

101) Private Samuel H. BAYS to 200) Private Jesse BROOKS
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101) Private Samuel H. BAYS - Inscription on tombstone #1349 reads **"SAM'L BAYSE 23 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in April 1864.

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

West Virginia was admitted to the United States on June 20, 1863 and the compiler will list the State as West Virginia after this date and as (West) Virginia prior to this date.

This soldier may be a difficult man to document for a multitude of reasons. While his tombstone said he was with the 23rd Battalion, Virginia Cavalry it should be made clear that no organization ever existed during the war with that designation. Thus leaving the compiler with three other options, either he was with the 23rd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry or the 23rd Battalion, Virginia Infantry or an entirely different Confederate unit. Using fold3 and the National Park System the compiler can rule out the 23rd Battalion, Virginia Infantry. The 1st and 3rd options yielded positive results. Sometimes working backwards makes more sense.

Early in the war prior to his enlistment Samuel Bays had been in the wrong place at the wrong time and was arrested by Confederate authorities and the following was noted in the Official Records of the Rebellion in Series 2 volume 2 page 1441: "Samuel Bays - Born in Fayette County, Virginia. Lived some time in Boone County, and returned to Fayette last spring. Offered to vote for secession in May last, but his vote was rejected because he had not been in the county twelve months. Has always been a Southern rights man. He was probably arrested because there was a general removal of the citizens in the rear of General Floyd's army. Bays' brother-in-law was in the army. He is a man of good character and of a family sound in the Confederate cause. I recommend his discharge on taking the oath of allegiance. Witnesses – Colonel Coleman, W. Atchison."

The surnames of Bays; Bayse; Boyes; and Bayes are not that common.

The 1860 United States census listed only one spelling for the various surnames for the given name of Samuel in Fayette County, (West) Virginia. The reasoning for zeroing in on Fayette County will soon be evident.

The 1850 United States census the surname spelled as Bayse. Samuel Bayse, born about 1832 and listed as a farmer and living in the household of John Bayse, born about 1794 and Margaret Bayse, born about 1804. Other household members were: Moses Bayse, born about 1829 and Mary Bayse, born about 1826 Thomas Bayse, born about 1840 and Margaret Bayse, born about 1836 Lucy J. Bayse, born about 1837 and G. W. Bayse, born about 1839 and R. H. Bayse, (A female) born about 1843 and J. E. Bayse, (A

female) born about 1845. The family household was living in District 14 in Fayette County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel Bays, born about 1832 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of John Bays, born about 1794 in Maryland and Margaret Bays, born about 1799 in Virginia. Other household members were: George W. Bays, born about 1839 in Virginia and Rebecca H. Bays, born about 1843 in Virginia and Gemima E. Bays, (A female) born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 3 of Fayette County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office listed as Pleasant Hill and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

The same census reported a George W. Bays as living in the same household at age twenty-one and the mentioning of what appears to be his brother will too become more evident. Many times Civil War companies were drawn from particular locations and this was done in the North as well as in the South.

According to familysearch many soldiers company C of the 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry aka 3rd Regiment, Wise Legion came from Fayette County, (West) Virginia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Samuel H. Bays enlisting on June 26, 1861 and mustered into service on August 31, 1861 in Company C 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry at Gauley Bridge, located in Fayette County, (West) Virginia for one year.

According to family search the nickname of Company C was the "Dixie Boys"

Also enlisting at the same place and time and same company and regiment was George W. Bays who as discussed earlier had been living in the same household as Samuel H. Bays in the 1860 United States census.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Samuel H. Bays discharged on September 18, 1863 from Company C 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry because of bright's disease.

Wikipedia defines in part and states "bright's disease is an historical classification of kidney diseases. From prior research the compiler has noticed some soldiers who drank a lot of alcohol also had issues with bright's disease. Private Samuel H. Bays discharge also provided additional information.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported about his discharge that he was thirty-two years old, born about 1831 in Fayette County, (West) Virginia and was six feet in height with blue eyes and had a fair complexion and light hair and prior to enlisting had been a farmer.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported a title page only for Samuel (Surname spelled as) Bayes in Company G of the 23rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry and references on his title page said see Samuel Boyes Company G 23rd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Military Service Records for Samuel Boyes are nothing more than Federal POW Records. This usually raises a red flag with the compiler however looking at the unit history of the 23rd Regiment, Virginia

Cavalry on fold3 their regimental records were captured by the Union Army in Virginia in 1864. The records for the 23rd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry may have been destroyed or are at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. or in another place.

According to Wikipedia the "23rd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry had been formed in April of 1864."

Federal POW Records for Private Samuel Boyes of Company G 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry reported him taken prisoner on April 6, 1864 in Greenbrier County, West Virginia by Captain Ramsey and forwarded to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, West Virginia.

The compiler notes that no one by the surnames of Boyes or Bayes or Bays or Bayse was in the 23rd Battalion, Virginia Infantry.

Federal POW Records reported a physical description of him while at the Athenaeum Prison on April 22, 1864 which stated: Private Samuel Boyes Company G 23rd Battalion, Virginia Infantry; age 33; 6' 2 inches in height, blue eyes; dark complexion; dark hair and a farmer prior to the war and told Union authorities his residence had been Fayette County, West Virginia.

The compiler notes a close resemblance with this physical description and the one on his discharge papers with Company C 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry.

Federal POW Records reported Private Samuel Boyes of the 23rd Virginia Cavalry transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on April 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio, and transferred to City Point, Virginia, February 25, 1865 for exchange. His entry was cancelled on the roll in pencil on the bottom of the page.

Federal POW Records reported his name at death as 1) "Samuel Boyes 23rd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry"; 2) "James Bayse 23rd Battalion, Virginia Infantry and under remarks it stated see Samuel Boyes"; 3) "Samuel Boyes Company G 23rd Virginia Cavalry." The opinion of the compiler is Samuel H. Bays was not with the 23rd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry because he already had his discharge from the 60th Regiment, Virginia Infantry but with missing records it is impossible to tell however the compiler feels the correct soldiers name in grave #1349 is Samuel H. Bays. While some genealogy sites suggest our subjects full name was Samuel Henry Bays the compiler can find no documentation for their claim.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln submits papers of Colonel James C. Briscoe to Secretary Stanton "simply remarking that they seem to be good and ample."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Samuel Boyes at the Camp Chase hospital due to chronic diarrhea. While his death dates and reason for death remain constant his name and units do not.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Samuel with the various surnames in Fayette County, (West) Virginia owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: "**SAMUEL BAYS CO. G 23 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**"

102) Private Jacob B. BAXLEY - Inscription on tombstone #463 reads "**J. B. BAXLEY CO. C 54 N.C. REG. C.S.A.**" #1 He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lynchburg, Virginia in June 1864.

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

John B. Baxley's parents John Allen Baxley and Jane McIntyre were married on November 2, 1827 in Robeson County, North Carolina according to North Carolina, Marriages, 1759-1979, index Family Search.org, citing Robeson, North Carolina, reference; FHL microfilm 6330287.

According to estate information found on ancestry John Allen Baxley died in the 1840's.

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob Baxley, born about 1834 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Jane Baxley, born about 1800 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Henry Baxley, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Baxley, born about 1842 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Robeson County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

Jacob B. Baxley married Elizabeth Jane Barker on September 15, 1859 in Robeson County, North Carolina as cited by North Carolina Marriages, 1759-1979, index Family Search.org., citing Robeson, North Carolina, reference p.89; FHL microfilm 19702.

According to Find-A-Grave memorial #83578110 Elizabeth Jane Smith had been married three times. Her first marriage was to "Cornelius Barker in 1855." She then married "Jacob Barnabas Baxley in 1859" and then married "Elisha J. Harrell in 1866" thus disqualifying her for a future Confederate widows' pension. Marriage records provided by family search support these claims with the exception of Barnabas being the middle name of Jacob B. Baxley.

Family genealogy and Find-A-Grave both reported the couple Elizabeth J. and Jacob B. Baxley had two children in their short marriage. Weston Fletcher Baxley was born on December 4, 1860 and Sarah Columbia Baxley born in 1862. Thanks to the fruitful marriages of Jacob B. Baxley's children and their children there are many of his descendants living yet today.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page

14 which noted Private Jacob Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. E. J. Baxley and listed her Post Office as Saint Paul, North Carolina.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 60 the Post Office at (Spelled as) Saint Pauls was located in Robeson County, North Carolina.

The first Confederate Conscription Act was passed on April 16, 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jacob B. Baxley served in Company C of the 54th 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.”

A Company Muster-in roll and descriptive roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Jacob B. Baxley enrolled for active duty on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina by W. (William) C. McDaniel and located in Robeson County and was mustered into service by the State of North Carolina on May 19, 1862 at Camp Mangum (Located near Raleigh, North Carolina) in Captain K. M. Murchison's Company which subsequently became Company C 54th Regiment, North Carolina (State Troops) and listed him born in Robeson County, and his age as twenty-six and his prior occupation had been a farmer and listed his physical description as “5' 10" tall” and signed his name Jacob B. Baxley.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina for the duration of the war and enrolled by W. (William) C. McDaniel and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)

enlisted on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina for the duration of the war and enrolled by W. (William) C. McDaniel and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina for three years or the duration of the war and enrolled by W. (William) C. McDaniel and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted absent and home on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina for three years or the duration of the war and enrolled by D. (Daniel) A. Culbreth and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted absent and missing supposed to be a prisoner.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a list of casualties of the 54th North Carolina Regiment in the 2nd battles near Fredericksburg, Virginia on April 29, and May 3 and 4, 1863 and dated May 4, 1863 and noted as missing.

The compiler notes Private Jacob B. Baxley was taken prisoner during the Chancellorsville Campaign.

Unit information of Company C of the 54th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) history reported the "company camped near Fredericksburg, Virginia and participating in several continuous battles from April 30, 1863 through May 6, 1863 and specifically "listed J. B. Baxley as being captured on page 39.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob B. Baxley of the 54th Regiment North Carolina appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware and noted captured at Fredericksburg, Virginia on May 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob B. Baxley of the 54th Regiment North Carolina name appeared as a signature of paroled prisoners of war dated Office of the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac on May 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C., to Fort Delaware, Del., May 7, 1863.

Genealogy stated he was exchanged at City Point, Virginia on May 23, 1863 which sounds about right and would have been part of the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Jacob Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the 2nd North Carolina Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia and issued clothing dated May 25, 1863 and signed Jacob B. Baxley.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 12 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina for three years or the duration of the war and enrolled by D. (Daniel) A. Culbreth and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina and enrolled by D. (Daniel) A. Culbreth and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina for three years or the duration of the war and enrolled by W. (William) C. McDaniel and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 19, 1862 at Lumberton, North Carolina for the duration of the war and enrolled by W. (William) C. McDaniel and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and missing in action on June 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th Regiment North Carolina 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 on July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lynchburg on June 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners of war confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison on July 10, 1864 and a physical description was made. Age 30; height 5' 9 and ½; complexion fair; eyes blue; hair black and told Federal authorities his residence was Robinson (Robeson) North Carolina and arrested by General Hunter at Lynchburg, Virginia on June 18, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners of war received on July 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. W. Over. [The

compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured on June 18, 1864 at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Private Jacob B. Baxley died approximately 125 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 14, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln accepts resignation of General George B. McClellan and appoints General Philip Sheridan to rank of major general.

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jacob B. Baxley of Company C of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to remittent fever.

www.medilexicon.com defines remittent fever as a fever pattern in which temperature varies during each 24-hour period but never reaches normal. Most fevers are remittent and the pattern is not characteristic of any disease, although in the 19th century it was considered a diagnostic term.

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

103) Private James G. BEAN - Inscription on tombstone #2085 reads **"J. G. BEAN CO. C 14 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Hardy County, (West) Virginia in April 1862.

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

Private James G. Bean was a soldier with Company C 14th Regiment Virginia Militia and is a different unit than the 14th Regiment, Virginia Infantry that is stated on his tombstone.

The 1840 United States census reported his father, Joshua Bean living in Hardy County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed James G. Bean, born about 1846, in Virginia living in the household of Joshua Bean, born about 1802 in Virginia and Almeda Bean, born about 1808 in Virginia. Other household members were: Isaac Bean, born about 1832 in Virginia and Alfred I. Bean, born about 1834 in Virginia and Robert Bean, born about 1839 in Virginia and William E. Bean, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 23 in Hardy County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

It is also noted he appears to have had an older brother Alfred, in the household who may factor into the biography later on.

The 1860 United States census listed a James G. Bean, born about 1843, in Virginia and the census noted that he had attended school within the past year and living in the household of Joshua Bean, born about 1801 in Virginia and Almeda Bean, born about 1805 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 1 in Hardy County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Fabius and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

According to the history of the 14th Regiment, Virginia Militia as found on fold3 the 14th Militia was organized for "six months in September 1861" and it was noted the "soldiers and their families were suffering because of not being paid" on a "morning report made in January 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 12, 1861 stated Private James G. Bean of Company C of the 14th Regiment Virginia Militia was mustered into service on September 10, 1861 at age nineteen and told Confederate authorities prior to the war he had been a farmer and enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Davidson's North River (West) Virginia, (Located in Hardy County) for six months and traveled twenty-one miles to rendezvous.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. G. Bean of the 14th Regiment Virginia Rebel Militia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Wheeling, Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio up to June 30, 1862 and noted as captured on April 11, 1862 in the Mountain Department.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (22602 of 54896) listed a list of prisoners received on April 16, 1862 from Wheeling this day under the charge of Lieutenant W. W. Bennett and noted a description of Private James G. Bean of the 14th Virginia age 19; height 5'8"; eyes Blue; complexion light and arrested in Hardy County, (West) Virginia and residence as Hardy County, (West) Virginia. Also listed was Alfred J. Bean taken prisoner on same date and place.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Bean of the 14th Regiment Virginia Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863 and noted captured in Hardy County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James J. Bean (With an X above the initial J indicating a wrong initial) of Company C of the 14th Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and arrested in Hardy County, (West) Virginia on April 11, 1862.

Confederate Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Bean of Company C of the 14th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease and died on July 6, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received notification on August 31, 1863 and noted the certificate number as 2470 filed in case. This register appears to have been compiled in the Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office from returns furnished by Hospitals and by regimental and Company Officers.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James G. Bean of Company C of the 14th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease and died on July 6, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received notification on August 31, 1863 and noted the certificate number as 2469 filed in case. This register appears to have been compiled in the Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office from returns furnished by Hospitals and by regimental and Company Officers.

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

Juxtaposition:

On July 6, 1862 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln sends General McClellan message signed by General King stating that Richmond "Examiner" censures "the confederate Generals severely for failing to capture General McClellan and his army and pronounces McClellan's whole movement a masterpiece of strategy."

And on Sunday, July 6, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James G. Bean at the Camp Chase hospital for unknown reasons.

According to the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Ohio: 1866-1868: "Private J. G. Bean was buried in grave #18 at the East City Cemetery. (The compiler notes his name and unit as it appeared on the report was J. G. Bean 14th Virginia Infantry).

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

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

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

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. G. BEAN CO. C 14 VA. MIL. C.S.A."**

104) Private Asa F. BEASLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1005 reads "**SGT. A. F. BEASLEY**
CO. A 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

His tombstone incorrectly listed him in the 4th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry. Although he started off as a 5th sergeant in Company A 45th Regiment, Alabama Infantry he was shown as a private on his Confederate medical records and on his receipt for clothing in 1864 and was referred to as a private on his wife's widows pension records in 1915.

According to Alabama Select Marriage Indexes, 1816-1942; Asa Beasley married Sarah A. E. Anglin on July 8, 1850 in Barbour County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Asa F. Beasley, born about 1825 in Alabama living with his wife Sarah Beasley, born about 1833 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 23, in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the head of the household as Asa F. Beasley, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of personal estate at \$3,500.00 and living with his wife Sarah E. Beasley, born about 1833 in Alabama. Other household members were: Thomas Beasley, born about 1855 in Alabama and Martha Beasley, born about 1857 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Zenobia Beasley, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 15 in Barbour County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Louisville and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

According to records found on ancestry from census year: 1860; census place: Beat 11, Barbour County, Alabama; Archive Collection Number: M279; roll: 27; page 15; line: 36; schedule type: Agriculture: "Asa F. Beasley owed 1 horse, 2 mules, 1 cow, 7 other cattle, 30 swine and his value of livestock was \$400.00."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant A. F. Beasley served in Company A in the 45th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"45th Infantry Regiment was organized at Auburn, Alabama, in may, [May] 1862. Companies that made up the unit were from the counties of Barbour, Randolph, Lowndes, Macon, and Russell. It was immediately sent to Mississippi and at Tupelo suffered from camp diseases. Later it moved to Kentucky, fought at Perryville under General Walthall, [and] then was assigned to General Wood's, Lowrey's, and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 45th participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with 750 men, reported 91 casualties at Murfreesboro and 117 at Chickamauga, and totalled

[totalled] 366 effectives and 309 arms in December, 1863. The regiment lost 27 killed, 72 wounded, and 32 missing at the Battle of Atlanta and was almost annihilated at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ephraim B. Breedlove, [Ephraim Bolling Breedlove – Find A Grave Memorial # 144695870] James G. Gilchrist, [James Graham Gilchrist – Find a Grave Memorial # 78360818] William S. Goodwyn, [William Sabb Goodwyn – Find A Grave Memorial # 126131137] and Harris D. Lampley; [Find A Grave Memorial # 14788048] Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Abercrombie; [Robert Haden Abercrombie Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 25436794] and Major George C. Freeman.”

Company A of the 45th Regiment, Alabama Infantry was known as the “Barbour Yankee Hunters”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 27, 1862 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) A. F. Beasley of Captain Lampley’s Company Alabama Volunteers and listed as age thirty-six enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Clayton in Barbour County, Alabama and enrolled for three years or during the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated received of J. G. Gilchrist \$50.00 bounty.

The compiler notes Clayton, Alabama was located in Barbour County.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on June 10, 1864.

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

When Private Asa F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 at Franklin, Tennessee he had been in Lowrey’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) Asa F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Rebel was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee on December 27, 1864 and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed as convalescent and transferred from the Nashville hospital to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age thirty-nine.

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

According to Wikipedia "Battle of Franklin 1864" "The Union wounded had been left behind in Franklin. (After the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864) Many of the prisoners, including all captured wounded and medical personnel, were recovered on December 18 when Union forces re-entered Franklin in pursuit of Hood."

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama 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 Asa F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama 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 Asa F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews Henry Ward Beecher relative to outlook for peace.

And on Wednesday February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. F. Beasley of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

His wife, Sarah E. Beasley received a Confederate widow's pension until her death in 1920. In her 1915 pension she reported his name and rank as "Private Asa F. Beasley of Company A 45th Regiment, Alabama Infantry and reported her residence as Dale County, Alabama."

Her tombstone may be viewed at Find-A-Grave memorial #11596651.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Asa F. Beasley did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ASA F. BEASLEY CO. A 45 INF. ALA. C.S.A."**

105) Private John M. BEASLEY - Inscription on tombstone #771 reads **"J. M. BEASLEY CO. G 10 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Humphreys County, Tennessee in September 1864

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Beasley served in Company G in the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (DeMoss') alternate name J. M. Beasley and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating Cox's and Napier's Tennessee Cavalry Battalions. Its companies were raised in the counties of Perry, Humphreys, Decatur, Hickman, Davidson, Montgomery, and Henry. The unit served in Forrest's, Humes', J. B. Bifle's, and Dibrell's Brigade. It fought at Brentwood, Denmark, and Chickamauga, then saw action in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's operations in Tennessee. During February, 1865, it was consolidated with the 11th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and in May contained 30 officers and 280 men. The unit ended the war in Alabama and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels Nicholas N. Cox [Nicholas Nichols Cox – Find A Grave Memorial # 7931539] and William E. De Moss, [William Eldridge DeMoss – Find A Grave Memorial # 24696920] Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Trezevant, [Edward Butler Trezevant – Killed 1862 – Find A Grave Memorial # 8689789] and Major John Minor."

Company G of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry (De Moss') had many soldiers from Hickman County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records of Company G of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Beasley enlisted on December 12, 1862 at Waverly, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Carroll for the duration of the war and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty had been also paid \$24.40 for use of horse.

This regiment was formed about February 25, 1863 by the consolidation of the five companies of Cox's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry with the five companies of Napier's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. It was consolidated with the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry in February 1865 and was finally paroled as the 10th and 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry at Gainesville, Alabama in May of 1865.

A Company Muster* roll within his Compiled Military Service Records of Company G of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Beasley enlisted on December 12, 1862 at Waverly, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Carroll for the duration of the war and duty status not noted.

The compiler notes the asterisk in the above paragraph noted "Indorsement shows Resaca, Georgia April 29, 1864. I certify that the within is a correct copy of Captain T. S. Easley's Muster roll the 30th day of June 1863 by Francisco Rice Captain of the Adjutant Inspector General's Brigade."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported John Beasley originally enlisting in Company D Napier's Battalion, Tennessee Cavalry at Waverly, Tennessee located in Humphreys County for the duration of the war on December 13, 1862. Company D of Napier's Battalion, Tennessee Cavalry subsequently became Company G 10th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry (DeMoss')

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John M. Beasley of Company G 10th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register at the St. Mary's hospital in La Grange, Georgia and returned for duty on June 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John M. Beasley of Company G of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 13, 1864 and noted as captured on September 18, 1864 in Humphreys County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Waverly, Tennessee where he enlisted was located in Humphreys County.

Federal POW Records stated Private John M. Beasley of Company G of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending on October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured on September 18, 1864 in Humphreys County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jno. (Spelled initial W. with an X above the initial indicating an incorrect entry) Beasley of Company G of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured on September 18, 1864 in Humphreys County, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Beasley of Company G of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864 and noted captured on September 18, 1864 in Humphreys County, Tennessee and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mo W. Beasly of Company G of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and captured on September 18, 1864 in Humphreys County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Beasly of Company G of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 18, from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured on September 18, 1864 in Humphreys County, Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John M. Beasley of Company G 10th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register at the St. Mary's hospital in La Grange, Georgia and returned for duty on June 26, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Congressman Hooper of Massachusetts accompanies Professor Agassiz to White House for visit with Lincoln.

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Beasley of Company G of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

106) Private Joseph A. BEASLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1732 reads "**JAS. A. BEASLEY**
CO. B 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in
December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph A. Beasley served in Company B in the 10th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River. The regiment was first stationed at Mount Hope, [and] then was assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, District of North Alabama, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It principally was restricted to outpost duty in the Tennessee Valley and disbanded during the spring of 1865. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, [Richard Orrick Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 36476083] Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Powell, and Major W. P. Wrenn were in command."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Not having Compiled Military Service Records usually raises a red flag in the compilers opinion however no Compiled Military Service Records can be located for soldiers of the 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, they may have been captured, lost or destroyed.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Beasley of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph A. Beasley of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville Kentucky on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Beasley of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and noted captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Beasley of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military

Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos A. Beasley of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Beasley of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864. And noted in the unit history of Company B 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry that prior to joining the 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry Company B, had been with Pickett's Battalion, Alabama Cavalry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 22, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Senator Sumner of Massachusetts calls on President and shows him letter from Duchess of Argyll, who believes that speech at Gettysburg, will live.

And on Wednesday, March 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Beasley of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph A. Beasley

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOS. A. BEASLEY CO. B 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

107) Private John BEASLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1679 reads **“JNO. BEASLY CO. E 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at La Vergne, Tennessee in 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Beasley, born about 1840 in Tennessee and living in the household of Mary Beasley, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Ann Beasley, born about 1830 in Tennessee and Sarah Beasley, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Beasley, born about 1834 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Thos Beasley, born about 1836 in Tennessee

and Susan Beasley, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Barefield District in Rutherford County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno Beasley, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of M. (A female) Beasley, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Tho Beasley, born about 1845 (The compiler notes the large age difference from the two census reports) in Tennessee and S. (A female) Beasley, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 11 in Rutherford County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Murfreesboro and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Beasley served in Company E in the 4th Tennessee Cavalry (McLemore's) and discharged as a corporal and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

4th (Stanes' [Starnes']-McLemore's) Cavalry Regiment, originally called 3rd Regiment, completed its organization at Camp Robertson, Bledsoe County, Tennessee, in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Wilson, Marshall, Bedford, Rutherford, Smith, Marion, Coffee, and Franklin. The unit was formed by adding four companies to Starnes' 8th Cavalry Battalion. It was assigned to Forrest's, Humes', Biffle's, T. Harrison's, and Dibrell's Brigade. The 4th skirmished in Kentucky, moved to West Tennessee and saw action at Parker's Cross Roads, fought at Franklin and Chickamauga, then took part in the Atlanta Campaign. Later it split: part was active in East Tennessee and Virginia and rejoined General Wheeler at Savannah; the other part served with General Forrest in Middle Tennessee and Mississippi. The regiment was reunited in South Carolina during January, 1865, and went on to participate in the campaign of the Carolinas. It was included in the surrender on April 26. The field officers were Colonels William S. McLemore [William Sugars McLemore – Find A Grave Memorial #6903896] and James W. Starnes, [James Wellborn Starnes – Find A Grave Memorial #17790418] Lieutenant Colonel Peril C. Haynes, [Peril Columbus Haynes – Find A Grave Memorial #89184871] and Major Peter T. Rankin [Peter Turney Rankin – Find A Grave Memorial #105803420].

Predecessor unit:

8th Cavalry Battalion was organized at Camp Cheatham, Robertson County, Tennessee, in December, 1861, with six companies. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and skirmished at Readyville. During May, 1862, it merged into Starnes' 4th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Its commanders were Lieutenant Colonel James W. Starnes and Major Ewing A. Wilson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Beesely (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain George W. Robinson's Company Tennessee Volunteers* dated November 28, 1861 was mustered into service on November 28, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Robinson's Company Tennessee Volunteers; Company E 8th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry; and Company E 4th (McLemore's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. This organization was formed December 11, 1861 and consisted of six companies which were designated the 8th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James W. Starnes. It was increased to a regiment May 26, 1862 by the addition of four

companies, two of which had been transferred from the 2nd (Smith's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and the others had been newly organized. It was originally known in the field as the 3rd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry but was subsequently officially designated by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office as the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Beesely, age twenty-two, enlisting on November 1, 1861 with Captain (George) W. Robinson's Company which subsequently became Company E 4th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry (McLemore's) and mustered into service on November 28, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (E. L) Lindsey for one year and the value of his horse was reported as \$165.00 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) John Beaseley of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 28, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (E. L) Lindsay for three years and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated promoted to 1st corporal on June 1, 1863 and was absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 stated 1st Corporal John Beasley of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 1, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (E. L) Lindsay for three years and last paid on November 1, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted on August 1, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Beasley of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on May 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Beasley of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky September 6, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

The compiler notes LaVergne, Tennessee was located in Rutherford County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Beasley of Company E of the 4th 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 September 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 12, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Beasley of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured at La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Beasley of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 6, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on September 9, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Beasley of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Beasley of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Beasley of Company E of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appearing on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, October 1 to October 15, 1864 and noted as captured at La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864 and under remarks he said he was conscripted and was a deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes Gov. John Evans of the Colorado Territory: "As you are Governor of the Territory of Colorado, and Honorable J. M. Ashley, of Ohio is, and probably will again be, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, of the H. R. there is no objection to your corresponding with him about territorial matters."

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Beazly of Company "I" of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

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

Because there was more than one 4th Alabama Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. BEASLEY CO. E 4 TENN. CAV. (McLEMORE’S) C.S.A.”**

108) Ensign and 1st Lieutenant William S. BEASLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1806 reads **“LIEUT. W. S. BEASLEY CO. H 41 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee in November 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Beasley, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Liberty (Spelled as) Bensley but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Beasley and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. Liberty Beasley, born about 1803 in Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Mary (Also spelled as Bensley but corrected to Beasley) Beasley, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other household members were: John D. (Also spelled as Bensley but corrected to Beasley) Beasley, born about 1825 in Tennessee and (The compiler notes all surname spellings from this point forward as Beasley) and (Spelled as) Herinda (A female) Beasley, born about 1819 in Tennessee and Daniel B. Beasley, born about 1833 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Arey (A male) Beasley, born about 1836 in Tennessee and David Beasley, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Morgan Beasley, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Charlotte Bradford, born about 1839 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Arey (A male) Beasley, born about 1773 in Virginia. The household was living in Subdivision 1 in Lincoln County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

The compiler notes that although Liberty Beasley and some of the same household were noted as living in Marshall County, Tennessee with the nearest Post Office reported as Belfast the compiler failed to find William Beasley in the household.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Lieutenant/Ensign William B. Beasley served in Company H in the 41st Tennessee Infantry and also noted as in the F&S Company and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“41st Infantry Regiment [Regiment] completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in November, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Lincoln, Bedford, Marshall, and Franklin. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862, it surrendered along with the rest of Buckner's forces. In this fight the unit reported 575 engaged, 2 killed, 6 wounded, and 26 missing. After the exchange, it was assigned to Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflict at Raymond. Transferred to the Army of Tennessee it served under the command of Generals Gregg, Maney, Strahl, and Palmer. The 41st participated in many battles from Chickamauga to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the

North Carolina operations. It had 325 effectives at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 226 men and 151 arms. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Farquarson [Robert Farquharson – Find A Grave Memorial # 107870683] and James D. Tillman, [James Davidson Tillman – Find A Grave Memorial # 10596753] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert G. McClure [Robert Green McClure – Find A Grave Memorial # 70935204] and Thomas G. Miller.”

Company H of the 41st Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Marshall County, Tennessee.

The compiler has located one of the better answers for what the rank of ensign was in the Confederate army at this particular time period. From www.authentic-campaigner.com “The rank of ensign referred to the color bearer himself and is supported by the late-war (1864) adoption by the Confederate government of that name for the color-bearer of a Confederate regiment. He was considered a commissioned officer but without any command authority. It was a title and privilege given in recognition of the dangers entailed in his job.”

An Act creating the office of Ensign in the army of the Confederate States.

Feb. 17, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed by the President, to each regiment of infantry in the army of the Confederate States an officer to be known as ensign, with the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant, whose duty it shall be to bear the colors of the regiment, but without right to command in the field.

It is interesting to note the Union army did not have ensigns at this particular time period as defined by the Confederate government for their army but rather used color sergeants. Another way to look at it in later 1864 is that Confederate color bearers were officers and Union color bearers were enlisted soldiers, although the Confederate color corporals did surround the ensign.

Today the flag of the 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry is located at the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville, Tennessee.

While some people are familiar with Pickett’s Charge at Gettysburg, the charges made at Franklin, Tennessee by the Confederate army were of a longer distance and several charges were made. The ensign was a favorable target and William S. Beasley found himself in incredible danger.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 4, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Captain Robert G McClure’s Company Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-one and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in November 1861, with ten companies, A to K. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Mississippi about

September 20, 1862; immediately re-organized and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia November 10, 1862. The men not captured as Fort Donelson were assigned to other commands until after re-organization. The regiment was consolidated with the 19th and the 24th Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 4 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, (1861) at Camp Trousdale (Camp Trousdale was located in Sumner County, Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service furlough expires January 6, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 4, 1861 to August 4, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, (1861) at Camp Trousdale (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick at Russellville, Kentucky February 9, 1862. (Because of his sickness he evaded being captured with the 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, (1861) at Camp Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick at Russellville, Kentucky.

The 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry was exchanged per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement on November 10, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported while the 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry was inactive and in prison Private W. S. Beasley enlisted in the 35th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry and was listed as present on May and June 1862 company muster rolls and stayed with the 35th Regiment, Tennessee Regiment until his old regiment was exchanged and reorganized.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to February 10, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at Camp Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry

enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 8, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 8 to October 31, 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 4th corporal August 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to Ensign July 22, 1864.

On August 22, 1864, Colonel James David Tillman wrote to the Confederate Secretary of War: *"Sir, I respectfully nominate for Ensign of the 41st Tennessee Regiment, Color Corporal William Beasley, Company H to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Ensign Erwin P. Jett, killed on the 22nd of July 1864. William Beasley is a native of Marshal County, Tennessee and is 22 years of age."*

Ensign Erwin P. Jett was badly wounded and died a few days later and buried in Griffin, Georgia. Interestingly one of the future ensigns for the 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, Private Erwin P. Jett was a prisoner at Camp Chase due to the surrender of Fort Donelson, Tennessee and was paroled from

Camp Chase in August 1862 and officially exchanged per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement on November 10, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated James A. Seddon authorized his rank to take effect on September 26, 1864 and the appointment was made on October 28, 1864.

A Field and Staff Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Ensign (Spelled as) W. S. Beasley of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at (Camp) Trousdale, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Tennessee Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on September 30, 1864.

When Ensign William S. Beasley of the 41st Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown's (Cheatham's Old) Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant & Ensign (Spelled as) Wm "F" Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records indicate Beasley had been admitted on December 26, 1864, to the United States Army General Hospital #1 at Nashville, TN and noted he had been wounded at the Battle of Franklin and had been transferred to the Nashville hospital with notation of an amputation occurring before admission on December 1, 1864. The amputation resulted from a wound caused by a con ball, short for conical ball or more commonly known as a Minie ball. It was further noted that the amputation of the left arm included the upper third of his arm. On February 3, 1865, William S. Beasley was transferred from the Union hospital at Nashville to the Provost Marshal to follow Confederate prisoner flow.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant & Ensign (Spelled as) William S. Beasley of 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant & Ensign (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky February 8, 1865.

Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee February 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant and Ensign (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of 41st Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky February 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant & Ensign (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 9, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on February 10, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant & Ensign (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky February 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant & Ensign (Spelled as) Wm S. Beasley of 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from February 11 to 15, 1865 and specifically arrived on February 12, 1865 (The same day President Lincoln would celebrate his last birthday) and noted as captured at Franklin "County" Tennessee on November 30, 1864. (The compiler notes the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee was fought in Williamson County).

The Battle of Franklin, Tennessee located in Williamson County was fought on November 30, 1864 and five Confederate generals were killed as a result of the battle. One of the Confederate Generals was Brigadier Otho Strahl who had been born in Ohio and led his brigade on foot that day at Franklin. His brigade was composed of seven regiments and one of them was the 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry and holding the flag was our subject Ensign William S. Beasley.

Ensign William S. Beasley died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 2, 1865 near City Point, Virginia in afternoon telegraphs Mrs. Lincoln: "Gen. Grant telegraphs that he has Petersburg completely enveloped . . . suggests that I shall go out and see him . . . which I think I will do. Tad and I are both well."

And on Sunday, April 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 1st Lieutenant & Ensign (Spelled as) W. S. Beasley of Company H of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William S. Beasley owned no slaves.

His correct tombstone should read F&S Company 41st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ENSIGN Wm. S. BEASLEY CO. F&H 41 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

109) Private Thomas M. BEATTY - Inscription on tombstone #527 reads **“THOS. M. BEATTY CO. E STEWART'S CAV. ALA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in August 1864.

The compiler notes some of Thomas M. Beatty's Federal POW Records are located on fold3 under miscellaneous.

Federal POW Records stated Thomas M. Beatty was taken prisoner on August 19, 1864 at Lawrence County, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated he arrived at Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864.

Private Thomas M. Beatty died approximately 86 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 27, 1864 at New York City P. T. Barnum writes a letter. “In the aftermath of the unsuccessful Confederate plot to burn down New York City, P. T. Barnum moved quickly to reassure the public about the safety of the American Museum. In this letter to the *New York Times* published the day after the scattered fires, he detailed the fire safety measures he had taken to protect his establishment and the many patrons who visited there daily.”

And on Sunday, November 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John M. Beatty due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John M. Beatty owed no slaves.

110) Sergeant John C. BEAUCHAMP - Inscription on tombstone #1640 reads **“J. C. BEAUCHAMP CO. D 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John C. Beauchamp, born about 1838 in Alabama living in the household of Simeon Beauchamp which appears to have been his older brother, born in 1823 in Georgia. Other household members were: Elizabeth Beauchamp, born about 1834 in Georgia and Jefferson Beauchamp, born about 1829 in Georgia and Erastus W. Beauchamp, born about 1833 in Alabama and Mary C. Beauchamp, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 4 in Jackson County, Florida and the census was enumerated on December 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John C. Beauchamp, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household, of again appearing as his brother S. A. Beauchamp, born about 1824 in Georgia and Elizabeth Beauchamp, born about 1833 in Georgia. Other household members were: James L. Beauchamp, born about 1854 in Alabama and Augustus C. Beauchamp, born about 1851 in Florida and Nancy J. Beauchamp, born about 1858 in Florida. The family household was living in Jackson County, Florida with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Marianna and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John C. Beauchamp and discharged as a sergeant served in Company D in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company D of the 6th Florida Infantry was known as the “Jackson County Volunteers” Many soldiers from Gadsden and Jackson Counties in Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Beauchamp of Captain Hays' Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on May 16, 1862 at the Apalachicola Arsenal and enrolled for three years or the war and listed as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 2nd corporal May 19, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry."

