sustained 56 casualties at Allatoona. The small command surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Elijah Gates; [Elijah P. Gates – Find A Grave Memorial # 9901878] Lieutenant Colonels Richard B. Chiles, [Richard Ballinger Chiles – Find A Grave Memorial # 33424401] George W. Law, [George Washington Law – Killed while a sheriff of Callaway County, Missouri after the war – Find A Grave Memorial # 88109314] and William D. Maupin; and Majors Robert R. Lawther [Robert Richard Lawther according to his Compiled Military Service Records although Find A Grave currently has his middle as Ralston and with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Missouri Cavalry, both men born in 1836 – Find A Grave Memorial # 33710938] and William C. Parker.”

When Private William T. Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Missouri Cavalry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Nashville on December 15, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cockrell's Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William P Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry (Rebel) was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for a gun-shot fracture of right shoulder joint and had been wounded at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 by a con ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 17, 1865 and listed as age twenty-five.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri 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 17, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. (With an X by the letter P indicating an incorrect initial) Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and listed a 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) William T. Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, (1865) and discharged on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Ward (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 20, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

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

### Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 in Washington, D.C. a newspaper stated the following. "Our oldest inhabitants say that Sunday night was the coldest experienced in this latitude for fifteen years."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. T. Wade of Company I of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was wounded at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1984) Private Henry S. WAGONER** - Inscription on tombstone #647 reads "**HENRY WAGONER CO. H 54 N.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford's Farm in July 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; David (Spelled as) Waggoner married Catharine (Spelled as) Sperlin on March 29, 1830 in Surry County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Waggoner but the compiler believes it was Wagoner and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry S. Wagoner, born about 1841 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of David Wagoner, born about 1803 in North Carolina and his wife Catharine Wagoner, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Daniel Wagoner, born about 1832 in North Carolina and William Wagoner, born about 1835 in North Carolina (William was also a member of Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> North Carolina and also deserted) and (Spelled as) Eliza A. (A female) Wagoner, born about 1838 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Tena (A female) Wagoner, born about 1844 in North Carolina and Sarah Wagoner, born about 1847 in North Carolina and John Wagoner, born about 1850 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the South Division in Surry County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The compiler notes Yadkin County, North Carolina was created from portions of Surry County, North Carolina in either 1850 or 1851 depending upon the source.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Wagoner. The census listed Henry S. Wagoner, born about 1841 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Daniel Wagoner, born about 1830 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Elisa A. Wagoner, born about 1839 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Yadkin County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 42 which noted Private Henry Wagoner of the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was (Spelled as) David Wagoner and listed his Post Office as Chestnut Ridge, North Carolina.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 673 the Post Office at Chestnut Ridge was located in Yadkin County, North Carolina.

And another inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops on June 7, 1864 in Jonesville, North Carolina located in Yadkin County, North Carolina and may have had previous duty with Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops and his name was listed as Henry Waggoner and sometimes as H. S. Waggoner noted he enlisted in Yadkin County, North Carolina on October 14, 1862 at age twenty-one and also noted he deserted in April of 1864.

His records within the 44<sup>th</sup> North Carolina will be noted:

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private H. S. Waggoner served in Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

44th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in March, 1862, at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Granville, Edgecombe, Pitt, Chatham, Montgomery, Beaufort, and Franklin. It served in the Department of North Carolina, [and] then was assigned to General Pettigrew's, [Pettigrew's] Kirkland's, and MacRae's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. En route to Gettysburg the 44th stayed at Hanover Junction to guard the railroads. Later it fought at Bristoe, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. It was then involved in the Petersburg siege south of the James River and the Appomattox Campaign. The regiment reported 23 killed and 63 wounded at Bristoe, sustained heavy losses at The Wilderness and in front of Petersburg, and surrendered 8 officers and 74 men on April 9, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels G.B. Singeltary [George Edmund Badger Singeltary – Find A Grave Memorial # 111198505] and T.C. Singeltary; [Thomas Chappelle Singeltary – Find A Grave Memorial # 124710886] Lieutenant Colonels Richard C. Cotton, [Richard Carney Cotton - Find A Grave Memorial # 40413898 spelled his surname as Cotton and died in 1900] Elisha Cromwell, [Find A Grave Memorial # 62620436] and Tazewell L. Hargrove, [Tazewell Lee Hargrove – Find A Grave Memorial # 10385420] and Major Charles M. Stedman [Charles Manly Stedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 8056876 and when he died in 1930 he was last officer that had served in either North or South to have been in Congress]

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Waggoner of Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 14, (1862) at Camp French (Located in Prince William County, Virginia) and enrolled by (James) T. Townsend and had never been paid and under remarks stated deserted November 2, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. S. Waggoner of Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 14, 1862 at Camp French, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James) T. Townsend for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William L) Cherry (Acting Quartermaster) on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay deducted by order of court martial.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. S. Waggoner of Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 14, 1862 at Camp French, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James) T. Townsend for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William L) Cherry (Acting Quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated deserted April 25, 1864 from Camp near Orange Court House, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. S. Waggoner of Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on October 14, 1862 at Camp French, (Virginia) and enrolled by (James) T. Townsend for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William L) Cherry (Acting Quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted April 25, 1864 Camp near Orange Court House, Virginia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. S. Waggoner of Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops appeared on a roll of honor and was from Yadkin County, North Carolina and enlisted on October 14, 1862 at age twenty-one and had been conscripted.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) H. S. Waggoner of Company H of the 44<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1863 and specifically issued on December 20, 1863.