The compiler notes the Apalachicola Arsenal was located in Chattahoochee, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to November 12, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) John C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Chattahoochee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (John) L. Hays for three years and last paid on April 30, (1862) and listed as present for duty and under remarks stated present sick appointed 2nd corporal May 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 February 9, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Chattahoochee, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain John) L. Hays for the war and last paid on August 31, (1862) and listed as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 9 to March 11, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by (Captain John) L. Hays for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and listed as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 9 to April 30, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Chattahoochee, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain John) L. Hays for the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M) Davidson on February 28, 1863 and listed as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by (Captain John) L. Hays for the war and last paid by (Captain Joseph S. M) Davidson on April 30, 1863 and listed as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by (Captain John) L. Hays for the war and last paid by (Captain Joseph S. M) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and listed as absent and under remarks stated absent sick hospital since October 3, (1863) at Forsyth, Georgia description list furnished.

The compiler notes Forsyth, Georgia was and is located in Monroe County and the hospital was believed to be at where the old Tift female college had been. Today the campus and buildings are run by the Georgia Department of Corrections although signs on the property indicate otherwise.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) John C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, (1862) at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John L) Hays for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M) Davidson on June 30, (1863) and listed as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from 1st corporal to 2nd sergeant November 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) John C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, (1862) at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John) L. Hays for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M) Davidson on December 31, 1863 and listed as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Florida regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for April 1 to June 30, 1864 and signed his name as J. C. Beauchamp.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John "B" Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on May 31, 1864 and signed his name as John C. Beauchamp.

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."

When Sergeant John C. Beauchamp of Company D 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

Wikipedia also stated "On December 2, (General) Hood had ordered (General) Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join (General) Forrest for further operations." The west branch of Stone's River flows just west of Murfreesboro and the two names are often interchanged.

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Sergeant John C. Beauchamp was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

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

marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood's line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with "exterior lines of communication" and "highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank".

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Beauchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Sergeant John C. Beauchamp died approximately 61 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 13, 1865

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. C. Benchamp of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

111) Private Jacob BECK - Inscription on tombstone #874 reads **“JACOB BECK
CONSCRIPT N.C. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Mitchell County, North Carolina in 1864.

The compiler notes just because Jacob Beck was taken prisoner in North Carolina it does not necessarily mean he was a citizen of North Carolina or Kentucky. There is no documentation other than his tombstone that he was a North Carolina conscript.

However the compiler's opinion is he was either from North Carolina or Tennessee or Virginia.

Jacob Beck has no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and this does not raise a red flag because of his status as unassigned conscript.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The 3rd Confederate Conscription Act on February 17, 1864 made men eligible between the ages of 17 to 50. Bristol, Tennessee housed many unassigned conscripts in 1864. The Confederate government assigned conscripts to their state of residence.

Federal POW Records were found under the miscellaneous file concerning Jacob Beck.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Beck unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Mitchell County, North Carolina on October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Beck unassigned conscript 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 Mitchell County, North Carolina on October 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Beck unassigned conscript 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 Mitchell County, North Carolina on December 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Beck unassigned conscript appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending

January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Mitchell County, North Carolina on October 12, 1864. Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Beck unassigned conscript appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Mitchell County, "Tennessee" on October 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Beck unassigned conscript 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 Mitchell County, North Carolina on October 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Beck unassigned conscript appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Mitchell County, North Carolina on October 12, 1864.

Private Jacob Beck died approximately 10 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes message for celebration of 106th anniversary of birth of Robert Burns: "I can not frame a toast to Burns. I can say nothing worthy of his generous heart, and transcendent genius."

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jacob Beck Conscript Unassigned due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Jacob Beck did not own slaves.

112) Private William A. BECK - Inscription on tombstone #1623 reads "**Wm. A. BECK CO. H 36 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed William A. Beck, born about 1844 in Maryland living in the household of James L. Beck, born about 1819 in Georgia and his wife Susan M. Beck, born about 1821 in Maryland. Other household members were: Mary S. Beck, born about 1842 in Maryland and Sarah M.

Beck, born about 1845 in South Carolina and James L. Beck, born about 1846 and Elizabeth F. Beck, born about 1848. The family household was living in the Savannah River Regiment of the Abbeville District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William A. Beck, born about 1843 in Maryland and it was noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of J. L. (A male) Beck, born about 1810 in Georgia and his wife Mary M. Beck, born about 1810 in Maryland. Other household members were: Mary S. Beck, born about 1842 in Maryland and Sarah M. Beck, born about 1844 in South Carolina James L. Beck, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Elizabeth F. Beck, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Alice L. Beck, born about 1852 in South Carolina and Lucinda M. Beck, born about 1854 in Georgia and Lora V. Beck, born about 1856 in Georgia and Ann C. Beck, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District number 1039 in Murray County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Wood Lawn and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

The compiler notes that Whitfield County and Murray County are adjacent to each other.

There were two separate Georgia regiments known as the 36th.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Beck served in Company H in the 36th Georgia Infantry (Boyles') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th (Glenn's) Infantry Regiment was organized at Dalton, Georgia, during the winter of 1861-1862 with many officers and men from the Dalton area. It was sent to Tennessee, [and] then moved to Mississippi where it served in T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment fought at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and brigaded under General Cummings, it fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit was organized with 930 men, reported 43 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 267 men and 213 arms in December, 1863. In January, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 56th Georgia Regiment, 232 were present for duty. Few surrendered on April 26. The unit was commanded by Colonels C. E. Broyles [Charles Edwards Broyles – Find A Grave Memorial # 23428641] and Jesse A. Glenn,[Find A Grave Memorial # 107211106] Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Wallace, [Alexander McGhee Wallace – Find A Grave Memorial # 21700003] and Major John Loudermilk.[John Robert Loudermilk Died during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 130589686]"

According to family search many of the soldiers in Company H of the 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry came from Whitfield County, Georgia.

Private William A. Beck was with (Broyles') 36th Regiment, Georgia Infantry however in its history it was also known as (Glenn's) 36th Regiment, Georgia Infantry, its Colonel Jesse A. Glenn had been elected Colonel however he was dismissed from Confederate service by a court martial on January 23, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 24 to June 1, 1862 and dated June 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay Roll and had enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Aggrippa) P. Roberts for the war and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Aggrippa P) Roberts for the war and last paid by (Frederick) Cox on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, William A. Beck a private of Company H Regiment 36th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as William A. Beck and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective men, of the 36th Georgia Regiment and at the bottom of the page stated other records indicate date as about July 22, 1863.

Many of the Confederate regiments paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi went to Enterprise, Mississippi and were furloughed for one month. The compiler assumes this is what happened to (Broyles') 36th Regiment, Georgia Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Beck of Company H of the 36th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1863 and specifically issued on August 18, 1863 and signed his name as Wm. A. Beck and under remarks stated paroled prisoner.

Some of the Georgia regiments surrendered at Vicksburg, Mississippi set up a parole camp in Decatur, Georgia until properly exchanged in October 1863. It is assumed the 36th Regiment, Georgia Infantry (Broyles) also followed this path.

Federal POW Records reported Private William A. Beck taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 as a result of the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

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

According to Wikipedia "Battle of Franklin 1864" "The Union wounded had been left behind in Franklin. (After the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864) Many of the prisoners, including all captured wounded and medical personnel, were recovered on December 18 when Union forces re-entered Franklin in pursuit of Hood."

When Private William A. Beck of Company H 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky 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) William A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Beck of Company H of the 36th 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 11, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln issues a proclamation in which he commands "all deserters to return to their proper posts." Lincoln stipulates, "[A]ll deserters, who shall . . . on or before the tenth day of May 1865, return to service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion."

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. A. Beck of Company H of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Jacob Beck owned no slaves.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 36th Georgia if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. A. BECK CO. H (BROYLES’) 36 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

113) Private James A. BECKETT - Inscription on tombstone #782 reads **“JAS. A. BECKETT CO. I 8 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him as A. James Beckett while Federal POW Records reported his name as James A. Beckett.

The 8th (Wade's) Regiment Confederate Cavalry was also known as the 2d Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry. Some elements of this unit began taking training after the raid of Harper's Ferry by John Brown in 1859 and arguably one of the better trained and equipped units when the war started.

Company I of this regiment was formerly Company B, 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported his name as A. James Beckett and reported him enlisting in Company I 8th Regiment, Confederate Cavalry on August 17, 1863 at Youngsville, Alabama, located in Tallapoosa County according to the company muster rolls dated June 30th to December 31st 1863" and "reported him sick since October 25, 1863.

Wikipedia listed Youngsville, Alabama as changing names in 1873 to present day Alexander City.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and captured at Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 located in Cannon County which is about 50 miles southeast of Nashville, Tennessee and reported him in Company I 8th Regiment, Confederate Cavalry.

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."

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on September 17, 1864.

Private James A. died approximately 120 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 near Charleston, South Carolina, the Union Monitor, USS Patapsco, was on its mission of dragging for torpedoes in the Charleston harbor area. The Confederates had been placing and hiding the torpedoes in the area for some time. During Patapsco's mission, it accidentally struck a torpedo. Within 15 seconds, the ship went down. Although some of the crewmen on deck managed to escape, most of the 62 crewmen that were still aboard went down with the ironclad.

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported his death in his quarters on Sunday, January 15, 1865 due to pneumonia.

Interestingly on page 12 of his Federal POW Records it listed his name as James A. Rockett in Company I 8th Regiment, Confederate Cavalry and buried in grave #775.

The Annual Report made by Adjutant General of Ohio for 1866 – 1868 had a notation next to the grave of James A. Rockett and it said "no such man"

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither A. James Beckett nor James A. Beckett owned any slaves.

114) Private Asa BELL - Inscription on tombstone #556 reads **“ASA BELL CO. H 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 27 years old

Family search, Alabama marriages 1809 – 1950, listed Asa Bell married to L. F. Faulk on November 19, 1856 at Pike County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed as head of household, Asa Bell, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of personal estate at \$50.00 and living with his wife Louisa J. Bell, born about 1840 in Alabama. Other household members were: Mary A. Bell, born about 1858 in Alabama and John E. Bell, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Pike County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office noted as Troy and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

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

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

Company H of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as “A. B. Moore’s Invincibles” Many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to November 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Asa Bell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) L. Hamner for the war and noted as present for duty.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Asa Bell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) L. Hamner for the war and last paid by Alexander 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) Asa Bell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) L. Hamner for the war and last paid by Alexander McVoy on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ace Bell of Company H of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 13, 1864 and signed his name as A. Bell.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Asa Bell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General 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 on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Asa Bell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near "Mount Sterling, Kentucky" on August 5, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Asa Bell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

The compiler notes the Battle of Utoy Creek was fought August 5, through August 7, 1864 near Atlanta.

Federal POW Records reported Asa Bell transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23534) listed him assigned to prison number two in barracks number fourteen.

Private Asa Bell died approximately 113 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 5, 1864 at Washington D.C., President, with Mrs. Lincoln, Secretary of State Seward, and Secretaries Nicolay and Hay, attends Grover's Theatre for performance of Charles Gounod's *Faust* by Grand German Opera Company. ["Robert Le Diable" was postponed.]

And on Monday, December 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Asa Bell of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Asa Bell did not own slaves.

115) Private John BELL - Inscription on tombstone #808 reads ***“JNO. BELL CO. G 3 FLA. 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 28 years old.

According to the 1850 United States census John Bell, born about 1836, born in Georgia and living in the household of Sarah Bell, born about 1817 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary J. Bell, born about 1834 in Georgia and Elizabeth Bell, born about 1837 in Georgia and Newton Bell, born about 1838 in Georgia and Nancy Bell, born about 1841 in Georgia and Susan Bell, born about 1843 in Georgia and Daniel Bell, born about 1844 in Georgia (And also a member of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry) and Enoch Bell, born about 1846 in Georgia (And also a member of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry). The family household was living in Lowndes County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The compiler notes Lowndes County Georgia was and is adjacent to both Madison County and Hamilton Counties in Florida.

The compiler also believes his father's name was John Bell but had died prior to 1850.

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

“3rd Infantry Regiment was formed near Pensacola, Florida, in July, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of St. Johns, Hernando, Jefferson, Duval, Wakulla, Madison, Columbia, and Suwannee. The unit served along the coast at Talbot Island and Cedar Keys, [and] then moved to Mobile. After fighting at Perryville it was assigned to Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, J. A. Smith's Brigade, and during December, 1862, consolidated with the 1st Florida Infantry Regiment. The 3rd was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, [and] then participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It was organized with 950 officers and men, and the 1st/3rd lost twenty-six percent of the 23 in action at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, this command totalled [totalled] 240 men and 119 arms, but only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel William S. Dilworth; [William Scott Dilworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 65382635] Lieutenant Colonels Lucius A. Church, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31087316] Elisha Mashburn, and Arthur J. T. Wright; [Find A Grave Memorial # 9458303] and Major John L. Phillips.[John L. Phillips Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 9367309]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell mustered into service on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida, for one year at age twenty-five, in Captain Langford's Company 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry* and enrolled on July 19, (1861) at Madison, (Florida) by Captain Thomas Langford for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company G 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry."

The 3rd Regiment, Florida Infantry roster listed John Bell's middle initial as the letter G and the Ohio Adjutant General in his report in 1866 – 1868 referred to him as John G. Bell.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Captain Langford's Company (Madison Grey Eagles) from August 9 to September 1, 1861 enlisted on August 9, (1861) at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid in (1861) and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1861) at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1861) at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on November 1, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1861) at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick October 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick October 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Florida Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded

to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Private John G. Bell died approximately 15 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 at Washington, D.C., at 11:30 A.M. President Lincoln receives Baron Nicholas G. de Wetterstedt, minister plenipotentiary from Sweden.

And Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Bell of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

116) Corporal John R. BELL - Inscription on tombstone #818 reads “**JNO. R. BELL CO. I 4 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign (May 7 – September 2, 1864) He was captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Bell, born about 1836 in South Carolina and living in the household of John McDaniel, born about 1810 in South Carolina and Emma E. McDaniel, born about 1817 in Georgia. Other household members were: Emily C. McDaniel, born about 1837 in Georgia and Mary Ann McDaniel, born about 1839 in Georgia and Martha A. M. McDaniel, born about 1841 in Georgia and Susan McDaniel, born about 1843 in Georgia and Holland L. McDaniel, born about 1845 in Florida and John McDaniel, born about 1847 in Florida and Isaac McDaniel, born about 1849 in Florida and Thadeus Deuskel, born about 1831 in Georgia and Littleton Deuskel, born about 1833 in Georgia and Richard Bell, born about 1801 in South Carolina and Celey Bell, born about 1811 in South Carolina and Susannah Bell, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Joseph Bell, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Frances Bell, born about 1844 in Florida and William Bell, born about 1846 in Florida and Jane Bell, born about 1849 in Florida. The family household was living in Division 4 in Jackson County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census noted the head of the household as John R. Bell, born about 1837 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of 5,000.00 and a value of personal estate as 3,000.00 and living with his wife Sarah A. Bell, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other household members were: Frances C. Bell, born about 1845 in Florida and William R. Bell, born about 1847 in Florida and Mary Bell, born about 1853 in Florida and William D. Bell, born about 1859 in Florida and Josiah Etheredge, born about 1842 in Georgia and Seaborn Etheredge, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in Jackson County, Florida with the nearest Post Office listed as Marianna and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 12 which noted Corporal J. R. Bell told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. S. S. Bell and listed her Post Office as Greenwood, Florida.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 70 the Post Office at Greenwood was located in Jackson County, Florida.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John R. Bell was discharged as a corporal in Company I of the 4th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment was organized in the summer of 1861 at Jacksonville, Florida. The men were raised in the counties of Gadsden, Franklin, Madison, New River, LaFayette, Columbia, Marion, Levy, Liberty, Washington, Jackson, and Hillsborough. For a time it served in Florida, then was assigned to General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 1st Florida [Florida] Cavalry Regiment. The 4th was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 983 officers and men and lost forty-two percent of the 468 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty percent of the 217 at Chickamauga, and eighty-nine percent of the 172 at Missionary Ridge. The 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. The regiment surrendered 23 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wiles L. L. Bowen, [Wylde Lyde Latham Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 89773942] Edward Hopkins, [Edward D. Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 57030061] and James P. Hunt; Lieutenant Colonels Edward Badger [Edward Nathaniel Badger Find A Grave Memorial # 28418039] and M. W. Smith; [Matthew Whit Smith – Find A Grave Memorial #33149898] and Majors Jacob A. Lash [Jacob Alexander Lash taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and died of pneumonia as a POW at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7775674] and John T. Lesley.[John Thomas Lesley – Find a Grave Memorial # 7796892]”

Company I of the 4th Florida Infantry was known as the “Dixie Boys”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. R. Bell of Captain Barnes' Company 4th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered in at age twenty-five at Fort Mallory (Located on St. Vincent Island in Franklin County, Florida) on September 25, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Barnes on July 3, (1861) at Greenwood, (Florida) for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I 4th Regiment Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Captain Barnes' Company (D) 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 25, (1861) at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (James) McKay (Junior) on October 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes James McKay Junior was elected mayor of Tampa, Florida after the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 29,

(1861) at St. Vincent (Island, Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 29, (1861) at St. Vincent (Island), Florida and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 25, (1861) at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on detached duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 25, (1861) at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on January 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 25, (1861) at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on March 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 4th corporal on March 27 by Lieutenant Colonel (Edward Nathaniel) Badger.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 25, (1861) at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on April 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to November 1, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 25, (1861) at St. Vincent (Island, Florida) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on July 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 25, (1861) at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on June 1, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Direction Hospital in Griffin, Georgia from September 1 to November 30, 1863 and dated December 22, 1863 and had enlisted on September 25, 1862 at St. Vincent Island, (Florida) and enrolled for one year and attached to the hospital on November 23, 1863 at a patient and last paid on July 1, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on November 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) J. R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 25, (1861) at St. Vincent Island,(Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on June 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

The majority of Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia.

When Corporal John R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Findley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John R. Bell of Company I of the "24th Regiment Alabama Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 23, 1864 and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 near Stone Mountain, Georgia.

The compiled notes Stone Mountain, Georgia and Covington, Georgia are near each other and the error of the incorrect regiment may have been intentional by the prisoner or an error by the Provost Marshal.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Covington, "Tennessee" on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Covington, "Kentucky" on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 Kentucky and noted as captured near Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Corporal John R. Bell died approximately 169 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 20, 1865 at Washington, D.C., The Lincoln cabinet meets. Secretary of War Stanton reports on his trip to Savannah, Georgia.

And on Friday, January 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) John R. Bell of Company I of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

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

117) Private Andres BELTRAM - Inscription on tombstone #1890 reads "**ANDRE BELTRAM CO. D 30 LA. 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 Andres Beltram served in Company D in the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry (Sumter Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"30th Infantry Regiment [also called Sumter Regiment] was organized during the early spring of 1862, and contained men from Orleans, St. John the Baptist, and St. James parishes. Later [it was] reduced to a battalion. The unit served in Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and fought at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson where it was captured in July, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Quarles', Page's, and Gibson's Brigade. The 30th fought with the Army of Tennessee in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Later it was ordered to Mobile. It contained

260 effectives in August, 1862, totalled [totalled] 322 men and 281 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Gustavus A. Breaux, [Gustavus Arvillien Breaux – Find A Grave Memorial # 26592224] Lieutenant Colonels Chares J. Bell and Thomas Shields, [Killed July 28, 1864 during Atlanta Campaign] and Major Arthur Picolet.”

The compiler suspects this is not the correct spelling of his surname. His given name spelled as Andres and Andre on his Compiled Military Service Records is even in question. It appears that he was either of French or Spanish descent and since the State of Louisiana had such a wide variety of Europeans within its borders especially in New Orleans his correct name remains an issue although the surname spelled Beltran is more prevalent than the surname Beltram.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported “Andres Beltram enlisting on March 18, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana for the duration of the war in Captain Arthur Picolet’s Company” nicknamed the “Valcour Aime Guards” Confederate Compiled Military Service Records further explain that “this company was successively designated as Captain Picolet’s Company Louisiana Volunteers, and Company A and Company D, 30th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry.”

Valcour Aime according to Wikipedia was one of the wealthiest men in the South and had a vast sugar plantation in St. James Parish, Louisiana.

The 1860 United States slave schedule reported Valcour Aime having at least 69 slaves. According to “Louisiana’s Golden Age: Valcour Aime in St. James Parish” written by Roulhac B. Toledano. “Aime’s Southern patriotism was exhibited by his sponsorship of the Valcour Aime Guards of St. James Parish in the Civil War and his support of all the military endeavors of St. James Parish throughout the war.”

The compiler is not trying to sound disingenuous but it appears that Valcour Aime was trying to protect his own interests and willingly to let other soldiers fight and die for him.

A sponsor during the war would often supply clothing for the soldiers and sometime even Bible’s and furnished the soldiers with the little extras a normal company may not enjoy. At times, sponsors also paid the soldiers early in the war, while some soldiers were waiting for their first pay from the Confederate government.

On some pages of Andres Beltram’s Federal POW Records the 30th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry is referred to as the 30th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry.

The late Art Bergeron work on the 30th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry had this to say: “In February, 1863, the War Department ordered the reduction of the regiment to a battalion of seven companies. On March 4, Companies H and I were disbanded and the men were distributed among the other companies. The new 30th Louisiana Battalion retained the regiment’s number, and records frequently call it the 30th Louisiana Regiment.”

Compiler Military Service Records reflected Andres Beltram having a good service with his unit.

Federal POW Records reported his given name as Andrew on most pages and spelled in surname a couple of different ways including Beltrong and Beltrang.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on July 28, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

When Private Beltram of Company D of the 30th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

From previous research done years ago the compiler can report Andres Beltram was taken prisoner during the Battle of Erza Church on July 28, 1864. That day elements of the 30th Regiment, Louisiana Battalion went against elements of the 46th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The 30th Louisiana armed with single shot rifles charged the 46th Ohio armed with Spencer repeating rifles. The results were horrific for the 30th Louisiana as soldier after soldier tried to save their flag.

Harry Clay Davis of Dublin, Ohio of Company G of the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry took the flag of the 30th Louisiana and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Harry Clay Davis citation read as follows: "The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Private Harry Clay Davis, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism on 28 July 1864, while serving with Company G, 46th Ohio Infantry, in action at Atlanta, Georgia, for capture of flag of 30th Louisiana (Confederate States of America)." Harry Clay Davis was born in Franklin County, Ohio on February 5, 1841 and died in Pomona, California on July 9, 1929.

From "Timeline – Worthinton Memory" the following was noted. In the year 1900 the "46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry held a reunion in Worthington. 125 members of the old regiment attended, along with family members. Judge David Pugh returns the flag his regiment captured during the battle of Atlanta to representatives of the 30th Louisiana Regiment."

If sprits could rest easy one may have been Andre Beltram who body rested at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery. The stigma of losing a battle flag for any WBTS regiment carried with it, great disgrace for the members of the regiment during the war. For those wanting to know more about the details of how the flag was captured and the returning of the flag please read page 92 of the book "The Story of Camp Chase" by William H. Knauss which can be read online.

Federal POW Records reported Andrew Beltrang aka (Andre Beltram) transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a list of Prisoners of War at Camp Chase, Ohio, who had applied for the oath of allegiance, from December 1st to December 15th 1864.

Federal POW Records also noted under remarks, it said: States that he was forced into service by conscription.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 18, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln's body lay in state in the East Room of the White House which was open to the public.

And on Tuesday, April 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Beltram due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Andre Beltram owned no slaves.

118) Private John BENEFIELD - Inscription on tombstone #719 reads "**J. BENEFIELD BEAUREGARD'S BATT'Y LA. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

Some of us may be familiar with the movie "*Saving Private Ryan*" and in the movie the Bixby letter from Abraham Lincoln was mentioned.

Wikipedia has a good story about the letter titled "Bixby Letter" Although Mrs. Bixby did not lose five of her sons during the war President Lincoln had the impression she did and so the letter was written.

This biography is more than just a Confederate soldier but rather about five members of a household who lost their lives during the war. While the compiler does not know the greatest number of members in a household who died during the war, five should be near the top of the list.

This soldier was born and raised in Georgia and had nothing to do with the State of Louisiana. The compiler can only assume how the mistake was made. General P. G. T. Beauregard rose to national prominence at Charleston Harbor where he commanded the artillery against Fort Sumter which was the immediate cause for the war on April 12, 1861. Major Robert Anderson who commanded Fort Sumter had been one of Beauregard's students at West Point. Beauregard's name was synonymous with engineering and artillery and the State of Louisiana where he had been born.

Private Benefield's Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records for Captain Beauregard's Light Artillery are listed at fold3 under the State of South Carolina and in the section of Captain Bachman's Co, Artillery (German Light Artillery).

Private John Benefield was with Captain Beauregard's Company of the South Carolina Light Artillery otherwise known as Ferguson's Company of Light Artillery. This unit had nothing to do with the State of Louisiana.

Federal POW Records referred to his unit as "Beauregard's Battery" which technically never existed as a Confederate unit. Camp Chase like other places during the war was very busy and sometimes Union clerks took short-cuts in describing a Confederate unit and it's also plausible Private Benefield may have listed his Confederate unit as Beauregard's Battery and the Union Provost Marshal failed to inquire into further detail about the unit. Federal authorities incorrectly identified him with the State of Louisiana because of the name of Beauregard, in the compilers opinion.

To further complicate matters Captain Rene T. Beauregard was the son of Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard and the captain of Captain Beauregard's Company of South Carolina Light Artillery. Sources for the previous information was obtained from ancestry under Confederate research sources Volume 1 B. page 150. "Beauregard, R. T., 1st Lieutenant. Captain Ferguson's Company South Carolina Mounted Artillery En. – Roll for April 4th to July 1st 1862. Present. Roll dated December 31st, 1863. (Last roll of Company on file) Absent on detached service. Prisoner of war records show R. T. Beauregard, Major and Aide-De-Camp Headquarters paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1st 1865."

Although the surname of Benefield was spelled several different ways the compiler is going by the way the name was spelled on post war tombstones of the household members of the 1860 census and because the father had received settlements for some of his son's deaths in 1864 and spelled the surname as Benefield.

According to family search "John Benefield and Fanny R. Wellborn were married on October 18, 1827 citing Morgan County, Georgia, United States, FHL microfilm 158906."

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Bennifield. The census listed John Bennifield, born about 1839 living in the household of John Bennifield, born about 1814 and Frances Bennifield, born about 1822. Other household members were: Henry Bennifield, born about 1839 and Mary Benneifield, born about 1845 and James Bennifield, born about 1851 and Joseph Bennifield, born about 1853 and George Bennifield, born about 1845 and Robert Bennifield, born about 1856 and Hardy Bennifield, born about 1858 and Elizabeth Wilborn, born about 1800. The family household was living in District 41 in Heard County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Benefield. John Benefield, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted as a student was living in the household of John Benefield, born about 1804 in North Carolina and living with his wife Frances R. Benefield, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other household members were: Mary Benefield, born about 1826 in Georgia and Henry Benefield, born about 1830 in Georgia and James B. Benefield, born about 1842 in Georgia and Joseph J. Benefield, born about 1844, in Georgia and George W. Benefield, born about 1845 in Georgia and Robert Benefield, born about 1847 in Georgia and Hardy Benefield, born about 1848 in Georgia and Charles Benefield, born about 1850 in Georgia and Williams Benefield, born about 1852 in Georgia and Needham Benefield, born about 1854 in Georgia. The family household was living in Heard County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office as State Line and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John (Spelled as) Bennefield served in Beauregard's Company South Carolina Light Artillery (Ferguson's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Ferguson's Battery was organized in April, 1862, at Charleston, South Carolina. After serving in South Carolina, the unit moved to Mississippi and fought under General Gist at Jackson. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee and was assigned to Palmer's, R. Martin's, and R. Cobb's Battalion of Artillery. Not engaged at Chickamauga, the battery served with the army from Chattanooga to Nashville. However, most of the men and all of its guns were captured at Nashville. Captains R. T. Beauregard [Rene Toutant Beauregard – Find A Grave Memorial # 70585491] T. B. Ferguson [Thomas B. Ferguson] were in command."

The compiler will now list the photographs of the tombstones with the surname spelled as Benefield for the above household members and where they can be viewed.

John Benefield the head of the household can be viewed at Find-A-Grave memorial #29293223 and is buried in Randolph County, Alabama, and his dates of birth and death were mentioned on his tombstone as 1804 – 1868. This agrees with the 1860 United States census as his birth year.

Frances R. Benefield the wife can be viewed at Find-A-Grave #29293247 and her name on the tombstone is recorded as Fanny Benefield and her dates of birth and death were mentioned on her tombstone as 1812 – 1888. This agrees with the 1860 United States census as her birth year within one year. She and her husband are buried at the same cemetery in Randolph County, Alabama.

John Benefield is listed in the Georgia 1864 census as living in Heard County, Georgia. Sometime after the 1864 census and prior to his death in 1868 he may have moved what was left of his family to Randolph County, Alabama or perhaps the river had changed course and he did not move at all. The Chattahoochee River separates Randolph County, Alabama with Heard County, Georgia. Due to the length of this biography the compiler will list the last family household member.

Needham Benefield's tombstone can be viewed at Find-A-Grave memorial #29293238 and listed his dates of birth and death were mentioned on his tombstone as 1854 – 1933 which corresponds with the birth year on the 1860 census and he is also buried in Randolph County, Alabama.

It appears that John and Frances (Fanny) Benefield had managed to keep their sons out of war for as long as possible. How the sons managed to evade the 1st Confederate Conscription Act in April of 1862 and the 2nd Confederate Conscription Act implemented in July of 1863 is not known. As the compiler has mentioned Captain Beauregard's Company of Light Artillery was a South Carolina unit.

On December 5, 1863 all five of the members of the John and Frances household that were of military age all enlisted in Captain Beauregard's Company South Carolina Light Artillery aka Ferguson's Company of Light Artillery at Atlanta, Georgia for the duration of the war.

They were: Henry; George; James B.; Joseph J. and our subject John and it should be noted the spelling on their Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported their surname as spelled Bennefield. The first to die was "George Benefield on December 28, 1863 in camp at Dalton, Georgia. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported John Benefield was his father.

Another to die early was James B. Benefield who died at an Atlanta, Georgia Confederate hospital and it was noted on his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records he had been sick and in the hospital since December 29, 1863 and it was noted that John Benefield was his father.

Another to die early was Henry Benefield who died on January 9, 1864 at the Medical College Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia and it also noted he had been sick and in the hospital since December 29, 1863.

The compiler assumes both Henry and James B. were taken to the same hospital. Compiled Military Service Records did not report his father's name but rather listed the attorney handling the claim as William A. Walton Further research has determined he was an attorney from Georgia.

Another to die was Joseph J. Benefield who died at a Confederate Hospital in Dalton, Georgia and again the father was listed as John Benefield.

It would appear that about after a month after enlisting four members of the household of John and Frances (Fanny) Benefield had died of some unknown disease.

The last household member left in Captain Beauregard's Company of South Carolina Light Artillery was our subject John Benefield who also enlisted on December 5, 1863 in Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records reported John Bennifield of Beauregard's Battery captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 as a result of the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

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

Using the Confederate Order of Battle at Nashville it listed "Ferguson's South Carolina Battery was part of the Corps of Artillery within Cobb's Battalion."

The National Park Service said the following about Beauregard's Company of the South Carolina Light Artillery also known as Ferguson's Company, South Carolina Light Artillery. "However, most of the men and all of its guns were captured at Nashville. Captains R. T. Beauregard and T. B. Ferguson were in command."

Federal POW Records reported John Bennifield taken to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 4, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and Tad, visits Grover's Theatre to see Avonia Jones in *Leah, The Forsaken*.

And on Saturday, January 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Benefield due to pneumonia.

General Ainsworth and staff listed him in chronological order with grave sequence.

In the compilers opinion his name should have been John Benefield and his correct unit either should be Ferguson's Company of South Carolina Light Artillery or Beauregard's Company of South Carolina Light Artillery. None of John Benefield's other household members who died have a Confederate tombstone and his, as we now know is incorrect. Five of the members of the household were all dead, all forgotten about.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOHN BENEFIELD CAPTAIN
BEAUREGARD'S CO. LT. ART. S.C. C.S.A."**

119) Private J. H. BENNETT - Inscription on tombstone #264 reads **“J. H. BENNITT
CO. F 36 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain,
Virginia in May 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Henry Bennett alternate name Henry Bennett served in Companies I and F in the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Infantry) and noted as overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha) was known as the “Mountain Riflemen” Many soldiers from Nicholas County, (West) Virginia.

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 reported he arrived at Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 from Wheeling, West Virginia.

Private died approximately 118 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 21, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln confers with Secretary Seward on political situation in New York. He sends John Nicolay to discuss political strategy with Thurlow Weed.

And on Wednesday, September 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private J. H. Bennett due to unknown reasons.

He may have been Henry James Bennett.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry James Bennett or James H. Bennett did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. H. BENNETT CO. F 36 (2ND KANAWHA) VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

120) Private Andrew BENT - Inscription on tombstone #1744 reads **“ANDREW BENT CO. C 22 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

While some companies during the war named their company after their location or company commander's surname the "Sarafield Southrons" named their company after Patrick Sarafield who had been an Irish hero in the 17th century. The soldiers in Company C predominately had Irish ties and some lived in Warren County and adjacent counties in Mississippi.

The compiler notes there was only one soldier named Andrew Bent in the American Civil War on either side however there were a couple in the United States census.

The issue then becomes who was the correct Andrew Bent according to the United States census. The 1850 United States census at ancestry listed Andrew J. Bent, born about 1843 in Massachusetts however it was corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Andrew J. Bennett. The 1860 United States census at ancestry listed Andrew J. Bent, born about 1828 in Massachusetts however he died well after the war and is buried in Illinois.

Although there was only one 1850 and 1860 United States census report at times they can have different conclusions insofar as the surname spellings. The problem lies with how the transcriber has interpreted the written script of the census taker. Family search interpreted the script in the 1850 United States census as Andrew J. Bent, born about 1847 and living in Bourbon County, Kentucky. However ancestry interpreted the same 1850 United States census as Andrew J. Bonta, born about 1847 and living in Bourbon County, Kentucky. As it turned out an ancestry transcriber corrected the name as Andrew J. Banta which appears to be correct and he survived the war and has a Find A Grave Memorial at # 148031885.

Although it's unusual for a soldier not being listed on either the 1850 or 1860 census the answer seems to go back to family search. It is the compilers opinion the man who joined the Sarafield Southrons was an immigrant from Ireland named Andrew Bent who arrived on the vessel "*Houghton*" at New Orleans, Louisiana in 1852 at Orleans Parish and if so his birth year was listed as 1832 and cited on family search under Louisiana, New Orleans Passenger Lists 1820-1945.

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

"22nd Infantry Regiment, organized at Iuka, Mississippi, in August, 1861, contained 38 officers and 597 men present for duty in November. Its members were from the counties of Jefferson, Amite, Lafayette, Hinds, De Soto, and Issaquena. After fighting at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, the unit was assigned to Rust's and Featherston's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in various conflicts during the Vicksburg siege and for a time was stationed at Jackson. Continuing the

fight under General Featherston, it was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and later in North Carolina. The regiment lost 13 killed and 34 wounded at Baton Rouge, had 21 killed and 64 wounded at Peach Tree Creek, and totaled 93 officers and men in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels D. W. C. Bonham, [DeWitt Clinton Bonham – Find A Grave Memorial # 110654879] James D. Lester, [Find A Grave Memorial # 65678171] and Frank Schaller; [Died in 1881 in Georgia] Lieutenant Colonels Charles G. Nelms, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12212636] James S. Prestidge, [James Steen Prestidge – Find A Grave Memorial # 64761191] and H. J. Reid; [Hugh J. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 53633997] and Majors Thomas C. Dockery [Thomas Covington Dockery – Find A Grave Memorial # 31174911] and Martin A. Oatis. [Martin Augustus Oatis – Find A Grave Memorial # 13431290]”

Company C of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was known as “Sarsfield Southrons.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 1, at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Eugene) Hughes for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

“The 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in July 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for three years. It was known for a short time after being organized as Bonham’s Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 33rd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at luka, Mississippi, 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 May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Bent enlisted on July 27, 1861 at luka, Mississippi 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 July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted at luka, Mississippi on July 27, 1861 and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Eugene) Hughes for three years and last paid on September 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) Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Eugene) Hughes 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 July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Eugene) Hughes for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records reported Andrew Bent taken prisoner during the battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

When Private Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd 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 Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd 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 Andrew Bent of Company C of the 22nd Mississippi State Troops 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 captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23526 of 54896) listed him assigned to prison number three in barracks number fifteen and also in prison number two in barracks number fourteen.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 24, 1865 in Virginia General Robert E. Lee sends letter to President Jefferson Davis: Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to ask that you will call upon the governor of the State of Virginia for the whole number of negroes, slave and free, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, for services as soldiers authorized by the joint resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Delegates of the State [of Virginia] on the 4th of March. The services of these men are now necessary to enable us to oppose the enemy.

With great respect, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

And on Friday, March 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Andy Bent of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes Andrew Bent has a Find A Grave Memorial at Camp Chase # 6287801. It is the compilers opinion that the contributor has placed his emphasis on quantity of Find A Grave Memorials at Camp Chase and not the quality of work with the memorials.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Andrew Bent did not own slaves.