And his duty with the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Wagoner served in Company H of the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina, in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Rowan, Burke, Cumberland, Northampton, Iredell, Guilford, Wilkes, Yadkin, Columbus, and Granville. It was assigned to General Law's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W. G. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. [Virginia] The 54th was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, [and] then guarded prisoners captured at Winchester during the Pennsylvania Campaign. Later it took part in Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, the conflicts at Plymouth and Drewry's Bluff, Early's Shenandoah Valley operations, and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 6 killed and 40 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 3 killed and 38 wounded at Chancellorsville and 2 wounded and

306 missing at the Rappahannock River. It totalled [totalled] about 700 men in July, 1864, and surrendered with 4 officers and 53 men of which 23 were armed. The field officers were Colonels James C. S. McDowell, [James C. S. McDowell – Died of wounds due to Battle of Chancellorsville – Find A Grave Memorial # 31864049] Kenneth M. Murchison, [Kenneth McKenzie Murchison – Find A Grave Memorial # 7156908] and John Wimbish; [John Wimbish – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754237] Lieutenant Colonel Anderson Ellis; and Major James A. Rogers.”

Company H of the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops was known as the “Western Rangers” Many soldiers from Yadkin County, North Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wagoner of Company H of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on June 7, 1864 at Jonesville, (North Carolina) (Located in Yadkin County) and enrolled by (Captain David) S. Cockerham for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wagoner of Company H of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Winchester, (“West”) Virginia on July 21, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio September 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wagoner of Company H of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 26, 1864: Age twenty-four; Height five feet eight inches and one half; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair sandy and by occupation had been a farmer and told Federal authorities his residence was Yadkin County, North Carolina and had given himself up at Winchester, Virginia on July 21, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wagoner of Company H of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 7, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 21, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take the oath.

He desired to take the Oath of Allegiance.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 22, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported “Rebel Prisoners – Yesterday Captain Jones forwarded one thousand and eighty-eight rebel enlisted men, prisoners of war, to Camp Douglas, nineteen commissioned officers to Johnson’s Island and four



Surgeons to Camp Chase. Prisoners continue to arrive in the city in large numbers on all of the trains from Nashville.”

And on Thursday, December 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry Wagoner of Company H of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry S. Wagoner did not own slaves in Yadkin County, North Carolina.

**1985) Private Henry WAYNE** - Inscription on tombstone #207 reads **“HENRY WAIN CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Calhoun County, West Virginia in November 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 years old based on hospital records.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as McClewain but for the purpose of this census the compiler will note the last name as Wayne. The census listed Henry Wayne, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of J. (A male) Wayne, born about 1809 in Virginia and his wife Christy Wayne, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Levi Wayne, born about 1839 in Virginia and Thomas Wayne, born about 1835 in Virginia and Nancy Wayne, born about 1838 in Virginia and Betsy Wayne, born about 1842 in Virginia and Jake Wayne, born about 1846 in Virginia and Joseph Wayne, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in District 17 in Gilmer County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1850.

The compiler notes Find A Grave Memorial number 70258734 helps to fill in the gaps of the marriages. It noted Christina Parsons Wayne was the first wife of Jacob Wayne and that she died on April 11, 1854 in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia and is buried in the Wayne Cemetery.

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Jacob Wayne born in 1810 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia at age fifty married Nancy Barnhouse born in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and her age was noted as twenty-one. They were married in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia on June 21, 1860. It was further noted that Jacob Wayne’s father’s name was (Spelled as) Junis Wayne and his mother’s name had been Catharine. The bride’s mother’s name was (Spelled as) Dusella and her father’s name had been Thos H. Barnhouse.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Waine but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Wayne and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Wayne, born about 1845 in Gilmer County, (West) Virginia and living in the household of Jacob Wayne, born about 1810 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and his wife Nancy Wayne, born about 1839 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Wayne, born about 1842 in Kanawha

County, (West) Virginia and Jacob Wayne, born about 1847 in Gilmer County, (West) Virginia and Joseph Wayne, born about 1840 in Gilmer County, (West) Virginia. The family household was living in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Manora and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Wayne served in Company A in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Henry Wayne of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description on November 20, 1863; Age nineteen; Height six feet; Complexion light; Eyes blue; Hair brown and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Calhoun County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested in Roan [Roane] (West) Virginia on November 1, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on November 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wayne of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 21, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted as captured in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia on November 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Wayne of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on March 2, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and sent from the rebel prison at Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and returned to duty on March 27, 1864 and listed as age nineteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wayne of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia 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 noted as captured in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia on November 1, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private died approximately 268 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On August 16, 1864 at Washington, DC the newspaper the Evening Star reported "FATAL ACCIDENT – This morning, about 4 o'clock, as the night tonnage train was coming in, it ran over a sailor boy named Stephen McElroy, employed as a messenger t the Navy Yard, taking off one leg near the hip and the other at the knee. It was dark at the time and it was impossible for the engineer to see they boy before he was struck. He was taken to the Sanitary Home, where the necessary attention was paid him, but death ensued about 9 o'clock this morning. He came recently from Boston, where he has a mother living at Number 5 Mechanics Court." And the next day the newspaper reported "Yesterday afternoon some of the officers of the Navy Yard attended the funeral of Stephen McElroy, the sailor boy who was killed on the railroad night before last, and his remains were interred in the Congressional Cemetery."

And on Tuesday, August 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry Wain of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"HENRY WAYNE CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1986) Private George W. WAITE** - Inscription on tombstone #91 reads **"GEO. W. WAITE CO. K 24 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Jones' Ford, Tennessee in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed George Waite, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of George Waite, born about 1790 in North Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) (A female) Jerucid but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to (Spelled as) Jerucia Waite, born about 1796 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Jane Waite, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Lucy Waite, born about 1830 in Tennessee and Joshua Waite, born about 1832 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Dekath (A male) Waite, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Rebecca Waite, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Ruth Waite, born about 1837 in Tennessee and James Waite, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Archibald Waite, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Nancy Waite, born about 1837 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 6 in Coffee County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George Waite, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1000.00 and a personal value of \$3,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Waite, born about 1840. Another family household member was Laura Waite, born about 1860 and noted her age as nine

months old. The family household was living in Civil District 6 in Coffee County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Manchester and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

Company K of the 24<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Coffee and Wilson Counties in Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. "Wright" of Company K of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Jones' Ford, Tennessee on June 3, 1863.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 12, 1864 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper the Buffalo Weekly Express reported "Colonel Carter, the former commander of the famous Virginia black horse cavalry that made the furious charge on our lines at Bull Run, is now a prisoner in Camp Chase prison."

And on Tuesday, January 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) George Wait of Company K of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1987) Private James A. WALDS** - Inscription on tombstone #1459 reads "**J. WALD CO. E 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Walds served in Companies B and E in the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Walds of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and

forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Wald (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. (With an X by the initial S indicating an incorrect initial) Walds of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Walds of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Kentucky on January 15, 1865.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 27, 1865 in Washington, D.C. a local newspaper stated a colored man named (Martin Robinson) Delany has been appointed surgeon of volunteers with the rank of major, by the President and ordered to report to General Saxton, South Carolina for duty.

The compiler notes Major Delany was the highest ranking black soldier in the Civil War.

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Waed of Company "E" of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler is unsure of the correct surname.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1988) Private James W. WALDON** - Inscription on tombstone #1417 reads "**J. WALDON CO. E 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

He only has Federal POW Records and listed as James W. Walden.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Walden of Company E of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Marshall County, Alabama on January 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Waldren of Company E of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Waldren of Company E of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, (1865) and discharged on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Waldren of Company E of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Waldren of Company E of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 24, 1865 at Hiawatha, Kansas the newspaper the Brown County World reported "Lieutenant (Samuel Boyer) Davis, arrested at Newark, Ohio, January 14, (1865) has been tried and convicted by court martial as a spy and sentenced to be hung February 27, at Johnson's Island."

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Walden of Company E 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment "Confederate" Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1989) Sergeant Benjamin FRANKLIN WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #1262 reads ***"SERG'T B. F. WALKER CO. D 1 BATT'N GA. S.S. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Benj F. Walker, born about 1844 in North Carolina and living in the household of George K. Walker, born about 1801 in Scotland. Other family household members were: Temperance Walker, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Richard Walker, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Margaret Walker, born about 1845 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Division 12 in Cass County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Franklin Walker, born about 1843 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Georg K. Walker, born about 1793 in Scotland. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Demperanci (female) Walker, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Margaret Walker, born about 1845 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 856 in Cass County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cassville and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

Benjamin F. Walker had prior service with the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private B. F. Walker served in Company A in the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry and discharged as a private 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 May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 5, (1861) at Calhoun, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and last paid on May 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

His service in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters will now be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Benjamin F. Walker served in Company D in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Battalion Sharpshooters was organized with four companies during the spring of 1862. Some of the men were from De Kalb County. It served on the Georgia coast and was part of the garrison that defended Fort McAllister in February, 1863. During May the unit moved to Mississippi and under General Wilson took its place in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was transferred to the Army of Tennessee and attached to General C. H. Stevens' and H. R. Jackson's Brigade. For a time the battalion was united with the 25th Georgia Regiment and in December, 1863, the consolidated command totalled [totalled] 341 men and 151 arms. It fought on many battlefields of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with less than 35 officers and men. Majors Robert H. Anderson and Arthur Shaaff [Find A Grave Memorial # 130403350] were in command.”

Benjamin F. Walker had prior duty with Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry and was transferred to Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters in 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to August 31, 1862 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters\* enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Camp Black, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on May 1, 1862 and a \$50.00 bounty paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred to 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters from 8<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion by special order 259 from Headquarters Department Georgia appointed sergeant on August 1, 1862.



The above asterisk stated "This Company was formed of details from the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> Regiments Georgia Infantry and 8<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion and transfers from Savannah Volunteer Guards and 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Volunteers by Special Order Number 259 Headquarters District of Georgia."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Camp Black, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 3, 1862 and again a \$50.00 bounty paid was listed and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and again a \$50.00 bounty paid was stated and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Camp Black, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Camp Black, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 27, 1863 and again noted as paid \$50.00 for bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 8, 1861 at Camp Black, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty under remarks stated present sick.

Compiled Military Service Records stated "Private" (Spelled as B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters stated; For commutation of rations while on sick furlough from August 18 to September 16, 1863 inclusive 30 days at .33 cents for \$9.90 and paid at Montgomery, Alabama on August 3, 1863 and signed as B. F. Walker.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October "5", 1861 at Camp Black, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Willie G.) Gray on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October "5", 1861 at Camp Black, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Willie G.) Gray on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for the war on February 16, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Battalion appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists and paid on March 4, 1864 by (Willie G.) Gray in the amount of \$66.13 and under remarks stated commutation.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated September 10, 1864 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October "5", 1861 at Camp Black, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Willie G.) Gray on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hands of the enemy since July 22, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters was paid on July 18, 1864 for periods from September 1, 1863 to April 30, 1864 in the amount of \$136.00.