121) Private James W. BENTLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1406 reads ***"J. W. BENTLEY CO. F 37 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James Bentley, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Bentley, born about 1800 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Fanny Bentley, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Rhody (A female) Bentley, born about 1834 in North Carolina and William Bentley, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Moses Bentley, born about 1850 in

Alabama and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jas Bentley, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of John Bentley, born about 1803 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Fany Bentley, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. J. (A male) Bentley, born about 1849 in Alabama and (Spelled as) E. A. (A male) Bentley, born about 1852 in Alabama and Francis Bentley, (A female) born about 1853 in Alabama and Adam Bentley, born about 1859 in Mississippi and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Clarke County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Shoeboota and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Bentley served in Company F of the 37th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1862 with men recruited in the counties of Clarke, Lowndes, Greene, De Soto, Jasper, and Claiborne. After participating in numerous battles in Mississippi the unit was assigned to General Hebert's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was captured when Vicksburg fell and during the siege it lost 17 killed, 56 wounded, and 7 missing. Exchanged, the regiment contained 26 officers and 442 men in December, 1863. It then served under Generals Mackall, Cantey, and Featherston in the Army of Tennessee. The 37th fought in the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 5 killed and 27 wounded of the 453 engaged at luka, had 19 killed and 62 wounded at Corinth, and sustained 81 casualties at Hatchie's Bridge. Many were disabled in Tennessee, and early in 1865 its ten companies were reduced to three and the unit was redesignated the 37th Battalion. It surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonels Orlando S. Holland [Orlando Stinson Holland – Find A Grave Memorial # 34515766] and Robert McLain; [Robert McLain – died of wounds due to Battle or Corinth – Find A Grave Memorial # 16382974] Lieutenant Colonels William S. Patton, [William S. Patton – Find A Grave Memorial # 19501946] Samuel H. Terral, [Samuel Heidelberg Terral – Find A Grave Memorial # 46446717] and William W. Wier; [William Withrow Wier – Find A Grave Memorial # 16049535] and Major John McGee.”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is page 20 of his Compiled Military Service Records when it stated Private James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Mississippi Infantry was at the Confederate Hospital at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia and entered the Floyd hospital on June 27, 1864 for debility and listed his Post Office as Shoeboota in Clarke County, Mississippi.

Company F of the 37th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry was known as the “De Soto Rifles” Company was raised in Clarke County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to April 30, 1862 and dated May 7, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Bentley Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Columbus, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Cicero C) Ferrill for three years and was noted as present and under remarks stated furloughed on April 26, 1862 for ten days (returned).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Cicero C) Ferrill for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, (1862) at Columbus, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Cicero C) Ferrill for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, (1862) at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Cicero C) Ferrill 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 November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Cicero C) Ferrill for the war and last paid on November 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Cicero C) Ferrill for the war and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 in De Soto (County Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on January 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty. And a note stated was surrendered on the 4th of July 1863 to the United States forces under General Grant."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 in De Soto (County) Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Cicero C) Ferrill for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty. And a note was attached

and stated "This Company has been exchanged, equipped and ordered to duty since last muster and under remarks stated absent without leave from December 20 to 29, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi and dated January 28, 1863 and had enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Cicero C) Ferrill for the war and attached to the hospital as a patient 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 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 in De Soto (County Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Cicero C) Ferrill for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Bently of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals at Macon, Georgia and admitted on June 27, 1864 at the Floyd Hospital and had been in Cantey's Brigade and listed his Post Office as Shubuta in Clark County, Mississippi and the disease was general debility and emaciation and disposition was sixty days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James Bentley of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 12, 1862 in De Soto (County) Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due from October 8, 1862 to October 8, 1863.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies about April 9, 1865 and designated the 37th Battalion Mississippi Infantry."

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

When Private James Bentley of Company F 37rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. "Bedley" of Company F of the 37th Regiment "Alabama" (But corrected on the top of the page to Mississippi) Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chas on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "John" (With a X by his given name indicating an incorrect spelling) W. Bentley of Company F of the 37th 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 18, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Bentley of Company F of the 37th 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 December 20, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 21, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. "Bedley" (With a X by his name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 19, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on December 26, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. "Bedley" of Company F of the 37th Regiment "Alabama" (But corrected on the top of the page to Mississippi) Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

*Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. "Bedley" of Company F of the 37th Regiment "Alabama" (But corrected on the top of the page to Mississippi) Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received between December 26 to 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Washington, D. C., in the evening Orville Hardin Browning sees President Lincoln about John Yates Beall. President is undecided. Looks badly and feels badly.

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas W. "Bedley" of Company F of the 37th Regiment "Alabama" (However corrected at the top of the page to Mississippi) Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James W. Bentley did not own slaves.

122) Private Henry E. BENTON - Inscription on tombstone #1415 reads ***"H. E. BENTON CO. E 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 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 1860 United States census listed Henry Benton, born about 1841 in South Carolina and living in the household of Elizabeth Benton, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William Benton, born about 1826 in South Carolina and James Benton, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Mary M. Benton, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Dorothy Benton, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Jane Benton, born about 1838 in South Carolina and John W. Benton, born about 1839 in South Carolina. The family household was living in St. Bartholomews Parish in the Colleton District of South Carolina with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Walterboro and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

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

"24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson, and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]"

Family search stated many men from Company E of the 24th South Carolina Infantry were from the Colleton District (County) in South Carolina.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Captain J. S. Jones' Company* was mustered in on March 19, (1862) at Charleston, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain Jones for the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized and the field officers designated by Special Order Number 23 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, State of South Carolina dated Columbia April 1, 1862. Most of the companies appear to have been in the service of the State prior to their acceptance into the service of the Confederate States."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, (1862) at Camp Gist and enrolled by (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, (1862) at Camp Gist and enrolled by (Clement Hoffman) Stevens and last paid by R. H. Kingman on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, (1862) at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on August 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison 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) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers 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) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent wounded in the Battle of Chickamauga on September 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens 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 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 1, 1864 and signed his name as H. E. Benton.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

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

When Private Henry Benton of Company E 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes General Gist had been killed at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 but the brigade still carried his name.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Private Henry E. Benton died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Delegation visits White House in morning relative to John Yates Beall case, but President refuses to see them, saying his mind is made up.

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry Benton of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry Benton did not own slaves.

123) Private Augustus BECKMANN - Inscription on tombstone #2140 reads **"A. BERGMAN CO. C TEX. RANGERS. 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 Augustus Bergman alternate name Aug. Beckmann served in Company F in the 2nd Texas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Texas Sharpshooters] was organized by J. C. Moore during the summer of 1861. Many of the men were from Houston and Galveston. After serving in the Department of Texas, it moved east of the Mississippi River and fought at Shiloh, Corinth, and Hatchie Bridge. Later it was assigned to Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Under this command it was active at Snyder's Bluff and surrendered with the forces at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Its casualties during the campaign were 38 killed, 73 wounded, 15 missing, and 11 died of sickness of the 468 engaged. After being exchanged, only 29 were present as the majority of the men had returned to Texas. Later it was reorganized and in April, 1864, stationed at Galveston Island, there were 18 officers and 190 men fit for duty. That summer it suffered from a yellow fever epidemic but went on to participate in the defense of Galveston. In April, 1865, it contained 395 effectives but disbanded before the surrender on June 2. The field officers were Colonels Noble L. McGinnis, [Noble Lafayette McGinnis] John C. Moore, [John Creed Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 9084] William P. Rogers, [William Peleg Rogers – Find A Grave Memorial # 10427565] and Ashbel Smith; [Find A Grave Memorial # 18178] Lieutenant Colonels William C. Timmins [William Chance Timmins surname also spelled as Timmons – died in 1863 buried at the Vicksburg City Cemetery] and J. F. Ward; and Majors Xavier B. Debray, [Xavier Blanchard DeBray – Find A Grave Memorial # 5956404] George W. L. Fly, [George Washington Lafayette Fly – Find A Grave Memorial # 50935836] and Hal. G. Runnels."

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

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

"IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the

victory." "VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;

The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

(According to the Camp Dennison historical documents located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio his name was listed as Augustus Bergman with Company F of the 2nd Texas and buried on May 9, 1862.)

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 9, 1862 near Fortress Monroe, Virginia President Lincoln assists Stanton in framing dispatch to General McClellan relating to army corps, and writes directly: "Do the Commanders of Corps disobey your orders in anything? . . . are you strong enough, even with my help—to set your foot upon the necks of Sumner, Heintzelman, and Keyes all at once?"

And on Friday, May 9, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio OHS Records stated the death of Private Augustus Bergman Company F 2nd Texas due to a gun-shot wound and was originally buried in grave number 72 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 upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private Augustus Beckmann was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department acting under orders of General Judson David Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of Great Lakes Department.

The compiler notes a new tombstone was installed at the Camp Chase Cemetery on October 2, 2016 with the correct name and unit through the efforts of a descendant Gregory Beckman from California who had saw a story about Augustus Beckmann on our SCV Camp Chase site.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Augustus Beckmann owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. BECKMANN CO. F (MOORE’S)
2 TEX. INF. C.S.A.”**

124) Sergeant John T. BERRY - Inscription on tombstone #832 reads **“SGT. J. T. BERRY
CO. I 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky in June 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal John T. Berry was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company I in the 4th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Salyersville, Kentucky, in October, 1862. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and later in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It was involved in numerous conflicts in Tennessee and Kentucky, then during October, 1864, skirmished in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. During the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry L. Giltner, [Henry Lyter Giltner – Find A Grave Memorial # 18948243] Lieutenant Colonel Moses T. Pryor, [Moses Tandy Pryor – Find A Grave Memorial # 18948438] and Major Nathan Parker. [Find A Grave Memorial # 20966175]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. T. Berry Captain (John) J. Marshall’s Company Giltner’s Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* and roll dated November 9, 1862 at Bristol, Tennessee and mustered in at age eighteen on October 8, 1862 and enlisted on October 8, 1862 near Bristol, Tennessee and enrolled by J. J. Marshall for three years.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.”

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10 to November 30, 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. T. Berry of Company I Giltner’s Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on October 6, (1862) at Red River and enrolled by (Captain John) J. Marshall for three years and had not received pay and to hire of horse at .40 cents per day for \$21.60 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 31 to February 28, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. T. Berry of Company I of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on October 6, (1862) at Red River and enrolled by (Captain John) J. Marshall for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. T. Berry of Company I of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on October 6, (1862) at Red River and enrolled by (Captain John) J. Marshall for three years and last paid by (George) T. Atkins on February 28, (1863) and noted absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. T. Berry of Company I of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on October 6, (1862) at Red River and enrolled by (Captain John) J. Marshall for three years and last paid by Captain (George) T. Atkins and noted as present for duty.

The 4th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry was part of General John Hunt Morgan's last Kentucky raid and entered Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 8, 1864. The following is cited from "Morgan's Last Raid/ Explore Kentucky History by McKenize Martin" "Morgan's command consisted of approximately 2,700 men. On June 8, 1864, part of Morgan's force captured two Union regiments at a camp in Mount Sterling, (Located in Montgomery County) which netted nearly 300 prisoners and a large amount of supplies. A surprise attack from Federal forces the next morning, however, forced these rebels to abandon Mount Sterling. They then rejoined Morgan, who was moving on Lexington."

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John T. Berry of Company I of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by order of Brigadier General (August) Willich and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 9, 1864.

Sergeant John T. Berry died approximately 148 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio

Juxtaposition:

On January 21, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives word from General Grant suggesting that Robert join his headquarters staff with rank of captain.

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) John T. Berry of Company I of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

125) Private John T. BERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1898 reads “***JNO. T. BERRY CO. E 30 GA. REG. C.S.A.***” He was taken prisoner during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Berrey but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Berry and will be noted this way. The census listed J. T. Berry, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of Thomas Berry born about 1785 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Given name spelled as Adline [A female] but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Adeline Berry, born about 1824 in Georgia and spelled as W. R. (A male) Berry, born about 1847 in Georgia and Seborn Berry, born about 1848 in Georgia and spelled as M. T. (A female) Berry, born about 1851 in Georgia and spelled as Viney (A female) Berry, born about 1853 in Georgia and Lucy Berry, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Northern District of Clayton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesboro and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

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

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

The compiler notes the odds of having two separate Confederate soldiers dying in 1865 named John T. Berry who were taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville are fairly high yet that is what we have. The other John T. Berry was from a Kentucky unit.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported John T. Berry enlisting in Company I commanded by Captain Chaney A. Dollar on September 25, 1861 at Clayton County, Georgia for one year.

Wikipedia listed Company E's nickname as the Clayton Invincibles.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records also reported this notation made. "This company was also known as Old Company I, 39th Regiment Infantry, and became New Company E of that regiment about June, 1862. The designation of the regiment was changed to 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry about July, 1862."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reflected Private John T. Berry having a good service record with the regiment and it was noted that he was in great need of clothing and was issued a coat, pants and shoes in September 1863 and made his signature with a X.

Federal POW Records reported Private John T. Berry of Company E 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry taken prisoner on December 16, 1864 during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

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

When Private John T. Berry of Company E 30rd 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 John T. Berry of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Wikipedia then fills in the void on how he was taken prisoner. "During the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on the afternoon of December 16, the 30th Georgia Regiment was surrounded when the Confederate left flank was breached by heavy cannon fire. Nearly all members of the regiment were killed, captured or wounded at this battle."

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

Federal POW Records reported Private John T. Berry was taken to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 4, 1865.

Private died approximately 106 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 20, 1865 in Virginia Robert E. Lee writes a letter to President Jefferson Davis and an excerpt from the letter is noted. "At the commencement of the withdrawal of the army from the lines on the night of the (April) 2nd, it began to disintegrate, and straggling from the ranks increased up to the surrender on the 9th. On that day, as previously reported, there were only seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (7892) effective infantry. During the night, when the surrender became known, more than ten thousand men came in, as reported to me by the Chief Commissary of the Army. During the succeeding days stragglers continued to give themselves up, so that on the 12th April, according to the rolls of those paroled, twenty-six thousand and eighteen (26,018) officers and men had surrendered. Men who had left the ranks on the march, and crossed James River, returned and gave themselves up, and many have since come to Richmond and surrendered".

And on Thursday April 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. T. Berry of Company E of the 30th Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

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

126) Private Salathiel BERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1795 reads "***S. BERRY CO. G 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Decatur, Alabama in December 1864.

The compiler notes many of the soldiers during the war had given names which can be traced back to Biblical names including Salathiel. International Standard Bible Encyclopedia listed the name "Salathiel; sa-la'-thi-el: The King James Version; Greek form of "Shealtiel" thus the revised version (British and American). The father of Zerubbabel (1 Esdras 5:5, 48, 56; 6:02; Matthew 1:12 Luke 3:27)"

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 Salathiel Berry, about 1828 in South Carolina as the head of the household and living with his wife Rachel Berry, born about 1834 in South Carolina. The family

household was living in the Lexington District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Salathiel Berry, born about 1826 in South Carolina as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a minister of gospel and had a value of personal estate at \$150.00 and living with his wife Rachael Berry, born about 1835 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Lucy Berry, born about 1851 in Alabama and Sorababel Berry, (A female) born about 1856 in Alabama and Martha Berry, born about 1859 but listed as born in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Lawrence County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Moulton and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

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 compiler notes the new State Constitution also allowed for the first time its male citizens of voting age to be allowed to vote in the Presidential elections. Unlike other States there were no popular votes in the 1860 Presidential election in South Carolina. The 1860 United States Presidential election was the last time legislators only had decided who South Carolina would side with for President and the compiler notes the citizens had elected the legislators and that many legislators were wealthy and slave owners. And it was also the legislators who had decided to leave the Union if Lincoln was elected as President and did so on December 20th 1860.

He has no Compiled Military Service Records other than Federal POW Records which usually raises a red flag. The 4th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry are one of those Confederate units who virtually have no Confederate enlistment records and a majority of Federal POW Records.

The National Park Service said this about the 4th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry "Units of the Confederate States Army by Joseph H. Crute, Jr. contains no history for this unit."

Federal POW Records reported the capture of Private Salathiel Berry of Company G of the 4th Alabama Cavalry on December 28, 1864 near Decatur, Alabama presently located in both Morgan and Limestone counties however during the war Decatur was located in Lawrence County and the town of Moulton was then as today located in Lawrence County.

Federal POW Records reported his transfer to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 18, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 1, 1865 at City Point, Virginia President Lincoln spends most of day waiting for reports, sending and receiving messages. Returns to "River Queen" in evening and walks deck most of night.

And on Saturday, April 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Salathiel Berry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

After the war the widow lived in Winston County, just south of Lawrence County. She started receiving a Confederate widow's pension in 1891 and still was receiving one until 1918. Rachel Berry, the widow made a claim against the United States Government and it is long and detailed and may be read online.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Salathiel Berry owned no slaves.

127) Private W. Johnson BERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1327 reads ***"W. J. BERRY CO. H 20 TENN. 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 21 years old.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Johnson Berry alternate name W. J. Berry served in Company H in the 20th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"20th Infantry Regiment was organized during May and June, 1861, at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, and in July contained 880 men. Its companies were raised in the counties of Davidson, Williamson, Rutherford, Sumner, Perry, Wayne, Humphreys, Hickman, Smith, Macon, and Wilson. It moved to Virginia, then Cumberland Gap, and later saw action at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Baton Rouge. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it was assigned to General Preston's, Bate's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 20th fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. It had 505 effectives in September, 1861, suffered 110 casualties at Fishing Creek, and of the 400 engaged at Shiloh, forty-seven percent were disabled. The unit lost forty-eight percent of the 183 at Chickamauga, had few casualties at Missionary Ridge, and in December 1863, totalled [totalled] 203 men and 123 arms. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Joel A. Battle, [Joel Allen Battle – Find A Grave Memorial # 7840754] William M. Shy, [William Mabry Shy – Find A Grave Memorial # 9104520] and Thomas B. Smith; [Thomas Benton Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 9116] Lieutenant Colonels Mosco B. Carter, [Moscow Branch Carter – Find A Grave Memorial # 120405706] John S. Gooch, [John Saunders Gooch – Find A Grave Memorial # 7105248] and Frank M. Lavender; and Majors Frederick Claybrooke, [Find A Grave Memorial # 148797737] Patrick Duffy, John F. Guthrie, and Hency C. Lucas. [Henry C. Lucas]"

Like many regiments, the 20th Tennessee was formed prior to the State of Tennessee officially leaving the Union.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for September 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 3, (1861) at Nashville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel Joel Allen) Battle for twelve months and last paid on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

“The 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 12, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States about August 1861 and re-organized in May 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 3, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Tennessee Regiment on a list of casualties of Preston’s Brigade at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka known as the Battle of Stones River, fought on December 31st 1862 through January 2nd 1863 and wounded slightly on hand while in action on December 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) 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 September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J." Bery" of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) 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 January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J." Berry" of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) 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 for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J." Berry" of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on February 29, (1864) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J." Berry" of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 28, 1861 at Franklin, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry on January 27, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia of Captain T. J. Carothers' Company 20th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and listed as age twenty joined and enrolled on September 3, 1861 at Franklin, (Tennessee) by Colonel (Joel Allen) Battle for one year. And a Note was attached: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service, to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office, with a view of having the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound Book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

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

When Private W. J. Johnson Berry of Company H 20th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he was with Tyler'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) Johnson Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Johnson Berry of Company H of the 20th 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 captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Johnson Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Johnson Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Johnson Berry of Company H of the 20th 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) Johnson Berry of Company H of the 20th 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.

According to Tennesseans in the Civil War, Confederate Infantry Units, the following is cited. "On October 13, 1864, the 20th participated in the capture of the blockhouse at Dalton, Georgia, on the return to Tennessee. As part of the brigade it crossed the Tennessee River November 13, 1864, and was engaged in the Battle of Franklin November 30, 1864. Following that battle, Bate's Division was ordered to Murfreesboro to co-operate with General Nathan B. Forrest in tearing up rail-road communications around that place, but returned to the main army in time for the Battle of Nashville. Here Colonel Shy commanded the 2nd/10th/20th/30th/37th Tennessee Regiments in the defense of the hill that has since then borne his name, where he was killed."

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

Federal POW Records reported him in prison number three.

Federal POW Records reported Private Johnson Berry of Company H 20th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry on a list of paroled prisoners at Camp Chase and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on February 17, 1865 for exchange yet also reported his death at Camp Chase a day later.

Private W. Johnson Berry died approximately 45 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes check to himself for \$761.00.

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. Berry of Company H of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules W. J. Berry did not own slaves.

128) Private Pleasant BARTRUM - Inscription on tombstone #1099 reads "**P. BERTRAM CO. E 22 VA. BATT'N CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Wayne County, West Virginia in November 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Pleasant Bartrum, born about 1837 in Virginia living in the household of William Bartrum, born about 1810 in Virginia and Rebecca Bartrum, born about 1801 in

Virginia. Another household member was Letty (A female) Bartrum, born about 1839 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 66 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Pleasant Bartrum, born about 1837 in Virginia and as the head of household and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted his value of real estate at \$1,000.00 and his value of personal estate as \$150.00 and living with his wife Susan Bartrum, born about 1841 Virginia. Other household members were: His mother, Rebecca Bartrum, born about 1801 in Virginia and his sister, Lotta Bartrum, born about 1838 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wayne County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as the Wayne County Courthouse and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pleasant Barturn alternate name Pleasant Bostrom served in Company H in the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and under notes stated see Pleasant Bostrom Ferguson's Battalion 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]"

Family search listed Susan M. Bartrum and Pleasant Bartrum of Wayne County, Virginia having a baby girl named Juelianna Bartrum on December 29, 1860.

Compiled Military Service Records found on fold3 reported "Pleasant Bartrum in Company B 22nd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry" having a title page only and listed him as a lieutenant and also said to see the 16th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry. Because he did not have any Confederate Compiled Military Service Records it raised a red flag to the compiler. If he had been a lieutenant then his name should have appeared in the unit company history of the 22nd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry which was formed on October 27, 1863 and his name was not among the officers of Company B. Another red flag raised to the compiler was there was not a Confederate unit from Virginia named the 22nd Virginia Battalion Cavalry, there was a unit named 22nd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry and an Infantry regiment named 22nd Battalion, Virginia Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Private Pleasant Bartrum in Company H 16th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Private Pleasant Bartrum enlisting on February 20, 1863 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia for three years and reported him as absent and captured in both April and May of 1863.

Federal POW Records reported a Private Pleasant Bartrum of Company B 22nd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry taken prisoner on November 4, 1863 in Wayne County, Virginia.

Note: The compiler will list the State as (West) Virginia prior to statehood on June 20, 1863 and after that date refer to the State as West Virginia unless it is in quotation marks.

Federal POW Records reported a physical description was made of him at Wheeling: Age 28; 6 feet and one half inches tall; gray eyes; dark hair; florid complexion.

Federal POW Records reported Private Bartrum transferred to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, West Virginia and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on December 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported Private Pleasant Bartrum of Company B 22nd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry as appearing on a list of prisoners of war at hand a Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and under remarks it stated he was a deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private P. Bartrum at the Camp Chase hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

There are many reasons for an incorrect tombstone at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery and in this case the compiler believes that Private Pleasant Bartrum intentionally gave his Federal captors false information concerning his Confederate unit and thus created false Confederate Compiled Military Service Records. The compiler notes many of the soldiers in Company H of the 16th Virginia Cavalry came from Wayne County, (West) Virginia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Pleasant Bartrum owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“P. BARTRUM CO. H 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

129) Private John BESCHERER - Inscription on tombstone #431 reads **“JNO. BESCHERER CO. C 57 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford’s Farm in July 1864.

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

According to family search North Carolina marriages from 1762-1979, “John Bescherer was married to Sophia Trexler on May 19, 1853 in Rowan County, North Carolina and the marriage was witnessed by J. L. Myers.”

The 1860 United States census listed John Bescherer, born about 1830 in North Carolina and as head of household and listed his occupation as a day laborer and living with his wife Sophia Bescherer, born about 1828 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Milly Bescherer, born about 1856 in North Carolina and Laura Bescherer, born about 1857 in North Carolina and Martha Bescherer, born about 1859 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Southern Salisbury in Rowan County, North Carolina with the nearest Post Office listed as Salisbury and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 17, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Bishnrer (With a X by his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain John Beard’s Company 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)* enlisted on July 4, (1862) at Salisbury, (North Carolina) and enrolled for three years or war and duty status not reported.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 4 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Beschurer (With a X by his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, (1862) at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Beschurer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, (1862) at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by Captain (William) G. McNeely on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Bescherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, (1862) at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Bischurer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by Captain (William) G. McNeely 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) Jno Bescherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital sick April 5, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Bishurer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, (1862) at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by Raleigh Colston on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Raleigh Colston led one of Stonewall Jackson's Divisions at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Besherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by Captain (William G) McNeely 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) Jno Besherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by (Captain William G) McNeely on November 1, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital December 3, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Bisherer (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Bescherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army General Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia for _____ and admitted on April 27, 1863 and returned to duty on August 25, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Bescherer of Company C of the 57th North Carolina Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the General Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia and issued on July 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Besherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by Captain (William G) McNeely on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Besherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by Captain (William G) McNeely on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action Winchester on July 20, 1864 prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Besherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by Captain (William G) McNeely on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action Winchester on July 20, 1864 prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Besherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. (A) Beard for three years and last paid by Captain (William G) McNeely on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war missing in action near Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Beshler (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Troops appeared on a Roll of Honor of the organization named above and residence was Rowan (County, North Carolina) and entered the service on July 4, 1862 as a Volunteer and listed his age as thirty-three.

The Battle of Rutherford's Farm aka Carter's Farm aka Stephenson's Depot was fought at nearby Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

In a piece written by Tom Ballou titled Rutherford's Farm July 20, 1864 the author goes into greater detail. "(General) "Averell recognized that it was critical to break the Confederate flank and pressured the 2nd and 3rd West Virginia to keep attacking. Finally Vaughn's Tennesseans cracked and fell back, exposing the flank of the 57th North Carolina. The 14th West Virginia, seeing the 57th North Carolina waver, charged and broke them. The 57th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry State Troops then retreated toward Winchester, Virginia pursued by Federal Infantry and Cavalry".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Bescherer of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry 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 24, 1864: Age Thirty; Height Five feet Seven inches; Complexion Dark; Eyes Grey; Hair Dark and by occupation was a farmer and listed his residence as Rowan County, North Carolina and had been captured by General Crooks at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Bescherne (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Brasier of Company C of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry was admitted on October 10, 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 the diagnosis was small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and had once vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Private John Bescherer died approximately 103 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 the National election for President was held between Abraham Lincoln and George B. McClellan.

On Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Bescherne of Company I of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes that almost from all indications his correct surname was spelled as Bescherer and this would include his wife Sophia Bescherer who died nine years later in 1873.

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

130) Private Henry Postell BETHEA - Inscription on tombstone #1274 reads ***"H. P. BETHEA CO. L 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

At times the compiler will use family genealogy combined with other sources as in the case with this soldier.

The following was found at www.betheafamily.org/5th/CadeBethea.html and was authored by T.P. Bethea Jr. of Monroe, Louisiana. T. P. Bethea Jr. a family historian who stated Henry Postell Bethea was the son of Cade and Kitty Bethea and had been born on February 26, 1832 and died on February 15, 1865 which is going to dovetail with H. P. Bethea's death date at Camp Chase.

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 Henry Bethea, born about 1832 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Cade Bethea, born about 1792 in South Carolina and Kitty Bethea, born about 1796 in South Carolina. Other household members were: John Bethea, born about 1822 in South Carolina and Calvin Bethea, born about 1826 in South Carolina and William Bethea, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Harriet Bethea, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Mary Bethea, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Martha Bethea, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Thomas Bethea, born about 1840 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Marion District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private, H. P. Bethea served in Company L in the 8th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod. [Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]”

Family search listed “many of the soldiers from Company L from Marion District (County) South Carolina and Company L was nicknamed the Spartan Band.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported H. P. Bethea enlisting on April 13, 1861 at the Marion Court House in South Carolina for one year in Company L of the 8th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported H. P. Bethea reenlisted for two years or the duration of the war on April 13, 1862.

C An entry within his compiled Military Service Records reported H. P. Bethea absent without leave since April 16, 1864 on his May and June 1864 company muster rolls as found on page 5 at fold3

Although the Compiled Military Service Records do not list a date when he returned it is believed he did because he was captured with many others of the 8th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry on September 13, 1864 at the skirmish of Berryville, Virginia.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Federal POW Records reported Private H. P. Bethea taken prisoner on September 13, 1864 by forces under Union General Sheridan near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on September 19, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln Interviews J. W. Singleton, who has talked with President Davis.

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private H. P. Bethea due to general debility.

Wikipedia defines general debility in part as a loss of strength and being weak and feeble.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules H. P. Bethea did not own slaves.

131) Private William J. BETTISS - Inscription on tombstone #1058 reads "**Wm. J. BETTISS**
CO. C 13 LA. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in
December 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from the 11th Louisiana in August 1862.

According to the history at the bottom of the Compiled Military Service Records it stated "The 11th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry was disbanded by authority of the Secretary of War in obedience to Special Orders number 3, dated August 19, 1862. Companies C, D, E, F, and G were assigned to the 13th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry."

The compiler notes that our subjects surname was spelled as Bettiss in the 11th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry and as Bettis in the 13th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) William J. Bettis in Company C of the 13th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid by (M) Hanley on September 1, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Wm J. Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid by M. Hanley on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Wm J. Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, (1861) at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid by M. Hanley on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached in Engineer Corps and by whose order not known.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, (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 absent without leave since August 28, 1863, Mobile.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, (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 absent without leave since August 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 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 absent without leave since August 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) William Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 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 absent without leave since August 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 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 absent without leave since August 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Bettis of Company C of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 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 absent without leave since August 28, 1863.

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

When Private William J. Bettiss of Company A 13rd Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Bettess of Company A of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 18, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Bettess of Company A of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Bettess of Company A of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Bettess of Company A of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 J. (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Bettess of Company A of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Abraham Lincoln was having his last sitting photograph taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D.C., on Sunday February 5, 1865.

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. Bettis of Company A of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

132) Private Rardan D. BEVILL - Inscription on tombstone #530 reads **“R. D. BEVELL CO. C 4 BATT’N. LA. INF. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler is unsure as to his correct surname spelling.

Compiled Military Service Records referred to him as R. D. Beavell while some Federal POW Records refer to his given name as Rardon and Rardan with his surname spelled in a multitude of ways. Perhaps one of the better clues is his signature on a pay sheet dated 1864 in which he spelled his name as R. D. Bevill, as found on page 20 on his Compiled Military Service Records.

The compiler used these two methods to arrive at the name Rardon D. Bevill however this is speculation.

Compiled Military Service Records reported R. D. Beavell enlisting on April 14, 1862 in Company C of the 4th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry at Winnsboro, Louisiana (Located in Franklin Parish) for the duration of the war.

Company C's nickname according to the late, Art Bergeron's work on Louisiana units was called "Franklin Life Guards" thus giving an indication of our subject as living in or near Franklin Parish, Louisiana.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported R. D. Beavell absent and sick in the hospital in Charleston, South Carolina on his May and June 1862 company muster rolls.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and a prisoner of war on August 5, 1864.

When Private Bevill of Company C of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Wikipedia stated the "battle of Utoy Creek (Located in Fulton County) was fought between August 4, and August 7, 1864."

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 14, 1864.

Private R. D. Beville died approximately 106 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 28, 1864 at

And on Monday, November 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private R. D. Bevill due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Rardan D. Bevill owned no slaves.

133) Private Joseph Benton BICKLEY - Inscription on tombstone #675 reads **“J. B. BICKLEY CO. A 22 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Moorefield, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The compiler notes Wise County, Virginia was formed in 1856 from parts of Lee, Scott and Russell counties and this is why we may see him in the 1850 United States census in Russell County and in Wise County, Virginia in the 1860 United States census.

The compiler notes some Chase biographies are more puzzling than others. In this particular case J. B. Bickley of Wise County, Virginia is buried in two separate States with two separate death dates.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph B. Bickley, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Sebastian H. Bickley, born about 1796 in Virginia. Other household members were: Mary E. Bickley, born about 1828 in Virginia and Malissa J. Bickley, born about 1830 in Virginia and Caroline M. Bickley, born about 1831 in Virginia and Charles J. Bickley, born about 1833 in Virginia and Andrew H. Bickley, born about 1835 in Virginia and Sebastian H. Bickley, born about 1838 in Virginia and Benjamin F. Bickley, born about 1840 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 54 in Russell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph B. Bickley, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of Sebastian Bickley, born about 1796 in Virginia. Other household members were: Melissa J. Bickley, born about 1830 in Virginia and Charles J. Bickley, born about 1833 in Virginia and Andrew H. Bickley, born about 1835 in Virginia and Sebastian H. Bickley, born about 1838 in Virginia and Benjamin F. Bickley, born about 1840 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wise County, Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as the Wise Court House and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant J. Benton Bickley was discharged as a private and served in Companies A and E in the 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen's Virginia Mounted Riflemen) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1863. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's and McCausland's Brigade and confronted the Federals in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry S. Bowen, [Henry Smith Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 79187903] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Radford, [John

Taylor Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 32756098] and Major Henry F. Kendrick. [Find A Grave Memorial # 106832547]”

Compiled Military Service Records indicated Joseph B. Bickley originally enlisting in Baldwin’s Squadron Virginia Partisan Rangers on August 4, 1862 in Wise County, Virginia for three years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. Benton Bickley of Company E of Bowen’s Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Wise County, Virginia and enrolled by W. M. Baldwin for three years and present for duty.

“The 22nd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry also known as Bowen’s Regiment Virginia Mounted Riflemen was organized October 27, 1863, with ten companies, A to K, two of which A and E had formerly served in Baldwin’s Squadron Virginia Partisan Rangers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Benton Bickley of Company A of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Wise County, Virginia and enrolled by W. M. Baldwin for three years and absent and under remarks stated he was captured at Moorefield on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Benton Bickley of Company A of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Wise County, Virginia and enrolled by William M. Baldwin for three years and absent and under remarks stated he was a prisoner of war.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Biskely (With an X indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 22nd 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 at Harper’s Ferry on August 24, 1864 and captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Birkley (With an X indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864. Age 22; 5’ 9 and one half inches tall; light complexion; blue eyes; light hair and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and listed his residence

as Russell County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph B. Bickley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over. [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23524) listed him assigned to prison number two in barracks number thirteen.

Private died approximately 137 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 27, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes a note of thanks to College of New Jersey (Now Princeton University) President John Maclean, whose college trustees "conferred upon [Lincoln] the Degree of Doctor of Laws." Lincoln responds, "I am most thankful if my labors have seemed to conduce to the preservation of those institutions under which alone we can expect good government and in its train sound learning and the progress of the liberal arts."

And on Tuesday, December 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Bickley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to erysipelas.

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

The compiler notes the Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917; J. B. Bickley born in 1842 in Wise County, Virginia and died on June 2, 1865 in Wise County, Virginia at age twenty-three and his occupation was a farmer and he was white and single and a male. His father's name was S. H. Bickley and his mother's name was F. Y. Bickley. The film number is 34394.

This leaves us with one of three options. Either he did not die at Camp Chase and was released or he did not die in Wise County, Virginia. Or more probable he died at Camp Chase and his body was removed back to his home and buried on June 2, 1865. If this is the case then there should be no body under tombstone number 675 at the Camp Chase Cemetery. The compiler notes his father Sebastian H. Bickley died in 1867.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph Benton Bickley owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. B. BICKLEY CO. A 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

134) Sergeant Noah BIGGERSTAFF - Inscription on tombstone #342 reads **“SGT. N. BIGGERSTAFF CO. B 54 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford’s Farm, Virginia in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed our (His surname appears as Bigerstaff but corrected to Biggerstaff by an ancestry transcriber) Noah Biggerstaff, born about 1829 and noted as a laborer and living in the household of Aaron Biggerstaff, born about 1798 in North Carolina and Juda Biggerstaff, born about 1799 in Virginia. Other household members were: Sarah Biggerstaff, born about 1825 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Whiteside Settlement of Rutherford County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed our Noah Biggerstaff, born about 1831 in North Carolina as the head of the household and noted as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$1,200.00 and value of personal estate as \$1,030.00 and living with his wife Margaret Biggerstaff, born about 1838 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Biggerstaff, born about 1856 in North Carolina and Ida Biggerstaff, born about 1857 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Whiteside Settlement in Rutherford County, North Carolina was the nearest Post Office reported as Golden Valley and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The compiler notes that Burke County and Rutherford County, North Carolina are presently adjacent to each other and for years prior to the war the counties boundaries constantly changed. The reason for bringing this to the reader’s attention is because there were two men named Noah Biggerstaff living virtually in the same location.

The first Noah Biggerstaff was reported on the 1850 and 1860 United States census as born about 1808 to 1809 depending up which decade one looks at and this Noah Biggerstaff would later show up in the 1870 and 1880 United States census.

The second Noah Biggerstaff was our subject of this biography and was born about 1829 or 1831 again depending upon which decade of the census one looks at.