When Sergeant Benjamin F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) B. F. Walker of 1<sup>st</sup> "Baty" Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, (1864) and under disposition stated forwarded to Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Benj F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Sharp Shooters 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Benj F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Benj F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia o July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Benj F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Ben F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Benj F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Benjamin F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Sharp Shooters was admitted on October 6, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and returned to duty on October 15, 1864 and under remarks stated and vaccinated.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Benj F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Sharp Shooters name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Sergeant Benjamin Franklin Walker died approximately 197 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 15, 1865 at Hartford, Connecticut the newspaper the Hartford Courant reported "GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT – The citizens of Hartford will be privileged to enjoy a rare musical entertainment at Allyn Hall on Friday evening of this week. The charming vocalist Madam Varian; Edward Hoffman, the celebrated pianist, and other distinguished artistes will appear, under the management of William F. Barker. An extra train will run to New Britain after the concert. Tickets and reserved seats can be procured of L. Barker & Co, and Brown & Gross."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Benj F. Walker of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Sharp Shooters due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin F. Walker did not own slaves in Cass County, Georgia.

**1990) Private Dillard O. WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #1885 reads **“D. O. WALKER CO. I 8 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Van Buren County, Tennessee in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 14 years old.

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; McCash D. Walker married Mary Jane (Spelled as) Myers on January 28, 1850 in Van Buren County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) D. O. (A male) Walker, born about 1850 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) M. D. (A male) Walker, born about 1830 in Tennessee and his wife Jane Walker, born about 1835 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) J. K. L. (A male) Walker, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Cynthia J. Walker, born about 1854 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Van Buren County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Spencer and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dillard O. Walker of Company I of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 January 31, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 31, 1865 and noted as captured in Van Buren County, Tennessee on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willard (With an X by the given name indication an incorrect spelling) O. Walker of Company I of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register

of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 31, 1865 and noted as captured in Van Buren County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dillard O. Walker of Company I of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky February 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Van Buren County, Tennessee on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dillard O. Walker of Company I of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 1, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on February 1, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Van Buren County, Tennessee on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dillard O. Walker of Company I of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured in Van Buren County, Tennessee on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dillard O. Walker of Company I of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Van Buren County, Tennessee on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dillard O. Walker of Company I of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Van Buren County, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 17, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Philadelphia Inquirer stated: "AUTOPSY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT – The ball entered the skull midway between the left ear and the centre of the back of the head and passed nearly to the right eye. The ball and two loose fragments of lead were found in the brain. Singularly enough, both orbital roofs were fractured inwardly, properly from contre coup. The tenacity of life was specially noticed by every surgeon in attendance. The brain was taken out and will probably be weighed, although it may be difficult to arrive at its true weight as a considerable portion escaped from the wound. The autopsy of the President was made in the presence of Surgeon-General Barnes, Dr. Crane and Dr. Stone of this city by Drs. Woodward, Notson and Curtis of the regular army."

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. O. Walker of Company I of the 8<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to diarrhea.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23265) stated: He died on Monday, "April 17, 1865 due to diarrhea and buried in grave 1885."

The compiler notes Dillard O. Walker's Federal POW Records are located under the 8<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry. The vast majority of his Federal POW Records reported his capture as Van Buren County, Tennessee. However, Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38951) reported his capture as Spencer, Tennessee which was located in Van Buren County. The compiler acknowledges this may have been one of the youngest soldiers to die at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Dillard O. Walker did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"D. O. WALKER CO. I 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1991) Private Franklin W. WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #2082 reads "*2D LIEUT. J. F. ALLEN 1 ALA. REG. C.S.A.*" / "***F. W. WALKER CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama in April 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Walker, born about 1840 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Sanders Walker, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other household members were: Elizabeth Walker, born about 1821 in Mississippi and Thomas Walker, born about 1827 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Lucretia (A female) Walker, born about 1830 in Mississippi and Lafayette Walker, born about 1831 in Mississippi and Sophia Walker, born about 1842 in Mississippi and Mary Walker, born about 1844 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Sauders (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sanders Walker, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Nicholas Walker, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Thomas Walker, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Zachariah Rollins, born about 1828 in Mississippi. The household was living in Police District 4 in Pike County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Franklin Walker, born about 1838 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Sanders Walker, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other household members were: Elizabeth Walker, born about 1829 (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1820) in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Sophiah (A female) Walker, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Mary Walker, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Sander Walker, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Nicholas Walker, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Thomas Walker, born about 1849 in

Mississippi and William Walker, born about 1851 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Anjeline (A female) Walker, born about 1854 in Louisiana and Edmond Walker, born about 1855 in Louisiana and Peter Walker, born about 1857 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Ezeriah (A male) Walker, born about 1859 in Louisiana and noted as eight months old and John Green, born about 1840 in Mississippi. The household was living in Jackson Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vernon and the census was enumerated on December 6, 1860.

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

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

Company K of the 9<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry was known as the “Jackson Greys” Many soldiers from Jackson Parish, Louisiana.

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

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

"CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA" *"An advance force of a hundred and fifty cavalry , together with a section of the battery, in charge of Captain Simonson himself, assisted by Lt. M. Allen, commanding the section, the whole directed by Colonel Kennett, first caught sight of Huntsville, and the lovely cedar surrounding it. They were advancing upon the town at a double-quick, when two locomotives, with trains attached, suddenly made their appearance upon the railroad. They were moving in the direction of Stephenson. A shot from one of Simonson's guns brought the first one to" [this is an error as the sentence just stops. I would speculate that the sentence should say brought the first one to a stop] "The Captain then turned to pay his respects to the second. A shot or two induced it also to haul up. In the meantime, the engineer of the first train was quietly getting on a full head of steam, and when nobody was suspecting such a thing, he suddenly started off. The cavalry went in pursuit, and actually chased the locomotive for a distance of ten miles. A few horsemen tried their carbines upon the second train, and an unfortunate colored person received one of the bullets in his neck. It was said, too, by the Secesh, that a rebel from Corinth, going home slightly wounded, was instantly killed. I am not certain whether this is true or not. I presume, however, that it is. The infantry had come up while this was going on, and Col. Mihalotzi, of the twenty fourth Illinois, sent a detachment to tear up a portion of the track in the direction of Decatur. The escape of any more trains was thus effectually prevented. Three cavalrymen rushed into the town, found a large number of rebel soldiers sleeping in and around a number of cars, and actually made prisoners of one hundred and seventy men, including a major, six captains and three lieutenants. The most of these fellows belonged to the Ninth Louisiana regiment, and were on their way to join it in Virginia. The Major's name was Cavanaugh. His regiment did not all re-enlist when their time of service (one year) expired, and he had been home for recruits. He had succeeded in obtaining a hundred and forty, and was taking them to the Old Dominion, to fill up the ranks of his regiment. When he found both himself and his recruits were prisoners in the hands of the Yankees, his mortification was visibly expressed all over his countenance. When our troops advanced into the town, they found they had made a prize of seventeen locomotives (sixteen of them in fine running order), and about one hundred and fifty cars, passenger and freight. I shall not attempt to enumerate the other articles captured, and your readers may estimate the value of the rolling stock. The prisoners captured are a wretched looking set of men, and evidently belong to the lowest class of Southern society-which is, I admit, putting them down pretty low. They are nearly all sick of the business in which they are engaged. Many of them say they were forced to enlist. Others admit that they were influenced by leaders whom they believe to be bad men; and there is scarcely one who does not regret that he was induced to take up arms against the Government. One of them told me that if he were home once more, he would die in his tracks before he would again consent to fight against the old Union. ""I foolishly thought,"" said he ""that I was fighting for my country when I obeyed the mandates of Jeff Davis! now I see plainly that I was fighting against it""*

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

*"Sergeant E.E. Pritchard, of the Washington Artillery, arrived here last evening, and gives us some further particulars of the occupation of Huntsville. He was on his way to join his company at Corinth, but was turned back at Stevenson by the intelligence that the Federals had possession of Huntsville, and had cut off the railroad communication with Corinth. Mr. P informs us that he had a conversation with an engineer who succeeded in running the ""gauntlet,"" and who gave him the following statement.: He said that early of Friday morning, he came up the road from Decatur; that on arriving at Huntsville, he found the telegraph operator in waiting, who threw his apparatus on board and informed him that the Federalists were just coming into the town. The engineer then started his train, but before getting through the town he was fired upon by the Federal force and a shot was also fired at the train, but did*



*not succeed in hitting it. His brother, also an engineer, was just behind him, with a long train of empty cars, which was returning from carrying troops to Corinth. The Federal Infantry fired a volley into the cab of the engine, and it was supposed killed the engineer, as the train was stopped and had not been heard from at Stevenson. The Federal force could not be ascertained, but consisted of cavalry, infantry and one piece of artillery. They have possession of the city, and have effectually cut off all communication by the route. The 5th Georgia regiment had passed over the road but a short time previous, and were all safely beyond Huntsville, except some few who were detailed to bring on baggage. Passengers by the Georgia Railroad last night report that Huntsville has been occupied by eleven thousand Federal troops. Two locomotives and trains of cars, loaded with troops going to reinforce Beauregard, were captured. All communication, except by way of Mobile, is cut off, if the report is true."*

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On May 24, 1862 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "Several hundred people gathered early last evening about the corners of State and High streets, apparently in quite state of excitement. On inquiring after the cause, we heard different and conflicting statements. We took some pains to ascertain the exact origin of the excitement and believe these are the facts: A Captain of the United States army and a Secesh officer on parole, whose name is Joyce, went into Charley Wagner's about six o'clock and ordered a meal. Both were somewhat the worse for liquor. While they were at the table, two volunteer soldiers belonging to Camp Chase, both intoxicated, came in and commenced talking to the United States Captain in rather an abusive style. He told them to go away but they still continued to talk as before. There upon, the Secesh officer knocked one of them down. The other soldier left immediately and was soon after followed by the one who was knocked down. The two officers also left in a short time – The United States Captain going to the American and the Secesh officer to the Goodale House. In the meantime the news spread that a Secesh officer had knocked down a Union soldier and an excited crowd began to assemble. The former was arrested by the police and locked up in the calaboose. The indignation of a portion of the crowd, which had now swelled to five hundred or more, seemed chiefly directed against the United States Captain on account of his intimacy with the Secessionist and because, as it was said, he attempted to justify his companion for what he had done. But the Captain soon disappeared and could not be found and the crowd gradually dispersed."

And on Saturday, May 24, 1862 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, May 24, 1862 due to phthisis.

The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him. However there are no listing for graves 12 and 14 and the compiler believes he was buried at one of those graves because of the chronological order of death. 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 Franklin W. Walker may have been one of those reinterred. The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed with 2<sup>nd</sup> Company M of the 12<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Regiment.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1992) Sergeant James P. WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #765 reads **“SGT. J. B. WALKER CO. I 14 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James P. Walker served in Company “K” in the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Neely’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

14th (Neely's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 13th Regiment] was recruited behind Federal lines in Hardeman, Gibson, Madison, Haywood, and Crockett counties. It was organized at Okolona, Mississippi, in August, 1863, with only 400 men, as some were captured before they could reach the Confederate lines. The unit was assigned to R. V. Richardson's and Rucker's Brigade, and skirmished in West Tennessee and Mississippi. Later it was active with Forrest in Middle Tennessee, supported Hood's operations, moved into Mississippi, and ended the war in Alabama. The regiment surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James J. Neely, [James Jackson Neely – Find A Grave Memorial # 83310954] Lieutenant Colonel Raleigh R. White, [Raleigh Richardson White Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 23440] and Major J. Gwynn Thurmond.