It is also interesting to note that some Confederates could trace back their roots to fighting with the patriots during the American Revolution however the surname of Biggerstaff was virtually synonymous with Tories or Loyalists during the American Revolution especially at the Battle of Kings Mountain. A number of captured loyalists taken prisoner at Kings Mountain were found to have committed war atrocities and a number were hanged at the Aaron Biggerstaff Plantation, hence the tree was known as the Biggerstaff hanging tree.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Noah Biggerstaff and discharged as a sergeant served in Company B of the 54th 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.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Noah Biggerstaff enrolled in Burke County, North Carolina on April 10, 1862 and signed his name as Noah Biggerstaff on his oath of allegiance to the State of North Carolina and told Confederate authorities he was thirty-two years old (Born about 1830) and had been born in Rutherford County, North Carolina and had been a farmer and authorities listed his height as 5' 8 inches tall.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting on March 27, 1862 at Morganton, North Carolina located in Burke County and mustered into service as a private on May 19, 1862 at Camp Magnum located near Raleigh, North Carolina in Captain James C. S. McDowell's Company of the North Carolina Volunteers which subsequently became Company B 54th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry. (State Troops)

Compiled Military Service Records reflected him having a good service record with his company and regiment.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and sick on his May 19 to July 1, 1862 company muster rolls and he was reported as present on his July and August 1862 company muster rolls.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him promoted to corporal on March 22nd 1863 on his March and April 1863 company muster rolls and then promoted to sergeant on May 12, 1863 on his May 1 to August 31, 1863 company muster rolls.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported his name appearing on a list of killed, wounded and missing, of Early's Division, during the campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland, June and July 1863 and specifically mentioned him as wounded at Williamsport, Maryland on July 6, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him present for duty on his September and October 1863 company muster rolls.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and sick on his November and December 1863 company muster rolls and his name appearing on a Register of Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital number 9 at Richmond, Virginia on November 10, 1863 and sent to Camp Winder (hospital) #3 on November 11, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported his name appearing on a receipt roll for clothing at the 3rd Division Hospital at Camp Winder, Richmond, Virginia dated November 17, and December 1, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records did not report when he returned for active duty but did report him absent and as a prisoner of war since July 20, 1864 on his September and October 1864 company muster rolls.

The Battle of Rutherford's Farm aka Carter's Farm aka Stephenson's Depot was fought at nearby Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 by elements of General Crook's Cavalry" (General Crook would later become an Indian fighter in the Old West) and transferred to the Athenaeum Prison at Wheeling, West Virginia where he arrived on July 24, 1864. While at Wheeling a physical description was made of the prisoner: Age 35; height 5' 8"; light complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; former occupation a farmer; residence Burke County, North Carolina.

Federal POW Records reported him forwarded from the Athenaeum Prison to Camp Chase where he arrived on July 28, 1864.

The prisoner would have been taken by railroad from Wheeling, West Virginia and it was noted that he left Wheeling on July 27, 1864. The train would have arrived in Columbus, Ohio at the depot and from that point the prisoners would have been marched about four miles west to the Camp Chase prison.

Sergeant Noah Biggerstaff died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 20, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln declared our first National Day of Thanksgiving to be celebrated on the last Thursday of November issued through Proclamation #118.

And on Thursday, October 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Noah Biggerstaff due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Noah Biggerstaff owned no slaves.

135) Private Daniel BIRD - Inscription on tombstone #1094 reads ***"DANIEL BIRD CO. K 15 SC REG CSA"*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish at Halltown, West Virginia located in Jefferson County, West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 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 compiler notes the spelling of the surname as both Byrd and Bird depending upon what primary source is used.

Even the 1850 and 1860 are in disagreement upon the spelling.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Bird but corrected to Byrd by an ancestry transcriber and noted Daniel Bird, born about 1831 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Elored (Eldred) Bird, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Edney (A female) Bird, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Bird, born about 1827 in South Carolina and Holloway Bird, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Lucinda Bird, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Emily Bird, born about 1837 in South Carolina and Margaret Bird, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Bird, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Milledge (A male) Bird, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Malaki (A male) Bird, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Levi Bird, born about 1848 in South

Carolina. The family household was living in the District of Edgefield, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

According to South Carolina marriages as located on the Charleston Observer; "Daniel Byrd was married to Mary Elizabeth Gardner on December 18, 1855."

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel Byrd, born about 1832 in South Carolina as the head of the household and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,000 and a personal value of personal estate at \$8,290.00 and living with his wife M. E. Byrd, (Mary Elizabeth) born about 1843. (Corrected to 1841 which the compiler agrees with after looking at the actual census) Other household members were: D. P. (A female) Byrd, born about 1857 in South Carolina and S. E. (A male) Byrd, born about 1859 in South Carolina and E. E. (A female) Byrd, born about 1860 and listed as eight months old. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment in the District of Edgefield, South Carolina with the nearest Post Office listed as Phoenix and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Daniel Bird was discharged as a private and served in Company K of the 15th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"15th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, [Lightwood Knot Springs] near Columbia, South Carolina. Its members were raised in the counties [districts] of Richland, Union, Lexington, Kershaw, Fairfield, and Williamsburg. After serving on James Island, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 15th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then fought with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It returned to Virginia, saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the North Carolina Campaign. This regiment sustained 24 casualties at Second Manassas, 110 at Sharpsburg, 55 out of 404 at Fredericksburg, 54 at Chancellorsville, and 137 of the 448 at Gettysburg. It reported 3 killed and 11 wounded at Knoxville and had 1 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, it contained 162 men and surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels John B. Davis, [John Bunyan Davis – Find A Grave # 35778416] William D. De Saussure, [William Davis DeSaussure – Killed at Gettysburg -Find A Grave # 13399709] and Joseph F. Gist; [Joseph Fincher Gist – Find A Grave # 10027419] Lieutenant Colonels Richard Anderson [Richard H. Anderson – died 1861] and Frederick S. Lewie; [Frederick Sims Lewie – Find A Grave # 11172097] and Major William M. Gist. [William M. Gist – Killed near Knoxville, Tennessee – Find A Grave # 11425372]"

Company K of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the "Dorn's Invincibles" Became Company A, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Consolidated; April 9, 1865.

The compiler notes the "Dorn's Invincibles" was named after an area called Dorn's Mines. A substantial amount of gold was found there in 1852 by the Dorn family using slave labor. The controversial inventor of the mechanical reaper, Cyrus McCormick later bought Dorn's Mines and after failing to capitalize on

finding additional substantial amounts of gold later sold the area for real estate. Today the South Carolina town is named McCormick, after Cyrus McCormick and is located in McCormick County, South Carolina.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Daniel Bird enrolled on September 3, 1861 in the Abbeville District of South Carolina and was mustered into service at Lightwood Knob Springs near Columbia, South Carolina on October 2, 1861 at age thirty and entered Company K 15th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers as a corporal for the duration of the war.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Corporal Daniel Bird of Company K 15th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry discharge on November 25, 1861.

Compiled Military Service Records then reported Private Daniel Bird enlisting in Company K 15th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry on June 25, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina for the duration of the war and was reported present on all muster rolls until his capture in 1864.

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner on August 26, 1864 at Halltown, (West) Virginia (Located in Jefferson County) by Union General Sheridan's Cavalry.

The compiler finds it interesting to note that three, future United States Presidents had roles in this minor skirmish at Halltown, (West) Virginia. General Grant was in overall command of the Union armies and advised his subordinates at Halltown. Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes was the Colonel of the 23rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the skirmish at Halltown and Captain William McKinley was on General Crook's Staff.

Federal POW Records reported Private Daniel Bird transferred to Harper's Ferry and then forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on September 2, 1864.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new Confederate tombstone.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private D. Bird due to heart disease.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedules Daniel Byrd of the Edgefield District, South Carolina owned eight slaves, two females and six males.

136) Private Furney BYRD - Inscription on tombstone #279 reads **“FURNEY BIRD CO H 30 REG GA INF OCT 3 1864”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; (Spelled as) Founney Bird married Frances Caroline Nolan on January 24, 1850 in Fayette County, Georgia.

According to the widow's pension of Private Furney Byrd, Francis C. Byrd stated they were married on January 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed F. (A male) Bird however the compiler believes the correct surname was spelled as Byrd and will be noted this way. The census listed F. Byrd, born about 1825 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal value of \$15.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife F. C. (A female) Byrd, born about 1834 in Georgia and also noted as she could not read nor write. Other household members were: J. (A male) (Spelled as) Kefield, born about 1837 and S. E. (A female) Byrd, born about 1852 in Georgia and N. J. (A female) Byrd, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. E. (A male) Byrd, born about 1857 in Georgia and (Spelled only as and listed as a male) Byrd, born about 1859 in Georgia and noted as eleven months old. The household was living in Fayette County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Fayetteville and the census was enumerated in July 1860.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new Confederate tombstone and one of the few tombstones that is missing the letters C.S.A. Confederate States Army.

He was captured specifically at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records refer to him as Furney Bird while Federal POW Records refer to him as Turner Byrd and both refer to him as with Company H 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry.

Company G of the 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry was reorganized in 1862 and became Company H of the 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry. Many of the soldiers originally with Company G were from Campbell County, Georgia that no longer exists as a present day Georgia County.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported on the unit history that Company H left Camp Young, near Savannah, Georgia (Located in Chatham County) on December 14, 1862 and marched to North Carolina.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Furney Bird enlisting on December 10, 1862 at Chatham County.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported F. Bird of Company H 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry name as appearing list of sick transferred at General Hospital #1 in Savannah, Georgia dated April 7, 1863 and mentioned him transferred to Whitesville and under remarks said convalescent.

According to www.effga.com/guyton-history.htm the city of Guyton at one time was called Whitesville, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported F. Bird's name appearing on the Hospital muster rolls at Guyton, Georgia (Located in Effingham County) as a patient on the November and December 1863 rolls and was dated December 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported Turner Byrd of Company H 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry taken prisoner on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia.

When Private Furley Byrd of Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Steven's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

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

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

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 4, 1864.

Private died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 3, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln is visited by his substitute, John S. Staples, accompanied by Provost Marshal General Fry, Noble D. Lerner, in charge of Third Ward, and Staples' father. Shakes hands with recruit and expresses hope that he will be one of the fortunate ones.

And on Monday, October 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Turner Byrd due to diarrhea.

Frances C. Byrd, the widow of Furney Byrd received a Confederate widow's pension in Campbell County, Georgia in 1891 as found on ancestry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Furney Bird nor Turner Byrd owned any slaves and the same hold true for the surname spelling of Bird.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"FURNEY BYRD CO. H 30 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

137) Private Thomas BIRD - Inscription on tombstone #1577 reads **"THOMAS BIRD CO. D 22 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Bird, born about 1832 in Mississippi and living in the household of Solomon Johnston, born about 1762 in South Carolina and listed as a Revolutionary soldier. Other household members were: Margaret Bird, born about 1834, in Mississippi and Elizabeth Bird, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the town of Rodney in Jefferson County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1850.

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

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

The compiler using fold3 confirmed Solomon Johnston/Johnson as in the American Revolution as a drummer boy for the 6th South Carolina Regiment from 1777 to 1780 and received a pension at Rodney, Mississippi in the amount of \$96.00 per year. Solomon Bird currently has no tombstone.

The compiler notes, the once prosperous town of Rodney is virtually a ghost town due in part by the change of the course of the Mississippi River and the railroad being ran to another location.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Thomas Bird mustered in the service of the State of Mississippi in Captain Samuel D. Russell's Company of Mississippi Volunteers which subsequently became Company D 22nd Regiment, Mississippi Infantry on May 2, 1861 at Rodney, Mississippi. (Located in Jefferson County)

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry. The 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in July 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for three years. It was known for a short time after being organized as Bonham's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About

April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 33rd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

According to family search "Company D was nicknamed the Rodney Guards."

Compiled Military Service Records reported the regiment transferred from State service to Confederate service and Thomas Bird was reported as enlisting on August 13, 1861 for three years at Corinth, Mississippi in Company D 22nd Regiment, Mississippi Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and sick in Memphis, Tennessee on his November and December 1861 company muster rolls and present for duty on his next muster roll.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him deserting on May 17, 1863 on his May and June 1863 company muster rolls.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 7, 1863 and Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported him as absent and not yet exchanged on his March and April 1864 company muster rolls.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and ordered to report to the officer in charge of division baggage while on paroled where he is at present on his July and August 1864 company muster rolls.

When Private Thomas Bird of Company D 22nd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 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.

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

Featherston's Brigade was used as a rear guard for General Hood's retreating Army of Tennessee and fought the Confederate army some time at the skirmish of Rutherford's Creek, near Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and left as nurse in hospital at Columbia, Tennessee and supposed to have been captured by the enemy on his company muster rolls from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records reported Thomas Bird of Company D 22nd Regiment, Mississippi Infantry taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Thomas Bird transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 25, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Chief Justice Chase consults with President Lincoln an hour in effort to exempt counties in eastern Virginia from “insurrectionary proclamation.”

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thomas Bird due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Thomas Bird did not own slaves.

138) Private Moses L. BISHOP - Inscription on tombstone #1824 reads **“MOSES L. BISHOP CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, West Virginia in December 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed a Moses Bishop, born about 1844 in Virginia living in the household of Aaron Bishop, born about 1821 in Virginia and Jane Bishop, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other household members were: Mary Bishop, born about 1843 in Virginia and Elizabeth Bishop, born about 1846 in Virginia and John Bishop, born about 1848 in Virginia and David Bishop, born about 1850 in Virginia and listed as three months old. The family household was living in District 29 of Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed a Moses Bishop, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted as a laborer and had attended school within the year living in the household of John (Spelled as) Bojard, born about 1831 in Ohio and Mary (Spelled as) Bojard, born about 1842 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Lebanon Township in Meigs County, Ohio with the nearest Post Office reported as Great Bend and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

The compiler notes that present day Kanawha County is adjacent to Jackson and Roane Counties.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Moses L. Bishop served in Companies A and H in the 19th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Private Moses L. Bishop had prior duty with the 3rd Virginia State Line and will be noted.

Company A 3rd of the Virginia State Line was known as the Moccasin Rangers.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Company A of the Virginia Scouts and Rangers* enlisted on November 1, 1862 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and noted payment due upon enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was also known as Company A of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line. The Virginia State Line was disbanded about March 31, 1863 and most of the members of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line enlisted in the service of the Confederate States in companies which were organized on April 11, 1863 as the 19th Virginia Cavalry.

Private Moses L. Bishop also had prior duty with the 20th Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 20, 1863 stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Captain Asbury Lewis' Company* enlisted on July 19, 1863 at Camp Northwest (The camp was located in Pocahontas County, [West] Virginia near Minnehaha Springs) and enrolled by Captain Asbury Lewis for three years.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 6, 1865 stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 17, 1863 at Camp Miller and enrolled by Asbury Lewis for three years and noted he was transferred to Captain George Downs Company A of the 19th Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 30, 1864 stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 19, 1863 at Camp Miller and enrolled by Asbury Lewis for three years and noted he was transferred to Captain George Downs Company A of the 19th Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Captain William P. O'Brien's Company of Cavalry enlisted on March 19, 1863 at Frankfort, (West) Virginia (Located in Greenbrier County) and enrolled by Colonel William L. Jackson for three years or the duration of the war and duty status not stated. And under notes stated this is a new company of North Western Virginians mustered in by me, at the date indicated in pursuance of an authority from the Secretary of War and signed by William L. Jackson Colonel Inspector and Mustering Officer.

The above company subsequently became Company H of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized on April 11, 1863 with ten companies, A to K which composed principally of former members of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line. This was received by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office on March 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Captain George Downs' Company Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on March 1st at Williamsburg, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel William L. Jackson for three years or the duration of the war

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Bishop of Company F of the 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry appearing on a list of Rebel prisoners confined to the guardhouse at Clarksburg, West Virginia dated December 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Bishop of the 19th Cavalry appeared on a morning report of prisoners confined at the Post of Clarksburg, West Virginia on February 24, 1864 and roll dated February 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, West Virginia by order of Colonel Wilkinson.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Company A 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Atheneum Prison and noted a physical description on February 23, 1864. Age; nineteen; 5' 6" and one half inches tall; dark complexion; dark eyes; dark hair and listed his occupation as a farmer and his residence as Roane County, Virginia and had been arrested by Captain King in Jackson County, West Virginia on December 1, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Company A 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war received on December 15, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted captured in Jackson County, West Virginia on December 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses L. Bishop of Company A of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appearing on a list of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have made an application for the oath of allegiance, from December 16 to December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Jackson County,

(West) Virginia on December 1, 1863.

Private died approximately 113 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews Assistant Secretary of War Dana and remarks that "Sheridan seemed to be getting Virginia soldiers out of the war faster than this legislature could think."

And on Friday, April 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private W. L. Bishop of Company A of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Moses L. Bishop did not own slaves.

139) Private Frank M. BIXBY - Inscription on tombstone #89 reads "***F. M. BIXBY CO. B 8 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was a member of Morgan's Raiders taken prisoner in Columbiana County, Ohio in July 1863.

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

The compiler notes some of the surnames are difficult to interpret and the compiler is not always correct and this biography is a good example. The reasons for the compiler choosing the surname spelled as Bigsby are based upon three foundations. 1) The 1860 United States census listed a Frank Bigsby as living in Versailles, Kentucky located in Woodford County, Kentucky and his age dovetails with his physical description found later in the biography and from prior research with Company B 8th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry the compiler has noticed many of Company B's soldiers came from the Versailles area in Woodford County. 2) The Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Ohio; 1866-1868 listed his name spelled as Frank Bigsby. 3) In his book "Terrors and Horrors of Prison Life or Six Months a Prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio" by William H. Duff the author reported that Worthington Kantzman, Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio about 1905 supplied him with a list of Confederate dead at Camp Chase and his name was reported as Frank Bigsby. Other references reported his given name as Francis and the masculine name for Francis sometimes was used as Frank. The compiler failed to find his name in the 1850 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed Frank Bigsby, born about 1830 in New York and noted his occupation as a school teacher and living in the household of Thomas Wilson, born about 1787 in Kentucky and Nancy Wilson, born about 1800 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Leanna Wilson, born about 1836 in Kentucky George W. Wilson, born about 1837 in Kentucky and John T. Wilson, born about 1856 in Kentucky and Sarah E. Wilson, born about 1856 in Kentucky and Mary J.

Wilson, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Woodford County, Kentucky with the nearest Post Office listed as Versailles and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Frank W. Bixby alternate name F. M. Bixby served in Company B in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the late summer of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service in September. The unit fought in Kentucky, then rode with J. H. Morgan. [John Hunt Morgan] Most of the men were captured at Buffington Island [Ohio] on July 19 and a remnant at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The 8th was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel R. S. Cluke, [Roy Stuart Cluke – Find A Grave Memorial # 82830709] Lieutenant Colonel Cicero Coleman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 28888723] and Major Robert S. Bullock. [Robert Stapleton Bullock – Find A Grave Memorial # 11618110]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10 to December 31, 1862 dated February 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Bixby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky and enrolled by W. R. Lewis for three years and noted he had never been paid but had been paid his \$50.00 bounty and was present for duty.

The compiler notes the above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. W. Bigsby (With an X above the surname indicating a misspelled name) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war shipped from Lexington, Kentucky by the Provost Marshal during the month of March 1863 and noted as captured at Hazel Green (Located in Wolfe County, Kentucky) on March 9, 1863 and sent to Camp Butler, Illinois on March 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Frank W. Bixby of Company B of Cluke's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and sent to Camp Butler, Illinois on March 20, 1863 and noted as captured in Wolfe County, Kentucky on March 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Frank W. Bixley of Company B of Cluke's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Butler, Illinois on March 20, 1863 and noted captured in Wolfe County, Kentucky on March 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Bixby of Company B of Clarkes Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 23, 1863 at Camp Butler, Illinois and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and captured in Wolfe County, Kentucky on March 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Bixby of Company B of Cluke's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Butler, Illinois received from Louisville, Kentucky on March 23, 1863 and paroled at Fort Monroe, Virginia on April 14, 1863 by John F. Mulford Captain 3rd Infantry New York Volunteers and captured in Wolfe County, Kentucky on March 9, 1863. (The compiler notes he was exchanged as per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis W. Brixby of Company B of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 19, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Columbus, Ohio and captured at Salineville, Ohio (Located in Columbiana County) on July 26, 1863 and listed a physical description Age 30; height 5' 8"; eyes hazel; hair dark; complexion fair.

The following was taken from Wikipedia describing the battle of Salineville, Ohio. "The Battle of Salineville occurred July 26, 1863, near Salineville, Ohio during Morgan's Raid in the American Civil War. It was one of the northernmost military actions involving the Confederate States Army. The decisive Union victory shattered John Hunt Morgan's remaining Confederate cavalry and led to his capture later that day." And on the same page the last paragraph is noted. "Another Confederate action, the St. Albans Raid, was farther north than the Battle of Salineville. On October 19, 1864, thirty Confederates slipped southward from Canada and raided St. Albans, Vermont. However, they were not an official command of the Confederate army but probably connected to the Confederate Secret Service to conduct the St. Albans Raid General Morgan's place of surrender at West Point is considered to be the northernmost point reached by an officially organized Confederate body during the Civil War." Ironically the leader of the St. Albans, Raid was Lieutenant Bennett Henderson Young who had made his escape into Canada while at Camp Douglas, Illinois. He had been transferred to Camp Douglas from Camp Chase and had been a private in Company B 8th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry and was also captured at Salineville, Ohio with Morgan's command on July 26, 1863. Bennett Henderson Young would return to Camp Chase and gave many eloquent speeches at the Confederate memorials and became the Commander of the United Confederate Veterans from 1913 to 1916.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. W. Bixby appeared on a descriptive list of rebel prisoners arrested dated September 18, 1863 and signed by Provost Marshal 17 at the District of Ohio and under remarks stated he was captured at Slaineville, Ohio at the time of Morgan's Raid and was wounded.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 5, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln sends Gen. Nathan Kimball to Arkansas with blank books in which to record names of persons taking oath of December 8, 1863.

And on Tuesday, January 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Francis W. Brixby of Company B of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry due to gastritis.

Wikipedia defines gastritis in part as “an inflammation of the lining of the stomach and has many possible causes. Gastritis may also develop after major surgery, traumatic injury, burns, or severe infections.”

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Frank Bixby nor Frank Brigsby owned any slaves.

140) Corporal John W. BLACK - Inscription on tombstone #1721 reads “**CORP. J. W. BLACK CO. H 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John W. Black, born about 1844 in Alabama living in the household of John Black, born about 1816 in North Carolina and Mary A. Black, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Another household member was: John W. Black, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Bluck but corrected to Black by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed John Black, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted as a laborer living in the household of John Black, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Another household member was: Henry Black, born about 1852 in Alabama. The family household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and listed the nearest Post Office as Burnt Corn and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal John W. Black alternate name J. W. Black served in Company H in the 17th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno.[Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]”

According to Compiled Military Service Records, interestingly both father and son joined Company H of the 17th Regiment, Alabama Infantry on October 25, 1861 and the father entered as a private while his son, J. W. Black was either elected or appointed as a 3rd corporal.

Family search listed “many of the soldiers in Company H coming from Monroe County, Alabama.”

Also the compiler notes that the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records as found on fold3 are noted as a cross over. A cross over is where other soldiers records are found in another soldiers service records. In this case the father John Black has his discharge papers listed in his son’s service records as found on page 16.

The 17th Regiment, Alabama Infantry was at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee April 6th and 7th 1862 and at least seven members of the regiment were wounded and taken prisoners to Cincinnati, Ohio where they died and were reinterred at the Camp Chase Cemetery in 1869.

An entry within his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported the father, John Black, age 46, discharged on May 26, 1862 for disability.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant John W. Black wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864. The compiler notes that on all Federal POW Records his rank is listed as a sergeant.

With a lack of Confederate Compiled Military Service Records especially within the State of Alabama it is difficult to confirm his rank.

Some of the Confederate wounded as well as Federal wounded were left behind at Franklin, Tennessee after the battle. The Confederate army then moved northward and was soundly defeated at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15th and 16th 1864. With the Union army in pursuit of the Confederate army after the Battle of Nashville the Union army was able to occupy Franklin, Tennessee again on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant John W. Black taken prisoner on December 19, 1864 and transferred to the United State Army General Hospital #1 at Nashville, Tennessee and admitted on December 26, 1864 for a wound in his right thigh and reported his age as twenty-one and was forwarded to the Provost Marshal on March 7, 1865 and taken to Louisville, Kentucky and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 12, 1865.

Private died approximately 13 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 20, 1865, a plan by John Wilkes Booth to abduct President Lincoln was cancelled when Lincoln failed to show up at the location of the appointed ambush in Washington, D.C.

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant John W. Black due to pneumonia.

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

141) Private John M. BLACK - Inscription on tombstone #360 reads ***“JNO. M. BLACK CO. D 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Blank but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Black and the compiler agrees after looking at the census and will be noted this way. The census listed John M. Black, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of David F. Black, born about 1825 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Susan Black, born about 1826 in Alabama. Other family household members were: James M. Black, born about 1846 in Alabama and Mary S. Black, born about 1860 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Somerville Division 9 in Morgan County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 11, 1850.

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

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

Company D of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Morgan County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Black of Company D 5th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in March 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Black of Company D 5th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in March 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Black of Company D of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 in Morgan County, Alabama on July 26, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Black of Company D of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Black of Company D of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Morgan County, Alabama on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Black of Company D of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Black of Company D of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Morgan County, Alabama on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Black of Company D of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. (With a X by the initial W indicating an incorrect entry) Black of Company "C" of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry was admitted on October 1, 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 the diagnosis was small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated never vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase and listed his age as twenty.

Private John Black died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 25, 1864 at Seattle, in Washington Territory, the Western Union telegraph line reaches Seattle. To celebrate, the cannon had been fired and a flag is hoisted. At 4 p.m. on the following day, the first dispatches are received from the East Coast. The *Seattle Gazette* (a weekly newspaper) publishes an extra edition, reporting Civil War news and other news from the East Coast dated October 24, 1864.

And on Tuesday, October 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Black of Company D of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

142) Private John R. BLACK - Inscription on tombstone #210 reads ***"JNO. R. BLACK CO. B 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Droop Mountain, West Virginia in November 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John R. Black, born about 1841 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William B. Black, born about 1805. Other household members were: Margaret J. Black, born about 1830 and Garland C. Black, born about 1832 and William L. Black, born about 1834 and Rebecca F. Black, born about 1836 and James L. Black, born about 1839. The family household was living in District 51 and one half in Rockbridge County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 30, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John R. Black alternate name J. R. Black served in Company I in the 19th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067]

currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19th Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Black of Company “I” of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 26, 1863 at Huntersville, West Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by J. W. Marshall for three years or the duration of the war and noted pay due from enlistment and under remarks stated he deserted at Marlin’s Bottom on November 4, 1863.

The compiler notes Marlin’s Bottom was located in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes Garland C. Black and also enlisted at the same time and place.

The compiler notes the battle of Droop Mountain occurred on November 6, 1863 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and that the 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry was present.

Federal POW Records stated Private John R. Black of Company B 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Atheneum Prison and a physical description was take on November 16, 1863. : Age 23; 6’ and ¾ inches in height; fair complexion; blue eyes; fair hair; and told Union authorities his prior occupation prior to the war had been a farmer and listed his residence as Rockbridge County, Virginia. He was arrested by General Averell in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on November 6, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on November 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John R. Black of Company B 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received on November 18, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted captured in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on November 6, 1863 and noted another physical description Age 23; height 6’ 3/4”; eyes blue; hair fair; complexion fair.

Federal POW Records stated Private John R. Black of Company B of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appearing on a roll of Confederate prisoners on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted captured in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on November 6, 1863 and under remarks it stated he was a deserter and a conscripted soldier.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 18, 1864 at

And on Thursday, August 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Black of Company B of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

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

143) 2ND Lieutenant Leonidas BLACK - Inscription on tombstone #2074 reads "**2^D LIEUT. L. BLACK CO. A 3 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" / *R. B. B. STRINGER CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.*" He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

The tombstone indicates a double burial.

According to Tennessee Marriages, 1780-2002 Tabitha Dodson married Alexander Black on November 18, 1809 in Williamson County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes according to Find A Grave Memorial #12319969 the Alexander Black died in 1849 and according to Find A Grave Memorial #12319976 Tabitha Black died in 1866.

The 1850 United States census listed Leonidas Black, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted as a student and living in the household of Tabitha Black, born about 1789 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William Black, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Emily Black, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Louisa Black, born about 1840 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the town of Pulaski in Giles County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Leonidas Black, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted as a physician living in the household of Benjamin Caster, born about 1800. The family household was living in the northern subdivision of Giles County, Tennessee with the nearest Post Office was reported as Lynnville and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

The compiler notes Leonidas Black's mother, Tabitah was living next door in the next household.

The compiler notes the State of Tennessee was the last of eleven Confederate States to leave the Union and did so on June 8, 1861 and was also the first Confederate State to re-enter the Union on July 24, 1866.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant Leonidas Black of the 3rd Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of the field and Company Officers of the 3rd Regiment of the

Provisioned Army of the Tennessee transferred to the Confederate States and noted date of commission was May 17, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant Leonidas Black of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Infantry Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a register containing rosters of Commissioned Officers Provisional Army Confederate States and noted date of appointment was August 7, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant Leonidas Black of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Tennessee (Clack's) appeared on a roll of the Third Tennessee Regiment from its first organization at Lynnville, Tennessee on May 16, 1861 to its re-organization at Jackson, Mississippi on September 26, 1862 and under remarks stated he was sick during the Battle of Fort Donelson.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant Leonidas Black of the 3rd Regiment Tennessee appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and captured at Fort Donelson (Located in Stewart County) on February 16, 1862 and received at Camp Chase on March 1, 1862 and sent from Fort Donelson, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant Leonidas Black of the 3rd Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office at Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. Black of Company A 3rd Regiment appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease.

The following letter was transcribed in the book *The Story of Camp Chase* by William H. Knauss in 1906. The original letter may now be held by the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, Virginia."Camp Chase, April 21, 1862 R.W. Price, Esq., Eastport, Tishomingo County, Miss. My Dear Friend: I, for my first time, have an opportunity to writing you since becoming a citizen of Ohio. Last February I removed from Bowling Green, Ky., to Fort Donelson, Tenn., arriving there on the 10th, and on the 15th something like a fight occurred, accounts of which you have seen. The number of the enemy is unknown; that of ours, 13,890; our killed, 209, wounded 965. Sunday morning, February 16th, the whole Confederate force was sold to General Grant by a man named Gideon Pillow. He sold us, skulked off to Nashville before daylight, and left his men to suffer the consequences. As the result I am here with a portion of our regiment, as a prisoner of war; but I am proud to inform you that my health is good, and we live just as well as we wish, each mess having a nice little house, with a good cooking stove in it. Part of our regiment is at Indianapolis and a portion at Fort Warren and some of us here. The health of the prisoners is generally good. Captain Reed and Lieutenant Rast are dead. Captains Sharp and Demo are both here, as lively as ever. I would like very much to be at home and know who of our friends suffered

at the Battle of Shiloh. We are all hoping to get home soon, but God only knows when that time will come. If you can get any money for my wife, do so. I am allowed to write only one page, so I must close. Send this to my wife at Burnsville. Believe me forever your friend, George W. Smith"

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 22, 1862 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln withdraws nomination of J. G. Berret for commissioner to adjudicate claims of slave owners in District of Columbia and submits name of former Postmaster Gen. Horatio King.

And on Tuesday, April 22, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Lieutenant Leonidas Black of the 3rd Regiment Tennessee at the Camp Chase hospital due to marasmus.

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.

(Marasmus is defined by "Causes of death in the late 19th century mentioned in register of deaths 1893-1907 by Karen L. Flippin" as "progressive emaciation and general wasting due to enfeebled constitution rather than any specific or ascertainable cause.")

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1867 he was listed as buried in grave number 5 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.

2nd Lieutenant Leonidas Black may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Leonidas Black owned three slaves which may have been left to him after his father's death.

144) Private William BLACK - Inscription on tombstone #1608 reads "**W. BLACK CO. B 51 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Leetown, Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate of death at Camp Chase was 27 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed William Black, born about 1837 in Virginia living in the household of James Black, born about 1800 in Virginia and Thersa Black, born about 1804 in Virginia. Other household members were: Daniel Black, born about 1824 in Virginia and Patsey Black, born about 1826 in Virginia and John Black, born about 1831 in Virginia and Nancy Black, born about 1833 in Virginia and James Black, born about 1835 in Virginia and Hughs Black, born about 1839 in Virginia and Sarah Black, born about 1841 in Virginia and Mary Black, born about 1843 in Virginia and Jonnah Black, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 48 in Pulaski County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1850.

The compiler notes Wythe County, Virginia is adjacent to Pulaski County, Virginia.

The compiler further notes William Black's brother James Black also enlisted in Company B of the 51st Virginia Infantry at the same time as William did at Wythe County, Virginia. According to Virginia Marriages 1851-1929; James Black married Elizabeth A. Dawson on February 24, 1858 in Pulaski County, Virginia. James Black died in Wythe County, Virginia in December of 1862 and his wife E. Ann Black filed for a claim for his pay as found on page four of James Black's Compiled Military Service Records located at fold3.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Black served in Company B in the 51st Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"51st Infantry Regiment was formed in August, 1861, with eleven companies. Company L was later assigned to the 23rd Battalion. Its members were recruited in the counties of Wythe, Nelson, Bland, Floyd, and Grayson. During the war it started in General Floyd's and G. C. Wharton's Brigade. The 51st served in the Army of the Kanawha, moved to Tennessee, and after fighting at Fort Donelson marched to Nashville with 274 men. Later it was sent to western Virginia, saw action at Carnifax Ferry, then returned to Tennessee where it was involved in the Knoxville Campaign. The unit went on to fight in numerous conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley and sometime around April 15, 1865, disbanded. It reported 9 killed, 43 wounded, and 5 missing at Fort Donelson, and 3 killed and 16 wounded at Fayetteville. Only a handful remained after the Battle of Waynesborough. The field officers were Colonels Augustus Forsberg [Find A Grave Memorial # 17278430] and Gabriel C. Wharton; [Gabriel Colvin Wharton – Find A Grave Memorial # 11107] Lieutenant Colonels George A. Cunningham, [George Alford Cunningham – Find A Grave Memorial # 31722695] James W. Massie, [James Woods Massie – Find A Grave Memorial # 16611280] and John P. Wolfe; and Majors William T. Akers, Stephen M. Dickey,

[Stephen Miles Dickey – Find A Grave Memorial # 132226428] D. P. Graham, [David Peirce Graham – Find A Grave Memorial # 96149837] D. S. Hounshell, and William A. Yonce.[Died September 27, 1864]”

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner at Leetown, Virginia on August 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private William Black arriving at Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 from Harper’s Ferry, Virginia.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives Governor Thomas Swann of Maryland and friends, who complain about certain Maryland appointments.

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private William Black due to pneumonia.

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

145) Private Robert L. BLACKBURN - Inscription on tombstone #1720 reads **“R. L. BLACKBURN CO. C 1 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert L. Blackburn, born about 1846 in Florida and living in the household of George W. Blackburn, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife Margaret Blackburn, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other household members were: William W. Blackburn, born about 1843 in Florida. The family household was living in Jefferson County, Florida and the census was enumerated on December 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed a Robert (This time with the middle initial as I) Blackburn, born about 1846 in Florida and living in the household of G. W. Blackburn, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife Margaret Blackburn, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other household members were: William W. Blackburn, born about 1841 in Florida and Sarah I. Blackburn, born about 1856 in Florida. The family household was living in Jefferson County, Florida with the nearest Post Office reported as Monticello and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert L. Blackburn served in Company C in the 1st Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment, formerly the 1st Florida Infantry Battalion, was assembled in March, 1861, at Chattahoochee Arsenal. Its members were from the counties of Leon, Alachua, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Franklin, Gadsden, and Escambia. The unit was involved in the conflict on Santa Rosa Island, and then fought at Shiloh, Farmington, and Perryville. Later it was placed in General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, and in December, 1862, it was united with the 3rd Florida Infantry Regiment. This command fought at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville, and was active in North Carolina. The 1st/3rd lost twenty-six percent of the 531 engaged at Murfreesboro, had thirty-four percent disabled out of the 273 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 240 men and 119 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. Patton Anderson [James Patton Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10828] and William Miller, [Find A Grave Memorial # 4531] Lieutenant Colonels William K. Beard [William Kelly Beard – Find A Grave Memorial # 106089459] and Thaddeus A. McDonell, [Thaddeus Alfred MacDonell – Find A Grave Memorial # 63878598] and Major Clover A. Ball. [Glover A. Ball]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. Blackburn of (New) Company C 1st Regiment Florida Infantry and under remarks stated discharged on July 4, 1862 and settlement given. (It is the compilers opinion that he was discharged due to his age).

“The 1st Regiment Florida Infantry was reduced to four companies and known as McDonell’s Florida Battalion. This battalion was consolidated with the six companies of Miller’s Battalion Florida Infantry about April 1862 and formed the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry. Miller’s Battalion was also known as the 1st and 3rd Battalion Florida Infantry.”

The 1st Confederate Conscription Act was passed on April 16, 1862 and conscripted white males between the ages of 18 and 35 for the duration of the war.