He only has Federal POW Records

When Sergeant James P. Walker of Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker’s Brigade in Chalmers’ Division Battalion in Forrest’s Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas P. Walker of Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James P. Walker of Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas P. Walker of Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Jas P. Walker of Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James P. Walker of Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas P. Walker of Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant James P. Walker died approximately 8 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 14, 1865 at Windsor, Vermont a newspaper the Vermont Journal reported "A SKILLFUL COLORED MECHANIC – Professor A. W. Smith, of the Naval School, Newport, Rhode Island exhibited at our office, a few days ago, a very ingeniously constructed miniature steam engine and boiler of about 6 fly power, we should judge, which was designated and constructed by Benjamin Boardley-once a slave in Maryland. Attracted by the mechanical genius and skill of Boardley a few gentlemen clubbed together and purchased him of his owner and gave him his liberty. He soon found employment in the Naval Academy and under Professor Smith he has the sole charge of the philosophical apparatus of the institution."

And on Saturday, January 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas P. Waker of Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. JAS. P. WALKER CO. I 14 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1993) Private James WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #2112 reads "*JAS. H. LESLIE CO. D FRENCH'S VA. BATTN. C.S.A.*" / **"JAMES WALKER CO. G 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Wayne County,(West) Virginia in April 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James Walker, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Neoma Walker, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Jacob Walker, born about 1840 in Virginia and Caroline Walker, born about 1844 in Virginia and Clinton Walker, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 66 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Walker, born about 1836 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$200.00 and it was noted he had been married to within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Polley Walker, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wayne County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Fort Gay and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Walker served in Company G in the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes a special thanks to Mary Talbert for pointing out these census reports. According to records of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry many of the soldiers came from Wayne County, (West) Virginia. The compiler also notes according to the book "*Soldiers of Wayne County, West Virginia*" published by the Wayne County Cemeteries in 2001 by Rennie and Mary Talbert that a James Walker was listed as born in 1836 and was the son of John and (spelled as) Neoma Walker and he was reported as a private in Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia. The compiler notes it probably was the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry. The work also stated James Walker was the husband of (spelled as) Polley Walker. Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner in Wayne County, (West) Virginia on April 8, 1863 and transferred to Camp Chase and it was noted he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United State Government. According to his Federal POW Records his physical description was as follows: Age; twenty-five. Height; five foot eight inches. Eyes; Hazel. Complexion; dark. Hair; dark.

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

#### Juxtaposition:

On May 3, 1863 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "General Mason received a dispatch on Friday from City Point that seven hundred paroled western troops are on the way to Camp Chase."

And on Sunday, May 3, 1863 at nearby Columbus, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records listed his death on Sunday, May 3, 1863 due to pneumonia.\*\*

The compiler notes he was buried in the East Cemetery, in Columbus, Ohio in grave number 109 according to the Ohio Adjutant General Report of 1866-1868. His body may have been reinterred to the Camp Chase Cemetery in 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department. The compiler further notes the Camp Chase Cemetery was not established until August 1, 1863 and Confederate soldiers and political prisoners had been buried in the East Cemetery starting in April of 1862 that had died at Camp Chase. After the war the State of Ohio made the decision to place all Confederate soldiers that were buried in the State at two locations, Johnson's Island and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery. Records found at the NARA in D.C. listed a letter written by Agent Irving in his report to General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and noted that "he dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight were empty." Who the fifty Confederates that were reinterred to Camp Chase from the East Cemetery is unknown.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1994) Private John H. WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #227 reads "**JNO. H. WALKER CO. C 33 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Walker served in Company C in the 33<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“33rd Infantry Regiment was formed in October, 1861, near Union City, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Obion, Madison, Lake, Hardeman, and Weakley. Company C contained men from Calloway County, Kentucky. It fought at Shiloh and Perryville, and then was stationed at Shelbyville for a few months. The unit served under Generals Stewart, Strahl, and Palmer, and in December, 1862, was consolidated with the 31st Regiment. It participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment lost 20 killed, 103 wounded, and 17 missing at Shiloh and reported 33 casualties at Perryville. The 31st/33rd lost twenty-three percent of the 379 engaged at Murfreesboro, and then the 33rd had 24 disabled at Missionary Ridge and totaled 124 men and 69 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alexander W. Campbell, [Alexander William Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 10841 and note the contributor listed him incorrectly with the 23<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry] Warner P. Jones, [Find A Grave Memorial # 103974050 – The contributor incorrectly noted him as Warner Roland Jones, his middle initial was P was signed by him on documents] and Robert N. Payne, [Robert Newton Payne – Find A Grave Memorial # 107866177] and Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. McNeill. [Henry Clay McNeill – Find A Grave Memorial # 54178207]”

Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Calloway County, Kentucky.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Regiment on a voucher for a special requisition for one pair of drawers and one pair of pants and one jacket and one shirt and further stated that “I certify that the above requisition articles specified are absolutely necessary for the public service rendered by the following circumstances: Said soldier being destitute of the above articles of clothing signed Edward McDonald surgeon in charge. Received at Covington, Georgia on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of July 1864 and Private Walker made his mark with a X.