His older brother William W. Blackburn had also joined in the same company and regiment three years earlier and when Private Robert L. Blackburn enlisted his older brother by three years was already a 1st sergeant. It is not known if his older brother survived the war.

The 3rd Confederate Conscription Act took men from 17 to 50 and was passed on February 17, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert L. Blackburn of (New) Company C of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted n February 1, 1864 at Monticello, (Florida) and enrolled for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. Blackburn of Company C of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864.

The compiler notes within a year he would be a veteran of the hard fought Atlanta Campaign and the Franklin-Nashville Campaign and become a prisoner at the notorious Camp Chase, Ohio prison.

According to Wikipedia and the "Confederate Order of Battle at Franklin, the "1st Regiment, Florida Infantry was in Bate's Division of Cheatham's Corps during the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864."

Again, according to Wikipedia the "3rd battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka Wilkinson Pike aka the Cedars was fought in Rutherford County, Tennessee between December 5th and 7th 1864."

When Private Robert L. Blackburn of new Company C 1st Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

Wikipedia also stated "On December 2, (General) Hood had ordered (General) Bate's to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join (General) Forrest for further operations." The west branch of Stone's River flows just west of Murfreesboro and the two names are often interchanged.

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Private Robert L. Blackburn was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Robt L. Blackman of Company C of the 1st Regiment Florida “Cavalry” appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Robt L. Blackman of Company C of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Robert L. Blackman of Company C of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Robt L. Blackman of Company C of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Robt L. Blackman of Company C of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt L. Blackman (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners

of war received on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23527) listed him assigned to prison number three in barracks number twenty-four.

Private Robert L. Blackburn died approximately 68 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 20, 1865, a plan by John Wilkes Booth to abduct President Lincoln was ruined when Lincoln failed to show up at the location of the appointed ambush in Washington, D. C.

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. L. Blackman (Blackburn) of Company C 1st Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Robert L. Blackburn did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. L. BLACKBURN NEW CO. C 1 FLA. INF. C.S.A.”**

146) Private William M. BLACKBURN - Inscription on tombstone #275 reads **“CPL William M BLACKBURN CO G 4 REGT GA CAV OCT 1 1864”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Blackburn, born about 1841 in North Carolina living in the household of Mays Blackburn, born about 1811 in North Carolina and Souiza (May have been Louisa by looking at the actual census) Blackburn, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other household members were: James Blackburn, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Jessa (A male) Blackburn, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Albert Blackburn, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Nancy Blackburn, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Margaret Blackburn, born about 1850 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 27 in Hamilton County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William M. Blackburn, born about 1841 and this time in Tennessee and had attended school within the year living in the household of Marie (Corrected to Maize by an ancestry transcriber) Blackburn, born about 1812 in North Carolina and Loura (Corrected to Louisa by an ancestry transcriber) Blackburn, born about 1816 in Tennessee. Other household members were: James

L. Blackburn, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Jesse P. Blackman, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Albert Blackburn, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Nancy A. Blackburn, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Margaret L. Blackburn, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Mary T. Blackburn, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Sarah L. Blackburn, born about 1856 in Tennessee and John Blackburn, born about 1859 in Tennessee and Franklin T. Shull born about 1840 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 12 in Bradley County, Tennessee and no Post Office was noted and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

A company muster roll dated October 25, 1862 stated that William M. Blackburn enlisted on October 25, 1862 at age twenty-seven (The compiler notes this may have been a one instead of a seven) in Company H of the 23rd Battalion Georgia Cavalry at Bradley County, Tennessee for the duration of the war and it was noted this unit subsequently became Company G of the 12th Georgia Cavalry.

The compiler notes the specific changes in the unit as per www.fold3.com. "Special orders number 8 of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, in Richmond dated January 11, 1863, directs that ten of the eleven companies composing the organization known in the Army of Tennessee as the 4th Georgia Cavalry (formed upon the basis of the 23rd Georgia Battalion) will constitute the 12th Regiment Georgia Cavalry to take effect from the 30th of January, 1863, the date of the organization effected under the orders of General Bragg. The eleventh company will be the subject of assignment to some Georgia Battalion or other organization to be designated hereafter."

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

The compiler notes this particular unit had several different unit designations. It started off as the 23rd Georgia Cavalry Battalion in September 1862 and in January 1863 the battalion was increased to regimental strength and known as 4th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Cavalry (Avery's) and in January 1863 the unit was known as the 12th Regiment, Georgia Cavalry (Avery's). For our purposes our subject was with Company G of the 12th Georgia Cavalry since he was taken prisoner and died after January 1863. The compiler also notes that in all Compiled Military Service Records his rank was noted as a private and only in a few of the Federal POW Records his rank was noted as a corporal and because of a lack of confirming his rank the compiler has elected to note him as a private.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him as a private in Company G 4th Regiment, Georgia Cavalry on company muster rolls for November and December 1863 and noted his Enfield rifle was appraised at \$50.00 and his horse at \$325.00 and had enlisted on October 25, 1862 at Flint Springs, Tennessee. (Located in Bradley County)

The 4th Regiment, Georgia Cavalry was in General Wheeler's Corps; Martin's Division; Iverson's Brigade during the Atlanta Campaign.

Federal POW Records reported Private William M. Blackburn of Company G 4th Regiment, Georgia Cavalry taken prisoner on July 21, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Chattanooga, Tennessee and then forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky and finally forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 2, 1864 and admitted to the Camp Chase General Hospital for small-pox on September 9, 1864 and vaccinated for small-pox and the hospital and noted his age as twenty-three.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 2, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln interviews William McKee, editor, Missouri "Democrat," on political developments in St. Louis.

And on Sunday, October 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private W. M. Blackburn due to small-pox.

This would conflict with his tombstone by one day.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. M. BLACKBURN CO. G 12 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

147) Private Robert B. BLACKWELL - Inscription on tombstone #27 reads **“R. B. BLACKWELL CO. H 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Harrodsburg, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

The compiler notes three counties in Kentucky; Anderson, Boyle and Mercer. Anderson County is adjacent to Mercer County to the north and Boyle County is adjacent to Mercer County to the south.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert B. Blackwell, born about 1843 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Edward Mountjoy, born about 1776 in Virginia. Other members in the household were: Sarah Elliston, born about 1801 in Kentucky and William G. Elliston, born about 1823 in Kentucky and James H. Elliston, born about 1832 in Kentucky and Lucy Elliston, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Robert C. Elliston, born about 1837 in Kentucky and

Thomas J. Blackwell, born about 1837 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Anderson County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed R. B. Blackwell, born about 1843 in Kentucky and noted as a student and living in the household of Jerome B. Burk, born about 1809 in Kentucky and Mary E. C. Burk, born about 1821 in Kentucky. Another household member was: Will B. Burk, born about 1834 in Kentucky. The family household as living in Boyle County, Kentucky with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Perryville and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

Compiled Military Service Records reported R. B. Blackwell enlisting in Company H 2nd Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry (Duke's) on September 1, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky for three years.

Federal POW Records reported Private R. B. Blackwell of Company H 2nd Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry taken prisoner at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, located in Mercer County on July 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported him transferred to Kemper Barracks in Cincinnati, Ohio and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on July 20, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 23, 1863 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln sends to Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga copy of dispatch from Gen. Braxton Bragg (CSA). "You see he does not claim so many prisoners or captured guns, as you were inclined to concede. He also confesses to heavy loss."

And on Wednesday, September 23, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private R. B. Blackwell due to unknown reasons.

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

Because there was more than one unit known as the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"R. B. BLACKWELL CO. H 2 (DUKE'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

148) Private H. J. BLAIR - Inscription on tombstone #843 reads **"H. J. BLAIR CO. D 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38698) stated: He was taken prisoner at Dalton, Georgia on March 31, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private H. J. Blair due to phthisis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules H. J. Blair did not own slaves.

The compiler notes he has no Compiled Military Service Record's or Federal POW Records on fold3.

149) Private John Wesley BLAND - Inscription on tombstone #664 reads "**J. W. BLAND CO. B 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jno. W. Bland, born about 1838 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Samuel Bland, born about 1803 in Virginia and Mary Bland, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Martha Bland, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Lucinda Bland, born about 1834 in Tennessee and James Bland, born about 1836 in Tennessee and William Bland, born about 1840 in Tennessee. The family household was living in subdivision 1 in Lincoln County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Bland, born about 1838 in Tennessee and noted as a farmer and living in the household of Samuel J. Bland, born about 1804 in Germany and Mary Bland, born about 1808 in North Carolina. Other household members were: William A. Bland, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Samuel F. Bland, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Lucretia Bland, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Division 1 in Limestone County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Shoalford and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the NARA in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private J. W. Bland of Company B of the 54th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was S. J. Bland and listed her Post Office as Athens, Alabama.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 455 the Post Office at Athens was located in Limestone County, Alabama.

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

“54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

According to family search “Many members Company B of the 54th Regiment, Alabama Infantry nicknamed the “Confederate Bricks” were former members of Company A of the 40th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry and came from Limestone County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Jno. Wesley Bland originally enlisting in Captain H. H. Higgins' Company, Walker's Regiment Volunteers which subsequently became Company A 40th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry on August 1, 1861 at Athens, Alabama at age twenty-four.

The compiler notes Athens, Alabama is located in Limestone County and that Lincoln County, Tennessee borders Limestone County Alabama.

According to ehistory.osu.edu/uscw concerning the history of the Alabama regiments, they reported the capture of companies A, E, H and K the 40th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry at Island Number 10.

Federal POW Records reported Private Bland was taken prisoner at Island Number 10 on April 8, 1862 (Just one day after the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee) and Private J. W. Bland was taken to prison at Camp Butler, Illinois, located near Springfield and made his escape with the date reported as unknown.

The compiler notes that John W. Bland has no Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW Records in Company B of the 54th Regiment, Alabama Infantry and this usually raises a red flag however the majority of soldiers in Company B of the 54th Alabama do not have Confederate records.

Federal POW Records reported Jno. W. Bland taken prisoner near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

When Private John W. Bland of Company B of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes the Baker's brigade was at the Battle of Utoy Creek, Georgia fought August 4th through 7th 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private John W. Bland transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on August 18, 1864.

Private John Wesley Bland died approximately 129 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 25, 1864 in Tennessee General Nathan Bedford Forrest won a brilliant victory at Anthony's Hill, Tennessee and thus helped General Hood's Army of Tennessee to escape into Alabama.

And on Sunday, December 25, 1864 (On Christmas Day) Federal POW Records reported the death of Private J. W. Bland due to hemorrhage.

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

150) Private William W. BLAIR - Inscription on tombstone #1405 reads **"W. W. BLANE CO. C 28 MISS. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864. #1

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company C of the 28th Mississippi Cavalry was known as the "Buckner Light Horse" The Company was raised in Warren County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Blair served in Company C in the 28th Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"28th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1862. Some of the men were raised in Benton, [Benton County, Mississippi was created in 1870 from Marshall and Tippah Counties] Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma, and Tunica counties. In November the unit contained 32 officers and 563 men, then in January, 1862, its designation was changed to 2nd Confederate Infantry Regiment. [The compiler notes the soldiers are listed below are under the 2nd Confederate Infantry] Colonels John D. Martin [John

Donelson Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 8565857] and Edward F. McGehee, [Find A Grave Memorial # 121264637] and Major Thomas H. Mangum were in command.”

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

General Hood took his defeated army from Nashville across the Tennessee River into Lauderdale County, Alabama on December 28, 1864 with Union troops in hot pursuit and had ask General Forrest to protect his army in rear guard action in which General Forrest did in brilliant fashion.

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville. By the afternoon of the next day Union troops under General Wilson were south of Pulaski, Tennessee in hopes of capturing many retreating Confederates when they ran into General Forrest who had set up an ambush for the Union troops. The encounter was called Anthony’s Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood’s Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

When Private William W. Blair of Company C of the 28th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 he had been in Armstrong’s Brigade in Jackson’s Division in Forrest’s Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Blair of Company C of the 28th 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. C. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) at Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Blair of Company C of the 28th 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Blair of Company C of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Blair of Company C of the 28th Regiment Mississippi 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 Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Blair of Company C of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Private William W. Blair died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Kenosha, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Telegraph-Courier* reported: The tallest man in the British army is corporal Maffit, who stands six feet seven and a half inches. That is one inch shorter than Lieutenant Holmes, of Topsfield, Massachusetts who has been in our army."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. W. Blair of Company C of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry at the Camp Chase hospital due to erysipelas.

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

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. W. BLAIR CO. C 28 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.”**

151) Private Francis Asbury BLANTON - Inscription on tombstone #1969 reads **“F. A. BLANTON CO. H 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 46 years old.

The abbreviations for his unit are as follows: Company H 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves Confederate States Army. The compiler notes there were two separate Francis Asbury Blanton's living in Cleveland County, North Carolina on the 1860 United States census and they were not listed in the same

household and were not father and son. The other Francis Asbury Blanton was born about 1832 and enlisted in the 28th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) and died in a Confederate hospital on August 6, 1862 in Virginia. Our subject of this biography is Francis Asbury Blanton who according to freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/blantonroots was born on November 9, 1819. The genealogy provided the middle name of Asbury and the exact date of birth.

The 1850 United States census listed Asbury Blanton, born about 1820 in North Carolina and living with his wife Lucinda Blanton, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Another household member was Bunel W. (A male) Blanton, born about 1850 in North Carolina and listed his age as seven months old. The family household was living in Cleveland County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed F. A. (A male) Blanton, born about 1820 in North Carolina as the head of the household and mentioned his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Lucinda Blanton, born about 1819 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Burel (A male) Blanton, born about 1849 in North Carolina and James O. Blanton, born about 1851 in North Carolina and Bryant Blanton, born about 1853 in North Carolina and William A. Blanton, born about 1856 in North Carolina and Elizabeth J. Blanton, born about 1859 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Cleveland County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

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."

According to unit history of the "4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves it was organized on August 6, 1864."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported F. A. Blanton enlisting on June 25, 1864 at Shelby, North Carolina in Captain Robert Magness' Company, Reserve Force, Senior Class, which subsequently became Company H 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves and a physical description of F. A. Blanton was made: Age 46; 5' 6" fair complexion; light hair; blue eyes; occupation a farmer; residence Cleveland County, North Carolina.

Federal POW Records reported Private Francis A Blandon (Blanton) taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865, three days after the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House.

The 3rd and final Confederate Conscription Act passed the Confederate Congress on February 17, 1864 allowed conscripting men from 17 to 50. The soldiers of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves were between the ages of 45 and 50 and generally used at the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, North Carolina to guard Union prisoners and perform other duties thus freeing up younger soldiers for military service.

Union General Stoneman occupied Salisbury, North Carolina located in Rowan County on April 12, 1865 in hopes of releasing the Union prisoners however all had been removed with the exception of the sick to other prisons in February of 1865. What had been left at Salisbury was a stockpile of supplies in part guarded by elements of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves.

The regiment did offer a token of resistance to the Stoneman raiders but the Senior Reserves and other Confederate units were badly outnumbered.

Federal POW Records reported Francis A. Blandon (Blanton) transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on May 4, 1865.

Private Francis Asbury Blanton died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1865 at

And on Tuesday May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private F. A. Blanton due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Francis Asbury Blanton owned no slaves.

152) Private Hansford W. BLALOCK - Inscription on tombstone #1331 reads ***“W. H. BLAYLOCK CO. B 12 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1840 United States census listed Hansford W. Blalock living in District number 849 in Cass County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Hansford Blalock, born about 1814 in Georgia and noted as the head of the household living with his wife Mary Blalock, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other household members were: Harriet Blalock, born about 1836 in Georgia and John Blalock, born about 1839 in Georgia and Elizabeth Blalock, born about 1842 in Georgia and Taylor Blalock, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 27 in Cherokee County, Alabama and the census looks like it was enumerated on July 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Hanciford Blalock, born about 1817 in South Carolina and living with his wife Mary Blalock, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other household members were: John Blalock, born about 1841 in Georgia and Elizabeth Blalock, born about 1843 in Georgia and Taylor Blalock, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Luvina Blalock, born about 1851 in Alabama and Richard Blalock, born about 1855 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Almedia Blalock, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 1 in Cherokee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes the 12th Regiment, Alabama Infantry was in the eastern theater of war. And the 98% of the dead at Camp Chase came from the western theater of war. Even more telling was that the skirmish at Pond Springs, Alabama was a cavalry skirmish and at this particular time period the 12th Alabama Infantry was with General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia.

The compiler notes Cass County no longer exists and was named after Lewis Cass who had been a Secretary of War under President Andrew Jackson. However Lewis Cass opposed slavery and the county was renamed Bartow County in 1861.

The compiler further notes that going west from Bartow County, Georgia to Cherokee County, Alabama which borders Georgia the distance is about sixty miles.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records are they are found under the name of Hansford W. Blalack of the 5th Alabama Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hansford W. Blalack served in Company B in the 5th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

The compiler notes the skirmish was known as Pond Springs, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansford W. Blalack of Company B of the 5th 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 S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansford W. Blalack of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war 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 captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansford W. Blalack of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansford W. Blalack of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864 and had been forwarded to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansford W. Blalack of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansford W. Blalock of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln in morning receives delegation from Massachusetts presented by Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts and bearing a petition from nearly all State Senators and many State Representatives and Executive officials recommending Governor John A. Andrew for a position in the President's Cabinet.

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. W. Blalock of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Hanford W. Blalock did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“H. W. BLALOCK CO. B 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

153) Private Thomas BLEDWORTH - Inscription on tombstone #1167 reads **“T. BLEDWORTH CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Kentucky

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Washington, D.C., In the evening, President Lincoln and Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Ambrose E. Burnside attend Ford's Theatre to watch a performance of the comedy, *Everybody's Friend*, followed by the farce, *Love in Livery*. A newspaper reports, "The audience welcomed the distinguished visitors with the most vociferous cheering, the orchestra struck up 'Hail to the Chief,' and for some moments the performance on the stage was altogether suspended. The President and General Grant remained until the close of the programme."

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thomas Bledworth at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

This soldier has one page of Compiled Military Service Records and that is a Federal POW record. The regiment as a whole is woefully lacking records.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOS. BLOWDORTH CO. A**

154) Sergeant John G. BLOUNT - Inscription on tombstone #1954 reads **“SGT J G BLOUNT 17 REGT N C INF CSA May 11 1865”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census reported John Blount, born about 1837 in North Carolina and listed as attending school within the year and living in the household of Nancy Blount, born about 1801 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Jacob Blount, born about 1826 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Horacio Blount, born about 1832 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Misora Blount, born about 1833 in North Carolina. The family household was living at Lee Mills District in Washington County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1850.

According to the United States census Mortality Schedules Index, 1850-1880, Nancy Blount of Washington County, North Carolina died of pneumonia at age fifty-eight in January 1860.

The 1860 United States census listed John G. Blount, born about 1839 and mentioned his occupation as a brick mason and was living in the household of Joshua S. Swift, born about 1812. Other household members were: (Spelled as) A. Prussia Swift, born about 1839 and Frances Swift, born about 1842 and Lethia Swift, born about 1843 and Edward J. Swift, born about 1850 and Augusta L. Swift, born about 1854 and James N. Swift, born about 1856. The family household was living in Washington County, North Carolina with the nearest Post Office listed at Mackeys Ferry and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

Family search listed many soldiers in Company H coming from Washington County, North Carolina.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Private John G. Blount originally enlisting in Company H of the 7th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) on May 3, 1861 in Washington County, North Carolina for twelve months and reported his age as twenty-two.

Federal POW Records reported the regiment was taken prisoners at Hatteras, North Carolina on August 29, 1861 and forwarded to Camp Warren, Massachusetts and he was noted as exchanged as a prisoner of war on December 17, 1861.

The compiler notes the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General's Office changed the regiment designation to the 17th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry on November 14, 1861. The 17th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry was then disbanded by the same Confederate authorities on March 10, 1862 and many of its soldiers then formed the 2nd Organization 17th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported John G. Blount enlisting on May 29, 1862 at Camp Mangum, North Carolina in Company G of the 2nd Organization of the 17th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) for three years and listed his physical description as 5' 6 ½ inches in height; age twenty-four; born in Washington, North Carolina (May have been Washington County) and his former occupation was a mechanic and was promoted to 2nd corporal on September 6, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him having good service with the 2nd Organization 17th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) and listed him as a 1st corporal on his January and February 1863 muster rolls and reported as sick on his June and July 1863 muster rolls and promoted to 4th sergeant on August 1, 1864 and again listed as sick and rejoined his regiment on October 16, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported Sergeant John G. Blount as recovering from pneumonia on January 15, 1865 at Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Union General Stoneman occupied Salisbury, North Carolina located in Rowan County on April 12, 1865 in hopes of releasing the Union prisoners however all had been removed with the exception of the sick to other prisons in February of 1865. What had been left at Salisbury was a stockpile of supplies in part guarded by elements of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant John G. Blount taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on May 4, 1865.

Sergeant John G. Blount died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 11, 1865 in Georgia the Vice-President of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens was arrested at his estate at Liberty Hall in Crawfordville, Georgia by soldiers of the 4th Regiment, Iowa Cavalry.

And on Thursday May 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant John B. Blount due to chronic diarrhea.

This is a relatively new tombstone.

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

155) Private Augustus R. BOLTON - Inscription on tombstone #2029 reads ***"A. R. BOLTON CO. A. FREEMAN'S BATT'Y TENN. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 15 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed Augustus G. Bolton, born about 1850 and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Mary A. Bolton, born about 1808 in Alabama. Other household members were: Leonora Bolton, born about 1843 in Alabama and Pleasant A. Bolton, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office listed as North Port and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

The compiler notes he had nothing to do with artillery or the State of Tennessee rather his correct unit was Captain Freeman's Company, Alabama Prison Guards formally known as Captain Powell's Tuscaloosa Guards. The unit sometimes is referred to as Freeman's Battalion toward the later years of the war.

The compiler further notes the National Parks Service listed his name as Private Gustavus R. Bolton with Freeman's Company, Alabama Prison Guards.

The compiler notes the Freeman Prison Guards were generally younger boys and older men and the following is noted.

"Richmond, August 27, 1862, To Capt. C. D. Freeman, Tuscaloosa,

Arm your company with the Double Barrel Shot Guns with bayonets & report immediately with the Company to the Commanding Officer at Salisbury, N. C. via Columbus, S. C.
/s/ John H. Winder, Brig. Genl. Copy Ord. Dept, Selma Sept 9-62

Captain Freeman's Company B, Prison Company Battalion, requisition for fuel for the month of January 1863, recorded one Capt., 3 Lieutenants, and 90 enlisted men.

Capt. Freeman signed a Sept. 1862 requisition for Ordnance & Ordnance for: 100 Knapsacks, Canteens, and Canteen Straps

M311: Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Alabama."

The compiler further notes his named as listed as Gustavus R. Bolton at on his Federal POW Records at fold3. The compiler notes he was one of the last Confederates to die at Camp Chase and ironically among one of the youngest.

In 1893 Mary A. Bolton received a Federal pension for her husband Allen K. Bolton service during the Florida Indian War with Captain Dent's Company Alabama Volunteers.

The compiler notes there were three Seminole Indian Wars in Florida and he appears to have had duty in the 2nd Seminole Indian War 1835-1842.

Compiled Military Service Records reported his name as Gustavus R. Bolton and all of his records are nothing but Federal POW Records and noted him with Company A Freeman's Battalion Infantry.

His Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina located in Rowan County and transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on May 4, 1865.

The soldiers of Freeman's Company Prison Guards were generally used at the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, North Carolina to guard Union prisoners and perform other duties thus freeing up military aged soldiers for Confederate service.

Union General Stoneman occupied Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 in hopes of releasing the Union prisoners however all had been removed with the exception of the sick to other prisons in February of 1865. What had been left at Salisbury was a stockpile of supplies in part guarded by elements of Freeman's Company Prison Guards. The regiment did offer a token of resistance to the Stoneman raiders but the Freeman's Company Prison Guards and other Confederate units were badly outnumbered.

The compiler notes using the initials A. R. Bolton as found at ancestry in selected records of the War Department Relating to Confederate Prisoners of War 1861-1865 he was listed with Company A Freeman's Battery and taken prisoner on April 12, 1865 at Salisbury, North Carolina.

While there was a Tennessee artillery battery named Freeman's the compiler notes no soldier with the surname of Bolton was listed among the unit.

The compiler also notes according to family genealogy as found on Find A Grave Memorial #77057677 that Mary Ann Henderson was married to Allen K. Bolton in September 1835 and that Ramson K. Bolton was the brother of Allen K. Bolton. The compiler notes that Ramson K. Bolton was also with Company A Freeman's Company Prison Guards and was reported as age 46 and he too was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and became a prisoner at Camp Chase. If the family genealogy is correct than Augustus R. Bolton was the nephew of Ransom K. Bolton.

Augustus R. Bolton as found at ancestry in selected records of the War Department Relating to Confederate Prisoners of War 1861-1865 reported him in Company A of Freeman's Battalion and taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and arrived at Camp Chase on May 4, 1865 and sent to the Camp Chase Hospital on May 17, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 5, 1865 at Washington, D.C. Lieutenant General Ulysses Grant departed Washington, D.C. for West Point, N.Y., in order to attend to the annual session of the military examining board.

And on Monday, June 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private A. Bolton due to phthisis pulmonary.

The compiler notes this disease today is associated with tuberculosis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Augustus R. Bolton did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. R. BOLTON CO. A FREEMAN’S BATT’N. ALA. C.S.A.”**

156) Private George W. BOLTON - Inscription on tombstone #147 reads "***GEO. W. BOLTON*** ***CO. D 44 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was wounded and taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign (September 21 – November 25, 1863)

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

According to the Arkansas County Marriages Index, 1837-1957; George W. (Spelled as) Boulton, age 24 married (Given name spelled as) Margaret M. Smith, age 15 born about 1832 and married in Union County, Arkansas on July 8, 1847.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) G. W. (A male) Bolton, born about 1825 in Alabama and listed his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate of \$300.00 and noted as the head of household and living with (Spelled as) M. M. (A female) Bolton, born about 1833 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) G. N. (A male) Bolton, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) D. E. M. (A female) Bolton, born about 1855 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. B. (A male) Bolton, born about 1858 in Alabama and (Spelled as) W. H. (A male) Bolton, born about 1860 in Alabama and listed as four months old. The family household was living in Harrell's Beat in Dallas County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Forts and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Bolton served in Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"44th Infantry Regiment was organized at Selma, Alabama, in May, 1862, and reached Richmond, Virginia, on July 1. Its companies were raised in the counties of Lowndes, Dallas, De Kalb, Shelby, Wilcox, Bibb, Randolph, and Calhoun. Assigned to General A. R. Wright's Brigade the unit was greatly reduced because of camp diseases before its first action at Second Manassas. After fighting at Sharpsburg it was placed under the command of General Law and fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from Fredericksburg to Cold Harbor, except when it was with Longstreet at Suffolk, Chickamauga, and Knoxville. The 44th was active in the long Petersburg siege north of the James River, [and] then participated in the Appomattox Campaign assigned to W. F. Perry's command. The regiment lost twenty-two percent of the 130 at Second Manassas, seventy percent of the 113 at Sharpsburg, and twenty-six of the 363 at Gettysburg. It reported 27 killed and 112 wounded at The Wilderness and during the Petersburg siege, June 13-December 31, there were 17 killed and 44 wounded. The unit surrendered with 17 officers and 192 men. Its commanders were Colonels Charles A. Derby, [Charles Alexander Derby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14687302] James Kent, [James Kent - Find A Grave Memorial # 76996745] and William F. Perry; Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Jones; [John A. Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 110209293] and Major George W. Cary."

The compiler notes the unit history of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry for September and October 1863. "Company D 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry, was stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee." "Left Virginia in the early part of September and reached General Bragg's Army in time to engage in the Battle of Chickamauga and lost 1st Sergeant F. (Frederick) S. Nance killed and one man missing. Was subsequently engaged in Battle of Raccoon Mountain and lost 1st Sergeant Sam S. Byington and 4th Sergeant with seven other men captured."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 3 to June 30, 1862 stated George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama (Located in Shelby County) and enrolled by William L. King for three years and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert) Lapsley on June 30, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert) Lapsley on October 30, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert) Lapsley on December 31, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by Captain R. (Robert) Lapsley on February 28, 1863 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert) Lapsley on April 30, 1863 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert) Lapsley on June 30, 1863 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by (Robert) Lapsley on August 31, 1863 and absent and under remarks stated captured at Battle of Raccoon Mountain on October 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert) Lapsley on August 31, 1863 and absent and under remarks stated captured at Raccoon Mountain on October 28, 1863.

The compiler notes signage near Raccoon Mountain. "In the autumn of 1863, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant recognized Raccoon Mountain as a pivotal landscape in the campaign to resupply Federal Troops in Chattanooga following the Battle of Chickamauga. Confederate forces had cut all supply lines into Chattanooga, and rations and material were running low. Grant realized that the mountain was lightly defended. A Confederate brigade manned the eastern slopes, and the 28th Alabama Infantry defended the approach from the Tennessee River. Sharpshooters and artillery made the road from Chattanooga to Jasper on the western side of the Tennessee River impassable. Another supply route was needed, as the current was too fast for boat traffic past Kelley's Ferry where the river narrowed as it flowed between Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge. Union forces sailed from Bridgeport, Alabama, on October 27, 1863, on the steamship Chattanooga to Kelly's Ferry landing, meeting little resistance. Proceeding through Cummings Gap in Raccoon Mountain (present day US 41 at the Hamilton/Marion County Line) toward Brown's Ferry, they established the Cracker Line (named for the hardtack that soldiers ate) to resupply Chattanooga."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Columbiana, Alabama and enrolled by William L. King for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert) Lapsley on August 31, 1863 and absent and under remarks stated captured at Raccoon Mountain on October 28, 1863.

The compiler notes the Chattanooga Campaign occurred in October and November 1863.

When Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign he had been in Law's Brigade in Hood's Division in Longstreet's Corps with General Braxton Bragg as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of rebel prisoners in General Field Hospital at Bridgeport, Alabama on

December 1, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded and taken prisoner at battle Shell Mound and admitted on November 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama admitted on November 28, 1863 to the General Field Hospital Army of the Cumberland at Bridgeport, Alabama from the field and noted he had a gun-shot wound in the left leg.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama a rebel was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital number 1 on January 4, 1864 for V. S. (Latin initials for a medical term vulnus sclopeticum meaning gun-shot wound) on left thigh amputation lower 3rd and under remarks stated Returned to Provost Marshal on March 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him admitted to the United States Army General Hospital at Nashville, known as Hospital number one, on January 4, 1864 and his complaint at the Nashville Hospital was noted as a gun-shot wound to his left thigh and it was noted that the lower third of his left thigh had already been amputated prior to his arrival at Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George A. Bolton (With an X above the initial indicating a wrong letter) of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama and noted his age as thirty-nine was admitted to Number one United States Army Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1864 and noted for a gun-shot fracture of lower third of left thigh and wounded at Lookout Mountain on October 29, 1863 and amputation performed before admission and returned to Provost Marshal on March 16, 1864 and further noted he had been wounded in battle by a conical ball a medical term for minie ball.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 17, 1864 and captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war with the Department of the Cumberland and captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864 and under remarks stated for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and captured at Lookout Mountain on October 29, 1863 and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 17, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Louisville Kentucky Prison during five days ending March 20, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District Kentucky at Louisville on March 21, 1864 and captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Burbridge and captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 4, 1864 at Point Lookout, Maryland the newspaper The Hammond Gazette reported "FATAL ACCIDENT – A man belonging to the 36th United States Colored Troops accidentally shot himself one day last week. He had been in the photograph gallery to get his picture taken and had just left it when the accident occurred. The ball first struck the chin and passing diagonally through the head, killed him instantly. Truly in the midst of life we are in death."

And on Wednesday, May 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) Geo W. Bolton of Company D of the 44th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George. W. Bolton owned no slaves.

157) Private John BOLTON - Inscription on tombstone #1077 reads **“JOHN BOLTON RODDY’S SCOUTS. ALA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Gainesville, Alabama in October 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are under miscellaneous under John Bolton.

Federal POW Records reported John Bolton taken prisoner at Gainesville, Alabama on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private John Bolton forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and the transferred to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on October 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private John Bolton arriving at Camp Chase on October 18, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from November 1, to November 15, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives January salary warrant for \$1,981.67.

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Bolton due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN BOLTON RODDEY’S SCOUTS. ALA. C.S.A.”**

158) Private Wilkin BOND - Inscription on tombstone #1574 reads **“WILKIN BOND CO. H 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Wilkin Bond, born about 1837 in Mississippi living in the household of Russell Bond, born about 1812 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Lielia Bond, born about 1812 in Mississippi. Other household members were: Martin Bond, born about 1835 in Mississippi and Nelly Bond, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Polly Bond, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Preston Bond, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Lydia Bond, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Harrison County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed W. Bond, born about 1839 in Mississippi and noted as a farmer living in the household of R. (A male) Bond, born about 1815 in Mississippi and L. (A female) Bond, born about 1815 in Mississippi. Other household members were: (Spelled as) W. (M) (A male) Bond, born about 1841 (However looking at the original records the transcriber made an error and W. Bond should have been M. Bond and going back to the 1850 census he was listed as Martin Bond) and P. (A female) Bond, born about 1844 in Mississippi and P. (A male) Bond, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Lidia Bond, born about 1848 in Mississippi and D. (A female) Bond, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Police District 5 in Harrison County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office listed as Flint Creek and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wilkin Bond served in Company H of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the 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.”

Compiled Military Service Records reported Wilkin Bond enlisting in New Company H of the 3rd Regiment, Mississippi Infantry on October 8, 1861 as Pass Christian, Mississippi located in Harrison County for one year.

According to family search the “nickname for New Company H was the “Dahlgren Guards”

The compiler notes the original Company was known as Old Company D but then changed to New Company H.

Compiled Military Service Records reflected Private Wilkin Bond having good service with his company and regiment.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and made a prisoner.

When Private Wilkin Bond of Company H 3rd 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 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 reported him taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Some of the Confederate wounded as well as Federal wounded were left behind at Franklin, Tennessee after the costly Confederate victory at Franklin. The Confederate army then moved northward and was soundly defeated at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15th and 16th 1864. With the Union army in pursuit of the Confederate army after the Battle of Nashville the Union army was able to occupy Franklin, Tennessee again on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Wilkin Bond transferred to the United State Army General Hospital #1 at Nashville, Tennessee and admitted on January 1, 1865 for a flesh wound in his left thigh and reported his age as twenty-five and was forwarded to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and taken to Louisville, Kentucky and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 11, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln nominates Comptroller of Currency Hugh McCulloch as secretary of treasury.

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private W. Bond due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Wilkin Bond did not own slaves.

159) James W. BONDS - Inscription on tombstone #1894 reads "**G. W. BONDS CO. G 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James W. Bonds, born about 1839 in Georgia living in the household of Washington Bonds, born about 1802 in South Carolina and Catharine Bonds, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William R. Bonds, born about 1830 in Georgia and Julian A. Bonds, born about 1832 in Georgia Maryan Bonds, born about 1834 in Georgia and Jehu M. Bonds, born about 1836 in Georgia and John M. Bonds, born about 1837 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Hog Mountain District of Gwinnett County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 20, 1850.

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; James W. Bonds married Martha L. Hodge on December 23, 1858 in Gwinnett County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed James W. Bonds, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha Bonds, born about 1842 in South Carolina. Another household member was John Bonds, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 444 in Gwinnett County, Georgia was the nearest Post Office mentioned as Cains and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

The compiler notes there is one page of Compiled Military Service Records for G. W. Bonds however the one page stated see James W. Bonds and under this name there are several pages of Federal POW Records.

The compiler further notes that James W. Bonds' father Washington Bonds was found in the 1864 Georgia census and in the Georgia, Returns of Qualified Voters and Reconstruction Oath Books, 1867-1869 thus ruling out his death at Camp Chase. The compiler further notes that in both references listed above Washington Bonds had been living in Campbell County, Georgia. Campbell County, Georgia no longer exists and was taken over in large part by Fulton County, Georgia in 1931. Fulton County and Gwinnett County are adjacent to each other today.

Lillian Henderson in her volume of books stated that James W. Bonds joined Company C of the 29th Georgia in October of 1861. Yet this does not make sense to the compiler why a man from Gwinnett County, Georgia would join a unit hundreds of miles away with no known relations and leave his wife and family at such an early point in the war. Yet there were no surnames of Bonds or Bond in the 1850 or 1860 census in Lowndes or Clinch or Berrien Counties in Georgia where the company was formed.

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

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records reported Private James W. Bonds arriving at Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky.

Private died approximately 105 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 19, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, April 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private J. W. Bonds due to debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James W. Bonds did not own slaves.

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

160) 2ND Lieutenant Edwin R. BOON - Inscription on tombstone #127 reads **“LIEUT. E. R. BOON CO. A 1 BATT’N LA. CAV. S. G. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Natchez, Mississippi in December 1863.