When Private John H. Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stahl’s Brigade in Cheatham’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

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

A former Confederate soldier, Robert Augustus Guinn formally with the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup>"

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. H. Walker (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C and corrected to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marsha General Department of the Cumberland from May 9, to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near "Stone Mountain", Georgia on July "24", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 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) Jno. H. Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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) Jno. H. Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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) Jno. H. Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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.

Private John H. Walker died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 1, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "REBEL PRISONERS – Two rebel commissioned officers, and twenty-four rebel enlisted men, were forwarded north from the Military Prison in this city yesterday. The officers go to Johnson's Island and the privates to Camp Chase, Ohio. Our Military Prison at the present time is almost depopulated. A few more captures by Sherman are necessary to make the receipts and transfers lively again"

And on Thursday, September 1, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Walker of Company C of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to diarrhea and measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1995) Citizen of Marshall County, Alabama. John WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #1642 reads "**JOHN WALKER CITIZEN.**" Federal POW Records located at ancestry (38951) stated: He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at Edgefield, South Carolina the newspaper the Edgefield Advertiser reported "YANKEE TRICKS ON OUR PRISONERS – From some of our prisoners returned from Camp Chase, we hear that the Yankee authorities are using all means, the vilest deception, of course and sometimes actual violence to induce or constrain our prisoners to take the oath of allegiance. When one lot of prisoners were sent off from Camp Chase the remainder were told that there was no prospect of a general exchange, that they had been left in the lurch and that no other means remained for their extrication from prison than to swear allegiance to the Yankee government. This ingenious deception is of course not without some effect. The few hundred prisoners recently returned from Camp Chase, before their departure were drawn up in a line and each was required when his name was called to say yes if he desired to be exchanged and no if he preferred to remain in the North. Out of three hundred men, one answered no. One of his comrades undertook to rebuke him. He was singled out by the provost marshal; placed in irons before the eyes of the other prisoners; and it was announced before them that for his temerity, he would be kept in irons until the close of the war. We have been promised the name of this unfortunate person, as it has been suggested that the circumstances of the outrage furnish grounds from some sort of retaliation."

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as)

He died of pneumonia at Camp Chase on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 and buried in grave number 1642.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1996) Private Levi WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #379 reads "**LEVI WALKER CO. B 42 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Alabama Muster Rolls 1861-1865 Levi Walker enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on January 1, 1863 for three years in Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and signed his name as Levi Walker as found on page 21.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Levi Walker served in Company B in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled during May, 1862, at Columbus, Mississippi. It was principally a reorganization of other regiments whose twelve month term of service was complete. Some of the men had served in the 2nd Alabama Regiment. Its members were from the counties of Monroe, Pickens, Wilcox, Mobile, Conecuh, Fayette, Talladega, and Marion. The unit was on provost duty at Tupelo until October when it was assigned to J. C. Moore's command. It fought at Corinth and later became part of

the forces defending Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, the regiment was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, Brantley's Brigade, fought at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved to Mobile, and then rejoined the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. The unit lost fifty percent of the 700 engaged at Corinth, reported 46 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 311 men and 247 arms in December, 1863. At Resaca it had about 300 effectives, but its number was greatly reduced at the surrender. Colonels John W. Portis [John Wesley Portis – Find A Grave Memorial # 128600917] and T. C. Lanier, [Thomas C. Lanier – Find A Grave Memorial #70286811] and Major W. C. Fergus. [Washington C. Fergus – Find A Grave Memorial # 32860285]”

Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Pickens County, Alabama.

According to the Alabama Muster Rolls Private Levi Walker enlisted as Vicksburg, Mississippi on January 1, 1863 for three years in Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) (Can't translate first initial) L. Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Regiment on receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1864 and issued on April 30, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and issued on June 30, 1864.

When Private Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Baker'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) Levi Walker of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps Decatur, Georgia September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 and had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Hood's Corps and under remarks stated captured and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Walker of Company "C" of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "22", 1864.

Private Levi Walker died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On October 29, 1864 the composer of Dixie, Daniel Decatur Emmett celebrated his 50<sup>th</sup> birthday.

And on Saturday, October 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Levi Walker of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1997) Private Nathaniel J. WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #113 reads "**CAPT. N. J. WALKER CO. E 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Tennessee in November 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Captain" Nathaniel Walker of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky for five days ending November 30, 1863. Roll dated at the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky on November 30, 1863 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on November 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Captain" (Spelled as) Nathan Walker of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 November 30, 1863 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on November 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Captain" (Spelled as) Nathan Walker of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on November 26, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on November 30, 1863 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on November 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Captain" (Spelled as) Nathan Walker of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 30, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, November 30, 1863 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on November 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Captain" (Spelled as) Nathan Walker of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on December 1, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on November 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Captain" Nathan J. Walker of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio on February 8, 1864 and the complaint was small-pox.

Private died approximately 83 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 22, 1864 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper the Daily Progress reported "General Vance – A letter from General Robert Vance, recently captured in East Tennessee, received by flag of truce, states that he is enjoying good health and doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The General is at Camp Chase, Ohio....."

And on February 22, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper the Courier-Journal reported "It is impossible to estimate the number of men, formerly in the rebel service, who have entered into the service of the United States, but they must amount to a good many thousands. Enough men to make a regiment have enlisted from among the prisoners of Fort Delaware alone. The Chicago Evening Journal says: Over a thousand rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas leave for Philadelphia this evening have enlisted in the United States Navy."