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

The compiler notes family genealogy listed E. R. Boon born in Wilkerson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed E. R. Boon, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted as a farmer and as the head of household with his wife Mary Boon, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sarah M. Boon, born about 1847 in Alabama and Amanda L. Boon, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern District of Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed E. R. Boon, born about 1825 in Georgia and it was noted his value of personal estate was \$2,370.00 and noted as the head of household with his wife Mary Boon, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sarah Boon, born about 1838 in Alabama and Amanda Boon, born about 1842 in Alabama and M. E. (A female) Boon, born about 1855 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Bossier Parish, Louisiana with the nearest Post Office reported as Bellevue and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

In the compilers opinion the information on his tombstone at Camp Chase is correct and he was a member of Company A 1st Battalion of Louisiana Cavalry State Guards and not the 1st Louisiana Cavalry as listed on www.fold3.com. and the National Park Service and “Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers by Andrew B. Booth and Broadfoot Publishing of Confederate State Rosters.” The 1st Louisiana Cavalry and the 1st Battalion of Louisiana Cavalry State Guards were two separate units.

Compiled Military Service Records reported E. R. Boone in the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry which as noted above is incorrect. The compiler notes two reasons why he was not a member of the 1st Regiment, Louisiana Cavalry. 1) The 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry was stationed at Dalton, Georgia in December of 1863 and January of 1864 according to their unit history. 2) Lieutenant Boon or Boone is not listed as being an officer in Company A of the 1st Regiment, Louisiana Cavalry. However 2nd Lieutenant Edwin R. Boon is listed as an officer in Company A of the 1st Battalion Louisiana Cavalry State Guards and Company A was known as Ed Moore’s Rangers and according to unit history of the 1st Battalion Louisiana Cavalry State Guards as found on www.fold3.com and was taken prisoner with many other members of the 1st Battalion Louisiana Cavalry State Guards in December of 1863 and mentioned

his given name as Edwin. The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Boone with Broadfoot and Andrew B. Booth's work in Louisiana and the National Park Service and Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported his surname as Boon.

2nd Lieutenant Edwin R. Boon does not have Compiled Military Service Records within the 1st Battalion Louisiana Cavalry State Guards and his records listed in the 1st Regiment, Louisiana Cavalry are nothing but Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records reported 2nd Lieutenant Boon taken prisoner on December 14, 1863 near Natchez, Mississippi and forwarded by the Provost Marshal of Natchez and among a list of prisoners of war forwarded from Vicksburg, Mississippi on December 18, 1863 to Cairo, Illinois.

Federal POW Records reported 2nd Lieutenant E. R. Boon arriving at Camp Morton, Indiana on December 26, 1863 and noted his capture date as December 10, 1863 near Natchez, Mississippi and then transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on January 27, 1864.

2nd Lieutenant died approximately 79 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 15, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln sends to Senate supplemental treaty with Chippewa Indians.

And on Friday, April 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant E. R. Boon 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 1860 United States slave schedule E. R. Boon of Bossier Parish, Louisiana owned four slaves, three males and one female.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"2ND LIEUT. E. R. BOON CO. A 1 BATT'N LA. CAV. S. G. C.S.A."**

161) Private Abijah BOOTH- Inscription on tombstone #842 reads **"ABIJAH BOOTH CO. H 36 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 36 years old.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Abijah Booth married Rhoda Simmons on March 11, 1849 in Floyd County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name as Abigal but correct to Abijah by an ancestry transcriber. Abijah Booth, born about 1828 in Floyd County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of household and living with his wife Rhoda Booth, born about 1830 in Floyd County, Virginia. Other household members were: Joseph M. Booth, born about 1850 in Floyd County, Virginia and listed as four months old and Henry Bowlin, born about 1830 in Carroll County, Virginia and (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) born about 1840 in Floyd County, Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District number 15 in Floyd County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Abijah (Surname spelled as) Boothe, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted as a farm laborer and as the head of household and living with his wife Rhoda Booth, born about 1834 in Virginia. Other household members were: Millard Booth, born about 1850 in Virginia and Sarah Booth, born about 1853 in Virginia and Walker Booth, born about 1855 in Virginia and Napoleon Booth, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in Giles County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was mentioned as Pearisburg and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 18 to June 30, 1862 and dated July 9, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Booth of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment,

Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew J) Porterfield for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1862 and dated November 21, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Booth of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield for the duration of the war and last paid by (George) R Dunn on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Abija Booth (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield for the duration of the war and last paid by (George) R. Dunn on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes some confusion with spelling of the assistant quartermaster. He is listed on his service records as G. R. R. Dunn however on items such as his obituary on April 30, 1902 and on his Find A Grave Memorial he is listed as George R. Dunn. In addition there was another assistant quartermaster with this regiment named William M. Dunn. However for the time period involved with Abijah Booth he appears to have been paid by George R. Dunn.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Booth (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain (George R) Dunn on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Booth of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Dunn on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Boothe (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the

Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Dunn on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Boothe of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 (at the Giles County Court House) and enrolled by {Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield} for the duration of the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Booth of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Dunn on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Booth of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Dunn on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. Booth of Company H of the 36th Virginia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Booth of 2nd Company H of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and enlisting on April 18, 1862 at the Giles County Court House and enrolled by Captain (Andrew) J. Porterfield for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Dunn on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Cloyd's Farm May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Boothe of Company "K" of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel army and received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abijah Boothe of Company H of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over (Captain Ewald Over of Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry).

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

The compiler notes the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on May 9, 1864 in Pulaski County, Virginia.

“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”.

Private Abijah Booth died approximately 240 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 21, 1865 at Washington, D.C. "Mrs. Lincoln wears a very heavy black corded silk, elaborately trimmed, a shawl of white point lace, and a headdress composed of black velvet and lace" at her afternoon reception. President attends and greeted visitors. Despite "exceedingly disagreeable" weather, the reception is well attended.

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Abijah Boothe of Company H of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Abijah Booth did not own slaves in Giles County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ABIJAH BOOTH 2ND CO. H 36 VA. INF. (2ND KANAWHA INF.) C.S.A."**

162) Private William Benjamin BOOTH - Inscription on tombstone #1364 reads **"W. B. BOOTH CO. G 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed William B. Booth, born about 1821 in Virginia as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate at \$2,000.00 and a value of personal estate at \$2,500.00 and living with his wife Mary F. Booth, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other household members were: Elizabeth Booth, born about 1857 in Virginia and William H. Booth, born about 1858 in Virginia and Celestia B. Booth, born about 1860 and listed as seven months old and Robert Clark, born about 1780 in Virginia and Susan Clark, born about 1781 in Virginia and William R. Cheek, born about 1853 in Virginia and Jas. M. Lacy, born about 1842 in Virginia. The family household was living in the North Eastern Division of Franklin County, Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Union Hall and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William B. Booth alternate name W. B. Booth served in 2nd Company G in the 21st Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"21st Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1862, with companies which had served in the Virginia State Line. The unit was assigned to W. E. Jones' and McCausland's Brigade, and in April, 1864, it contained 317 effectives. It took an active part in various conflicts in East Tennessee, western Virginia,

and in the Shenandoah Valley. During mid-April, 1865, the regiment disbanded. Its field officers were Colonel W. E. Peters, [William Elisha Peters – Find A Grave Memorial # 12080815] Lieutenant Colonel David Edmundson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 9720036] and Major Stephen P. Halsey. [Stephen Peters Halsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 60507827]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 22, 1863 to stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Booth of Captain A. O. Doby's Company Peters' Regiment Virginia Cavalry*

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1864 stated Private W. B. (Spelled as) Boothe of the (2nd) Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at the Floyd County Court House and enrolled by A. O. Doby's for the war and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured September 15, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private W. B. (Spelled as) Booth of the (2nd) Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at the Floyd County Court House and enrolled by A. O. Doby's for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. B. Brothe (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, on the Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade 3rd Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Booth of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Booth of Company G of the 21st 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Booth of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from September 16 to 20, 1864 and

specifically arrived at Camp Chase on September 19, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.”

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln confers with Attorney General Speed and Secretary of Navy Welles 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) W. B. Booth of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

Confederate widow's pensions for Virginia stated Mary F. Booth filed for a pension naming her husband as William B. Booth of Company G of the 21st Virginia Cavalry and that he died at Camp Chase, Ohio.

The compiler further notes that Mary F. Booth lived with her daughter and son-in-law; Charlie R. Powell at Union Hall, Virginia located in Franklin County and Mary F. Booth was last found on the 1930 census under the name of Mary F. Roath.

The compiler further notes it appears Mary F. Booth died in January 1931 in Franklin County, Virginia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William B. Booth did own four slaves in Franklin County, Virginia two females ages 25 and 33 and two males ages 31 and 2.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. B. BOOTH 2ND CO. G 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

163) Sergeant Charles E. BOWERS - Inscription on tombstone #759 reads **“SERG'T C. E. BOWERS CO. D 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles E. Bowers alternate name Charles Bowers was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company D of the 24th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson, and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]”

Company D of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Evans Guard” Many soldiers from Beaufort District, South Carolina in the Whippy Swamp area now known as Hampton County, South Carolina.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported Private Charles E. Bowers enlisting in Company D of the 24th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, South Carolina.

According to unit history as located at fold3 concerning Company D and the 24th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry the regiment was ordered into Confederate service on January 16, 1862 by Brigadier General Ripley at Camp Gist near Charleston, South Carolina.

Compiled Military Service Records reflected Private Charles E. Bowers as sick on numerous occasions and other than his bouts with sickness had good duty with his company and regiment.

Compiled Military Service Records reported C. E. Bowers of Company D 24th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry appointed to sergeant by General Johnston since February 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant Charles E. Bowers taken prisoner on December 16, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee.

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

When Sergeant Charles Bowers of Company D 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas E. Bowers of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes General Gist had been killed at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 but the brigade still carried his name.

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

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant Charles E. Bowers taken to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 4, 1865.

Sergeant Charles E. Bowers died approximately 9 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 13, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes General Butler: "Yours asking leave to come to Washington is received. You have been summoned by the Committee on the Conduct of the War to attend here, which of course, you will do."

And on Friday, January 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Charles E. Bowers due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes this was the last Friday the 13th during the war and the war defined as ending on April 9, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Charles E. Bowers owned no slaves.

164) Private James F. BOWERS - Inscription on tombstone #1261 reads "***J. F. BOWERS CO. C HAMPTON LEGION S. C. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Knoxville Tennessee Campaign (November 4 – December 31, 1863)

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

The compiler notes a legion was composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry. The compiler also notes that General Wade Hampton III was one of the wealthiest men in South Carolina and raised the legion with much of his own money and that Confederate General Wade Hampton's grandfather (Wade Hampton I) had been an American Lieutenant Colonel in the American Revolution and a General in the War of 1812.

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 J. F. Bowers, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living in the household of B. (A male) (But corrected to initial W. by an ancestry transcriber) Bowers, born about 1820 in South Carolina and J. (A female) Bowers, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other members in the household were: E. E. (A female) Bowers, born about 1841 in South Carolina and W. J. (A male) Bowers, born about 1843 in South Carolina and J. A. (A male) Bowers, born about 1847 in South Carolina and D. M. (A female) Bowers, born about 1850 in South Carolina and J. A. (A male) Ingram, born about 1831 in South Carolina and A. (A female) Darvia, born about 1816 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Lancaster District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census (stated the family surname as Bowes but corrected to Bowers by an ancestry transcriber) listed James F. Bowers, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living in the household of William Bowers, born about 1821 in South Carolina and his wife Jane Bowers, born about 1821 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Emma Bowers, born about 1841 in South Carolina and W. J. (A male) Bowers, born about 1844 in South Carolina and John Bowers, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Diana M. Bowers, born about 1850 in South Carolina and Martin C. Bowers, born about 1853 in South Carolina and George Bowers, born about 1857 in South Carolina and Mary J. R. Bowers, born about 1857 in South Carolina and Samuel Bowers, born about 1858 in South Carolina and Russ Gingras, born about 1828 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Lancaster District of South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was noted as Pleasant Hill and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

Family search listed "Company C of the Hampton Legion Infantry soldiers coming from the Clarendon, Sumter, Marlboro, Chesterfield and Lancaster Districts in South Carolina and Company C was nicknamed the "Manning Guards." The compiler notes the Confederate Army was re-organized in 1862 and the Hampton Legion was broken up.

According to the bottom of the Compiled Military Service Records as located at fold3 "the infantry battalion was increased to a regiment on November 16, 1862 by the addition of two companies, I and K, which had been formed by the consolidation of the 13th Battalion South Carolina Infantry. The infantry regiment was transferred to the cavalry service in March 1864 and was known as Hampton Legion Mounted Infantry, South Carolina Infantry."

Compiled Military Service Records reported James F. Bowers enlisting in Company C Infantry, Hampton Legion South Carolina Volunteers on September 10, 1863 at Petersburg, Virginia for the duration of the war.

Federal POW Records reported Private James F. Bowers taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 5, 1863.

Wikipedia listed the "Confederate Order of Battle at Knoxville, Tennessee as General Longstreet as the overall commander and the Hampton Legion was listed in Hood's Division; Jenkins' Brigade." The compiler notes General Longstreet abandoned the siege of Knoxville on December 4, 1863 due to part of General Sherman's Army being sent to relieve Knoxville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records reported Private James F. Bowers of Company C of Hampton's Legion transferred to Louisville, Kentucky and was admitted to the Branch 5 Hospital #3 of the United States Army General Hospital for small-pox on December 29, 1863 and was returned from the small-pox Hospital to the Provost Marshal on March 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a list of prisoners of war at Camp Chase to be transferred for exchange on February 25, 1865 to City Point, Virginia but his name was cancelled on the list.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln authorizes Dr. Ray to carry on certain trade, subject to treasury regulations, in enemy territory.

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private J. F. Bowers due to pneumonia.

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

165) Private Henry B. BOLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1402 reads ***"H. C. BOWLES CO. E WARREN'S REG'T ALA. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in January 1865.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1869; Ephraim (Spelled as) Bowley married Jane Connor in Lawrence County, Alabama on July 16, 1823.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Bouley but the compilers believes it was Boley and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Boley, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Ephraim Boley, born about 1799 in Tennessee and his wife Jane Boley, born about 1809 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: John Boley, born about 1827 in Alabama and Ephraim Boley, born about 1830 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Marthena (A female) Boley, born about 1832 in Alabama and Mary Boley, born about 1835 in Alabama and Eliza Boley, born about 1836 in Alabama and Dolly Boley, born about 1842 in Alabama and Mary Boley, born about 1843 in Alabama and George Boley, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 8 in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

The compiler notes there was not a regiment in the Confederate military named Warren's Regiment. There was however a Battalion of Alabama Cavalry named Warren's. Fold3 notes the following at the bottom of the 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry: "Williams Battalion Alabama Cavalry and Warren's Battalion Alabama Cavalry were consolidated to form the 10th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry."

The compiler notes Itawamba County, Mississippi and Marion County, Alabama are adjacent to each other.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry B. Boley served in Company E in the 10th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-1864 with men recruited in those counties north of the Tennessee River. The regiment was first stationed at Mount Hope, [and] then was assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, District of North Alabama, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It principally was restricted to outpost duty in the Tennessee Valley and disbanded during the spring of 1865. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, [Richard Orrick Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 36476083] Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Powell, and Major W. P. Wrenn were in command.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records reported Private Henry B. Boley of Company E of the 10th Alabama Cavalry taken prisoner on January 1, 1865 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and then forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and finally transferred to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on January 14, 1865.

Federal POW Records reported he arrived at Camp Chase on January 18, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Washington, D.C., F. B. Carpenter and party in President's office see manuscript referred to as Second Inaugural address.

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private H. B. Boley due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry B. Boley owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“HENRY B. BOLEY CO. E 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

166) Private Elbert T. BOWLIN - Inscription on tombstone #1603 reads **“ELBERT BOWLIN CO. C 64 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Winfield, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Elbert T. Bolin, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of John M. Bolin, born about 1816 in North Carolina and Catharine Bolin, born about 1821 in

North Carolina. Other household members were: William H. Bolin, born about 1841 in Virginia and Harmon J. Bolin, born about 1843 in Virginia and Henry S. Bolin, born about 1847 in Virginia William H. Hill, born about 1832 in Virginia and (Spelled as) William Smdegrap, born about 1833 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Liplin (A female) born about 1825 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Scott County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Elbert T. Bolin, born about 1846, in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John M. Bolin, born about 1815 in North Carolina and Catharine Bolin, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William Bolin, born about 1841 in Virginia and Harmon J. Bolin, born about 1844 in Virginia and Henry S. Bolin, born about 1848 in Virginia and James H. Bolin, born about 1851 in Virginia and Hue T. Bolin, born about 1857 in Virginia and Sarah Blalock, born about 1843 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Ambros Tyler, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 31 in Scott County, Virginia with the nearest Post Office listed as Estillville and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1860.

The compiler notes there is a Bowlin Cemetery located in Scott County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elbert T. Bowlin served in Company C of the 64th Regiment, Virginia Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

The 64th Regiment Mounted Infantry was organized in December 1862, by consolidating the 21st and 29th Battalions Virginia Infantry. Prior to September 1, 1863 it was known as the 64th Infantry, and after that date it was also called the 64th Cavalry. Son September 9, a large part of this unit was captured at Cumberland Gap. Later it served in Williams' Giltner's and W. E. Jones' Brigade and confronted the Federals in various conflicts in East Tennessee, western Virginia, and North Carolina. During April, 1864, it totaled 268 effectives, but in April, 1865 less than 50 disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Auburn L. Pridemore [Auburn Lorenzo Pridemore – Find A Grave Memorial # 7932163] and Campbell Slemple, [Campbell Bascom Slemple Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 13440382] Lieutenant Colonel James B. Richmond [James Buchanan Richmond – Find A Grave Memorial # 7785624] and Major Harvey Gray [Find A Grave Memorial # 74072509].”

The compiler notes the last Confederate Conscription Act was on February 17, 1864 and males between the ages of 17 and 50 were eligible for service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to June 30, 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Elbert Bowlin of Company C of the 64th Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on January 1, 1864 at Pattonville, (Located in Scott County, Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel (Auburn Lorenzo) Pridemore for three years and last paid by (Henry) C. Slemple on January 1, 1864 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly (2nd) Company C of the 21st Battalion Virginia Infantry."

Compiled Military Service Records stated and the compiler will paraphrase. The 64th Regiment, Virginia Mounted Infantry was also known as the 64th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry and the 64th Regiment, Virginia Infantry.

The following is from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion and mentions the circumstances at Winfield, Virginia.

Series I, Part I Volume forty-three, Chapter forty, Expedition into the Kanawha Valley. The compiler notes small spelling errors and grammar have been corrected in some cases. "The report of Capt. Joshua E. Hobbs: Sixty-fourth Virginia Cavalry. HDQRS. DETACHMENT SIXTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, Scott County, Va., October 15, 1864. I was ordered with a detachment of fifty men to report to Maj. J. H. Nounnan, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry on September 23. The major took command, moving in the direction of the Kanawha Valley, Va., passing through the mountains and thence to the Valley. September 30 attacked a Yankee force at the mouth of Coal River, forcing them across the river. We fought them an hour. Not being able to cross the river, as they had possession of the boats, we then retired from the field, intending to attack Winfield next morning at daylight, but finding our ammunition was nearly expended, we concluded to fall back on the James River and Kanawha turnpike near the Hurricane Bridge and encamp till next morning. As we could not hear from Col. Witcher, Maj. Nounnan directed me where to encamp, and took a scout of men and went in the direction of Winfield to see if he could learn anything from Col. Witcher; was to report next morning at daylight, at which time if he heard nothing from Witcher he said he intended to make his way out. I remained in camp till 8 or 9 o'clock next morning, and one of his scouts came in; reported the major and eight of his scouts captured. I resolved to come out by the way of Tug Fork of Sandy. Getting information that the enemy was trying to cut me off at Wyoming Court-House, I thought to come out by the way of Rorick's Gap; but learning the Yankees were in Tazewell County, Va., and probably would cut me off at Jeffersonville, Va., I then struck in the direction of Grundy. When I reached there I found the Yankees were passing back to Kentucky. I managed to cross the Lavica road. Our scouts met. I then came through the mountains to Guest's Station; found a force had passed there just a few hours [before]. My horses were too much jaded, and no artillery to pursue them. I then came to Scott County, Va., where I could feed till I could hear from our regiment. I learn it is at Wytheville, Va., or near there. Our loss was two wounded, one left in the hands of the enemy; major and eight men captured. We had about seventy-five men in all. Straggling soldiers joined us as we went down; dodged out as we came back. I have about thirty or forty men with me."

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) E. T. Bowlin of Company C of the 64th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners captured by Brigadier General (Jeremiah Cutler) Sullivan and forwarded to Provost Marshal General at Wheeling, West Virginia on October 5, 1864. Roll dated Charleston, West Virginia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elbert T. Bowlin of Company C of the 64th Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and listed a physical description: Age nineteen; Height five feet eleven inches; fair complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; occupation farmer; place of residence Scott County, Virginia and had been captured by the 7th West Virginia Cavalry at Winfield, West Virginia on October 1, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elbert T. Bowlen (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 64th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Winfield, (West) Virginia on October 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elbert T. Bowlin of Company C of the 64th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured at Winfield, (West) Virginia on October 1, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at Charlottesville, Virginia General Sheridan leading about 5,000 Union cavalry troops entered Charlottesville. Without choice, the mayor of Charlottesville surrendered the town to General Sheridan.

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. T. Bowlin of Company C of the 64 Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Elbert T. Bowlin did not own slaves.

167) Private James BOWMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1186 reads **“JAS. BOWMAN CO. D 3 ENG. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported James Bowman enlisting in Captain Edmund Winston's Company, Presstman's Battalion Engineer Troops, which subsequently became Company D 3rd Regiment Engineer Troops C.S.A., on July 1, 1863 at Knoxville, Tennessee for the duration of the war.

The following is from www.researchonline.net/csa/unit8.htm "The 3rd Engineers Regiment was formed in the summer of 1863 using Presstman's Confederate Engineers Battalion as its nucleus. The unit contained men from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In addition to the regular surveying and mapping duties, Engineers were called upon to locate possible sites for forts and routes for roads and railroads."

Compiled Military Service Records reported him absent and on detached duty with General Longstreet on his November and December 1863 muster rolls and on his January and February 1864 muster rolls. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported him present for duty on his May 1 through August 31, 1863, company muster rolls.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records reported him on a receipt for clothing on September 24, 1864 and listed him as a laborer in Captain E. Winston's Company of the 3rd Engineer Troops, C.S.A. and he signed his name as James Bowman.

Compiled Military Service Records reported him captured by the enemy at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on December 14, 1864 at Bristol, Tennessee located in Sullivan County.

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

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James Bowman due to small-pox.

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

168) Private Alexander BOYD - Inscription on tombstone #231 reads "**ALEX'R BOYD CO. F 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 42 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Alexander Boyd, born about 1823 in Rowan County, North Carolina and mentioned his occupation as a harness maker and was living in the household of William Frew, born about 1818 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The family household contained many others and they were living in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Alexander Boyd, born about 1823 in North Carolina as the head of household and noted his occupation as a harness maker with a value of real estate at \$450.00 and a value of personal estate at 200.00 and living with his wife Sarah Boyd, born about 1830 in North Carolina. Other household members were: William A. Boyd, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Mary L. Boyd, born about 1854 in North Carolina and Henry L. Boyd, born about 1857 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the town of Concord in the west section located in Cabarrus County, North Carolina with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Concord and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

Family search listed the death of the oldest son, William Alexander Boyd on November 8, 1924 and listed his father as Alexander Boyd and his mother's maiden name as Sarah Willeford according to North Carolina deaths 1906-1930.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alexander Boyd served in Company F of the 54th 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."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander Boyd Company F of the 54th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisting in Raleigh, North Carolina located in Wake County and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 20, 1864.

The compiler notes the nickname for Company F was the “Stonewall Boys.”

The Battle of Rutherford’s Farm aka Carter’s Farm aka Stephenson’s Depot was fought at nearby Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864. The compiler notes the 54th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) were with General Ramseur’s Division and in General Lewis’ Brigade at the Battle of Rutherford’s Farm.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Boyd of Company F of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners confined at the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on July 24, 1864: Age forty-two; five feet seven inches in height; dark complexion; blue eyes; sandy hair; occupation harness maker; residence Concord, North Carolina and captured by General Crooks at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander Boyd of Company F of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 8, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln sent a telegram to his wife, Mary Todd informing her “All well, including Tad’s pony and the goats.”

And on Thursday, September 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Alexander Boyd of Company F of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Alexander Boyd did not own slaves.

169) Private Robert BOYD - Inscription on tombstone #839 reads **“ROB’T BOYD CO. H 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969; Robert Boyd married Rebecca Ann Hopper on October 15, 1849 in Greene County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Greene County, Alabama and Sumter County, Alabama are adjacent to each other.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Boyd, born about 1823 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Boyd, born about 1777 in South Carolina. Another household member was his wife Rebecca A. Boyd, born about 1832 in Alabama. The family household was living in Payneville Division in Sumter County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Boyd, born about 1823 in Alabama as the head of the household and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$4,375.00 and a value of personal estate of \$15,767.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) R. A. Boyd, born about 1832 in Alabama. Other household members were: M. E. (A male) Boyd, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) E. C. (A female) Boyd, born about 1853 in Alabama and A. E. (A female) Boyd, born about 1858 in Alabama and A. (A female) Boyd, born about 1859 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) Thomas, born about 1837 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern District of Sumter County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Payneville and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 28, 1863 in Sumter County, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Oliver) P. Knight for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 28, 1863 in Sumter (County, Alabama) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 28, 1863 in Sumter County, Alabama and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty and pay for horse was .40 cents per day for a total of \$72.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Forrest Hospital at Lauderdale, Mississippi and had enlisted on August 28, 1863 at Livingston, Alabama and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated furnished his own horse.

The compiler notes Livingston was located in Sumter County, Alabama.

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

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

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

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

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

When Private Robert Boyd of Company H 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Major General Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky 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) Robt Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Robert Boyd died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Boyd of Company H of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedules Robert Boyd of Sumter County, Alabama owned eight slaves three females and five males.

170) Private Robert W. BOYD - Inscription on tombstone #1130 reads ***“ROB'T. W. BOYD CO. F 1 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 32 years old.

2nd Company F 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850 Robert W. Boyd was married to Mary Ann Robinson on September 27, 1848 in Newton County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert W. Boyd, born about 1831, in Georgia living in the household of John Boyd, born about 1825, in South Carolina and Sarah Boyd, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Robert Boyd, born about 1847 in Georgia and the wife of Robert W. Boyd, Mary Ann Boyd, born about 1827 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 65 in Newton County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed R. W. Boyd, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate at \$300.00 and a value of personal estate at \$200.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) I. A. (A male) Lenox, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. I. (A female) Lenox, born about 1843 in Georgia. Other members of the family household were: The wife of R. W. Boyd, (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Boyd, born about 1827 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. P. (A male) Boyd, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Boyd, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) R. W. (A male) Boyd, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Oregon District of Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers was known as the "Powder Springs Guards."

Bounty Pay and Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 13, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of Captain W. H. Goodwin's Company 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, (1862) at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey) J. Sprayberry for three years or the war and was paid a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as Robert W. Boyd.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers and listed as age thirty-two, enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, Georgia (Located in Cobb County) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Major Barnwall [Major William (Spelled as) Barnewall Junior] on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

"The designation of the 36th (Villepigue's) Regiment Georgia Infantry was changed to the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) by Special Order Number 25 of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 31, 1862. About April 9, 1865, the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry, the 25th, 29th, 30th, and 66th Regiments Georgia Infantry and the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Confederate Battalion Georgia Volunteers which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Major Barnwall [Major William (Spelled as) Barnewall Junior] on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Major Barnwall [Major William (Spelled as) Barnewall Junior] on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Douglass) Voss on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Douglass) Voss on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave time expired October 30 and absent without leave last muster 8 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave since last muster 10 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Boyd of (2nd) Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J) Sprayberry for three years or the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kizer on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

When Private Robert W. Boyd of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt W. Boyd of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky on the Louisville & Nashville, Railroad from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt W. Boyd of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt W. Boyd of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio of January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt W. Boyd of Company F of the 1st Confederate 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.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Boyd of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment name appeared on a Register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease.

The above "register appears to have been compiled in the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office from returns furnished by Hospitals and by Regimental and Company Officers."

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews J. W. Singleton, who has talked with President Davis.

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt W. Boyd of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

The Adjutant General of the United States replied to inquiry and wrote back to the Commissioner of Pensions at the State of Georgia in Atlanta on May 17, 1916 and stated: "The records show that Robert W. Boyd, private, 2nd Company F 1st Confederate Infantry (Also known as 1st Confederate Georgia Volunteers) enlisted May 1, 1862; that he was captured December 16, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee and that he died on pneumonia February 8, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Robert W. Boyd did not own slaves in Cobb County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ROB'T W. BOYD 2ND CO. F 1ST CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS. C.S.A."**

171) Private Samuel BOYD - Inscription on tombstone #1500 reads ***"S. BOYD CO. K 3 BATT'N MISS. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old based on age at the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Boyd alternate name S. Boyd served in Company K in the 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd (Williams') Infantry Battalion, formerly the 45th Mississippi Regiment, was organized in July, 1864 with five companies. This unit served in General Lowrey's and Sharp's Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Peach Tree Creek to Bentonville. In the Battle of Atlanta it reported 2 killed, 33 wounded, and 2 missing, and many were lost in Tennessee. The battalion surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel John D. Williams [Find A Grave Memorial # 8818994] and Major Elisha F. Nunn. [Elisha Franklin Nunn – Find A Grave Memorial # 13431728]"

Company K of the 3rd Battalion Infantry was known as the Charlton Rebels.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private S. Boyd Company K 45th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and noted he was never paid and was present and was a conscript assigned by General Lowery. "Note: This Company subsequently became Company K 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry.

When Private Samuel Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Battalion 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

According to Wikipedia "Battle of Franklin 1864" "The Union wounded had been left behind in Franklin. (After the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864) Many of the prisoners, including all captured wounded and medical personnel, were recovered on December 18 when Union forces re-entered Franklin in pursuit of Hood."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi 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 the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of left side of back 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 17, 1865 and noted as age forty-two.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) at 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 18, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 20, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Samuel Boyd died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln requests Provost Marshal General to exempt William H. Crook and Alexander Smith, White House guards, from draft.

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. Boyd of Company K of the 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Samuel Boyd did not own slaves.

172) Private Charles BOYLES - Inscription on tombstone #579 reads ***“CHAS. BOYLES CO. G 55 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Charles Boyles, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Barny Boyles, born about 1820, (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1800) in Tennessee and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Boyles, born about 1819 (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1813) in North Carolina. Other family household members were: James M. Boyles, born about 1832 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Wm S. Boyles (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Wm L. Boyles) born about 1833 in Tennessee and Mary Boyles, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Thomas Boyles, born about 1837 in Tennessee and John Boyles, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eliza Boyles, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Warrenton in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Bolles but the compiler believes it was Boyles and will be noted this way. The census listed Charles Boyles, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Barnabas Boyles, born about 1801 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Martha Boyles, born about 1817 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary S. Boyles, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Thomas B. Boyles, born about 1839 in Tennessee and John Boyles, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division in Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Guntersville and the census was enumerated on June 7, 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 4 which noted Private Charles Boyles of Company G of the 55th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mr. B. Boyles and listed his Post Office as Warrenton, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 73 the Post Office at the Warrenton Court House was located in Marshall County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles Boyles alternate name Charles Byles served in Company G in the 55th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G of the 55th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Jeff Davis Guards”

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Charles Blyes of the 55th Regiment, Alabama Infantry.

When Private Charles Boyles of Company G of the 55th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 20, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Boyles of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of Rebel wounded in the Hospital of the 3rd Division, 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864 and noted the injury to his left leg due to a gun-shot wound and under remarks stated amputation.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Boyles of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Boyles of Company G of the 55th Regiment (And corrected to the) 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 in "White County, Tennessee" on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Byles of Company G of the 55th 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 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Byles of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Byles of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Byles of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Private Charles Boyles died approximately 127 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 9, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln attends theater accompanied by Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts and a foreign minister. Because he went without a guard, Marshal Ward H. Lamon offers his resignation.

And on Friday, December 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas Byles of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Charles Byles did not own slaves.

173) Private John C. BRADFORD - Inscription on tombstone #1286 reads **“J. C. BRADFORD CO. A 10 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 40 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford, born about 1824 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and was an inmate at the Tennessee Penitentiary and serving time for larceny. The Tennessee Penitentiary was located in District 10 in Davidson County and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nashville and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

The compiler notes the above J. C. Bradford was corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James C. Bradford however according to Find A Grave James C. Bradford died in 1852 and also noted that date on his tombstone and therefore could not be the same J. C. Bradford in the 1860 United States census. The compiler notes another John Bradford was born in 1841 and living in Davidson County, Tennessee however he is listed in post census records after the war. The compiler notes another John Bradford living in Davidson County, Tennessee and born about 1810 and would have been a little too old to have served in the war.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John C. Bradford alternate name J. C. Bradford served in New Company A under Company notes of the 10th 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.”

He had prior duty with the 55th Tennessee Infantry (McKoin's) and the 44th Tennessee Consolidated Infantry and both will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 30, 1861 stated Private John C. Bradford of Captain Wylly M. Reed's Company Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville and enrolled by Lieutenant T. W. Hunt for twelve months and present for duty.

The compiler notes the above company subsequently became Company I of the 55th (McKoin's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 55th (McKoin's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in the early part of 1862. About April 18, 1862 it was consolidated into five companies and united with the five consolidated companies of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and formed the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry Consolidated.

The compiler notes Company I of the 55th (McKoin's) Tennessee Infantry was known as the Nashville Confederates and many soldiers were from Davidson County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1862 stated Private John Bradford of Company G of the 44th Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry Consolidated. It was formed by the consolidation of Captain Reed's Company I and Captain McEwen's Company 55th (McKoin's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry Consolidated was formed on April 18, 1862 by the consolidation of the 44th and the 55th (McKoin's) Regiments Tennessee Infantry. It appears to have been consolidated with the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about September or October 1863, but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private John Bradford of Company I of the 44th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and last paid by Captain Malone on July 1, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private John Bradford of Company I of the 44th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and last paid by Captain Malone on August 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of Company I of the 44th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and last paid by Captain Malone on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of Company I of the 44th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and last paid by Captain Malone on December 31, 1862 and noted present but under remarks stated under arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of Company I of the 44th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and last paid by Captain Malone on February 28, 1863 and noted present but under remarks stated under arrest by Colonel Fulton.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private John C. Bradford of Company I of the 44th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and last paid by Captain Malone on April 30, 1863 and noted present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private John C. Bradford of Company I of the 44th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and last paid by Captain Malone on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred from Company I 44th Tennessee Regiment to Company A of the 10th Mississippi Regiment by special order number 182 dated Headquarters Army of Tennessee on July 10, 1863 to take effect on August 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Bradford of Company I of the 44th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of prisoners of war Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on June 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Bradford of Company I of the 44th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on June 3, 1863 from penitentiary at Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on June 3, 1863 and noted captured at Stones River on January 4, 1863.

He was taken prisoner at Stone's River, Tennessee in January 1862 while with the 44th Tennessee Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of the 10th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a tri-monthly report of Anderson's Brigade, Withers' Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee. Report dated near Bridgeport, Alabama on August 9, 1863 and under remarks stated Company I, 44th Mississippi Regiment. Joined by transfer to Company A of the 10th Mississippi Regiment by Special Order 182 by General Bragg.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of New Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Nashville and enrolled by Captain Hunt for twelve months and last paid by Captain Smith on June 30, 1863 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Company I of the 44th Tennessee Regiment by order of General Bragg, order dated July 10, 1863. Transfer to take effect from August 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of New Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1861 at Horn Lake, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and last paid by Major Govan 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 (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of New Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1861 at Horn Lake, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and last paid by Lieutenant Hart 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 (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of New Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1861 at Horn Lake, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and last paid by Lieutenant Hart 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 (Spelled as) J. C. Bradford of New Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 27, 1861 at Horn Lake, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and last paid by Lieutenant Hart on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John Bradford of Company A 10th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at 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 Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Bradford of Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major

General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Bradford of Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Bradford of Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Bradford of Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Bradford of Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John C. Bradford died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C., at 7:00 p.m., President and Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by their son Robert T. Lincoln, host state dinner for twenty senators whose wives are not in the capital, including Senator Zachariah Chandler of Michigan.

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Bradford of Company A of the 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

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

174) Private John B. BRADLEY - Inscription on tombstone #496 reads “**JNO. B. BRADLEY**
CO. G 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.” He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 –
September 2, 1864)

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 18 which noted Private John Bradley of Company G of the 46th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Thomas Bradley and listed the Post Office as Wesobulga, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 74 the Post Office at Wesobulga was located in Randolph County, Alabama.

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

According to the Alabama Muster Roll at the Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, Alabama on page 11 Private J. B. Bradley enlisted on October 25, 1863 at Wesobulga, Alabama.

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

Company G of the 46th Alabama had many soldiers from Randolph County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John Bradley of Company G of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private John Bradley of Company G of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 30, 1864 he had been in Pettus' Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records reported Private John Bradley taken prisoner on July 30, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him arriving at Camp Chase on August 6, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky.