And on Monday, February 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of "Captain" (Spelled as) N. J. Walker of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"N. J. WALKER CO. E 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1998) Private Oliver P. WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #1781 reads **"O. P. WALKER CO. K 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 Oliver P. Walker served in Company C in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (Dortch's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

The compiler notes Oliver P. Walker's Compiled Military Service Records are under Captain Dortch's 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) O. P. Walker of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, (1864) and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Kingsport, Tennessee was located in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver P. Walker of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver P. Walker of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver P. Walker of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver P. Walker of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver P. Walker of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver P. Walker of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver P. Walker of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on February 17, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December "14", 1864 and at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Private Oliver P. Walker died approximately 74 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 30, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "REBEL PRISONERS – Thirty-one car-loads of rebel prisoners reached this city yesterday by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They were from Camp Chase, Ohio and were marched to Locust Point, where they were taken on board of transports for conveyance to James River for exchange."

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) O. P. Walker of Company "K" of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"O. P. WALKER CO. C 2 (DORTCH'S) KY. BATT'N CAV. C.S.A."**

**1999) Private Stanley M. WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #793 reads **"S. WALKER CO. D 8 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Stanley M. Walker, born about 1830 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William Walker, born about 1775 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Pening (A female) Walker, about 1808 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) W. J. (A male) Walker, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Amos R. Walker, born about 1839 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Jas J. Walker, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Martha J. Walker, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Amanda E. Walker, born about 1845 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Versailles District in Rutherford County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Stanley Walker, born about 1835 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Penmina (A female) Walker, born about 1807 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William F. Walker, born about 1837 (This time) in Kentucky and Jonas R. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Amos R. Walker, born about 1839 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Jas T. Walker, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Martha J. Walker, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Amanda Walker, born about 1848 in Tennessee.



The family household was living in Hopkins County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Madisonville and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

The United States Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865 for Hopkins County, Kentucky which was an enrollment list of persons subject to Military Duty in the Second District of Kentucky stated in 1863 that Stanley M. Walker age 30, white and a farmer and born in North Carolina had the following: "R. S." The compiler believes after looking at other men in the Confederate Army that R. S. stood for Rebel Service.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stanley Walker served in Company D in the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"8th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the late summer of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service in September. The unit fought in Kentucky, then rode with J. H. Morgan. [John Hunt Morgan] Most of the men were captured at Buffington Island [Ohio] on July 19 and a remnant at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The 8th was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel R. S. Cluke, [Roy Stuart Cluke – Find A Grave Memorial # 82830709] Lieutenant Colonel Cicero Coleman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 28888723] and Major Robert S. Bullock. [Robert Stapleton Bullock – Find A Grave Memorial # 11618110]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Stanley Walker of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Crossland's Brigade in Buford's Division in Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stanley Walker of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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 Stanley Walker of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 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 Stanley Walker of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January

2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stanley Walker of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stanley Walker of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Stanley Walker died approximately 13 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 17, 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Pittsburgh Gazette reported "One of the inhuman keepers of the Andersonville prison has been caught in Ohio. (The compiler notes it was Lieutenant Samuel Boyer Davis) He is a fair subject for this kind of retaliation. Let him be securely imprisoned until the proper time comes, and then let him have the full punishment of his guilt. The time will come when all these monsters will fall into our hands; and it is time now to let them know not only that they cannot be included in any amnesty, but that a fearful retribution awaits them when the day of reckoning comes."

And on Tuesday, January 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Stanley Walker Company D 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Stanley Walker did not own slaves in Hopkins County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"S. M. WALKER CO. D 8<sup>th</sup> KY. MTD INF. C.S.A."**

**2000) Private Thomas J. WALKER** - Inscription on tombstone #1534 reads **"T. J. WALKER CO. A 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 40 years old based on a physical description.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Walker served in Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Live Oak Rifles” Many soldiers from Jackson County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 18, 1861 to ---- stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Walker of Captain James B. McRae’s Company (Live Oak Rifles) of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Army of Mississippi\* enlisted on September 18, (1861) at Ocean Springs, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James) B. McRae and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (New) Company A 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 18, 1861 to ---- and dated September 28, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Walker of Captain James B. McRae’s Company (Live Oak Rifles) of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Army of Mississippi was mustered into service on September 28, 1861 at Camp Clark at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Walker of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a Bounty Roll and had enlisted on September 28, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) for twelve months and paid a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as Thomas J. Walker and a physical description was listed. Age thirty-seven; Height five feet nine inches; Complexion sallow; Hair light; Eyes blue and had been born in Florida and listed his occupation as a laborer.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to September 1, 1862 stated Private T. J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on July 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the town of Shieldsboro was located in Hancock County, Mississippi however it no longer is in existence.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private “W”. J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 31 to March 1, 1863 stated Private T. J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private T. J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on July 1, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated deserted August 14 at Forest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private T. J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private T. J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks present in arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted re-enlisted for the war at Montevallo, Alabama on April 11, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1863 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 Private (Spelled as) T. J. Walker of (New) Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner Nashville, Tennessee December 16, 1864.

When Private Thomas J. Walker of Company A 3<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Walker of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1,

1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Walker of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Walker of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Walker of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Walker of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 4, 1865 at Dayton, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Empire reported "SENTENCE OF FLANNIGAN – Our readers will no doubt remember the evidence in the case of the United States verses Daniel Flannigan, charged with publishing in the Mason Democrat, certain treasonable articles. The findings in the case by the Military Court which tried him have been approved by General Hooker. They are that he is guilty of the charges and specifications and that he be confined at hard labor for the period of six months. General Hooker names Fort Delaware as the place of his confinement. He will leave in charge of a guard this morning and will no doubt commence his six months' labor on Monday morning next, unless the President pardons the prisoner, or commutes the sentence."

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Walker of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