Private John B. Bradley died approximately 106 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln writes Charles A. Dana, asking him to see Mr. Stokes.

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private J. B. Bradley due to chronic diarrhea.

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

175) Private E. BRADSHAW - Inscription on tombstone #1086 reads "***E. BRADSHAW CO. A 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private, E. N. Bradshaw alternate name Middleton Bradshaw served in Company A in the 8th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and

Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson’s Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod.[Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee’s retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]”

Company A of the 8th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Darlington Rifles” Many soldiers from Darlington District, South Carolina.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Federal POW Records reported Private Bradshaw taken prisoner on September 13, 1864 near Opequon Creek, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradshaw was forwarded to Harper's Ferry, Virginia and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on September 19, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews A. M. Laws regarding permit to trade in cotton.

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private E. Bradshaw due to small-pox.

His service records are listed under Middleton Bradshaw.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules E. Bradshaw nor Middleton Bradshaw did not own slaves.

176) Private James M. BRANTLEY - Inscription on tombstone #375 reads **"J. M. BRANTLEY BROOK'S CO. TERRELL LT. ART., GA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

When Private James Brantley of Brook's Company of Terrell's Light Artillery of Georgia was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign he had been in Wheeler's Horse Artillery in Corps of Artillery Reserve in Major General Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Some Federal POW Records refer to him taken prisoner in DeKalb County, Georgia while others listed him taken prisoner in Decatur, Georgia. The compiler notes Decatur, Georgia is located in DeKalb County, Georgia.

Federal POW Records reported Private James M. Brantley taken prisoner in DeKalb County, Georgia on July 27, 1864 and followed the normal Confederate prisoner procedure to Nashville, Tennessee and then to Louisville, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records show him arriving at Camp Chase on August 18, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky.

Private James M. Brantley died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 27, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln orders General Burbridge to investigate collection of money from citizens of Allen and Barren Counties, Kentucky to compensate Union men for depredations committed by Rebels and to "make any correction which may seem to be proper."

And on Thursday, October 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Brantley of Terrell's Artillery due to chronic diarrhea.

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

177) Sergeant William W. BRANTLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1971 reads **"SGT. W. W. BRANTLEY CO. G 42 N.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

The 1860 United States census listed W. W. (Spelled as) Brantly, born about 1830 in North Carolina and noted as the head of the household and listed his occupation as a Miller and his value of real estate at \$390.00 and his value of personal estate at \$50.00. Other household members were: Mary A. Brantly, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Brantly, born about 1852 in North Carolina and Richmond Brantly, born about 1859 in North Carolina and listed his age at ten months old. The family household was living in the north side of the North Carolina railroad in Rowan County, North Carolina with the nearest Post Office listed as Salisbury and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

A Company Muster-In roll reported William W. Brantley enlisting in Captain James A. Blackwelder's Company of the 42nd Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) at Salisbury, North Carolina at age thirty-two for three years on April 25, 1862. This company subsequently became Company G of the 42nd North Carolina Infantry. (State Troops)

Company muster rolls for July and August 1862 reported him promoted to 2nd corporal on July 28, 1862.

Company muster rolls for March and April 1863 reported him promoted to Color sergeant on April 13, 1863.

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

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

Federal POW Records on ancestry (29293) stated he was forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. (Probably from Nashville, Tennessee)

Federal POW Records on ancestry (51304) reported him as taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and held at Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Camp Chase on May 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23274) stated he was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on May 5, 1865.

Private died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1865 in Jefferson County, Arkansas the skirmish at Monticello Road occurred. The War Between the States was still being fought in Arkansas until the early summer of 1865. The results of the skirmish were one Confederate taken prisoner.

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant W. W. Brantley at the Camp Chase hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William W. Brantley owned no slaves.

178) Corporal Reuben P. BRANYON - Inscription on tombstone #2061 reads "**CORP. R. P. BRANYAN CO. F 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler notes from looking at photographs of his parents tombstones on Find A Grave Memorial # 53554567 and 53554568 and looking at death certificate of his brother John on Find A Grave Memorial # 86339385 the family surname was spelled as Branyon.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Branyan but was corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Brayon) The census reported Reuben P. Branyan, born about 1844 in South Carolina and living in the household of Joseph Branyan, born about 1814 in South Carolina and Lucinda Branyan, born about 1821 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah J. Branyan, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Abner S. Branyan, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Robert Finley, born about 1827 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Western Division of Anderson District and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census reported the surname as Branion. The census reported Reuben P. Branion, born about 1845 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. J. (A male) Branion, born about 1816 in South Carolina and Lucinda Branion, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah J. Branion, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Samuel A. Branion, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Mary A. Branion, born about 1851 in South Carolina and John F. Branion, born about 1853 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Regiment 4 in the Anderson District of South Carolina and the Post Office was reported as the Anderson Court House and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Reuben P. Branyan alternate name R. P. Branyan was discharged as a corporal and served in Company F of the 24th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson, and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]”

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Captain D. F. Hill's Company 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers* was mustered in at age seventeen and one half at Camp Gist near Charleston, (South Carolina) on January 13, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (D. F) Hill at Columbia, (South Carolina) for the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized and the field officers designated by Special Order Number 23 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, State of South Carolina dated Columbia April 1, 1862. Most of the companies appear to have been in the service of the State prior to their acceptance into the service of the Confederate States.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 13 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. D. (With a X by the initial D indicating an incorrect initial) Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on January 13, 1862 and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, 1862 at Anderson, (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by (Robert H) Kingman on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by (Robert H) Kingman on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, (1862) at Anderson District (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by (Robert H) Kingman 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) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, 1862 at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by (Robert H) Kingman on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, (1862) at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, 1862 at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by Captain Thomas Addison on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, 1862 at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, (1862) at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 4th corporal on August 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, (1862) at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital October 4, (1863).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, (1862) at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, (1862) at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on December 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from 4th to 3rd corporal on February 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and enlisted on January 13, (1862) at Anderson (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain D. F) Hill for the war and last paid by Captain Thomas Addison on December 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th South Carolina appeared on a register at St. Mary's Hospital at La Grange, Georgia and under remarks stated July 26, 1864 returned to duty.

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

When Corporal Reuben Branyan of Company G 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes General Gist had been killed at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 but the brigade still carried his name.

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Reuben P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Reuben P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment "Tennessee" (But corrected at top of page to) South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Reuben C. (With a X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Reuben P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Reuben P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 and Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported his name as appearing on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, transferred to the Post Hospital on July 11, 1865, by direction of Commissary General of Prisoners, Brevet Brigadier General William Hoffman, dated July 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina was admitted on July 11, 1864 for typhoid at the United States Army Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and died on August 17, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F or the 24th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a report of sick and wounded prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio for the month of August, 1865 and died of pneumonia on August 17, 1865.

Corporal Reuben Branyan died approximately 225 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 17, 1865 at Memphis, Tennessee a magnitude 5.0 earthquake hit, observers said the earth appeared to undulate and waves formed in nearby rivers. The force of the earthquake felled and cracked chimneys in Memphis and New Madrid, Missouri on the other side of the Mississippi. Shaking from the earthquake spread as far as St. Louis, Missouri; Jackson, Mississippi and Illinois.

And on Thursday, August 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) R. P. Branyan of Company F of the 24th Regiment South Carolina at the Camp Chase Post Hospital due to pneumonia.

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

He was among the last Confederate to die at Camp Chase.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CPL R. P. BRANYON CO. F 24 S.C. INF. C.S.A.”**

179) Private George W. BRASWELL - Inscription on tombstone #720 reads **“G. W. BRASWELL CO. K 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Crossville, Tennessee in September 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed George W. Braswell, born about 1835 in Kentucky living in the household of (Spelled as) B. R. Braswell, born about 1800 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Braswell, born about 1804 in North Carolina. Other household members were: William F. Braswell, born about 1830 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Leray (A male) Braswell, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Ellison A. Braswell, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Elizabeth C. Braswell, born about 1840 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Rosannah J. (A female) Braswell, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Alexander D. Braswell, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Thomas L. Braswell, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Clinton County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed G. W. Braswell, born about 1836 in Kentucky as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of personal estate at \$400.00 and living with his wife China Braswell, born about 1841 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) L. A. (A female) Braswell, born about 1857 in Kentucky and Nancy Braswell, born about 1847 in Kentucky. The family household was living in the town of Albany, Kentucky in the county of Clinton with the nearest Post Office noted as Albany and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

According to Kentucky, Birth Records, 1852-1910, a female named L. A. Braswell was born on March 22, 1857 in Clinton County, Kentucky and her father's name was G. W. Braswell and her mother's maiden name was China Swafford.

The compiler notes Clinton County, Kentucky is adjacent to the Tennessee State line.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Broswell alternate name George W. Braswell served in Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Murray's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“Murray's Cavalry Regiment [also called 4th Regiment] was organized in August, 1862, using Spiller's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit was attached to Wharton's Brigade and fought at Perryville and Murfreesboro. On January 23, 1863, it disbanded. Four companies transferred to Baxter Smith's 8th Cavalry, four to the 22nd Infantry Regiment, and two to the 1st Confederate Cavalry Regiment. The field officers were Colonel John P. Murray, [John Perry Murray – Find A Grave Memorial # 105725416] Lieutenant Colonels Baxter Smith [Find A Grave Memorial # 107789539] and C. C. Spiller, and Major Willis S. Bledsoe. [Willis Scott Bledsoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 18987537]”

According to Kentucky, Birth Records, 1852-1910, a female named L. A. Braswell was born on March 22, 1857 in Clinton County, Kentucky and her father's name was G. W. Braswell and her mother's maiden name was China Swafford.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 31, 1862 to January 23, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Broswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on July 31, 1862 at Pikeville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel John (Perry) Murray for three years and listed as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded for exchange from Stevenson, Alabama September 19, 1863 by Captain R. M. Goodwin, Assistant Provost Marshal General Department Cumberland. Roll dated Nashville September 20, 1863 and noted as captured near Crossville, Tennessee on September 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on September 19, 1863 and under remarks stated for exchange and noted as captured near Crossville, “Georgia” on September 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending September 25, 1863. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 25, 1863 and noted as captured at Crossville, Tennessee on September 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 22, 1863 and noted as captured at Crossville, Tennessee on September 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 21, 1863 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 22, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Crossville, Tennessee on September 10, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and transferred from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 22, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on September 22, 1863 and noted as captured at Crossville, Tennessee on September 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 23, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Crossville, Tennessee on September 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Broswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry was admitted on April 21, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from the Rebel Prison at Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small-pox and returned to duty on June 17, 1864 and under remarks stated never vaccinated and listed as age twenty-nine.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Crossville, Tennessee on September 15, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from December 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Crossville, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Private George W. Braswell died approximately 481 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Sunday, January 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Braswell of Company K of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

General Ainsworth and staff noted his chronological order. His service records are listed under George W. Broswell of Murray's 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

180) Private Mathew P. BRASWELL - Inscription on tombstone #273 reads "**M. BRASWELL CO. E 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Brasswell but corrected to Braswell by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Matthew Braswell, born about 1842 living in the household of Samuel G. Braswell, born about 1815 and Mary Braswell, born about 1819. Other household members were: Zelpha Braswell, born about 1837 and John Braswell, born about 1839 and Noah Braswell, born about 1845 and Lucian Braswell born about 1847. The family household was living in District 81 in Thomas County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) M. P. Braswell, born about 1843 in Georgia and living in the household of S. G. (A male) Braswell, born about 1816 in Georgia and M. A. (A female) Braswell, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: J. R. (A male) Braswell, born about 1839 in Georgia (John R. Braswell was also a member of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry) and N. C. (A male) Braswell, born about 1846 in Georgia and L. H. R. (A male) Braswell, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in Thomas County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Thomasville and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

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

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General

Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

Old Company B of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company E of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the “Ochlockonee Light Infantry” and many soldiers from Thomas County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 27 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) M. P. Braswell of Captain William (Joshua) Young’s Company (Ochlochnee Light Infantry)* enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled until July 2, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Young’s Company, (Old) Company B and (New) Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a regimental return and listed as sick in hospital, Savannah, (Georgia).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for July 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and listed as absent sick in Thomas County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Brasswell of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army General Military Hospital Number 4 at Wilmington, North Carolina and was admitted on February 5, 1863 for continuous febris and returned to duty on February 14, 1863 and listed his Post Office as Thomasville, Georgia.

When Private Mathew Braswell of Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Steven’s Brigade in Walker’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Wikipedia offered this account: The Battle of Utoy Creek fought August 4 –7, 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign of the American Civil War. Major General William T. Sherman’s Union armies had partially encircled the city of Atlanta, Georgia, which was being held by Confederate forces under the command of General John Bell Hood. Sherman had at this point adopted a strategy of attacking the railroad lines into Atlanta, hoping to cut off his enemies' supplies. This was the third direct attack on Confederate

positions during the campaign and the effect of success would have ended the siege and won Atlanta on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mathew P. Broswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Corps and captured on August 8, 1864 by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864 and listed as being in Jackson's Brigade in Bates Division in Hardee's Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Matthew P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mathew P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Matt P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mathew P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged 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) Matt P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mathew P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and 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 Mathew P. Braswell died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 28, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln confers with Governor Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania in "friendly spirit, to remove the coolness that has so long existed" between them.

Meeting also includes Alexander K. McClure, editor of the *Franklin Repository* newspaper in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

And on Wednesday, September 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. P. Braswell of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Mathew Braswell did not own slaves in Thomas County, Georgia.

181) Private Ellis BRASHER - Inscription on tombstone #83 reads "**ELLIS BRAZIER CO. D 4 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Tennessee in August 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 16 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Braizer but corrected to Brasher by an ancestry transcriber. Ellis Brazier, (Brasher) born about 1847 in Alabama was living in the household of Elizah Brasher, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Elizabeth Brasher, born about 1822 in Alabama and Nancy Brasher, born about 1832 in Alabama and Hart Brasher, born about 1835 in Alabama and (Given name spelled as) Marha Brasher, born about 1837 in Alabama and William Brasher, born about 1843 in Alabama and Jane Brasher, born about 1846 in Alabama and George W. Brasher, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 2 Range 6 in Jackson County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 5, 1850.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records and they are listed under the name Ellis Brazier in the 4th Tennessee Infantry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis Brazier of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded for exchange from Stevenson, Alabama on August 25, 1863 and received August 26* Roll dated Nashville in 1863 and captured in Jackson County on August 22, 1863.

The above asterisk stated indorsement on roll dated Nashville 1863 and signed by George Spalding, Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal Post shows "Received of Lieutenant Colonel William M. Wiles Provost Marshal General, thirty eight (38) prisoners as above described."

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis Brazier of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and captured in Jackson County on August 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis (Spelled as) Brasier of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee in August 1863* and captured in Jackson, Tennessee on August 22, 1863.

The above asterisk stated certificate of roll, signed by General Spalding Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal, shows that the prisoners were forwarded to Colonel M. Mundy commanding Post of Louisville, Kentucky, the enlisted men to be sent to Point of Exchange and the Officers to Camp Chase, Ohio for the month of August 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis Brazier of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 1, 1863 and captured in Jackson County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis Brazier of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and received on August 29, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 1, 1863 and captured in Jackson County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis Brazier of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 31, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on August 31, 1863 and captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on August 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis Brazier of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on August 22, 1863.

However the compiler is going to make the argument that he was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Alabama. He has no Compiled Military Service Records only Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes Jackson County, Tennessee is but a few miles away from the Kentucky State line. Jackson County, Alabama is the most northeastern County in the State of Alabama. Chickamauga, Georgia is located in Walker County, Georgia and is adjacent to Jackson County, Alabama.

There are no surnames of Brazier or Brasher in Jackson County, Tennessee in either the 1850 or 1860 United States census. As previously noted there was an Ellis (Spelled as) Brazier living in Jackson County, Alabama in the 1850 United States census.

Since we know our prisoner was taken on August 22, 1863 it would be helpful to know what Lieutenant Colonel Wiles unit was and where it was in mid August of 1863. Colonel Wiles was the commander of the 22nd Indiana Infantry at the time and Wikipedia said this about the 22nd Indiana. "Passage of the Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River and Chickamauga, Georgia, Campaign August 16-September 22" (1863) The 22nd Indiana Infantry was not even close to Jackson County, Tennessee but very close to Jackson County, Alabama.

Parts of the 4th Tennessee Infantry like Company F were stationed near Chattanooga, Tennessee according to their unit history. Fairly close to Jackson County, Alabama.

The last inference the compiler would like to make concerning his presumed capture in Jackson County, Alabama is his Federal POW Records on page two in which it says: "Private Ellis Brazier Company D 4th Tennessee Infantry appears on a roll of prisoner of war forwarded for exchange from Stevenson, Alabama, August 25, 1863, and received August 26." (1863) The compiler notes Stevenson, Alabama is located in Jackson County, Alabama. If he was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Tennessee as the Federal POW Records stated he would have been taken directly to Nashville, Tennessee. Due to the arguments over prisoners of war by both sides the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement was in serious decline by this time period and he was never exchanged.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 16, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln confers for an hour with Congressman Fernando Wood of New York, about amnesty for Northern sympathizers with rebellion. President's Amnesty Proclamation of December 8, 1863 is not specific with respect to Northern sympathizers.

And on Wednesday, December 16, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Ellis Brazier of Company D of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pleuritis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Ellis Braizer or Ellis Brasher owned any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ELLIS BRASHER CO. D 4 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

182) Private George W. BURCHETT- Inscription on tombstone #1819 reads **“GEO. W. BRECHETT CO. A 1 FLA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old based on his Compiled Military Service Muster-In Roll.

His Compiled Military Service Records listed his surname as Burchett.

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Birtch of Captain Roberts' Company Davis' Regiment, Florida Cavalry* was mustered into service at age twenty-five at Lake City, Florida on October 3, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Roberts for twelve months and the evaluation of his horse was \$125.00 and equipment as \$25.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 10, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain) Arthur Roberts for twelve months and not pay had been received and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated use of horse \$79.60.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for a regimental return for February 1862 stated Private (Surname spelled as) Birchett (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry was on a list of enlisted men accounted from February 26 to March 4, (1862)

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for a regimental return for March 1862 stated Private (Surname spelled as) Burchet of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry stated he was on a list of absent men accounted for at Camp Mary Davis on March 25, 1862.

The compiler notes Camp Mary Davis was located in Leon County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, (1861) at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks pay for use and risk of horse \$48.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to March 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Birchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Berchett (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due for use and risk of horse from February 28, 1863 to June 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Burchet of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Burchet of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as Brigade Provost Guard on September 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchet of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

According to Wikipedia and the "Confederate Order of Battle at Franklin, the "1st Regiment, Florida Cavalry was in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division of Cheatham's Corps during the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864."

Again, according to Wikipedia the "3rd battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka Wilkinson Pike aka the Cedars was fought in Rutherford County, Tennessee between December 5th and 7th 1864."

When Private George W. Brechett of Company A 1st Florida Cavalry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee 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.

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest and were dismounted cavalry.

Wikipedia also stated "On December 2, (General) Hood had ordered (General) Bate's to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join (General) Forrest for further operations." The west branch of Stone's River flows just west of Murfreesboro and the two names are often interchanged.

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Private George W. Brechett was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

"Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate's Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day's march, "it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces." Of the next day, Washington Ives remembered, "many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not disturb it." Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee's capital city on December 12, the Floridians

could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood's line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with "exterior lines of communication" and "highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee). Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured as Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23271) stated he was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on March 27, 1865 for pneumonia.

Private died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 5, 1865 in Virginia President Lincoln at 6 P.M. receives message that Secretary Seward has been thrown from carriage and dangerously injured.

And on Wednesday, April 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Burchett of Company A of the 1st Florida Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither George W. Burchett or George W. Brechett owned slaves.

183) 2ND Lieutenant David F. BREEDEN - Inscription on tombstone #2104 reads **"2D LIEUT. D. F. BREEDEN CO. A 6 TEX. REG. C.S.A. / JOHN ROBERTS CO. K 9 KY. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas also known as Fort Hindman in January 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed David F. Breedon, born about 1836 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Hezekiah Breedon, born about 1800 in Kentucky and Mary Breedon, born about 1805 in Louisiana. Other household members were: Paul H. Breedon, born about 1830 in Mississippi and Richard L. Breedon, born about 1833 in Mississippi and Margaret Breedon, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Hezekiah Breedon, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Infant (A male) Breedon, born about 1850 in Mississippi and listed as two months old. The family household was living in Hinds County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

In the compilers opinion while the majority of the Breedon household stayed in Hinds County, Mississippi the two brothers Paul and David had gone to Texas prior to the war.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal D. F. Breedon and discharged as a second lieutenant served in Company A in the 6th Texas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp McCulloch, Victoria, Texas, during the summer of 1861. Its members were raised in Austin, Victoria, and McKinney, and Matagorda County. Sent to Arkansas, the unit was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Here the regiment had 53 men disabled of the 542 engaged. After being exchanged, it moved east of the Mississippi River. It was assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, and in September, 1863, consolidated with the 10th Infantry Regiment and the 15th Cavalry Regiment (dismounted). This command went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It reported 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing of the 667 engaged at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 642 men and 437 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel

Robert S. Garland; [Robert Rice Garland – Find A Grave Memorial # 11645048] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Anderson; [Thomas Scott Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 42574659] and Majors Rhoads Fisher, [Rhoads H. Fisher – Find Grave Memorial # 65929056] Alexander M. Haskell, [Alexander McDonald Haskell] and Alexander H. Phillips, Jr. [Alexander Hamilton Phillips Junior – Died in Alabama in 1863]”

The compiler notes that Lavaca County and Victoria County are adjacent to each other in the State of Texas.

One older brother of David F. Breeden according to the 1860 United States census was Paul H. Breeden, born about 1832 in Mississippi and cited as the head of the household and living in Victoria County, Texas. Find A Grave Memorial #53121253 gives some short notes.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Paul H. Breeden had joined the 8th (Hobby’s) Texas Infantry and was the captain of Company F.

Company muster rolls from September 27, 1861 through October 31, 1861 stated that 2nd Corporal D. F. Breeden at age twenty-nine had been mustered in on September 27, 1861 at Victoria, Texas in Captain A. H. Phillips Junior’s Company 6th Regiment, Texas Volunteers which subsequently became Company A of the 6th Texas Infantry and noted it was also called the 3rd Texas Infantry.

Company muster rolls for January and February 1862 reported 5th Sergeant D. F. Breeden present for duty and noted he was made 5th sergeant on January 24, 1862.

Company muster rolls for March and April 1862 reported Junior 2nd Lieutenant D. F. Breeden of Company A 6th Texas Infantry and noted he had been elected as a Junior 2nd Lieutenant on April 3, 1862 in accordance with section three of an act approved on May 8, 1861. The election was approved by General P. O. Hebert on April 11, 1862.

The compiler notes the rank of Junior 2nd Lieutenant and Brevet 2nd Lieutenant and 3rd Lieutenant were all one of the same rank. The Confederate military at times used this rank while the Union Army did not. This rank was sort of like a 2nd Lieutenant in waiting. The compiler further notes that many of these elections to junior officers were made at times to how popular the man was. The junior officers would then only vote upon the field grade officers. Not all units had elections and at times were appointed.

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

Vicksburg, Mississippi. This was the largest surrender of Confederate troops west of the Mississippi River until the final surrender in 1865.

The Confederate troops upon surrender were not allowed to go back to their log huts at Fort Hindman to retrieve their blankets, quilts and extra clothing. When General Grant had found out what General McClelland had done he was furious. Not only did he not help General Grant in the taking of Vicksburg, Mississippi, He was about to add an additional 5,500 Confederates to Vicksburg for parole in which Grant was trying to take. General Grant had General McClelland relieved and had the Confederates taken to Northern prison camps. About 30% of the prisoners taken at Arkansas Post died in prison camps throughout the North and the lack of proper clothing probably played a factor in some of their deaths. It was in this atmosphere that 2nd Lieutenant David F. Breedon was captured.

Federal POW Records reported 2nd Lieutenant D. F. Breeden captured at Arkansas Post on January 11, 1863 and reported him forwarded to St. Louis, Missouri transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on January 30, 1863 and a physical description was made: Age 26; 6' and one half inches tall; black eyes; dark hair; dark complexion.

The compiler notes the majority of enlisted soldiers had been sent to other northern prison camps while at Cairo, Illinois.

2nd Lieutenant Daniel F. Breeden died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1863 at Washington, D.C., Secretary of the Navy Welles spends most of evening until 11 P.M. in President's room.

And on Thursday, March 5, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant Daniel F. Breeden at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the "Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Ohio: 1866-1868:" "2nd Lieutenant D. F. Breeden was buried in grave #84 at the East City Cemetery. (The compiler notes his name and unit as it appeared on the report was Lieutenant D. F. Briden of the 24th Texas Cavalry)

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

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

He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. 2nd Lieutenant David F. Breeden may have been one of those reinterred.

Compiled Military Service Records on pages 36 and 42 on fold3 stated on November 4, 1863 Mrs. Bernice Breeden and on behalf of her son Richard Breeden born about 1861 filed for a claim of David F. Breeden's back pay in Lavaca County, Texas and was awarded \$242.66 on March 13, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules David F. Breeden did not own any slaves.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 6th Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"2D LIEUT. D. F. BREEDEN CO. A 6 TEX. INF. (3 TEX. INF.) C.S.A."**

184) Private Robert Hall BRIANS - Inscription on tombstone #1593 reads **"R. H. BRIANS CO. A 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940, John N. Bryans was born in Giles County, Virginia and married (Spelled as) Chleo Hall on January 28, 1824 in Giles County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Bryans, born about 1846 in Virginia living in the household of John M. Bryans, born about 1781 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Clse Bryans, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Margarette A. Bryans, born about 1826, Virginia and Henley Bryans, born about 1831 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Araminte (A female) Bryans, born about 1833 in Virginia and Mary Bryans, born about 1835 in Virginia and Albert Bryans, born about 1837 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Manelius (A male) Bryans, born about 1839 in Virginia and William Bryans, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 42 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Brians, born about 1846, Virginia and living in the household of John M. Brians, born about 1778 in Virginia and his wife Chloe Brians, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other household members were: Araminta Brians, born about 1834 in Virginia and Mary Brians, born about 1836 in Virginia and Albert P. Brians, born about 1838 in Virginia and (Given name spelled as) Manelius (A male) Brians, born about 1839 in Virginia and William Brians, born about 1843 in Virginia. The family household was living in My Division in Mercer County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Princeton and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert H. Brians served in Company A in the 17th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes he had prior duty with the 8th Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 20, 1861 stated Private Robert Hall Brians of Captain William Henderson French's Company Virginia Volunteers was mustered into service at age sixteen at Princeton in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and joined and enrolled on July 31, 1861 at Jno Neeley's (The compiler believes it may have been J. Neeley's farm) by Colonel Jno. S. Carr for twelve months and number of miles to rendezvous was six miles and his horse was valued at \$100.00.

The compiler notes the above Company subsequently became 1st Company D 8th Virginia Cavalry. It was divided September 6, 1862 both parts served for a while in the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry and they finally became Companies A and D in the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Brians of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 14, 1864 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia for three years and enrolled by J. (James) C. Graybill and pay was due from enlistment and noted as present and bounty due.

The compiler notes the 33rd also known as French's Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized on December 27, 1862 with seven companies two of which A and D had previously been former by the division of 1st Company D 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Three other companies were added to this battalion and formed the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry on January 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private Robt H. (Spelled as) Brian (With an X above surname indicating an incorrect spelling entry) of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 14, 1864 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia for three years and enrolled by J. (James) C. Graybill and pay was due from enlistment and noted as present and bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert H. Brians of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 14, 1864 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia for three years and enrolled by J. (James) C. Graybill and last paid by J. C. Van Fossen on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and a prisoner of war captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Brians of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 14, 1864 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia for three years and enrolled by J. (James) C. Graybill and last paid by J. C. Van Fossen on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and prisoner of war captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Bryans (With an X above surname indicating a spelling issue) of Company "E" of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia (Located in Hardy County) on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Bryans of Company "E" of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Atheneum Prison and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864. Age 18; 6'1" inches in height; gray eyes; fair complexion; light hair and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and his residence was Mercer County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records listed him taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864 and transferred to Harper's Ferry, Virginia and forwarded to Wheeling and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

The compiler notes it was usually a one day train ride from Wheeling to Camp Chase and he should have arrived at Camp Chase about August 12, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 8, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives delegation from first congressional District of Pennsylvania, which questions application of draft law.

And on Wednesday, March 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. V. Briens (With an X above surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Robert H. Briens did not own slaves.

185) Sergeant Bailus BRIDGES - Inscription on tombstone #1036 reads **“SGT. B. BRIDGES CO. M 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Baylus Bridges, born about 1826 in South Carolina and listed as the head of the household and listed his occupation as a farmer and living with Sarah M. Bridges, born about 1829 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 30 in Benton County, Alabama and the date of the enumeration was not readable other than the year 1850.

According to Alabama Genealogy Benton County, Alabama was formed on December 18, 1832 from the Creek Cession. Benton County, Alabama was renamed as Calhoun County, Alabama on January 29, 1858.

The 1860 United States census listed (his given name spelled as Bahous but corrected by an ancestry transcriber as) Bailus Bridges, born about 1826 in South Carolina and reported his occupation as a farmer and living with Sarah M. Bridges, born about 1830 in Georgia. Other household members were: Julie E. Bridges, born about 1860 in Alabama and listed as two months old and James E. Ennis, born about 1845 in Alabama and Clarrie A. Ennis, born about 1853 in Alabama and Mary C. Fister, born about 1854 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 13 Range 10 in Calhoun County, Alabama and noted the nearest Post Office as Cross Planes and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Bailus Bridges served in Company M in the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Lieutenant Colonel Zach. Thomason, [Zachariah Thomason] and Major Eugene F. Falconnet [Eugene Frederic Falconnet – Find A Grave Memorial # 109720590] were in command.”

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

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

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

The National Park Service noted the following about the 7th Alabama Cavalry which the Confederate authorities recognized.

“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.

A Company Muster roll for November and December 1863, dated February 15, 1864 stated Bailus Bridges a 2nd sergeant in Company M of the 7th Alabama Cavalry and had enlisted on March 14, 1863 at Cross Plains, Alabama and was last paid on April 30, 1863 and was present for duty. It was noted he was paid \$98.00 for use and risk of his horse.

The 9th Alabama cavalry (also called 7th) was formed near Tullahoma, May, 1863, by consolidating Malone's and Z. Thomason's battalions. It was in Wheeler's corps during the entire war.

The compiler notes because there was already another unit that had the numerical designation 7th Alabama Cavalry and although they were known in the field as the 7th Alabama Cavalry the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office in Richmond, Virginia recognized the unit as the 9th Alabama Cavalry prior to the death of Sergeant Bailus Bridges at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant Balus taken prisoner on August 31, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated he was forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant Bayles Bridges of company M 7th Alabama Cavalry arrived at Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on September 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Sergeant Bailus Bridges Company M of the 7th Alabama Cavalry appearing on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have made application for the oath of allegiance, from December 16th through the 31st 1864 and under remarks he stated he was conscripted.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln transmits to Senate information on condition of Mexico and case of French steamer "Rhine."

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Bailus Bridges owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **SGT. B. BRIDGES CO. M 9 REG. (MALONE'S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**

186) Private Benjamin BRIDGES - Inscription on tombstone #61 reads "**BENJ. BRIDGES CO. G 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Scott County, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Benjamin P. Bridges alternate name Benjamin Bridges served in Company G in the 4th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Salyersville, Kentucky, in October, 1862. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and later in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It was involved in numerous conflicts in Tennessee and Kentucky, then during October, 1864, skirmished in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. During the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry L. Giltner, [Henry Lyter Giltner – Find A Grave Memorial # 18948243] Lieutenant Colonel Moses T. Pryor, [Moses Tandy Pryor – Find A Grave Memorial # 18948438] and Major Nathan Parker. [Find A Grave Memorial # 20966175]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) B. T. Bridges of Captain D. L. Reville's Company of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a muster-in date of August 7, 1862 and joined at age forty at Abingdon, Virginia and enrolled by General Marshal for three years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated to November 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin Bridges of Company G of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on August 7, 1862 at Abingdon, Virginia and enrolled by General Marshal for three years and noted he was paid .40 cents per day of hire of horse and paid \$45.60.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for November 30, 1862 to January 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Ben. Bridges of Company G of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on August 7, 1862 at Abingdon, Virginia and enrolled by General Marshal for three years and last paid by Major Cruthchfield on November 30, 1862 and noted as a deserter.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from January 31, to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Ben. Bridges of Company G of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on August 7, 1862 at Abingdon, Virginia and enrolled by General Marshal for three years and noted as a deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Bridges of Company G of Giltner's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured on July 30, 1863 in Scott County, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj P. Bridges of Company G of Giltner's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1863 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted captured in Scott County, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Bridges of Company G of Giltner's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on August 6, 1863 and noted captured on July 30, 1863 in Scott County, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj P. Bridges of Company G of Giltner's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted captured on July 30, 1863 in Scott County, Kentucky.

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

Juxtaposition:

In Washington, D.C. on November 9, 1863 President Lincoln visits Ford's Theatre to see the play "The Marble Heart" John Wilkes Booth was one of the actors.

On Monday, November 9, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj P. Bridges of Company G of Giltner's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

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

187) Private Josephus H. BRIGGANS - Inscription on tombstone #809 reads "**J. H. BRIGGINS CO. G 22 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Decatur County, Tennessee in April 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Josephus H. Briggans served in Company G in the 27th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"27th Infantry Regiment [also called 25th Regiment] was assembled at Camp Trenton, Tennessee, in September, 1861. Its 833 men were from the counties of Benton, McNairy, Obion, Henderson, Decatur, Crockett, Weakley, and Carroll. It was furnished arms at Columbus, Kentucky, [and] then fought at Shiloh, Munfordville, and Perryville. The unit was assigned to General Maney's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and in December, 1862, consolidated with the 1st Volunteers. It participated in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina attached to Palmer's Brigade. This regiment totalled [totalled] 580 effectives in December, 1861, and lost fifty-four percent of the 350 at Shiloh and fifty-three percent of the 210 at Perryville. The 1st/27th had 83 casualties of the 457 at Murfreesboro, reported 14 killed and 75 wounded at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 456 men and 290 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Blackburn H. Brown, [Blackburn Homer Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 43389880] Alexander W. Caldwell, [Find A Grave Memorial # 21572389] and Christopher H. Williams; Lieutenant Colonel William Frierson; and Majors Alexander C. Allen, Samuel T. Love, and John M. Taylor."

The compiler notes he has no Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes the Civil War Roster at the National Park Service and the Compiled Military Service Records listed his name as Josephus H. Briggans with Company G of the 27th Tennessee Infantry. His surname of Briggans was also found on some pages of his Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records reported Private J. H. Briggans of Company G 27th Tennessee Infantry taken prisoner in Decatur County, Tennessee on April 20, 1864

Federal POW Records reported him arriving at Camp Chase on June 6, 1864 from Cairo, Illinois.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have made application for the oath of allegiance, from December 16th to December 31st 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln notifies Secretary Usher that he will appoint Vital Jarrot of Illinois, Indian Agent of Sioux on the Platte, if there is no objection.

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private J. H. Briggans at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Josephus H. Briggans owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making his tombstone it would read: **“J. H. BRIGGANS CO. G 27 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

188) Private Henry BRIGGS - Inscription on tombstone #1238 reads **“HENRY BRIGGS CO. D 29 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Jonesboro, Georgia in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Briggs served in Company D of the North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in September, 1861, contained men from Cherokee, Yancey, Buncombe, Jackson, Madison, Haywood, and Mitchell counties. Sent to East Tennessee the unit was active in the Cumberland Gap operations. Later it was assigned to General Rains' and Ector's Brigade, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. The 29th then marched with Hood into Tennessee and ended the war at Mobile. It lost twenty-two percent of the 250 engaged at Murfreesboro and had 110 killed, wounded, or missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 6 killed, 58 wounded, and 87 missing, and at Allatoona thirty-nine percent of the 138 present were disabled. [disabled] It surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William B. Creasman [William Burton Creasman – Find A Grave Memorial # 554113338] and Robert B. Vance; [Robert Brank Vance – Find A Grave Memorial # 11095] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas F. Gardner, [Find A Grave Memorial # 109754813] James M. Lowry, [James Marion Lowry – Find A Grave Memorial # 50200392] Bacchus S. Proffitt, [Bacchus S. Proffitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 68860002] and William S. Walker; [William Clay

Walker – Murdered at his home by Union soldier in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5344775] and Major Ezekiel H. Hampton.[Ezekiel Howard Hampton – Find A Grave # 55712091]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Madison County, North Carolina.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Louisville, Kentucky on November 21, 1864* Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on November 21, 1864 and captured in Georgia on October 19, 1864.

The above asterisk stated roll of prisoners of war transferred from Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky on November 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky originally slated to be transferred to Camp Douglas, Illinois on November 23, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on November 23, 1864 and captured at Jonesboro, Georgia on October 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war originally slated to be forwarded to Camp Douglas, Illinois from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on November 29, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on November 29, 1864 and captured at Jonesboro, Georgia on October 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 31, 1864 and captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on October 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending November 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on November 26, 1864 and noted captured in Georgia on October 19, 1864 and transferred from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on November 22, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on December 31, 1864 and captured at Jonesboro, Georgia on November 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864 and captured at Jonesboro, Georgia on October 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky and captured at Jonesboro, Georgia on October 19, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews W. O. Bartlett, probably about appointment of James Gordon Bennett as minister to France.

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry Briggs of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry at the Camp Chase Post Hospital due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry Briggs owned no slaves.

189) Private William J. BRILEY - Inscription on tombstone #2063 reads ***“W. J. BRILEY CO. B 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Brily. Listed is W. J. Brily, born about 1829 in North Carolina and living wife his wife (Spelled as) M. A. Brily, born about 1841 in Alabama. Other family members were: (Spelled as) Jas. B. Brily, born about 1858 in Alabama and Sidney (A male) Brily, born about 1860 and listed as one month old. The family household was living in Scott's Beat in Perry County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Newburn and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

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

“7th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Newborn, Alabama, during July, 1863, with companies were raised in the counties of Randolph, Shelby, Greene, Pickens, and Montgomery. For a year the unit served in the Pollard area assigned to General Clanton's Brigade. In July, 1864, it contained 451 men, but was not

serving as one command; two companies were with General Page, and eight rode with Colonel I. W. Patton. The 7th was later attached to B. M. Thomas', W. W. Allen's, and Bell's Brigade. It took part in the raid on Johnsonville and was engaged in the fighting as Hood moved toward Nashville. In April, 1865, it had less than 300 effectives and half that number surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May. The field officers were Colonel Joseph Hodgson, [Joseph Hodgson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 109825191] and Lieutenant Colonels Turner Clanton, Jr., [15913057] Henry J. Livingston, [Henry James Livingston – Find A Grave Memorial # 13517181] and F. C. Randolph. [Francis C. Randolph]”

The compiler Hale County, Alabama separates Greene and Perry County, Alabama. The following is from Wikipedia. “Hale County was established following the end of the American Civil War, on January 30, 1867. Located in the west-central section of the state, it was created from portions of Greene, Marengo, Perry, and Tuscaloosa counties”.

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Briley of Company B 7th Alabama Cavalry enlisted in Greene County, (Alabama) on June 20, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (David) P. Scarbrough for the war in Greene County, Alabama and noted as present for duty and paid .40 cents a day for use of horse for an amount of \$53.60.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 28, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Briley of Company B 7th Alabama Cavalry enlisted in Greene County, (Alabama) on June 20, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (David) P. Scarbrough for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to May 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Briley of Company B 7th Alabama Cavalry enlisted in Greene County, (Alabama) on June 20, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (David) P. Scarbrough for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records reported his capture at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

When Private William J. Briley of Company B 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Major General Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Briley of Company B of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Briley of Company B of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Briley of Company B of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Briley of Company B of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Briley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname) of Company B of the 7th Alabama 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 captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported his name appeared on a report of sick and wounded prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio for the month of August, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 9, 1865 at Athens, Georgia Janie Porter Barrett was born. She went on to become a social welfare pioneer and activist. Her mother had been a former slave.

And on Wednesday, August 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private W. J. Briley due to scurvy.

The compiler notes he was among the last Confederates to die at Camp Chase.

The compiler further notes his wife spelled both as M. A. Brily and M. A. Briley was shown living in Texas in later census records and widowed and living with her children.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William J. Briley or Brily owned any slaves.

190) Private Richard BRINKLEY - Inscription on tombstone #2043 reads ***"R. BRINKLEY CO. C FREEMAN'S BATT. N.C. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Company muster rolls for November and December 1864 reported Private Richard Brinkley enlisted on October 10, 1864 at Salisbury, North Carolina in Captain E. D. Snead's Company (C) Battalion Prison Guard Infantry.

This company was organized for local service as Salisbury, North Carolina and served for a time as Company D of the Salisbury, North Carolina, Prison Guard Battalion (also known as Freeman's Battalion Infantry), an unofficial organization composed of independent companies.

The soldiers of Freeman's Company Prison Guards were generally used at the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, North Carolina to guard Union prisoners and perform other duties thus freeing up military aged soldiers for Confederate service.

Union General Stoneman occupied Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 in hopes of releasing the Union prisoners however all had been removed with the exception of the sick to other prisons in February of 1865. What had been left at Salisbury was a stockpile of supplies in part guarded by elements of Freeman's Company Prison Guards. The regiment did offer a token of resistance to the Stoneman raiders but the Freeman's Company Prison Guards and other Confederate units were badly outnumbered.

Federal POW Records reported Private Richard Brinkley taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records listed him transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on May 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records reported him arriving at Camp Chase on May 4, 1865.

Private Richard Brinkley died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 14, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia John Mitchell, editor of the *Richmond Examiner* newspaper was arrested by Federal authorities on charges of treason.

And on Wednesday, June 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Richard Brinkley due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Richard Brinkley owned no slaves.

His records are listed with Captain Snead's Company Local Defense North Carolina.

191) Private John BRITT - Inscription on tombstone #1059 reads "**JOHN BRITT CO. F 19 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Britt served in Company F of the 19th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862. It moved to Mississippi, then to Kentucky where it saw action at Munfordsville. The unit was brigaded under Generals Manigault and Sharp and from September, 1863, to April 1864, was consolidated with the 10th Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was active in the North Carolina operations. The regiment lost 8 killed and 72 wounded at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th sustained 236 casualties at Chickamauga and totaled 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 22-28, the 19th reported 12 killed, 60 wounded, and 25 missing, and there were 9 killed, 34 wounded, and 8 missing at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865, with 76 men. The field officers were Colonels Augustus J. Lythgoe, [Augustus Jackson Lythgoe

– Find A Grave Memorial # 49043167] William Caine Moragne, [Find A Grave Memorial # 90116261] James F. Pressley, [Killed at the Battle of Atlanta, 1864] and Thomas Pickens Shaw, [Find A Grave Memorial # 39457923] Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Jones, and Majors John A. Crowder, Tillman Watson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 71678803] and James L. White [James Leonard White – Find A Grave Memorial # 110286888]”

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 30, 1861 stated Private John (Spelled as) Brit of Captain Wade Holstein’s Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Camp Hampton and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel Preston for twelve months.

The above Company subsequently became Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was composed of ten companies, A to K, which were organized on various dates in November and December, 1861 for twelve months. The regiment was re-organized for the war in May, 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863, this regiment forming four companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 19th and the 10th Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865 and formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker’s) the men of this regiment being finally paroled on May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina, as companies C to F of that battalion.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 18, 1861 to March 1, 1862 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by J. H. Jones on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by J. H. Jones on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 31, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by J. B. Sullivan on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by J. S. Porcher 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 John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by Major Peyton on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by Major Peyton 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 John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by Major Govan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by Captain J. B. Sullivan on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by Captain Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 made in accordance with General Orders Number 27 Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by Captain Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private John Britt Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 30, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel Preston for one year and last paid by Captain Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Bitt of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and noted captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Britt of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Britt of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Britt of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Britt of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Britt of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Britt of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 in South Carolina, fighting was noted at Duncanville and Combahee Ferry. Major General William T. Sherman's four corps continued to cross the various streams and swamps of the southern part of the state.

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Britt of Company F of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

192) Private Calvin BROCK - Inscription on tombstone #1141 reads "***CALVIN BROCK CO. B 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek, Virginia on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Calvin Brock, born about 1836 in South Carolina living in the household of Samuel Brock, born about 1796 in South Carolina and Marcia Brock, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah Brock, born about 1826 in South Carolina and William Brock, born about 1827 in South Carolina and Joel Brock, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Samuel Brock, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Eli Brock, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Thomas Brock, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Brock, born about 1842 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Chesterfield District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Calvin Brock, born about 1839 in South Carolina living in the household of Samuel Brock, born about 1799 in South Carolina and Martha Brock, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah Brock, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Samuel Brock, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Eli Brock, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Thomas Brock, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Brock, born about 1844 in South Carolina and James Brock, born about 1846 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Chesterfield District in South Carolina with the nearest Post Office reported as Cheraw and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Calvin Brock alternate name C. Brock served in Company B in the 8th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod. [Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]”

Company B of the 8th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Chesterfield Rifles”.

Company muster rolls for May and June 1864 reported Private C. Brock enlisted in Company B of the 8th South Carolina Infantry on May 30, 1864 at Florence, South Carolina.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Federal POW Records reported he was taken prisoner on September 13, 1864 near Opequon Creek, Virginia.

Federal POW Records listed him transferred to Harper’s Ferry, Virginia and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on September 19, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives delegation from New York Young Men's Republican Union.

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Calvin Brock at the Camp Chase Hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Calvin Brock owned no slaves.

193) Private George Washington BROCK - Inscription on tombstone #53 reads "**GEO. W. BROCK CO. G 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was Morgan Raider taken prisoner in Ohio in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Washington Brock, born about 1829 in Georgia and living in the household of James Brock, born about 1792 in South Carolina and Priscilla Brock, born about 1793 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Marion Brock, born about 1832 in Georgia and Silvia Moreland, born about 1832 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Subdivision 33 in Gilmer County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 12, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944, George W. Brock married Amanda Masters on June 29, 1851 in Gilmer County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed George W. Brock, born about 1830 in Georgia and listed as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$400.00 and a value of personal estate as \$300.00 and living with his wife Manda Brock, born about 1829 in South Carolina. Other household members were: James Brock, born about 1851 in Georgia and Austin Brock, born about 1853 in Georgia and Maston (A male) Brock, born about 1855 in Alabama and Bailus Brock, born about 1857 in Alabama and Rosana Brock, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted her age as four months. The family household was living in the Western Division of Blount County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Summit and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Brock served in Company G in the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry (Duke's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"2nd (Morgan's) Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 using Morgan's Kentucky Cavalry Squadron as its nucleus. The unit contained men from Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama. It served in Morgan's Brigade and was active in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. Many were captured in the conflict at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its field officers were Colonels Basil W. Duke [Basil Wilson Duke – Find A Grave Memorial # 8922] and John H. Morgan, [John Hunt Morgan – Find A Grave Memorial # 4433] Lieutenant Colonels James W. Bowles [James William Bowles – Find A Grave Memorial # 76446515] and John B. Hutcheson, and Majors G. W. Morgan and T. B. Webber. [Thomas B. Webber – Find A Grave Memorial # 11529928]"

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 31, 1862 and dated May 14, 1862 stated Private George W. Brock with Company G of Morgan's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry which subsequently became Company G 2nd Regiment (Duke's) Kentucky Cavalry enlisting on May 14, 1862 at Blountsville, Alabama (Located in Blount County) for three years or the duration of the war and was present for duty.

Company muster rolls dated July 31, 1862 through September 30, 1862 stated he was present for duty and that his government horse died in service in August 1862.

Company muster rolls dated September 30, 1862 through October 31, 1862 reported him present for duty.

Company muster rolls for November and December 1862 stated he had been paid on October 31, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Brock of Company G 2nd Kentucky Cavalry was taken prisoner at Salineville, Ohio (Located in Columbiana County) on July 26, 1863 and taken to Wellsville, Ohio (Located along the Ohio River) and then forwarded to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (24007) stated his was assigned to prison number two and at the hospital.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 20, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President confers with Thomas C. Durant, New York promoter of Union Pacific Railroad, about surveying plans.

And on Tuesday, October 20, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private George W. Brock due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George W. Brock owned no slaves.

According to post war United States census reports Amanda Brock was again living in Gilmer County, Georgia and living with her children.

According to Georgia Confederate widow's pensions, Mrs. Amanda M. Brock filed for a pension in 1891 in Gilmer County, Georgia. She was told by a neighbor after the war that had served in General Morgan's command that her husband had died at Camp Chase. Amanda Brock had stated he was with General Morgan but was uncertain of the regiment and thought he might have been captured in Kentucky but was not sure. In 1893 at Ellijah, Georgia (Located in Gilmer County) the pension director in Atlanta, Georgia turned down her pension on the grounds that he was unable to confirm her husband's service in the 2nd (Duke') Kentucky Cavalry and that she was not a native of Georgia.

Find A Grave Memorial # 91580185 listed the death of Amanda Margaret Brock in 1915.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedules George W. Brock did not own any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. W. BROCK CO. G 2 (DUKE’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

194) Private John H. J. BROCK - Inscription on tombstone #713 reads **“JNO. H. J. BROCK CO. E 50 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tennessee in February 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Harrel J. (A male) Brock, born about 1830 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$200.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Jane Brock, born about 1830. Another household member was James Mullen also born about 1830. The household was living in District 81 in Thomas County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1850.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier is according to Confederate hospital records he was born about 1829 and was a farmer and according to service records enlisted in Thomas County, Georgia and living next door to Harrel J. Brock on the 1850 United States census was a John H. Brock which appears to be his father.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. J. Brock served in Company E in the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“50th Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, during the spring of 1862. Its members were recruited in the counties of Ware, Coffee, Lowndes, Thomas, De Kalb, Clinch, Colquitt, Berrien, and Brooks. After serving in the District of Georgia, the 50th moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Semmes', Bryan's, and Simms' Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then was ordered back to Georgia. However, the unit did not arrive in time to share in the Battle of Chickamauga. It was involved in the Knoxville operations and later the conflicts at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. The regiment fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley and ended the war at Appomattox. There were 29 killed and 97 wounded at Sharpsburg and 17 killed and 153 wounded at Chancellorsville. It lost thirty percent of the 302 engaged at Gettysburg, had many disabled at Saylor's Creek, and surrendered with 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 surgeons, and 25 men. The field officers were Colonels William R. Manning [Find A Grave Memorial # 14835977] and Peter McGlashan; [Peter Alexander Selkirk McGlashan – Find A Grave Memorial # 14838467] Lieutenant Colonels William O. Fleming, [William Oliver Fleming – Find A Grave Memorial # 16683466] Francis Kearse, [Find A Grave Memorial # 14837556 – Killed at Gettysburg] and Pliny Sheffield; [Find A Grave Memorial # 87407359] and Majors Duncan Curry, [Find A Grave

Memorial # 63218836] P. C. Pendleton, [Phillip Coleman Pendleton – Find A Grave Memorial # 35635380] and John M. Spence [John Middleton Spence has two Find A Grave Memorials #'s 32042677 and 46757518].”

Company E of the 50th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Thomas County Rangers.”

He was listed as John H. J. Brock on his Compiled Military Service Records with Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John H. J. Brock of Captain Cicero H. Young’s Company (Thomas County Rangers) 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a bounty roll and receipt roll and not dated and enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomas County, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel B. B. Moore for three years or the war and paid a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as John H. J. Brock.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private John H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomas County, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel B. B. Moore for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Albert) Converse on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for June and July 1862 stated Private John H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomas County, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel B. B. Moore for three years and last paid by Major Willis on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was left sick at Rappahannock Ford on August 25, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal John H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomas County, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel B. B. Moore for three years and last paid at the hospital on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated promoted from private to corporal on October 8, 1862 and sick in hospital in Richmond, Virginia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia was admitted to a Confederate Hospital at Culpepper, Virginia on September 26, 1862 for febris intermittens and sent to a General Hospital on September 28, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated “Private” (Spelled as) “R.” H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of the Medical Director’s Office at Richmond, Virginia and admitted on December 22, 1862 at General Hospital number four.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register appeared on a morning report at the

General Hospital number four in Richmond, Virginia on December 22, 1862 and noted as admitted on December 22, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 27, 1862 stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Institute Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and admitted on December 22, 1862 for typhoid and pneumonia and transferred to Camp Winder on February 26, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register and noted as age thirty-three at General Hospital number four in Richmond, Virginia and noted his prior occupation as a farmer and noted as having typhoid and pneumonia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Medical Director's Office in Richmond, Virginia and admitted on February 27, 1863 at Winder Division 1 and returned to duty on March 12, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Georgia on a receipt roll for clothing and signed his name as J. H. J. Brock and no date reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for January and February 1863 stated 2nd Corporal John H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomas County, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel B. B. Moore for three years or the war and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was sick at hospital in Richmond, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel Moore for three years and last paid on by "Captain" (William H.) Briggs on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was wounded and left at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel Moore for three years and last paid on by "Captain" (William H.) Briggs on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was wounded and left at Knoxville, Tennessee and reported as absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry

enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel Moore for three years and last paid on by "Captain" (William H.) Briggs on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was wounded and left at Knoxville, Tennessee and reported as absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. J. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by B. B. Moore for the war and last paid on by Briggs on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and released on April 8, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured by the 79th New York Infantry on February 21, 1864

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on February 21, 1864 and noted his disposition as sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General of the District of Kentucky in Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on April 15, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky, at Louisville on April 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Brock of Company E of the "59th" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 12, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred on April 13, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky, at Louisville on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General (Stephen G.) Burbridge and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 5, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln returns to House of Representatives, for revision, joint resolution regarding internal revenue act.

And on Thursday, January 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John H. Brock of Company E of the 50th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to typhoid malarial fever.

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

195) Private Robert BROOKS - Inscription on tombstone #120 reads "***RICH'D BROCK CO. C 2 ARK. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Brooks, born about 1827 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) L. (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to (Spelled as) Southy Brooks, born about 1800 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Levisa (A female) Brooks, born about 1799 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) E. (A male) Brooks, born about 1826 in North Carolina and

(Spelled as) E. A. (A female) Brooks, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) W. F. (A male) Brooks, born about 1837 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Richland Township in Phillips County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Robt Brooks, born about 1827 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal estate of \$350.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Lavica (A female) Brooks, born about 1799 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Aley A. (A female) Brooks, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Wm F. Brooks, born about 1837 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Duncan Township in Monroe County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Moro and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Brooks served in New Company C in the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Monroe and Phillips counties Arkansas are adjacent and Private Robert Brooks enlisted at Marianna, Arkansas.

The compiler notes Lee County, Arkansas was created in 1873 and named after Robert E. Lee and was formed from parts of Crittenden and Monroe and Phillips and St. Francis counties in Arkansas.

The compiler notes the 2nd Arkansas Infantry was at the Tullahoma Campaign and specifically at Liberty Gap. The 2nd Arkansas Cavalry was not in the vicinity of the Tullahoma Campaign.

The compiler notes there was a Richard Brock in Company C of the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry and was last reported as absent without leave on August 14, 1863. Although he is listed as died at Camp Chase by the National Cemetery Administration he had no prison transfers to Camp Chase and no place of capture where Robert Brooks does.

The compiler notes the Battle of Liberty Gap, Tennessee on Wikipedia.

“The Battle of Liberty Gap was fought during the Tullahoma Campaign of the American Civil War. The battle was an early instance of mounted infantry using Spencer repeating rifles during the war similar to the concurrent battle of Hoover's Gap”.

“Moving against Liberty Gap was Alexander M. McCook and the XX Corps. On June 24 McCook sent a brigade under Colonel Luther P. Bradley against the Confederate pickets from General St. John R. Liddell's brigade holding the crossroads at the gap. Bradley's men were screened by Colonel Thomas J. Harrison's 39th Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment armed with Spencer repeating rifles. Harrison's mounted infantry moved so quickly they captured the crossroad at a cost of only one man wounded. Hearing the gap was lightly defended McCook wanted to take advantage of the situation and sent Brig. Gen. August Willich's brigade forward. Though the gap was held in fact only by two Arkansas infantry regiments and an artillery battery, Willich determined they were in a good defensible position. Willich attempted to flank the Confederates with the 32nd Indiana Infantry on the left and Harrison's mounted infantry on the right. The Union and Confederate forces launched attacks and counter-attacks while McCook sent forward the 77th Pennsylvanian and 29th Indiana infantry regiments for support. Liddell saw the futility of attempting to hold the gap and withdrew his forces”.

Federal POW Records reported Private Robert Brooks taken prisoner at the skirmish of Liberty Gap, Tennessee on June 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported him at the Union field hospital caused by a wound in the abdomen on June 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported Private Robert Brooks taken prisoner at Liberty Gap, Tennessee and forwarded to the United States Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee where he was admitted on August 10, 1863 and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on September 21, 1863 and was sent to Camp Chase the following day.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln congratulates Queen Victoria on birth of grandson.

And on Monday, March 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Robert Brooks of Company C of the 2nd Arkansas "Cavalry" due to chronic diarrhea.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **ROBERT BROOKS NEW CO. C 2
ARK. INF. C.S.A.**

196) Private Isaac B. BROOKINS - Inscription on tombstone #1074 reads "**I. V. BROOKIN
CO. B 37 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed J. (But corrected to initial B. by ancestry transcriber) Brookins, born about 1840 in Georgia and listed as living in the household of Isaac Brookins, born about 1802 in Georgia and Penclopy Brookins, born about 1802 in Georgia. Other household members were: Permelia Brookins, born about 1835 in Georgia and George Brookins, born about 1837 in Georgia and Frances Brookins, born about 1839 in Georgia and Walter Brookins, born about 1843 and A. M. Brookins, born about 1848 and H. G. (A female) Brookins, born about 1850. The family household was living in District 8 in Randolph County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1850.

The compiler notes Quitman County, Georgia was created in 1858 from parts of Randolph and Stewart Counties in Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Brooking but corrected to Brookins by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed Isaac Brookins, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Isaac Brookins, born about 1801 in Georgia and Sneloel (A female) Brookins, born about 1804 in Georgia. Other household members were: Fannettie Brookins, born about 1834 in Georgia and Frances Brookins, born about 1840 in Georgia and Ruben A. Brookins, born about 1842 in Georgia and Angeline M. Brookins, born about 1846 in Georgia and Henriette C. Brookins, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 1195 in Quitman County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office noted as Hamlet and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac B. Brookins served in Company B in the 37th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 by consolidating the 3rd and 9th Georgia Infantry Battalions. Many of its members were from Murray, Jackson, Franklin, Elbert, and Hall counties. The unit was assigned to General Bate’s, Tyler’s, and J. A. Smith’s Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood’s winter campaign, and was active in North Carolina. The 37th lost fifty percent of the 391 engaged at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 416 men and 265 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel A. F. Rudler; [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Smith; and Majors Jesse J. Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26503318] Meredith Kendrick, [Killed at Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 40055731] and R. E. Wilson. [Robert Edmond Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 33455932]”

The compiler notes Captain T. L. Guerry’s Company also known as Company B of the 13th Battalion Georgia State Guards was known as the “Quitman Guards” according to unit history and Compiled Military Service Records as located on fold3.

A company muster roll dated August 22, 1863 reported Isaac B. Brookins had prior service with Captain T. L. Guerry’s Company which subsequently became the 13th Battalion Georgia State Guards.

The compiler notes Private Isaac Brookins has no Compiled Military Service Records with Company B of the 37th Georgia Infantry only POW Records but his brother Reuben Brookins does. Reuben had prior service in the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry and would enlist in Company B of the 37th Georgia Infantry at Columbus, Georgia.

According to the National Park Service, “37th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 by consolidating the 3rd and 9th Georgia Infantry Battalions.”

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

When Private Isaac B. Brookins of Company B of the 37th Georgia 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 Tyler’s Brigade in Bate’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

According to Wikipedia “Battle of Franklin 1864” “The Union wounded had been left behind in Franklin. (After the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864) Many of the prisoners, including all captured wounded and medical personnel, were recovered on December 18 when Union forces re-entered Franklin in pursuit of Hood.”

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

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

Federal POW Records reported Private Isaac B. Brookins Company B 37th Georgia Infantry taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Isaac B. Brookins Company B 37th Georgia admitted to the United States Army General Hospital number one at Nashville, Tennessee on December 26, 1864 and transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and noted he had been wounded at Franklin on November 30, 1864 by a concave ball (Minie) and noted amputation had been made prior to his admission and was transferred to the Provost Marshall on January 25, 1865 and noted his age as twenty-five.

Federal POW Records further stated after he had been wounded at the Battle of Franklin an operation had been performed on him on December 2, 1864 and the right arm had been amputated at the shoulder joint and noted his age as twenty-two.

In the compilers opinion either Confederate nurses or Private Brookins himself supplied the information to Union doctors at Nashville. The compiler further notes two different ages of Private Brookins and going by the United States 1850 and 1860 United States census he appears to have been twenty-five years old.

Federal POW Records reported Private Brookins forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and then transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on January 27, 1865.

Private died approximately 10 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln establishes board to examine into proper quotas and credits of respective states.

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Isaac B. Brookins due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Isaac's father Isaac Brookins did own slaves but Isaac B. Brookins did not own any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **I. B. BROOKINS CO. B 37 GA. INF. C.S.A.**

197) Private Augustus Green BROOKS - Inscription on tombstone #1542 reads **"A. G. BROOKS CO. C 66 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 43 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850, Augustus G. Brooks married Emaline F. Ellis on October 20, 1843 in Greene County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Augustus (Middle initial listed as I but after looking carefully at the actual census in the compilers opinion it looks like a G) Brooks, born about 1821 in Georgia and listed as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife, Emily Brooks, born about 1823 in Georgia. Other household members were: Frances M. Brooks, born about 1844 in Georgia and Margaret E. Brooks, born about 1845 in Georgia and John Brooks, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 145 in Greene County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Augustus G. Brooks, born about 1820 in Georgia and listed as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate at \$1,600 and a value of personal estate at \$7,195.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) Emaly F. Brooks, born about 1823 in Georgia. Other household members were: Francis M. (A female) Brooks, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as Marget) Margaret E. Brooks, born about 1836 in Georgia and John A. Brooks, born about 1849 in Georgia and Robert F. Brooks, born about 1851 in Georgia and William J. Brooks, born about 1854 in Georgia and Preston B. Brooks, born about 1857 in Georgia and Augustus H. Brooks, born about 1860 in Georgia and listed as seven months old. The family household was living in Newton County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office was noted as Covington and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Augustus G. Brooks served in Company C in the 66th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 18, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. G. Brooks of Captain H. F. Parks' Company* enlisted on August 1, at Covington,

(Georgia) and enrolled by Captain Parks for the war and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. G. Brooks of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, (1863) at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Parks for the war 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) A. G. Brooks of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Parks for the war and last paid by (C. C.) Hammock on February 29, 1864 noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The compiler notes the 66th Georgia Infantry was at the Atlanta Campaign during the time period of July and August 1864 and that General Garrard had made a surprise raid upon Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and according to the 1860 census his family was living in Covington, Georgia.

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

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

When Private Augustus Brooks of Company C 66th 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 Augustus G. Brooks of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Augustus G. Brooks of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 Augustus G. Brooks of Company C of the 66th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Augustus G. Brooks of Company C of the 66th 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 near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus G. Brook of Company C of the 66th 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 on ancestry (23243) reported him admitted to the Camp Chase hospital of March 3, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C, at 11:45 A.M. Vice President Hamlin escorts President to Senate Chamber to witness swearing-in of Vice-President-elect Johnson. From Senate Chamber President proceeds to platform erected in east front of central portico of the Capitol.

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. G. Brooks of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

Augustus Green Brooks had a widow named Emily Frances Brooks who filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension in both Newton and Rockdale Counties in Georgia. The pension in Newton County may be found at ancestry in which the widow stated his full name Augustus Green Brooks.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedules Augustus G. Brooks owned seven slaves in Newton County, Georgia, four females and three males.

198) Sergeant Charles Elisha BROOKS - Inscription on tombstone #858 reads ***"SGT. C. E. BROOKS CO. F 2 S.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

The 1860 United States census listed C. Elisha Brooks, born about 1836 in South Carolina as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted his value of real estate as \$9,000.00 and a value of personal estate as \$17,000.00 and living with his wife Eliza Brooks, born about 1838 in South Carolina. Another household member was Frances A. Brooks, born about 1858 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Abbeville District in South Carolina with the nearest Post Office reported as New Market and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 38 which noted Private C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. Lucy E. Brooks and listed her Post Office as New Market, South 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 736 the Post Office at New Market was located in Abbeville County, South Carolina.

The compiler notes the Find A Grave Memorial #11626074 for Elizabeth Brooks.

Family search stated many men in Company F of the 2nd (Palmetto) South Carolina Infantry were from the Anderson and Abbeville Districts in South Carolina.

Company F of the 2nd (Palmetto) South Carolina Infantry was known as the "Secession Guards."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Musician Charles E. Brooks and discharged as a sergeant served in Company F in the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry (2nd Palmetto Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Infantry Regiment (also called 2nd Palmetto Regiment) completed its organization near Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1861. The men were from Columbia, Camden, and Charleston, and the counties of Sumter, Richland, Greenville, Kershaw, and Lancaster. After fighting in Bonham's Brigade at First Manassas, the unit served under Generals Toombs, Kershaw, Kennedy, and Conner. It participated in many conflicts of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor except when it was detached with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. The 2nd was active in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 5 killed and 43 wounded at First Manassas, and lost eighteen percent of the 338 at Savage's Station, twenty percent of the 203 at Malvern Hill, thirty-seven percent of the 253 at Sharpsburg, and forty-one percent of the 412 at Gettysburg. The

regiment sustained 10 casualties at Bentonville and totalled [totalled] 184 men on March 23, 1865. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels Ervine P. Jones, [Lieutenant Colonel Ervin P. Jones] John D. Kennedy, [John Doby Kennedy – Find A Grave Memorial # 9081 one of the younger Confederate generals at age 24] and Joseph B. Kershaw; [Joseph Brevard Kershaw – Find a Grave Memorial # 9082 – future general] Lieutenant Colonels Franklin Gaillard [Find A Grave Memorial # 5990243], A. D. Goodwyn, [Artemas Darby Goodwyn – Find A Grave Memorial # 88416341] and William Wallace; [Find A Grave Memorial # 8612031] and Major Benjamin R. Clyburn. [Benjamin Rutledge Clyburn – Find A Grave Memorial # 51212107]”

A Company muster roll-in records within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 23, 1861 at Camp Davis near Richmond, Virginia stated musician Charles E. Brooks of Captain W. W. Perryman’s Company of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 17, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina at age twenty-five and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and noted place of rendezvous was 214 miles.

The compiler further notes the above company subsequently became Company F of the 2nd Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The regiment was called into State service about April 9, 1861 for twelve months. It was mustered into the Confederate States service on May 22, 1861 and re-organized for the war in May 1862.

The compiler notes the following. “My Company was raided on the 10th day of January 1861 under the Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina to provide an armed military force and were ordered on the 14th of April to rendezvous in Charleston. We left home on the 17th April and repaired to Charleston and were in service under Colonel T. G. Bacon, 7th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers until the 30th April when by the order of the Governor of South Carolina we repaired to Richmond, Virginia and were there attached to the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Volunteers commanded by Colonel J. B. Kershaw” and signed W. W. Perryman.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 29 to July 1, 1861 stated musician stated (Spelled as) Chas E. Brooks of Captain W. W. Perryman’s Company of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 29, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and duty status not noted and under remarks stated promoted to musician on May 22, 1861 and pay as private 23 days was \$8.43 and pay as musician for one month and ten days \$16.00.

The compiler notes this should be equivalent to about \$12.80 per month which is \$1.80 more than a Confederate private in the infantry earned per month.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Orange Court House, Virginia and admitted for diarrhea on December 6, 1861 and returned for duty on January 2, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd South Carolina appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army General Hospital at Farmville, Virginia in January 1862.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated 2nd Corporal Charles E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 4th Sergeant Charles E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and last paid by Captain Peck on August 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 4th Sergeant Charles E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and last paid by Captain Lovelace on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Sergeant Charles E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and last paid by Captain Lovelace on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and last paid by Major Peck on April 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 4th Sergeant Charles E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and last paid by Major Peck on June 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perryman for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on

April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perrryman for twelve months and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Greenwood, South Carolina and enrolled by W. W. Perrryman for twelve months and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, D. C. and Fort Delaware, Delaware during the month of August 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry on August 31, 1864 and captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Washington, D. C. on August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. C. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received at Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Pratt and noted captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. C. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864 and under remarks stated received from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia on September 2, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln telegraphs W. O. Bartlett at New York: "Please come and see me at once." (The compiler notes this was William O. Bartlett)

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) C. E. Brooks of Company F of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedules C. E. Brooks of the Abbeville District of South Carolina owned nineteen slaves. He owned eleven males and twelve females.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 2nd South Carolina if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **SGT. C. E. BROOKS CO. F 2ND (PALMETTO) INF. C.S.A.**

199) Private Elijah B. BROOKS - Inscription on tombstone #680 reads "**E. B. BROOKS CO. K 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 21 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Elijah Brooks, born about 1843, in South Carolina living in the household of William C. Brooks, born about 1814 in South Carolina and Mary Brooks, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other household members were: John M. Brooks, born about 1836 in South Carolina and William Brooks, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Julia Brooks, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Caroline Brooks, born about 1840 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Luvis P. (A male) Brooks, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Alex Brooks, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Esther Brooks, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Z. Taylor Brooks born about 1848 in South Carolina and Mary Brooks, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Division 12 in Cass County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

When Private Elijah Brooks of Company K of the 1st Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee. INCORRECT

Federal POW Records reported Private Elijah B. Brooks taken prisoner near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Wikipedia stated: The Battle of Utoy Creek was fought August 4 –7, 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign of the American Civil War. Maj. General William T. Sherman's Union armies had partially encircled the city of Atlanta, Georgia, which was being held by Confederate forces under the command of General John Bell Hood.

Federal POW Records listed him forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported him arriving at Camp Chase on August 18, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky.

Private Elijah Brooks died approximately 133 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 29, 1864 at Washington, D.C., At 10 A.M. Secretary Welles calls on President. Attorney General Speed joins them. They discuss private examination of public papers.

And on Thursday, December 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Elijah B. Brooks due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Elijah B. Brooks owned no slaves.

200) Private Jesse BROOKS - Inscription on tombstone #1223 reads ***“JESSE BROOKS CO. A 40 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Jesse Brooks, born about 1844, in Mississippi and noted as a farm laborer living in the household of (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) McLamore, born about 1829 in Mississippi and Susan McLamore, born about 1828 in Alabama. Other household members were: Augustus McLamore, born about 1853 in Alabama and Amos McLamore, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Elizabeth McLamore, born about 1857 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Ailsy Brooks, born about 1833 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jasper County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office reported (Spelled as) Etchoma and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

The compiler notes in further census reports the family surname was spelled as McLemore.

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

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

Memorial # 44036819] Lieutenant Colonels Josiah A. P. Campbell [Josiah A. Patterson Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 11429600] and James R. Childress,[James Robert Childress – Find A Grave Memorial # 23213007] and Majors W. M. Gibbons [The compiler notes he signed his name as Gibbens. Washington McD. Gibbens – died shortly after wounds at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia 1864] and Enoch McDonald.[Killed at Battle of Corinth, Mississippi 1862]”

Company muster rolls dated September 6, 1861 on his Compiled Military Service Records stated Jesse Brooks originally enlisted on August 17, 1861 at age seventeen in Jasper County, Mississippi in Captain James L. Sansom’s Company of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers which subsequently became new company E of the 8th Mississippi Infantry.

Company muster rolls from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private Jesse Brooks of new Company E of the 8th Mississippi Infantry had enlisted in August 1861 for one year and noted he was absent and furlough was granted upon reenlistment on July 2, 1862 and was listed as deserted as of August 12, 1862.

The compiler notes there were some limited options a Confederate soldier could take upon reenlisting due to the 1st Confederate Conscription Act of April 1862. After usually receiving a month’s furlough and a \$50.00 bounty he also could have opted to join another unit. In the compilers opinion this is what he did and was erroneously listed as a deserter in the 8th Mississippi Infantry.

Company muster rolls for July and August 1862 listed Private Jesse Brooks of Company A 40th Mississippi Infantry enlisting for three years on July 1, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and was paid a \$50.00 bounty and it noted he joined by transfer. The compiler notes in some subsequent company muster rolls he enlisted on August 1, 1862 which seems more likely.

The compiler notes from here forward he will always be known as a Private in Company A of the 40th Mississippi Infantry regardless if it’s with his Compiled Military Service Records or his Federal POW Records.

Company muster rolls from November and December 1862 listed him as absent and sick.

Company muster rolls for January and February 1863 reported him absent and sent to the Saltillo hospital on September 10, 1862 and had last been paid on August 31, 1862.

Company muster rolls from March 1, 1863 through October 31, 1863 listed him as present but absent without leave from August 23, 1863 until October 8, 1863.

Company muster rolls for November and December 1863 reported him as present and last paid on October 31, 1863.

Company muster rolls for March and April 1864 reported him as absent without leave since April 24, 1864.

Company muster rolls for July and August 1864 reported him present for duty.

Company muster rolls from August 31, 1864 through February 28, 1865 reported him as absent and captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

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

When Private Jesse Brooks of Company A 40th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 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.

Featherston's Brigade was used as a rear guard for General Hood's retreating Army of Tennessee and bought the Confederate army some time at the skirmish of Rutherford's Creek, near Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Jesse Brooks of Company A 40th Mississippi Infantry taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records listed him transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on January 2, 1865 and finally transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on January 6, 1865.

Private died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln transmits to Congress dispatch relating to an international exhibition to be held at Bergen, Norway, and note from Portuguese minister calling attention to proposed international exhibition at Oporto, Portugal.

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jesse Brooks due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Jesse Brooks owned no slaves.

